CGIAR
FOOD FRONTIERS
AND SECURITY

Science Program | Annual Technical Report 2025

Food Frontiers and Security



Man riding bike on flooded street in Bangladesh.
Credit: 2023 Shutterstock.

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Collaborating Centers

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CGIAR Technical Reporting 2025

This 2025 Annual Technical Report forms part of CGIAR's first reporting cycle under the System Council-approved 2025–2030 Portfolio. It is grounded in the CGIAR Research and Innovation Strategy Program/Accelerator proposals and Plan of Results and Budget (PORBs) that establish each Program's and Accelerator's scope and objectives. It aligns with the Performance and Results Management Framework (PRMF 2022–2030), and the Technical Reporting Arrangement (TRA 2025–2030).

A Program inception report was developed in 2025 to document initial Program design, scope, and implementation arrangements. This report provides important context for interpreting early progress and implementation choices reported in this Annual Technical Report.

Pooled (Window 1/Window 2, or W1/W2) results are presented alongside mapped Window 3 (W3) and bilateral results. All pooled (W1/W2) results undergo quality assurance according to established standards. W3 and bilateral results are quality-assured at Center level and reviewed by Programs and Accelerators.

All data presented in this report reflect the status as of 30 March 2026 and draw on quality-assured results in the Results Dashboard, unless otherwise stated. While every effort has been made to ensure data accuracy, note that further refinements are taking place and updates will be available via the CGIAR Results Dashboard.

1. Overview for 2025

Program title	Food Frontiers and Security
Program director	Anna Okello
Start–end date	2025-2030
Centers involved	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, CIP, IFPRI, IITA, ILRI, IRRI, IWMI, WorldFish
Targeted Impact Areas	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods and Jobs; Environmental Health and Biodiversity; Nutrition, Health and Food Security; Gender Equality, Youth and Social Inclusion
Geographic focus	Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Mapped W3/bilateral projects	The detailed list of W3/bilateral projects mapped to Food Frontiers and Security is available on pages 8-10 of the 2025 Plan of Results and Budget.
2025 budget	US$16.5M (W1/2: US$8.9M; W3/bilateral: $7.6M)

About the Program

The Food Frontiers and Security Program addresses the urgent, interconnected challenges facing the world's most vulnerable food systems: fragile and conflict-affected settings, urban and peri-urban environments, and island food systems. These spatially bound, "frontier" food systems are hyper-sensitive to global food, fuel and climate shocks where traditional development approaches fall short and transformative solutions are most needed. Through four Areas of Work (AoW), the Program generates actionable, demand-led research to drive resilience and inclusive systems change. As part of the broader CGIAR research and innovation portfolio, it reinforces cross-Program coherence through shared partnerships, regional coordination, and joint efforts on scaling and policy evidence generation.

Executive summary

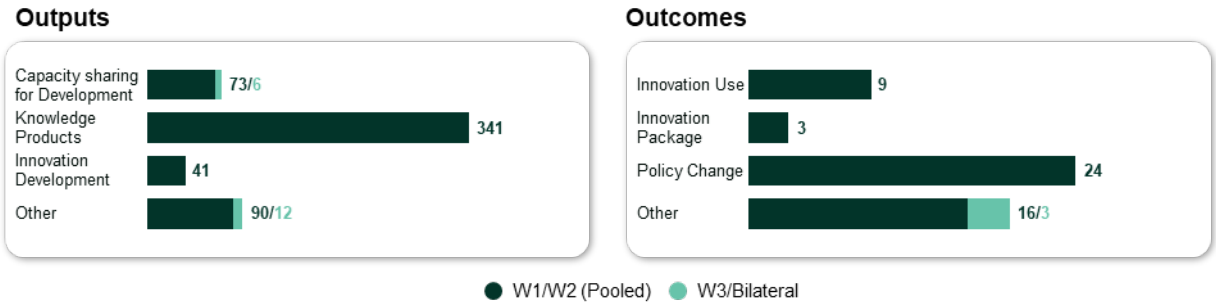


Figure 1: Food Frontiers and Security Program 2025 results, by funding source and result type. Based on data accurate as of 30 March 2026.

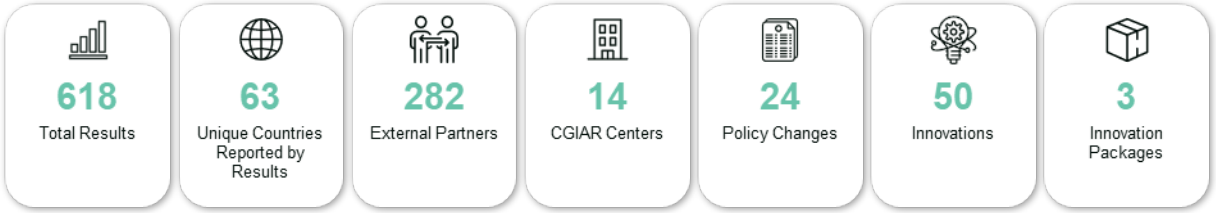


Figure 2: Key performance indicators reported by Food Frontiers and Security in 2025. Based on data accurate as of 30 March 2026.

Setting the stage: A Program built for the world's most vulnerable food systems

The Food Frontiers and Security Program launched its first full operational year in 2025, bringing together research on Fragile and Conflict-affected Settings (FCAS), urban food systems, and island food systems under a unified Program logic. Working across some of the world's most complex and under-served geographies — from Mali and Somalia to the Philippines and the Solomon Islands — the Program generated a robust body of evidence, tools, and policy changes designed to build resilience where it is most needed.

Importantly, a key factor binding together fragile and conflict settings, cities and islands is that these are spatially bound contexts, highly sensitive to external shocks such as food and energy price hikes, conflict and climate change. Undertaking research for development in such contexts, often shaped by overcrowding, isolation, and displacement, requires careful research design and a strong emphasis on local partnerships and networks. However, lessons drawn from such contexts can be highly valuable, offering insights into how large segments of the global population may respond and adapt their food systems as these types of shocks continue to intensify in the future.

Strengthening crisis response and recovery in fragile settings

The Program's work in FCAS produced several landmark results. A Sudan Conflict Conference convened in Nairobi in April brought together researchers, humanitarian actors, and policymakers to examine the conflict's devastating impact on food, water, and economic systems, generating evidence that GDP could decline by up to 42 percent under prolonged conflict scenarios and that more than 12.8 million people have been displaced to date. Research demonstrated that digital transfers mitigated food insecurity deterioration by 7 to 8 percentage points among conflict-affected urban households in Sudan, with findings subsequently amplified by the World Bank's social protection community.

Evidence generated through the Program has also directly informed partner practice in the Horn of Africa. World Vision adopted a tapered cash transfer design in Somalia based on IFPRI's Baidoa impact evaluation, while the Government of Somalia used CGIAR-World Food Programme (WFP) operational research to redesign the Baxnaano Social Protection Program with stronger linkages to health, education, and water services. In Ethiopia, IFPRI's graduation model evidence informed the next five-year phase of the Productive Safety Net Program. In Yemen, IFPRI-generated evidence on a hybrid school feeding model drove the expansion of a school milk program to 42 schools reaching approximately 14,000 students.

The Program also advanced anticipatory action tools. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) formally adopted the Anticipatory Action Toolkit as a key reference for staff training, while CGIAR research influenced United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR's) institutional approach to climate risk management for more than 90 million displaced people worldwide. A digital twin flood modeling system was co-designed with

stakeholders in Dolo Ado, Ethiopia to improve early warning for refugee and host communities, and conflict-sensitive nature-based solutions were developed with the WFP in northern Mozambique, which are expected to benefit approximately 7,000 households.

Transforming urban food systems through localized policy and practice

In urban settings, the Program achieved significant policy milestones. Quezon City in the Philippines enacted an ordinance institutionalizing a permanent Vendor Business School program for informal food vendors, a direct result of CGIAR evidence and multi-stakeholder engagement. In Lima, Peru, the Municipality of Pachacamac adopted a food rescue ordinance establishing systematic food recovery and redistribution, supported by community kitchen networks that provide nutritious meals to vulnerable urban residents using rescued agricultural produce that also addressed food waste. Nairobi City County developed its first comprehensive Urban Agriculture Policy drawing on years of CGIAR research, which is now submitted for legislative approval.

Evidence on the impact of urban food interventions deepened considerably. Home gardening training in Dhaka increased women's dietary diversity scores and vegetable consumption among urban households, while urban farmers in Quezon City were trained in climate-resilient perennial vegetable production. Urban nutrition profiles for Kenya and Ghana documented the growing double burden of malnutrition in rapidly urbanizing settings, informing targeted policy responses. In northern Ghana, IWMI's Circular Bioeconomy Innovation Hub expanded its schools program to 23 schools, reaching more than 15,600 students practicing daily waste segregation.

Building resilient island food systems in the Pacific

The Program made notable advances in its newest Area of Work. In the Solomon Islands, WorldFish and the Solomon Islands National University formalized a five-year collaboration strategy for island food systems, while the Ministry of Fisheries integrated CGIAR-developed tools into its 2026–2031 Provincial Fisheries Division Development Strategy. The Nusatupe Innovation Hub expanded its reach through seaweed farming training, organic farming workshops, and youth-focused internship programs, establishing a practical model for community-led island food system innovation.

A new partnership with the Pacific Community's Land Resources Division integrated CGIAR programming with Pacific genetic resources management, with capacity development activities conducted in Lima and Fiji to strengthen Pacific participation in global plant genetic resources leadership. A novel island food system analytics interface was developed with the Pacific Community and the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security, generating original regional analyses on food production, trade, and climate indicators.

Challenges and adaptive responses

The year was not without challenge. Significant budget reductions constrained ambitions, particularly for the Future Food Systems Lab and urban food systems work, requiring careful prioritization. Despite this, the Program demonstrated adaptive capacity — launching the Frontlines Learning Exchange webinar series, establishing the Fragility to Stability Policy Seminar Series, and publishing its inaugural program newsletter to sustain knowledge exchange and partner engagement.

Looking forward

Across its four AoW, the Food Frontiers and Security Program demonstrated in 2025 that relevant and legitimate co-designed research in frontier food systems can translate into concrete policy change, operational improvements for humanitarian actors, and stronger community resilience in urban and island settings. Importantly, the Program showcased a novel direction for CGIAR programming framed around these three “frontier food systems”. The evidence base generated this year — spanning crisis anticipation, social protection design, local urban governance, and island food systems innovation — positions the Program to deliver increasing impact through 2030.

2. Annual progress

2.1. Progress along the theory of change

From outputs to outcomes: Building resilience across frontier food systems

The Food Frontiers and Security Program made substantive progress in 2025 along its theory of change (ToC), advancing from the generation of evidence and tools toward measurable changes in how governments, humanitarian organizations, and communities anticipate, respond to, and recover from crises across fragile, urban, and island food systems.

The 2025 budget cuts significantly affected all AoWs in the Program. However, AoW1 and AoW3 were disproportionally impacted, given the relatively high levels of donor earmarking to AoW2 and AoW4. This rendered some of the key AoW1 and AoW3 activities planned for 2025 operationally unviable and limited the capacity to secure and maintain strategic partnerships which were crucial for delivery, leading to shortfalls against set targets.

High-Level Theory of Change



Figure 3: Overview of Area of Work progress against 2025 ToC indicator targets, including the total number of results achieved. Based on data accurate as of 30 March 2026.

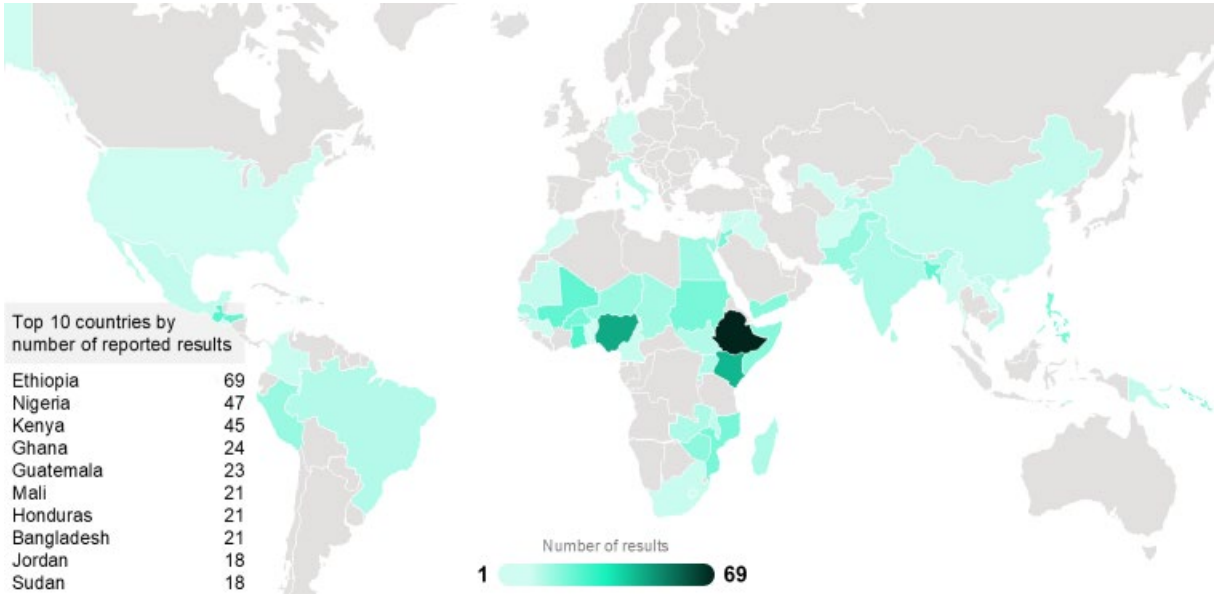


Figure 4: Geographic distribution of 2025 results. Based on data accurate as of 30 March 2026.

Preventing and anticipating crises

A core output of the Program is equipping stakeholders with actionable tools for anticipatory action. In 2025, this translated into concrete institutional uptake. FAO formally adopted the Anticipatory Action Toolkit as a key reference for staff training, embedding conflict-sensitive early action guidance into global humanitarian programming. In Ethiopia's Somali Region, a digital twin of the Dolo Ado floodplain was co-designed with the WFP and UNHCR to enable real-time flood risk modeling, bringing together government agencies and humanitarian actors for coordinated anticipatory response. Complementing this, flood forecasting recommendations and co-designed interventions were developed with communities, government, and humanitarian partners in the same region. A cost-benefit analysis in Zambia's Western Province demonstrated that anticipatory agricultural investments deliver stronger economic returns than post-shock humanitarian response, providing policymakers with a compelling evidence base for proactive investment.

Strengthening emergency response

The Program generated a substantial body of evidence to improve how humanitarian responses are designed and targeted. Research on Sudan — where over 12.8 million people have been displaced — informed operational decisions by the WFP, with IFPRI's analytical tools directly strengthening WFP Sudan's early warning systems and targeting methodologies. Evidence on digital cash transfers in active conflict settings showed that digital transfers mitigated food insecurity deterioration by seven to eight percentage points, informing the design of more effective delivery modalities. CGIAR's work with UNHCR reshaped institutional approaches to climate risk management for more than 90 million displaced people, embedding environmental data and anticipatory risk management into global protection frameworks.

In Mozambique, conflict-sensitive nature-based solutions developed with WFP are being integrated into recovery programming expected to benefit approximately 7,000 households in Cabo Delgado. In Honduras, CGIAR research directly informed the country's first Adaptive Social Protection Policy, adopted across 15 municipalities.

Supporting recovery and building resilience

Towards addressing the recovery aspects of the ToC, the Program generated rigorous evidence on social protection design and livelihood recovery. IFPRI's evaluation findings from Somalia's Baidoa graduation program led World Vision to adopt a tapered cash transfer model in a follow-on program, while evidence from CGIAR's operational research in Somalia is shaping the redesign of the national Baxnaano social protection program. In Ethiopia, IFPRI's evidence from the SPIR II evaluation is informing the next five-year phase of the Productive Safety Net Program. In Yemen, IFPRI-generated evidence on a school milk intervention drove the expansion of a school feeding initiative reaching approximately 14,000 students across 42 schools.

Urban and island food systems: From innovation to policy

In urban food systems, the Quezon City government enacted an ordinance institutionalizing the Vendor Business School, formalizing a model co-developed with CGIAR that strengthens skills and food safety among informal market vendors. In Lima, the Pachacámac Municipality adopted a food rescue ordinance supported by CGIAR evidence. In Nairobi, the city's first comprehensive Urban Agriculture Policy was submitted to the county assembly for approval. In the Pacific, WorldFish's community-based resource management tools were integrated into the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries' 2026–2031 Provincial Development Strategy, marking a significant step in translating island food systems research into national planning.

Enabling factors and challenges

Cross-Portfolio linkages with the Climate Action Program, Policy Innovations Program, CGIAR Genebanks, Scaling for Impact Program and the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Accelerator amplified reach. Significant budget reductions — particularly affecting the Future Food Systems Lab and urban food systems work — constrained the pace of synthesis and cross-learning activities, underscoring the risk that underfunding of integrative functions limits the Program's ability to generate the generalizable insights that are central to its ToC.

2.2. Area of Work progress

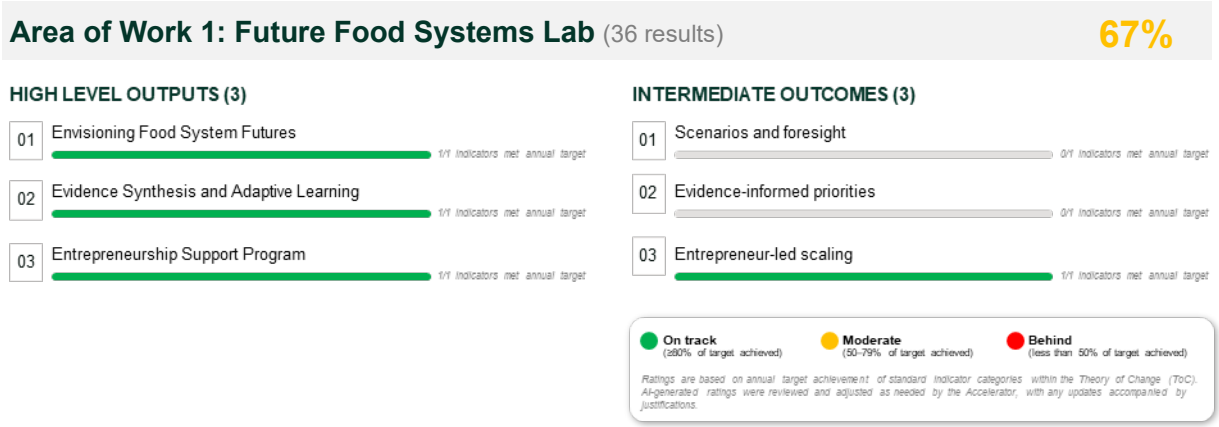


Figure 5: AoW1 progress against 2025 ToC indicator targets.

The 2025 Plan of Results and Budget for AoW1 reflected an approximate 40 percent reduction relative to W1/W2 funding confirmations at the start of the year. Within this constrained resource envelope, funds were strategically prioritized to sustain and strengthen AoW1's role as the synthesis, learning, and innovation hub of the Food Frontiers and Security Program. Despite these constraints, output targets were exceeded across all High-Level Outputs (HLOs). Progress toward Intermediate Outcomes (IOs) 'scenarios and foresight' and 'evidence-informed priority setting' was affected by delays in funding confirmations, which compressed implementation timelines and limited the extent to which generated evidence could be fully integrated into intervention design, policy processes, and planning instruments. In contrast, the Intermediate Outcome 'entrepreneur-led scaling' built on momentum established during CGIAR's previous 2022-2024 Portfolio, resulting in overachievement of outcome targets.

Building the integrative engine: Synthesis, learning, and entrepreneurship support

The Future Food Systems Lab serves as the connective tissue of the Food Frontiers and Security Program, synthesizing evidence, fostering cross-cutting learning, and supporting entrepreneurship across fragile, urban, and island food systems. In 2025, despite absorbing a nearly 46 percent budget reduction from initial allocations, the Lab delivered a substantive body of work across its three core functions — envisioning food system futures, adaptive learning and evidence synthesis, and entrepreneur-led scaling.

Envisioning food system futures

A foundational conceptual contribution this year was the development of a systems-based framework for analyzing resilience loss and gain in frontier food systems, spanning fragile and conflict-affected areas, urban and peri-urban settings, and island contexts. The framework links absorptive, adaptive, and transformative resilience capacities to measurable indicators, combining time-series analysis, network modeling, and participatory validation. Complementing this, a critical synthesis of remote sensing and machine learning approaches for assessing climate hazard impacts on crop yields reviewed 177 studies on climate hazards and 197 on remote sensing and machine learning applications, identifying significant research gaps in data-scarce regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and highlighting the neglect of marginal crops critical to food-insecure populations. Together, these knowledge products equip policymakers and partners with evidence to navigate emerging food system trends.

Evidence synthesis and adaptive learning

The Lab produced a range of synthesis products to inform investment priorities and guide resilience-building in frontier geographies. An analysis of the changing geography of food insecurity across 30 Sub-Saharan African countries over two decades challenged prevailing global policy narratives, finding that food insecurity remains largely concentrated in rural areas despite urbanization trends, with important country-level heterogeneity. This evidence directly informs how the Program and partners target interventions across fragile and urban contexts. To promote circular economy practices in schools, a training manual was developed that provides guidance for teachers, trainers, and school stakeholders on introducing sustainable waste management and the circular economy concept to school children. Cross-Portfolio learning was also advanced: the Scaling Strategy Support Team progress report, produced jointly with the Scaling for Impact Program, documented lessons from embedding practical scaling expertise across Programs and bilateral projects, strengthening the design of evidence-based scaling strategies relevant to frontier geographies.

Entrepreneurship support: A notable highlight

The Lab's largest investment area — entrepreneurship support for innovators in resource-constrained food systems — generated concrete results in 2025. In Ghana, the Circular Bioeconomy Innovation Hub formalized a multi-partner memorandum of understanding bringing together 16 public, private, research, and development organizations, scaling its schools program to 23 basic schools and reaching 15,612 students practicing daily waste segregation. A consultation workshop engaging 111 stakeholders from government, finance, research, and the private sector identified priority circular markets and investment gaps to inform a national innovation challenge. In Peru, the International Potato Center organized the country's first national data science competition on ecosystem restoration, mobilizing 150 data scientists and professionals to co-create digital decision-support tools for sustainable land management in highland communities. In Madagascar, five informal small enterprises received targeted support to obtain legal registration and formalize their businesses, while value chain specialists were trained to provide ongoing technical support to sustain the orange-fleshed sweet potato value chain — work supported through World Bank Group bilateral funding.

Looking ahead

Across its outputs, the Future Food Systems Lab demonstrated in 2025 that synthesis, foresight, and entrepreneurship support can generate meaningful results even under significant resource constraints. The portfolio of evidence, tools, and entrepreneurship investments produced this year lays the groundwork for deeper cross-Program integration and scaled impact in the years ahead.



A market vendor in Viet Nam works on bookkeeping. In a survey, Vietnamese food vendors reported having ample supplies of produce and other nutrient-dense foods. Credit: C. de Bode, CGIAR

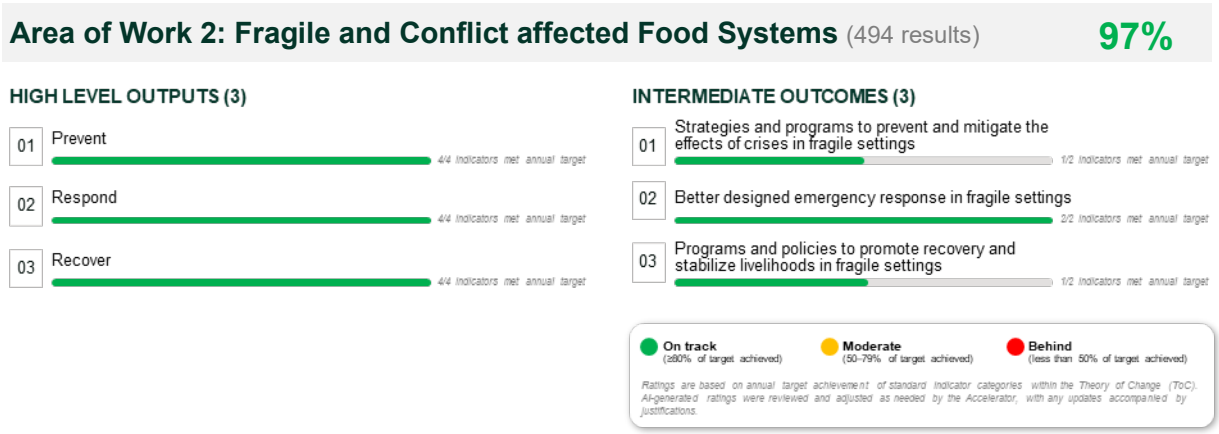


Figure 6: AoW2 progress against 2025 ToC indicator targets.

In 2025, AoW2 advanced a vision of the science of stability — building resilient food, land, and water systems in fragile contexts through future-oriented partnerships. CGIAR strengthened capacities, advanced risk-informed approaches, and integrated science into decision-making — supporting a shift from reactive response toward anticipatory, prevention-oriented resilience. These efforts led to measurable system-level change, with national and local actors improving their ability to anticipate and manage climate, water, and food system risks, and operational partners adopting CGIAR analytics to enhance the precision and timeliness of interventions across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

Generating evidence across the crisis cycle

The Fragile and Conflict-Affected Food Systems AoW made substantial progress in 2025 across its prevention–response–recovery framework, generating a strong body of evidence, tools, and policy outcomes in some of the world's most challenging environments. Working across Eastern and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, the Middle East, and Central America — and supported by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) — the AoW demonstrated both breadth and operational relevance, translating science into action across diverse contexts.

Preventing crises and strengthening anticipatory action

Significant progress was made in building the evidence base and tools for anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction. A digital twin of the flood-prone Dolo Ado district in Ethiopia's Somali Region — developed with WFP and UNHCR and co-designed with key stakeholders — advanced to 'readiness for deployment' as a real-time flood modeling and early warning tool.https://reporting.cgiar.org/reports/result-details/21942?phase=6 This innovation, developed in partnership with the Digital Transformation Accelerator, integrates ground monitoring, satellite data, and flood forecasting models to enable coordinated anticipatory action in a district hosting more than 200,000 refugees and host community members.

FAO adopted the Anticipatory Action Toolkit, developed with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and the Anticipation Hub, as official guidance, marking the institutionalization of research outputs. A community socialization toolkit co-designed with WFP in Mali translated anticipatory action into accessible guidance. In Zambia, cost-benefit analysis showed that anticipatory drought risk reduction is more effective than post-shock response, strengthening the case for integration into national planning.

In Jordan, integrated host community landscape analysis under the UNRWA collaboration is informing national and local planning, strengthening links between refugee-serving systems and government institutions, and supporting localized disaster risk reduction while laying the groundwork for climate finance pathways that bridge humanitarian and development investments amid declining humanitarian funding and shifting policy priorities.

Machine learning approaches to food crisis forecasting also advanced, including Google-supported work generating accurate forecasts of acute child malnutrition at operationally relevant time horizons.

Improving humanitarian response effectiveness

AoW2 generated substantial evidence to improve humanitarian response effectiveness. Sudan remained a central focus. A Sudan Conflict Conference in Nairobi in April 2025 convened researchers, humanitarian actors, and policymakers to assess impacts and identify recovery pathways. Monthly market monitoring across Sudan's 18 states produced continuous data on prices, availability, and trader perceptions informing humanitarian planning.

A randomized controlled trial showed that digital cash transfers reduced food insecurity among conflict-affected urban households in Sudan by 7–8 percentage points, informing WFP operations. In Somalia, research on the Baxnaano national social protection program is informing the design of its next phase, including stronger links to health, education, and water services. In Yemen, evidence from a cluster-randomized trial on school feeding led to a second phase reaching approximately 14,000 students across 42 schools.

CGIAR evidence reshaping UNHCR's approach to climate risk for 90 million displaced people

A notable achievement in 2025 was the institutionalization of CGIAR climate and environmental evidence within UNHCR's global operations. CGIAR research influenced UNHCR's approach to climate risk management, contributing to the No Escape 2.0 report at COP30, informing the Solutions from the Start framework in Sudan, and being incorporated into UNHCR's Climate Action Readiness Assessment. This policy change — achieved with the Climate Action Program — demonstrates how research in fragile settings can reshape how a major humanitarian organization protects more than 90 million displaced people worldwide.

Supporting recovery and building long-term resilience

Research on recovery programming produced several policy-relevant outcomes. Evidence from a randomized evaluation of an ultra-poor graduation program in Baidoa, Somalia led World Vision to adopt a tapered cash transfer model in a follow-on program. IFPRI's research on Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme is informing the design of its next phase, including integrating maternal cash transfers with livelihoods support to improve nutrition outcomes.

A randomized controlled trial across 300 communities in rural southwest Nigeria found that advocacy training increased women's political participation, with findings shared at the 69th Commission on the Status of Women. Honduras launched its first Adaptive Social Protection Policy in 2025, informed by CGIAR climate research and community consultations. In the Philippines, CGIAR is supporting the integration of climate resilience into peacebuilding policies in Mindanao, reaching more than 4.4 million people.



Toka Panda spear fishes for reef fish, Santupaele village, Western Province, Solomon Islands. Credit: Filip Milovac

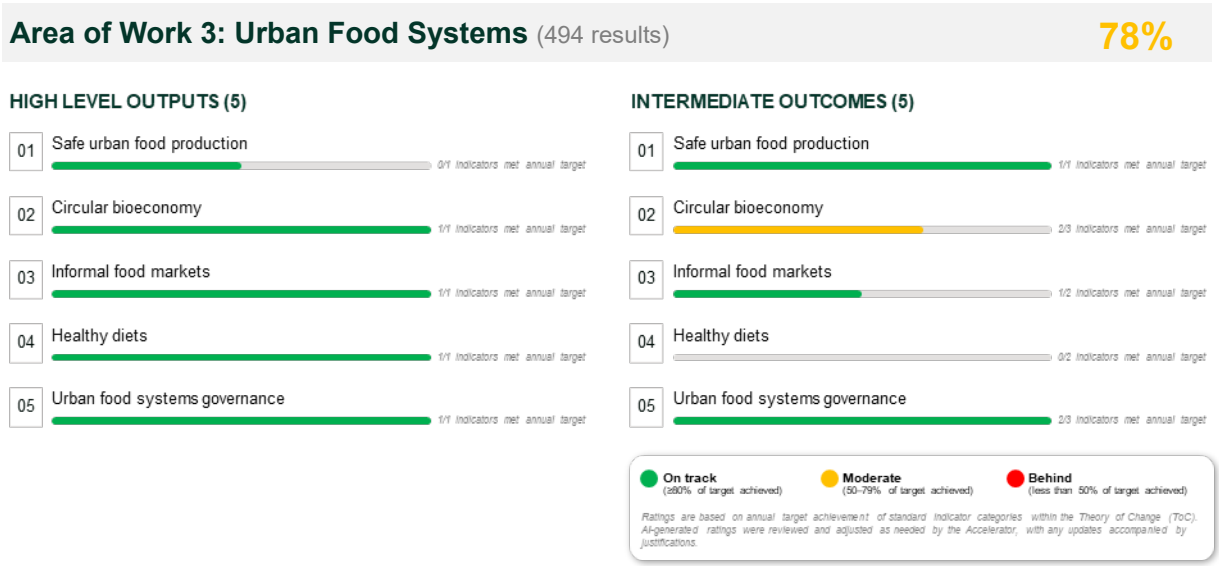


Figure 7: AoW3 progress against 2025 ToC indicator targets.

Strengthening urban food resilience across five cities

The Urban Food Systems AoW made substantial progress in 2025, generating evidence, catalyzing policy change, and building local capacity across its five target cities — Nairobi, Accra, Lima, Dhaka, and Manila. Working through a consortium of CGIAR Research Centers and the World Vegetable Center, and led by the International Potato Center, the Program advanced results across safe food production, circular bioeconomy, informal food markets, healthy diets, and urban governance.

Policy milestones signal growing institutional uptake

The year's most significant achievements came in urban food systems governance. In the Philippines, the Quezon City government officially enacted an ordinance establishing a permanent vendor business school program for small-scale informal market vendors — a program co-developed with the International Potato Center, the International Livestock Research Institute, and the International Rice Research Institute — formalizing business training for street vendors and small food enterprises. Vendors who completed the training demonstrated measurable improvements in business practices and food safety, offering a replicable model for other cities.

In Kenya, Nairobi City County developed its first comprehensive urban agriculture policy drawing on years of CGIAR research and engagement, with a final multi-stakeholder convening bringing together 77 external stakeholders from civil society, government, academia, and the private sector to refine the draft before it was submitted to the County Assembly for approval.

In Peru, the District Municipality of Pachacámac enacted Municipal Ordinance No. 356-2025, establishing a systematic food rescue and redistribution framework developed with technical support from the International Potato Center.

Lima's food rescue model — from grassroots to policy

A standout result from 2025 is the formalization of community-led food rescue in Lima. Women-led brigades organized through the Red de Ollas de Pachacámac have been recovering edible surplus produce from farms and wholesale markets to supply community kitchens serving vulnerable urban populations, transforming agricultural waste into nutritious meals for low-income residents. This grassroots model, documented across multiple knowledge products including a practical guide for community organizations, and a report on food banks in Lima's peri-urban suburbs, directly informed the Pachacámac ordinance. The process was supported by a multi-stakeholder platform in the Lurín River Basin that led the drafting and approval of the Pachamikuy Ordinance in 2025. This trajectory — from community practice to peer-reviewed evidence to enacted policy — illustrates the Program's ToC in action. Portfolio linkages with the Scaling for Impact Program strengthened the evidence base for replication in other municipalities.

Circular bioeconomy and safe production: Building the evidence base

Progress on circular bioeconomy was anchored by capacity-building outcomes in multiple countries. In Sri Lanka, 111 waste management officials from 49 local authorities were trained in digital monitoring tools for solid waste and compost operations. In Ethiopia, 27 stakeholders from government, academia, and the private sector strengthened their capacity in circular bioeconomy approaches through an International Water Management Institute workshop in Addis Ababa. In Ghana, 67 participants engaged with two decades of collaborative research at a Circular Bioeconomy Open Day in Accra, concluding with a formal partnership agreement to scale circular solutions. These outcomes were underpinned by a growing body of knowledge products on resource recovery and reuse linking circular bioeconomy to climate finance, biogas scaling in the Global South, and agrifood waste management in Ghanaian open-air markets.

On safe urban food production, 41 urban farmers — 29 women and 12 men — in Quezon City were trained in perennial vegetable production. A rigorous impact study using control and treatment groups in Dhaka, Bangladesh, found that training women in urban gardening increased their dietary diversity, frequency of harvesting, and vegetable consumption, providing strong evidence that urban gardening interventions can measurably improve diet quality. Furthermore, a study of senior residents (60 years and above) in Bangkok, Thailand, found low average intake of fruits and vegetables in this population group, but showed that if seniors engaged in urban gardening, they had a significantly higher intake.

Diet quality and knowledge tools

To support evidence-based diet assessment across cities, the Program released the Urban Food Environments and Diets web tool, accompanied by dietary assessment guidance and food environment assessment guidance, covering community mapping, vendor assessments, and multiple dietary measurement instruments. Complementing this, urban nutrition profiles were produced for Kenya and Ghana, documenting the double burden of malnutrition and the policy gaps that urban-specific interventions must address — outputs jointly mapped with the Better Diets and Nutrition Program.

Across governance, production, circular economy, informal food markets and diet quality, the Urban Food Systems AoW delivered a coherent and evidence-grounded body of results in 2025. Three enacted municipal policies, measurable capacity-building outcomes across four countries, urban nutrition profiles to inform decision makers and stakeholders on key diet-related areas of intervention in two of the priority countries, and a rigorous impact study from Dhaka on consumer and vendor preferences for food safety attributes collectively demonstrate the Program's ability to translate research into real-world change in rapidly urbanizing frontier settings.

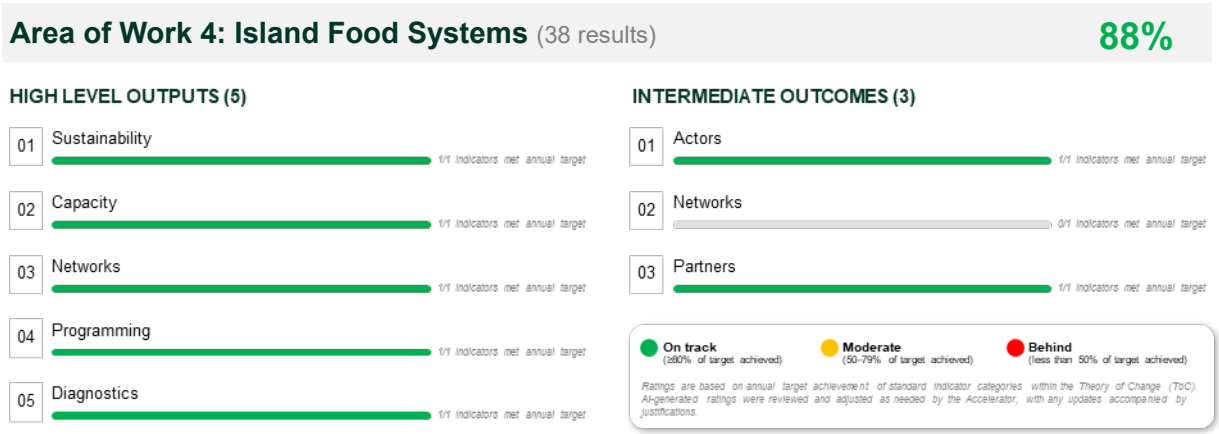


Figure 8: AoW4 progress against 2025 ToC indicator targets.

Building foundations for resilient island food systems

The Island Food Systems AoW expanded substantially in 2025, advancing a place-based, partnership-driven model for food system resilience across the Pacific. The action-oriented work was paired with a strengthened foundation of theorizing island food systems as a unifying framework for learning and scaling among islands.

Grounded in decades of WorldFish's regional and in-country presence, the work this year translated research investments — supported by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) bilateral funding — into concrete institutional gains, expanded training networks, and novel diagnostic tools that are beginning to shape national policy and regional programming.

Embedding research in national and regional institutions

A landmark result in 2025 was the formal uptake of WorldFish's fisheries research tools and evidence into the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources' Provincial Division Development Strategy 2026–2031, the primary vehicle for provincial fisheries service delivery, demonstrating direct policy influence. This built on a multi-year community-based resource management program that engaged 96 communities and trained 72 community facilitators from 51 communities. This operating model was integrated into the strategy's development. At the regional level, a new Memorandum of Understanding between WorldFish and the Pacific Community (SPC) formalized a unified CGIAR approach to Pacific Island food systems, covering sustainable food production, food safety, nutrition, and innovation hubs — a critical step toward coherent regional engagement, positioning the Program on a path of strengthened regional integration to 2030.

Expanding partnerships for genetic resources and food system diagnostics

A notable Portfolio linkage this year was the formation of a new partnership constellation — involving WorldFish, the International Potato Center, and the World Vegetable Centre — to integrate CGIAR programming with SPC's Land Resources Division and the Pacific genebank for crops and trees. This collaboration, developed through the Island Food Systems AoW in partnership with the CGIAR Genebanks Program, supported Pacific participation in global plant genetic resources forums and positioned the Pacific's priorities within global conversations on climate resilience and biodiversity. In parallel, new diagnostic frameworks were developed: a novel island food system indicator framework and database, co-developed with SPC's Statistics for Development Division (SDD) and the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), and a new analytical approach for assessing climate resilience across diverse island systems, are both designed to support national agencies in evidence-based planning. The new partnership with SPC SDD generated original analyses on food trade, production data, and climate indicators for Pacific Island food system analyses application.

The Nusatupe Innovation Hub as an immersion training site platform

The Nusatupe Innovation Hub in the Solomon Islands continued to serve as the Program's flagship site for learning and demonstration. The new partnership with Solomon Islands National University's Centre for Island Futures incorporates Nusatupe in the national curriculum, and further formalizes its role in the national research and development system. In 2025, the hub hosted 24 youth interns, seaweed farming training for community members traveling from across Western Province, organic farming and nutrition training for 25 members of a provincial sustainable environment network, training for local farmers and tourism operators in sustainable farming practices, and a biology field excursion for secondary school students. These activities come under the national partnership initiative for cross-sector collaboration. A fish handling training pilot in Malaita Province — led

by Solomon Islands National University and attended by 24 community members and fisheries officers — tested new training materials for improving food safety across the supply chain.

Nutrition, school meals, and indigenous foods

In Timor-Leste, the Program advanced a practical agenda on aquatic food inclusion in school meal programs. A new analytical planning tool for assessing the feasibility of fish supply to schools was developed and shared with the National Director of Aquaculture and their team, with the tool now guiding national school meal program planning. A stakeholder workshop in Dili brought together 45 participants from across government ministries, WFP, and civil society to review findings and identify actionable solutions. In the Solomon Islands, the Island Food Council was established in partnership with the Pacific Food Revolution and Solomon Islands National University, creating a social movement platform for indigenous food systems. A traditional cookbook celebrating aquatic foods and local recipes was produced with the Kastom Gaden Association, alongside a strategy document for the WorldFish–Solomon Islands National University Centre for Island Futures collaboration to 2030.

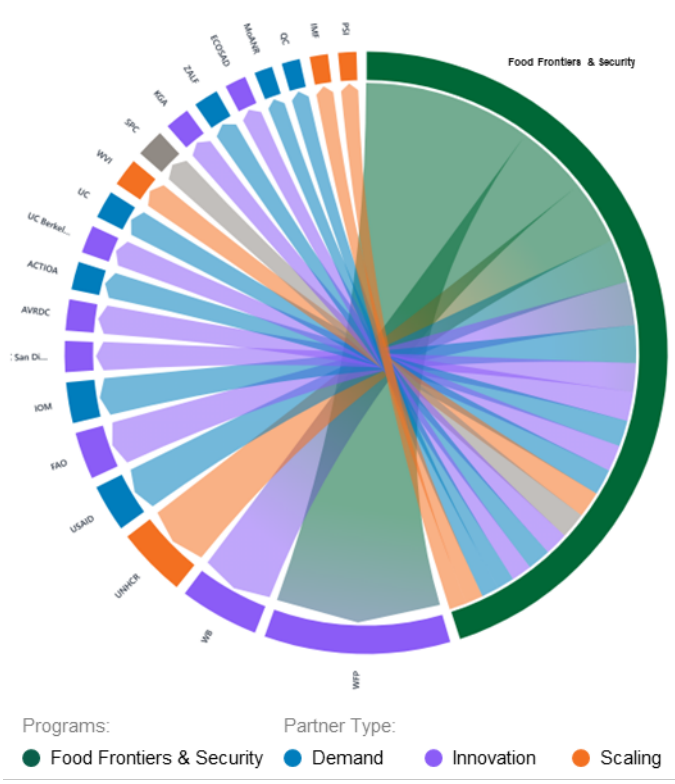
Looking ahead

Across these results, the Island Food Systems AoW demonstrated in 2025 that sustained, place-based partnerships focused on legitimacy objectives — anchored in Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands and extended through regional institutions — can generate both immediate capacity gains and durable research integration for long term effectiveness. In 2025, discussions began with partners about a similar coherent island food system approach for CGIAR integration in the Caribbean, which will continue. The convergence of diagnostic tools, genetic resources programming, and community training, supported by ACIAR bilateral funding, positions the Program to deepen its contribution to resilient island food systems through 2030.



A vegetable vendor stands behind a market stall with fresh produce at an open-air market in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
Credit: Jamed Falik/IFPRI

3. Partnerships



WFP	World Food Programme
WB	The World Bank
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
UoC, SanDiego	University of California, San Diego
WVC	The World Vegetable Center
AAI	ActionAid International
UoC, Berkeley	University of California, Berkeley
UoC	University of California
WVI	World Vision International
PC	Pacific Community
KGA	Kastom Gaden Association
LCALR	Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research
CHED	Consortium for Health, Environment, and Development / Consorcio por la Salud, Ambiente y Desarrollo
MANR, Ethiopia	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Ethiopia)
GQC, Pilippines	Local Government of Quezon City (Philippines)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
PSI	Policy Studies Institute

Figure 9: Overview of Food Frontiers and Security's partnerships. Based on data accurate as of 30 March 2026.

A partnership architecture built for frontier contexts

The Food Frontiers and Security Program's 2025 results reflect a partnership architecture that is deliberately designed to reach the world's most complex food system environments. Across fragile and conflict-affected settings, rapidly urbanizing cities, and small island states, the Program's ToC depends on co-ownership with partners who hold operational presence, institutional legitimacy, and local knowledge that CGIAR alone cannot replicate. In 2025, those partnerships moved from co-design to co-delivery, generating a body of results that leveraged complementarities neither CGIAR nor its partners could have produced independently.

Humanitarian partners as co-producers of evidence

The Program's most consequential partnerships in 2025 were with major humanitarian and development organizations, where CGIAR's role was to generate and translate evidence that directly shaped operational decisions. The relationship with WFP exemplifies this model: WFP's Chief Economist formally confirmed that IFPRI analysis informed WFP programmatic strategies on anticipatory action and crisis response across the full conflict continuum. In Sudan, WFP's Head of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping credited CGIAR's technical partnership with strengthening early warning systems and targeting methodologies in one of the world's most acute humanitarian crises. In Somalia, evidence from CGIAR's operational research partnership with WFP is directly informing the Government of Somalia's redesign of the Baxnaano national social protection program.

The partnership with UNHCR reached a significant institutional milestone: CGIAR research influenced UNHCR's approach to climate risk management for more than 90 million displaced people globally, with formal integration of CGIAR evidence into UNHCR's institutional products, settlement planning frameworks, and the No Escape 2.0 report launched at COP30. In Jordan, a co-designed climate risk mapping process brought together more than 50 officials, municipal engineers, humanitarian agencies, and community committees to develop an approach combining technical data with local knowledge in Jerash Camp. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) formalized its partnership with CGIAR through a cooperation agreement on the climate-security-mobility nexus in the Middle East and North Africa region, and CGIAR researchers trained 28 UNHCR Honduras staff on integrating climate change into displacement and protection work.

National research and government partners driving policy change

National government and research partners were central to converting evidence into policy in 2025. In the Philippines, three CGIAR Centers — the International Potato Center, International Livestock Research Institute, and International Rice Research Institute — worked with the Quezon City government to enact an ordinance establishing a permanent vendor business school program for informal market vendors, a policy change that formalizes a model co-developed with local government as an implementation partner. In Nairobi, Kenya, the International Potato Center engaged Nairobi City County in developing the city's first comprehensive urban agriculture policy, now submitted to the County Assembly for approval. In Peru, the Municipality of Pachacamac enacted an ordinance on food rescue and redistribution co-developed with the International Potato Center and civil society partners.

In the Pacific, the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources integrated WorldFish-developed tools and evidence into its 2026–2031 Provincial Fisheries Division Development Strategy, demonstrating how sustained, place-based partnership with national agencies can anchor research into government planning cycles.

Cross-Portfolio linkages strengthening Program coherence

Within the CGIAR Portfolio, the Program built active linkages with complementary Programs and Accelerators. The Climate Action Program partnership delivered shared tools — including the Climate Security Observatory, now covering 12 countries — and deliberately coordinated geographies so that Climate Action leads in less fragile contexts while the Food Frontiers and Security Program leads in fragile and conflict-affected settings. In Mozambique, this joint approach enabled CGIAR climate security researchers, working with WFP, to combine ecosystem assessment with participatory conflict analysis to develop conflict-sensitive nature-based solutions for WFP recovery programs expected to benefit around 7,000 households.

Collaboration with the Digital Innovation Accelerator produced a digital twin of the Dolo Ado watershed in Ethiopia's Somali Region, co-designed with WFP, UNHCR, and regional authorities to support flood preparedness and anticipatory action in a setting hosting more than 200,000 refugees and host community members. The Stability and Peace Accelerator — a joint initiative with WFP's Innovation Accelerator — continued to identify and support high-potential innovations in fragile settings, combining venture acceleration with science-based technical assistance.

The partnership with the African Group of Negotiators Expert Support (AGNES) embedded CGIAR climate-peace-security training modules into African leadership programs, reaching more than 1,000 participants from more than 30 African countries between 2022 and 2025. In Honduras, CGIAR research and community consultations across 15 municipalities directly informed the country's first Adaptive Social Protection Policy.

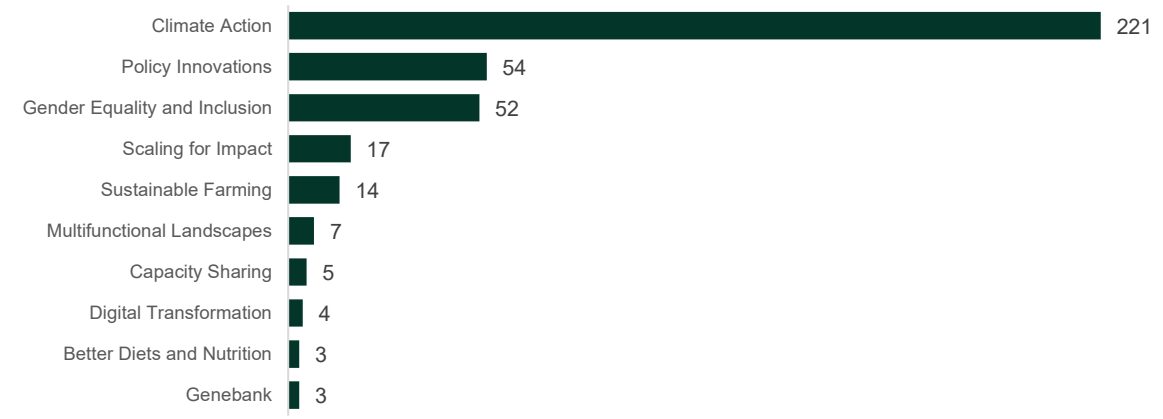


Figure 10: Portfolio linkages: Food Frontiers and Security's collaborations with other CGIAR Programs/Accelerators. Based on data accurate as of 30 March 2026.

Island food systems: A new partnership constellation

The Program's island food systems work generated one of the most strategically significant new partnership developments of 2025. A new memorandum of understanding between WorldFish and SPC codified a unified CGIAR approach to the Pacific. This was complemented by a new partnership constellation integrating CGIAR genetic resources programming with SPC's Land Resources Division, bringing together WorldFish, the International Potato Center, and the World Vegetable Center in support of Pacific-led agricultural priorities. The Nusatupe Innovation Hub in the Solomon Islands continued to serve as a place-based learning platform, with training in seaweed farming, organic agriculture, fish handling, and ecosystem science delivered in partnership with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Solomon Islands National University, and the Kastom Gaden Association.

Somalia's path from relief to resilience

The Program's work in Somalia in 2025 illustrates how layered partnerships produce ToC progress. IFPRI's long-standing partnership with World Vision Somalia generated rigorous evidence from a randomized evaluation of an ultra-poor graduation program in Baidoa, covering more than 4,000 internally displaced households. The evidence — showing that abrupt cessation of cash transfers undermined food security gains — led World Vision to formally adopt a tapered cash transfer model in its follow-on program. In parallel, a public webinar co-organized with Somalia's Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, WFP, FAO, the World Bank, and World Vision translated these findings into a broader policy dialogue on Somalia's transition from short-term aid to development-oriented programming. The result is a visible chain from co-produced evidence to program change to national policy dialogue — exactly the pathway the Program's ToC anticipates.



Trash Smart, an enterprise partner in the RRR Schools and Youth Programme, collecting segregated plastics from schools for recycling. Credit: IWMI.

4. Adaptive management

This section describes how learning and evidence from 2025 informed concrete changes to strategy, planning, resourcing, and delivery within the Program. Reflections from the 2025 Pause and Reflect (P&R) workshop, MELIA reporting, and partner feedback was used to adapt approaches across evidence and learning; W1/2 funding and financial planning; W3/Bilateral data; risk management; and demand and scaling readiness.

Evidence and learning

Evidence used in 2025 included PRMS and MELIA results reporting, quality assurance feedback, AoW reflections, and implementation experience shared during the P&R workshop. A consistent finding was that while delivery continued despite budget shocks, targets and the ToC were misaligned with revised funding realities. In addition, inconsistent MEL practices and evidence standards across Centers limited aggregation and use of learning at the Program level. In response, the Program agreed to explicitly address key Evaluability Assessment (EA) recommendations related to learning uptake, realism, and prioritization. The Program shifted from a quantity-driven reporting culture to one emphasizing quality, credibility, and use-oriented evidence. Concrete decisions included establishing standards at the Package of Deliverables (PoD) level, use key performance indicators (KPIs) as the main management and learning tool, and hold learning and reflection checkpoints every quarter.

Going forward, evidence generation will focus on fewer, higher-value outcomes that inform decision-making, funder engagement, and future programming. Learning is now treated as an active management input throughout the delivery cycle rather than a retrospective reporting exercise, directly addressing EA expectations that learning should shape strategy and implementation.

W1/2 funding and financial planning

Evidence from 2025 highlighted a significant gap between original plans and actual W1/2 funding availability following budget reductions. AoWs reported that delivery continued largely through bilateral leveraging, but this created pressure on staff and blurred accountability between core and non-core resources. In response, the Program recalibrated its financial planning approach. W1/2 funding is now treated as a strategic enabler rather than a blanket funding source. Core resources are concentrated on high-leverage functions, including Program coordination, learning platforms, and selected PoDs with clear System-level value. Planning assumptions for 2026 were revised to reflect realistic delivery capacity and avoid implicit cross-subsidization by Centers.

This adjustment ensures that priorities are aligned with available resources and strengthens Program credibility. Remaining ambitions are pursued only where complementary bilateral or partner funding is clearly identified, directly responding to EA recommendations on financial realism and prioritization.

W3/Bilateral project data

The Pause and Reflect Workshop discussions highlighted that a substantial share of Program-relevant outcomes are delivered through W3 and bilateral projects, yet these are not currently well integrated into Program-level narratives or learning. Evidence included examples of policy engagement, humanitarian partnerships, and foresight work that risk under-reporting due to rigid PoDs or country boundaries. Additionally, the 80 percent budget cut has meant smaller bilaterals, and numerous projects were not mapped to the Program in 2025. The Program leadership agreed to treat bilateral projects as strategic assets rather than externalities into the future. Decisions included clarifying pathways for reporting bilaterally funded outcomes that clearly contribute to the Program's objectives, strengthening the role of AoW Leads and Center Delegates in bilateral mapping, and reducing risks of double reporting. Opportunities for Program funding, via the PoDs, to support Centers' bilateral efforts, rather than the other way around, were also discussed. Bilateral projects are now explicitly used to deepen and extend PoDs rather than fragment effort.

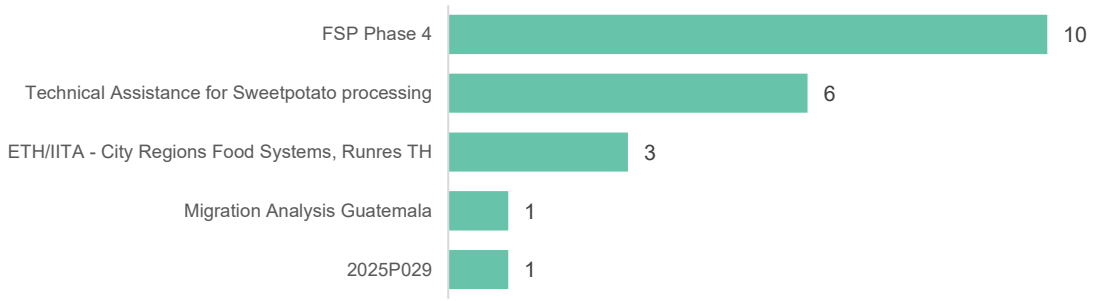


Figure 11: W3/bilateral projects mapped to the Food Frontiers and Security Program, with results reported in 2025. Based on data accurate as of 30 March 2026.

Going forward, W3 and bilateral project data will be used more systematically to demonstrate Portfolio-level contribution, particularly in fragile, urban, and island contexts where W1/2 funding alone is insufficient. This improves system coherence and addresses EA recommendations on integration across funding sources.

Risk management

Evidence from 2025 showed that many risks — such as budget volatility, delivery overload, reporting inconsistency, and partner fatigue — were recognized but not always managed proactively. The Program shifted from static risk registers to an active risk management approach. The risk register was streamlined to focus on material risks, and regular risk review points were aligned with quarterly delivery check-ins. Mitigation actions were strengthened around coordination, evidence standards, and financial realism. As a result, risk management is now a living management tool that informs prioritization and delivery decisions throughout the year.

Read Food Frontiers and Security's Risk Register, which includes the top five submitted risks for 2025 and related actions and controls to manage those risks.

Demand and scaling readiness

Evidence from 2025 showed that Frontiers' strongest outcomes emerged where engagement responded to articulated demand from partners such as local city governments, humanitarian actors, island-based NGOs and regional platforms. In contrast, supply-driven pilots without clear demand signals faced challenges in sustainability and uptake.

The Program leadership therefore refined its approach to scaling. The Program shifted from a focus on scaling projects to scaling readiness, emphasizing legitimacy, partnerships, and institutional embedding. PoDs are now treated as learning and demonstration platforms rather than automatic scale pathways, and scaling ambitions are aligned with partner demand and donor interest.

Going forward, scaling is framed as an outcome of readiness rather than an assumption. This approach directly addresses EA concerns about premature scale-up and positions Frontiers as a demand-responsive Program capable of operating effectively in complex and resource-constrained contexts.

Overall, learning from 2025 has directly informed adjustments to prioritization, resourcing, risk management, and scaling readiness. The P&R workshop was a critical moment for the Program to enter 2026 with a more realistic, coherent, and resilient model that is aligned with EA recommendations and better positioned to deliver meaningful outcomes under uncertainty.

Innovation Pipeline

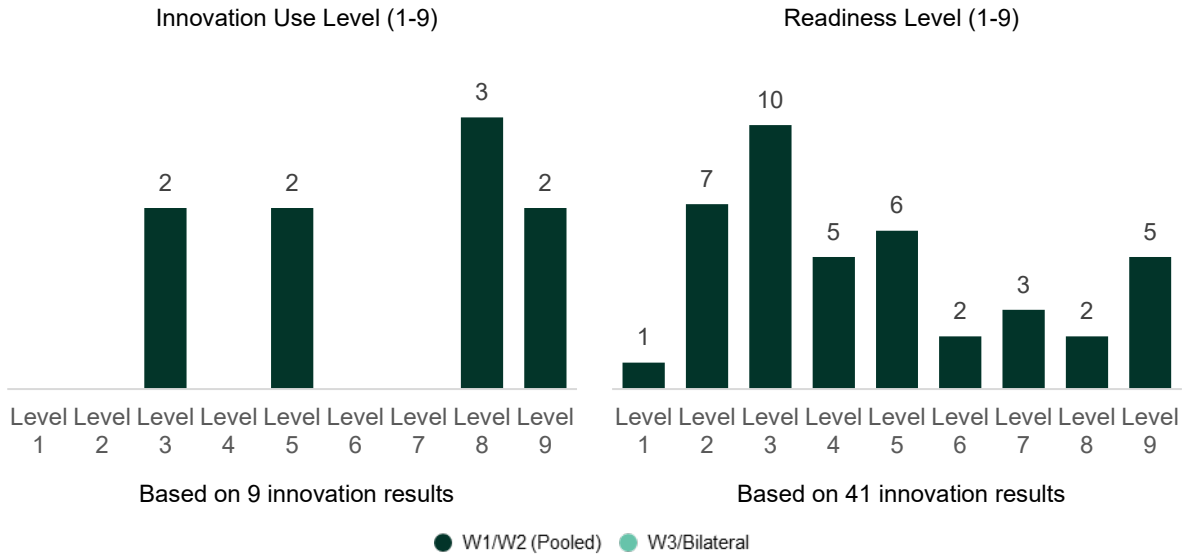


Figure 12: Pipeline of innovations reported and contributed to by Food Frontiers and Security, by innovation readiness and use level. Read further details on readiness and use levels. Based on data accurate as of 30 March 2026.

5. Key result story

CGIAR Food Frontiers and Security Program: Future-proofing scientific co-design for spatially bound food systems



A panel of private sector, public, and development partners in discussion during the CircularEconomy4Ghana Innovation Workshop. Credit: CGIAR.

The CGIAR Food Frontiers and Security Program operates across three diverse contexts — fragile and conflict-affected settings, rapidly urbanizing cities, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Despite their differences, these food systems share the challenge of being spatially bound, with human populations, markets, and ecosystems disproportionately impacted by global shocks including food and energy price hikes, conflict, and climate change. Achieving robust scientific outcomes in these contexts depends on research partners and key beneficiaries viewing CGIAR contributions as relevant and legitimate to their distinctly "tethered" worlds.

> Relevant, legitimate and inclusive solutions to food systems challenges in geographically confined populations are not built by one actor alone; they require collaboration and shared benefits amongst numerous stakeholders. Through our partnerships, CGIAR Food Frontiers co-creates robust solutions for these unique food systems that simultaneously provide valuable lessons for how larger segments of the global population may respond and adapt as fuel, food and climate shocks intensify in future.
>
> *Anna Okello, Director, CGIAR Food Frontiers and Security Program*

Partnerships as the foundation of resilience in fragile food systems

In fragile and conflict-affected settings, the complexity of intersecting humanitarian, development, and climate security challenges cannot be addressed by single actors. CGIAR's Food Frontiers and Security Program places local collaboration at the center of its approach, connecting local institutions and national governments with global agencies to embed scientific evidence from a food, land, and water systems perspective into humanitarian decision-making. Key agencies — including FAO, WFP, UNRWA, and UNHCR — alongside national governments in Jordan, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan are increasingly integrating this science into programming, supporting anticipatory, risk-informed approaches and strengthening resilience for over 90 million displaced people.

> CGIAR's operational research is one of the most powerful tools we have for strengthening food systems in fragile environments. Their evidence allowed us to redesign the Baxnaano program to ensure that graduation leads to permanent resilience, not a temporary fallback into hunger.

Sheila Nkunika, Regional Social Protection Advisor, WFP

Scale is not achieved by expanding pilots — it is designed through coordinated systems

In Ghana, where nearly 60 percent of municipal waste is organic, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) shifted its approach in 2023 from solution development to system design, establishing the Circular Bioeconomy Innovation Hub — a multi-stakeholder platform bringing together 16 co-owning partners and seven scaling partners. By 2025, the Hub had reached 23 schools and more than 15,000 students, embedding waste segregation and composting into daily routines, while supporting cross-sector collaboration and market-oriented innovation challenges. Its effectiveness lies in its role as an integration mechanism aligning policy, technical implementation, and market systems — demonstrating that scaling circular solutions requires coordinated institutional, behavioral, and system-level change.

Translating innovation into impact: The Vendor Business School transforms informal urban food markets in the Philippines' most populous city

Quezon City is the largest urban consumer population in the Philippines and a major hub for food distribution. Like many cities in the region, Quezon City faces growing pressures from rapid urbanization, climate risks and food system inefficiencies, particularly within its large informal food sector. Informal vendors, who play a critical role in feeding the city's three million plus residents, often operate with limited capital, weak business skills, and exposure to food safety and climate-related challenges. In response, CGIAR has partnered with the Quezon City Government to pilot the Vendor Business School (VBS), a program designed to address critical challenges in the distribution and safety of food supplied through informal systems. Grounded in validation studies and co-created with vendors themselves, the initiative provided practical training on business management, food safety, and daily operational resilience. What began as a small pilot quickly demonstrated tangible benefits, leading to its institutionalization through a city ordinance in 2026. This ordinance represents a breakthrough in supporting local vendors, empowering them with formal opportunities for skills and knowledge development to improve their businesses, enhance food safety, and strengthen livelihoods.

The Vendor Business School has since evolved into a scalable model for transforming informal urban food markets by embedding science into local systems and policy. Vendors have improved their business practices, strengthened food safety, and enhanced their ability to cope with market and climate shocks. The initiative gained national recognition in March 2026, with the Quezon City Vendors Business School Ordinance recognized as one of the Official Gold Awardees in the inaugural Gawad Galing Lokal na Batas (GGLB); an award celebrating innovative and impactful local legislation. Presented by the Philippine Councilors League (PCL), the award highlights local laws that demonstrate strong governance, innovation, and meaningful community impact.

Central to its success is a strong partnership model — where CGIAR provided scientific leadership, the city government enabled implementation and scale, and vendors acted as co-creators demonstrating how collaborative, research-driven approaches can translate innovation into lasting, system-level change in urban food systems.

Pacific genebank leadership strengthened in 2025: Conserving the unique genetic resources of island food systems

Pacific Island countries hold a rich and unique diversity of root and tuber crops, but local crop and dietary diversity is at risk from climate change and growing food import dependence. The Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT) — the Pacific's only genebank — underpins food and nutrition security for approximately 10–12 million people. In 2025, CePaCT strengthened its institutional capacity and regional influence through a formalized partnership with CGIAR, transitioning from informal collaboration to structured engagement in global research and policy systems. By embedding CePaCT within CGIAR's expert networks and modernizing its conservation and data management systems, the Pacific is better positioned to conserve and distribute climate-resilient, culturally important crops — strengthening food and nutrition security for Small Island Developing States amid escalating climate risks.


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