



Consortium

*CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food secure future*

## **CGIAR and IFAD - Sharing and Scaling up Innovations?**

Presented by Thomas Randolph (ILRI), Peter Ballantyne (ILRI), Nicole Lefore (IWMI), Barbara Rischkowsky (ICARDA) at the IFAD ESA Regional Workshop, Addis Ababa, 15 November 2012

# Overview

- **Introductions and Process**
- **Research, CGIAR and IFAD – current collaboration experience ...**
- **Research for development in the new CGIAR**
- **CGIAR Research Programs**
- **CGIAR and IFAD – future opportunities?**

# CGIAR and IFAD today

- **Technical advisory grants (TAG) from IFAD Rome**
  - usually a few countries, regional/technical focus
  - cross country, learning, innovation, piloting
  - 3 years (€1-1.5m)
- **Other Rome**
  - Regional learning, KM and innovation
  - One-off evaluations (contribution to project design)
- **EU financed via IFAD**
  - Aligned to EU priorities
  - 3 years (€1-1.5m)
- **Country program financed ??**
  - Aligned to country program investments/loans

# CGIAR and IFAD today

- **Experience to date**
  - Repeated expression of intent to link research to loan portfolio
  - Research to address loan project needs
  - Technical Advisory Notes (TANs) – scale out technical results
  - Drawing on specific CGIAR expertise (consultancy mode)
- **Frustrating!**
- **Can we make the partnership more meaningful?**

# CGIAR- IFAD examples

- **Improving Livelihoods of Small Farmers and Rural Women through Value-Added Processing and Export of Cashmere, Wool and Mohair (ICARDA)**
- **Enhancing dairy-based livelihoods in India and Tanzania through feed value chain improvement (ILRI)**
- **Improved management of agricultural water in Eastern and Southern Africa (IMWI)**
- **Small ruminant value chains to reduce poverty and increase food security in drylands of India and Mozambique (EU -ILRI)**
- **Catalysing the emerging smallholder pig value chains in Uganda to increase rural incomes and assets (EU- ILRI)**
- **Conservation agriculture for smallholder farmers in Eastern and Southern Africa (EU –CIMMYT)**

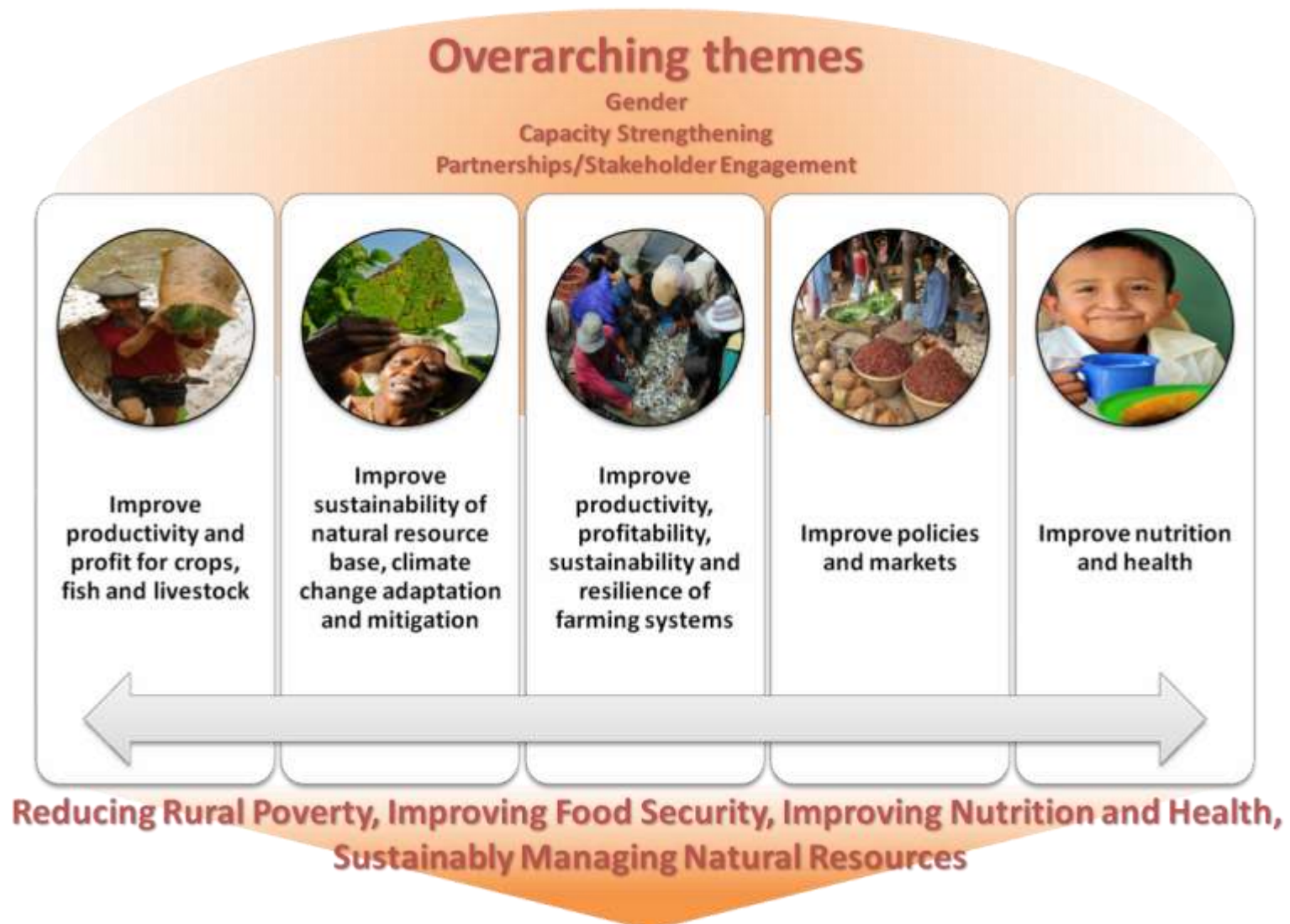
# Discussion: You and research!

- **What positives do you have working with research, especially the CGIAR?**
  - Any concrete examples
- **What negatives do you have working with research, especially the CGIAR?**
  - Any concrete examples

# New CGIAR

- CGIAR Reform process
  - Efficiency in resource mobilization and implementation
  - Relevance and impact
- Loose association of Centres and donors → Consortium and CG Fund
- Diffused, uncoordinated research decided by individual Centres and donors → Problem focused, integrated CGIAR Research Programs

# CGIAR Research Agenda







RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Water, Land and  
Ecosystems



## Water, Land and Ecosystems

**THE CHALLENGE:** How to lift millions of farming families out of poverty and improve how land and water resources are managed while maintaining vibrant ecosystems

### **EXPECTED OUTCOMES** by 2020

- 15 million smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa have sustained food security because yield gaps are reduced while maintaining ecosystem functions in rainfed landscapes
- Enhance food security and household income for about 20 million rural people in the Eastern Gangetic Plains by improving access to irrigation
- Minimize the health risks associated with the use of wastewater and excreta in agriculture which can benefit an estimated 21 million vegetable farmers and 175 million consumers currently exposed to contaminated food in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Dryland Systems



## Reducing the Vulnerability of Farming Communities to Drought and Climate Change

**WHY?** 41% of the world's land area, home to 2.5 billion people ; widespread poverty, food insecurity, and environmental degradation

### EXPECTED IMPACTS

- In six years, 20–30% increase in agricultural productivity in high-potential target areas; 10–20% in low potential areas
- Out-scaling of technologies will have wider impact, improving standard of living for many more people
- 87 million people living in dryland systems will have improved and more secure incomes

**Action sites:** West Africa, East and Southern Africa, North Africa, West Asia, Central Asia, South Asia

# Dryland Systems

## Targeted region-specific outcomes

- **West Africa:** Increased plant and livestock productivity, and rural livelihoods through improved nutrient availability and water-use efficiency reducing lean periods and risk of system shocks
- **East and Southern Africa:** Increased productivity, income, and resilience among **pastoralists** through **better crop-livestock integration** and more **efficient use** of soil, water and other natural resources.
- **North Africa and West Asia:** Improved technology transfer to farmers and agro-pastoralists for better food, feed, health practices, and animal breeds using better policies, market access, financial tools, and extension systems.
- **Central Asia:** Improvements in mixed agricultural systems to improve productivity, human nutrition and rural employment, through integrated water and land resources management.
- **South Asia:** Increased biomass production to provide food, feed, and reverse land degradation, reducing household vulnerability to price and climate shocks.





## More meat, milk and fish, by and for the poor

### WHY?

- Animal-source foods provide critical inputs to the health of women and children
- Nearly 1 billion (70%) of the world's 1.4 billion extremely poor people depend on livestock.
- 400 million people in Africa and South Asia depend on fish for most of their animal protein
- 156 million landless people keep livestock
- Two-thirds of the world's livestock keepers are rural women

### EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Dairy and pigs: double productivity and incomes in target value chains
- Aquaculture: increase fish consumption by 20% in target value chains
- Goats and sheep: increase productivity to double incomes in target value chains

# Concept



More meat, milk and fish by and for the poor

- Pro-poor transformation of selected value chains
- Food security with poverty reduction
- Managing the transition of structural transformation



Value proposition

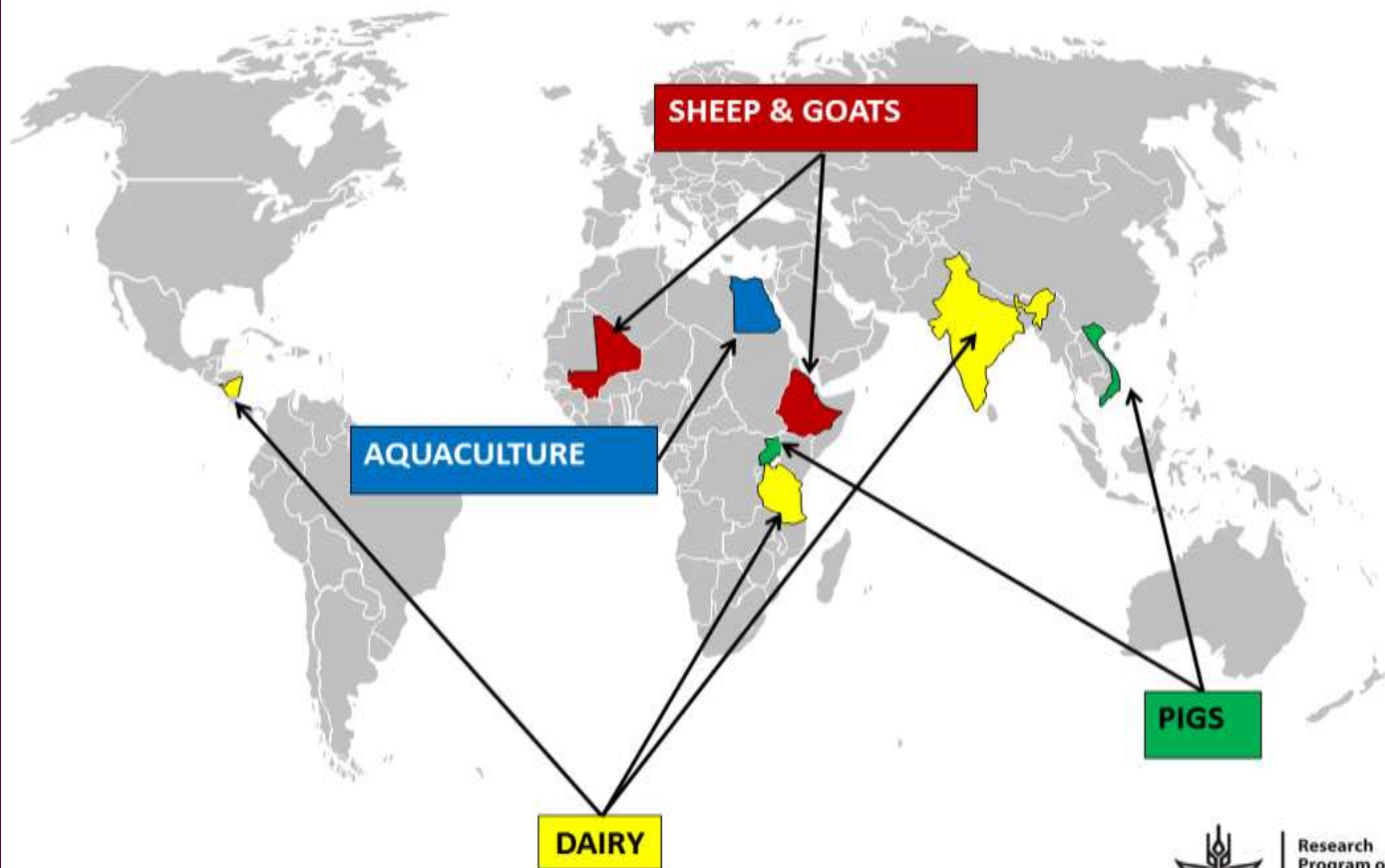
We can accelerate AR4D to impact at scale

# What's new



Accelerating AR4D to impact at scale

1. Focus in only a few selected value chains

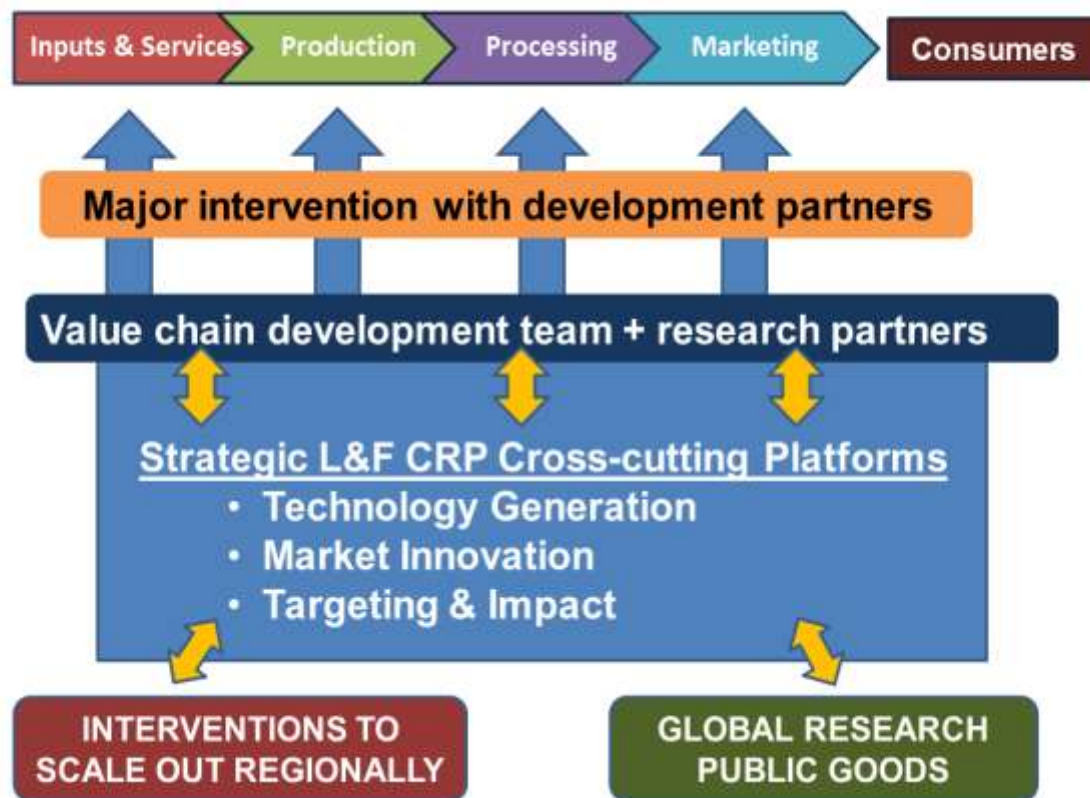


# What's new



## Accelerating AR4D to impact at scale

1. Focus in only a few selected value chains
2. Addressing the whole value chain



# What's new

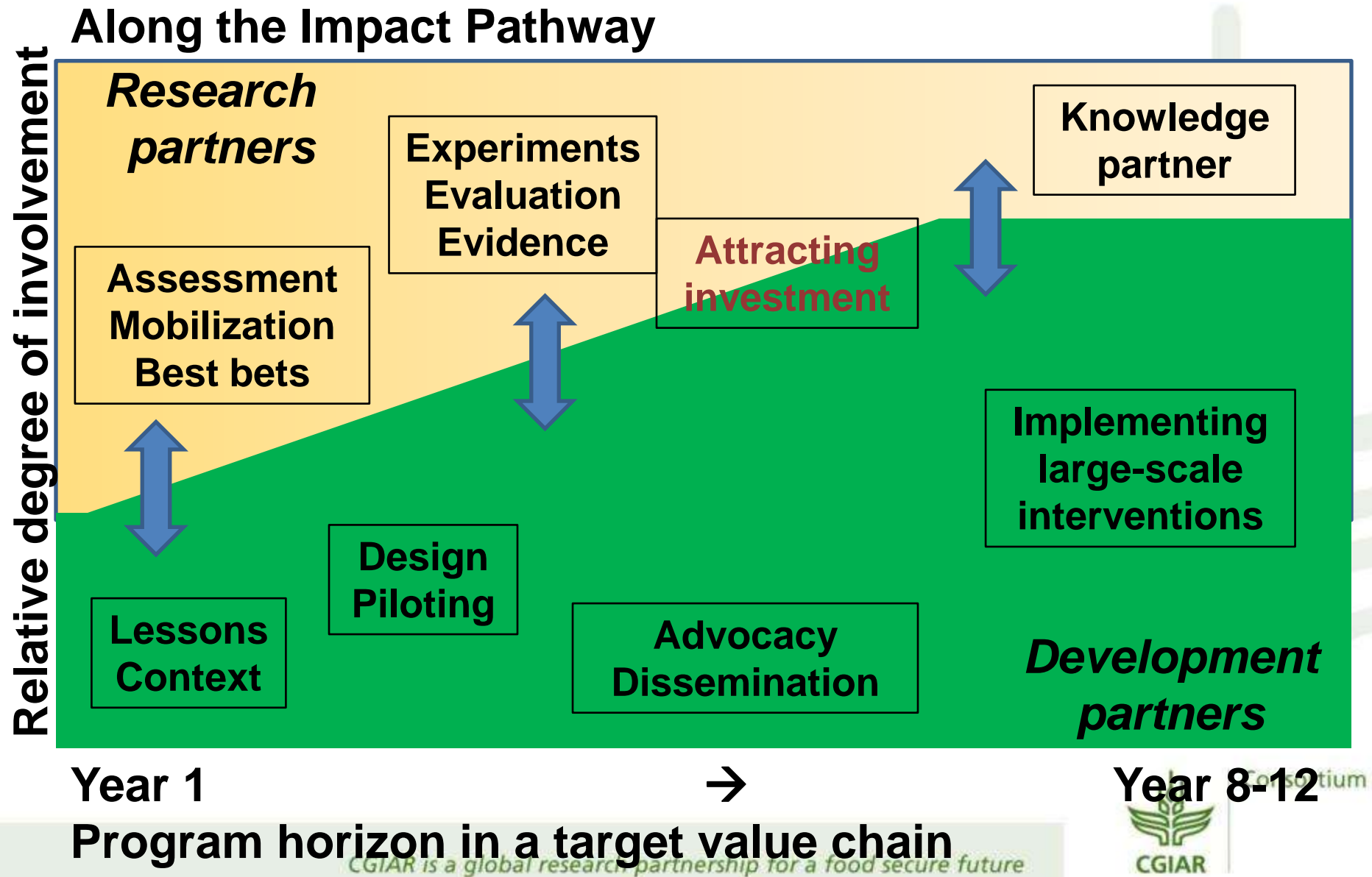


## Accelerating AR4D to impact at scale

1. Focus in only a few selected value chains
2. Addressing the whole value chain
3. Partnering with development actors to identify problems and solutions, generate evidence, and attract investment
4. End target: achieve impact at scale in large development intervention



# How we are visioning the evolving roles of development partnership



# Size & scope

- ❖ 3-year \$100 million program
- ❖ 1/3 funded from CG Fund Windows 1&2
- ❖ 2/3 funded from donor projects Within the 2012 Livestock and Fish CRP budget:
  - ILRI
  - WorldFish
  - CIAT
  - ICARDA

# Livestock and Fish – Progress & Results



- Multi-stakeholder Dairy Development Forum established in Tanzania to identify systemic dairy industry bottlenecks and co-create solutions. **Key platform for impact pathway**
- Rapid value chain assessment toolkit and associated participatory feed resource methods developed and tested in Ethiopia, India, Tanzania and Uganda. **Methodology innovation.**
- ‘Abbassa’ improved line of Nile tilapia showing 28% greater harvest weight than the ‘best’ commercial strain currently in use in Egypt. **Technology putting money in producers’ pockets.**
- Thermostable vaccine for *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) developed and under production. **Technology to benefit poorest and most vulnerable.**

# How do we partner better?

- **Establish a more systematic role of the CGIAR as IFAD's knowledge partner: win-win for both!**
- **Harvest better lessons from IFAD loan project to scale out**
  - CG can help identify, track, test, and validate innovations in projects
  - Use the CG to help capture the learnings from projects: what works, what doesn't, and why?
  - CG can contribute to knowledge and learning networks (country, thematic, regional)

# How do we partner better?

- **Feed research results into IFAD loan projects to scale out**
  - Involve CG partners in the planning of investment programs to make full use of technology and institutional innovations from CG and partners
  - CG can carry out cross country learning reviews and assessments of key opportunities/issues
  - Establish capacity to continuously review emerging CG research results into ongoing IFAD projects
  - Use CG to provide capacity, training, mentoring support and training materials/guides to IFAD and its partners
  - For bigger problems, target CGIAR TAG/research projects more strategically with country projects in implementation
  - Together, develop an evidence-based policy agenda to foster an enabling national environment for uptake of our innovations

# Discussion

- Any direct feedback on what you heard on the three CRPs?
- What specific products or opportunities do you look for from research, especially the CGIAR?
  - Country-specific?
  - Across-countries?



# Consortium

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