

Update on CGIAR’s 2025–30 science and innovation Portfolio

Purpose

This document provides an update on CGIAR’s 2025—30 science and innovation Portfolio. It follows the System Council’s endorsement, by no-objection, of Management’s Action Plan¹ in response to the CGIAR Independent Science for Development Council’s (ISDC) reviews of Program and Accelerator Inception Reports and relevant supporting materials² on 24 October 2025 (SC/M22/EDP09).

As part of the Action Plan, Management committed to updating key elements of the 2025—30 Portfolio Narrative from November 2024³ in support of its proposed CGIAR Trust Fund Windows 1 and 2 (W1/2) Budget for 2026—27⁴; and to reflect on the continued evolution of the Portfolio in a changing funding landscape and operating environment.

Accordingly, this update presents, for information and discussion:

- additional details on the prioritization and resource allocation approach that underpins the proposed W1/2 Budget for 2026—27;
- key features of the Portfolio, as set out in Programs’ and Accelerators’ 2026 Plans of Results and Budgets (PORB); and
- upcoming milestones and engagements with the System Council and other CGIAR stakeholders.

Background

- The CGIAR System Council, at its 21st meeting in Berlin, Germany on 11—12 December 2024, “(i) [a]pproved the Program and Accelerator proposals that make up CGIAR’s 2025—30 science and innovation Portfolio [...]; and (ii) [r]equested that the [ISDC] carry out a targeted review of the Program and Accelerator Inception Reports and complete Plans of Work/ Results and Budgets, no later than Q3 2025, and advise the Council on the extent to which the latter address the areas for improvement identified in ISDC’s November 2024 reviews of the Program and Accelerator proposals and Portfolio Narrative”

¹ [link](#)

² [link](#)

³ [link](#)

⁴ [link](#)

(SC/M21/DP05).

- At its 22nd meeting in Penang, Malaysia on 4—5 June 2025, following its review of Management's update on the Portfolio Inception Phase⁵, the Council requested that Management's Action Plan responding to ISDC's reviews "be presented for endorsement, clearly setting out how the 2025—2030 science and innovation Portfolio has been adapted following its approval in December 2024" (SC/M22/AP09).
- Management submitted its Program and Accelerator Inception Reports, updated 2025 PORBs, and relevant supporting information to ISDC on 30 June 2025.
- ISDC completed and shared its reviews of the Inception Reports⁶ on 6 August 2025.
- ISDC's reviews and a draft Management Action Plan were presented to members of the System Council, the CGIAR Integrated Partnership Board (IPB), as well as their committees and advisory bodies on 10 September 2025.
- IPB, at its sixth meeting in Rome, Italy on 27—29 September 2025, endorsed Management's Action Plan in response to the ISDC reviews (IPB/M006/DP5).
- The System Council endorsed the Action Plan by no-objection on 24 October 2025 (SC/M22/EDP09).

Action Requested

The System Council is invited to review the update on CGIAR's 2025–30 science and innovation Portfolio as a basis for discussion under Agenda Item 4 of its 23rd meeting in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates on 10—11 December 2025.

Document category: Working document of the System Council. There is no restriction on the circulation of this document.

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Table of contents

Executive summary 4

1. Introduction 5

2. Prioritization, resource allocation, and planning for the year 2026 and beyond 6

 2.a. Prioritization and resource allocation at the Portfolio level 6

 2.b. Prioritization, resource allocation, and planning at the Program/ Accelerator level 9

3. An evolving Portfolio: key features based on 2026 plans and priorities..... 11

 3.a. Projected, Portfolio-wide impact contributions by 2030 and 2040 11

 3.b. Evolving geographic and thematic priorities..... 14

 3.c. Portfolio cohesion and coherence 16

4. Upcoming milestones and engagements 19

ANNEX I: Overview of major changes from Programs’/ Accelerators’ September 2024
Proposal documents to their 2026 PORBs 20

ANNEX II: ‘Tier A’ and ‘Tier B’ impact indicators 26

ANNEX III: Projected benefits methodology..... 27

 Modeling Framework 27

 Reference and Science Program Scenarios 29

 Caveats and Omissions 32

Executive summary

This document provides an update on CGIAR's 2025—30 science and innovation Portfolio. The update follows the System Council's endorsement of Management's Action Plan in response to the CGIAR Independent Science for Development Council's (ISDC) reviews of Program and Accelerator Inception Reports in October 2025.

It covers (i) additional details on the prioritization and resource allocation approach for the proposed CGIAR Trust Fund Windows 1 and 2 (W1/2) Budget for 2026—27; (ii) key features of Programs' and Accelerators' 2026 Plans of Results and Budgets (PORB); (iii) and upcoming milestones and engagements with the System Council and other CGIAR stakeholders.

The year 2026 marks a shift from Portfolio inception and transition to a year of full implementation and continuous adaptive management. Accordingly, rather than optimizing for continuity alone, CGIAR Leadership has adopted an approach to prioritization and resource allocation that starts from a clean slate and aims to maximize the impact contributions of the Portfolio and its individual Programs and Accelerators in response to evidence and demand.

At the Portfolio level, unearmarked W1 funds have been allocated to ensure minimum viable funding to the cross-Portfolio and cross-Partnership functions of the Accelerators, while investing in the Science Programs and Scaling for Impact Program based on each Program's share of CGIAR's projected, Portfolio-wide 2040 impact contributions.

At the Program and Accelerator level, internal allocations of W1/2 funds are guided by structured, evidence-based prioritization that considers the types of impact contributions that each Program/ Accelerator aims to make, the geographies where those impact contributions are sought, and the impact potential and comparative advantage associated with Center-proposed packages of 2026 deliverables.

Notwithstanding a sharp reduction in W1/2 funds, the Portfolio remains well positioned to contribute to substantial impacts across all CGIAR Impact Areas, particularly low- and lower-middle income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. By 2040, the Portfolio stands to increase agrifood system incomes by more than \$100bn, reduce by 19 million the number of people unable to afford a healthy diet, and reduce by 4% the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated per US\$ of agrifood system GDP.

Programs' and Accelerators' forward-looking priorities are articulated in a set of detailed 2026 Plans of Results and Budgets (PORB). These reflect continued, considerable evolution since the Portfolio was approved in December 2024; including sharper geographic focus from more than 100 to 57 countries prioritized for impact contributions; as well as considerable efforts to phase out legacy work while responding to emerging opportunities and needs.

1. Introduction

1. The CGIAR System Council endorsed, on a no-objection basis⁷, Management's Action Plan⁸ in response to the CGIAR Independent Science for Development Council's (ISDC) reviews of CGIAR's 2025—30 Program and Accelerator Inception Reports⁹ on 24 October 2025, following the CGIAR Integrated Partnership Board's (IPB) endorsement at its 6th meeting in Rome, Italy on 27—29 September 2025¹⁰.
2. As part of the Action Plan, Management committed to updating key elements of the 2025—30 Portfolio Narrative from November 2024¹¹ in support of its proposed CGIAR Trust Fund Windows 1 and 2 (W1/2) Budget for 2026—27¹²; and to reflect on the continued evolution of the Portfolio in a changing funding landscape and operating environment.
3. Accordingly, this update presents, for System Council information and discussion:
 - a. additional details on the prioritization and resource allocation approach that underpins the proposed W1/2 Budget for 2026—27;
 - b. key features of the Portfolio, as set out in Programs' and Accelerators' 2026 Plans of Results and Budgets (PORB); and
 - c. upcoming milestones and engagements with the System Council and other CGIAR stakeholders.
4. This update reflects the latest status of the Portfolio at the time of writing. Looking forward to 2026, Management is committed to a regular cadence of touch points with members of the System Council, IPB, as well as their committees and advisory bodies to share updates and seek input on the Portfolio as it moves from a year of inception and transition to a year of full implementation and continuous adaptive management.

⁷ Decision SC/M22/EDP9 ([link](#))

⁸ [link](#)

⁹ [link](#)

¹⁰ Decision IPB/M006/DP5 ([link](#))

¹¹ [link](#)

¹² [link](#)

2. Prioritization, resource allocation, and planning for the year 2026 and beyond

5. The year 2025 marked a period of transition and inception for CGIAR science and innovations. It saw the closure of and final technical reporting on CGIAR's 2022—24 Portfolio of Research Initiatives and Impact Area Platforms; as well as the completion of the Inception Phase for the new 2025—30 Portfolio of Programs and Accelerators.
6. In the absence of several key building blocks of a robust, evidence-based prioritization process at the Portfolio level, initial 2025 allocations of W1/2 funds to Programs and Accelerators were based on a mapping of 2022—24 W1/2-funded work to the new Programs and Accelerators. This helped ensure continuity of critical work during a transition period. Similarly, when 2025 allocations were reviewed and adjusted in June 2025 in response to the sharp decline in W1/2 funds available to CGIAR science and innovations, those adjustments were made with a view to maximizing each Program's and Accelerator's share of its expected funding envelope at the start of the year.
7. Looking forward; building on the Portfolio Inception Phase and the feedback received from ISDC, IPB, and the System Council; prioritization, resource allocation, and planning for 2026 and beyond starts from a clean slate. Rather than optimizing for continuity alone, CGIAR Leadership – through the Global Leadership Team (GLT) and Global Science Team (GST) – have adopted an approach to prioritization and resource allocation that aims to maximize the impact contributions of the Portfolio and its individual Programs and Accelerators in response to evidence and demand.

2.a. Prioritization and resource allocation at the Portfolio level

8. At the Portfolio level, management has followed a stepwise approach to prioritizing and allocating unearmarked W1 funds across Programs and Accelerators, aiming to enhance Portfolio cohesion and coherence while maximizing the impact contributions of each Program and Accelerators within the resources available. Specifically, once earmarked W2 contributions have been accounted for, the allocation of available, unearmarked W1 funds follows these steps:
 - a. The Genebanks Accelerator is funded at its agreed, ringfenced W1/2 funding level for 2026 (\$26.5m) to ensure the continuity of essential operations.
 - b. Then, the Capacity Sharing, Digital Transformation, and Gender Equality and Inclusion Accelerators are each funded at minimum viable levels to ensure that their core, enabling contributions can be delivered effectively across the Portfolio.

- c. Finally, with the W1 funds that remain, each of the eight Science Programs and the Scaling for Impact Program are funded at levels commensurate with each Program's share of CGIAR's projected, Portfolio-wide 2040 impact contributions, while ensuring that no Program receives less than 60% of its 2025 W1/2 funding level.
9. Consistent with steps a—c above, Table 1 below presents the resulting, total 2026 W1/2 allocations by Program and Accelerator under the Baseline (\$176.9m) and Surge (\$189.2m) Scenarios, compared with the latest Program and Accelerator envelopes for 2025 as reflected in their June PORBs (\$219.6m).
10. Across the Portfolio as a whole, the Baseline and Surge Scenarios represent reductions of 19% and 14%, respectively, from 2025. Those reductions are not applied equally across the Portfolio. In line with the approved 'ringfenced' W1/2 funding level for essential operations, funding to the Genebanks Accelerator remains unchanged from 2025. For Gender Equality and Inclusion and Digital Transformation, Management has proposed funding each at a minimum viable level of 5% of the total W1/2 funds available to the Programs and Accelerators (\$8.8m under the Baseline Scenario, \$9.5m under the Surge Scenario). In both cases, that minimum viable threshold translates into an increase in W1/2 funding from 2025 to 2026 (33% for Digital Transformation, 4% for Gender Equality and Inclusion under the Baseline Scenario).
11. Following steps a—b above for the Accelerators, the W1/2 funds available to the Programs (Step c) amount to \$130.6m under the Baseline Scenario and \$141.5m under the Surge Scenario, representing reductions of 26% and 19%, respectively, from 2025. As a function of each Program's relative contribution to CGIAR's projected, Portfolio-wide 2040 impact contributions; the level of earmarked W2 contributions available to each Program; and – under the Baseline Scenario – the impact of minimum 60% 'floor'; Programs' 2026 W1/2 envelopes fall between -40% and +26% of their 2025 funding levels. The following section outlines how the Programs adapt to these outcomes in their proposed 2026 PORBs.
12. Importantly, the proposed 2026 Surge Scenario does not represent an upper limit on CGIAR's ability to absorb additional resources for impactful science and innovations. All Programs and Accelerators have identified priorities for additional W1/2 funding in excess of the Surge Scenario. Further details on the methodology and revenue assumptions that underpin the two funding scenarios are provided in the proposed Budget for 2026—27¹³.

¹³ [link](#)

Table 1: Proposed W1/2 funding envelopes by Program/ Accelerator (mUS\$, all amounts net of CSP)

PROGRAM/ ACCELERATOR	For reference: 2025			2026 Baseline Scenario					2026 Surge Scenario				
	W2	W1	W2 + W1	W2	W1	W2 + W1	2026 - 2025	2026 - 2025 (%)	W2	W1	W2 + W1	2026 - 2025	2026 - 2025 (%)
Better Diets and Nutrition	15.06	0.03	15.09	9.98	1.36	11.34	-3.75	-24.8%	10.65	1.68	12.33	-2.76	-18.3%
Breeding for Tomorrow	20.72	15.23	35.95	13.06	8.51	21.57	-14.38	-40.0%	14.16	8.64	22.80	-13.15	-36.6%
Capacity Sharing	0.72	1.49	2.22	2.09	0.12	2.22	0.00	0.0%	2.25	0.00	2.25	0.04	1.7%
Climate Action	8.58	4.15	12.72	12.19	3.81	15.99	3.27	25.7%	13.14	4.29	17.42	4.70	36.9%
Digital Transformation	3.88	2.76	6.64	0.98	7.87	8.85	2.21	33.3%	0.98	8.48	9.46	2.82	42.5%
Food Frontiers and Security	6.60	2.29	8.89	6.37	0.56	6.93	-1.96	-22.0%	6.81	0.72	7.53	-1.36	-15.3%
Gender Equality and Inclusion	3.74	4.77	8.50	2.29	6.56	8.85	0.35	4.1%	2.46	7.00	9.46	0.96	11.2%
Genebanks	8.79	17.68	26.47	6.45	20.02	26.47	0.00	0.0%	7.04	19.43	26.47	0.00	0.0%
Multifunctional Landscapes	18.84	0.00	18.84	8.94	6.85	15.80	-3.04	-16.1%	9.74	7.54	17.28	-1.55	-8.3%
Policy Innovations	7.34	6.69	14.03	7.40	4.53	11.93	-2.10	-15.0%	7.89	5.14	13.03	-1.00	-7.1%
Scaling for Impact	15.76	9.58	25.35	8.79	11.10	19.89	-5.46	-21.5%	9.22	12.59	21.81	-3.54	-14.0%
Sustainable Animal and Aquatic Foods	3.12	16.69	19.81	1.56	10.33	11.89	-7.92	-40.0%	1.71	11.04	12.75	-7.06	-35.6%
Sustainable Farming	12.88	12.23	25.11	12.35	2.88	15.23	-9.88	-39.3%	13.36	3.22	16.57	-8.53	-34.0%
Total	126.03	93.59	219.61	92.45	84.50	176.95	-42.67	-19.4%	99.40	89.76	189.17	-30.44	-13.9%

2.b. Prioritization, resource allocation, and planning at the Program/ Accelerator level

13. At the Program/ Accelerator level, each Program and Accelerator followed a structured and evidence-based prioritization process to guide planning and internal allocations of W1/2 resources for 2026. This process builds on the prioritization and comparative advantage analysis carried out during the Portfolio Inception Phase¹⁴, as well as associated ISDC feedback and recommendations¹⁵. Between September and November, Programs and Accelerators completed the following prioritization steps to inform their 2026 PORBs:
- a. First, from an agreed set of 'Tier A' and 'Tier B' impact indicators (Annex II), each Program and Accelerator selected a small number of indicators for the purpose of priority-setting for 2026 and beyond. Drawing on lessons from the Inception Phase, during which 23 impact indicators were used for prioritization, this step allowed Programs and Accelerators to optimize their design for a more manageable range of different types of impacts. At the same time, CGIAR has projected each Program's and Accelerator's 2030 and 2040 impact contributions against the full range of relevant indicators – whether selected or not (see Section 3.a below).
 - b. Then, using country-level, 2030 and 2040 projections for those selected impact indicators; Programs and Accelerators identified priority countries where they seek their intended impact contributions. That geographic prioritization considered countries' development needs associated with each impact indicator, the potential scale of impact that CGIAR can contribute to, as well as evidence of demand and the strength of the enabling environment. Importantly, the resulting lists of priority countries (see Figure 1 below) represent the locations where intended impacts are sought ('geographies served') rather than where work is carried out and where funds are spent ('locations of work').
 - c. Finally, guided by the prioritized impact indicators; geographies; additional, higher-level thematic priorities; as well as each Program's and Accelerator's theories of change and intended 2030 outcomes; Centers were invited to propose specific, costed packages of 2026 deliverables to each Program and Accelerator aligned with their comparative advantages. Of more than \$400m worth of submissions, Programs' and Accelerators' 2026 PORBs retain prioritized subsets of deliverables, in each case aiming to strike a balance between continuing delivery of the most promising innovations while taking on new work to maintain a healthy pipeline of future innovations.

¹⁴ The Portfolio Inception Phase is described in detail in document SC22-04, *Update on the Inception Phase for CGIAR's 2025-2030 science and innovation Portfolio* ([link](#)).

¹⁵ [link](#)

14. Through this process, Programs and Accelerators have established clear priorities against a range of different 2026 funding scenarios, ensuring that CGIAR can rapidly respond to emerging opportunities with a clear, impactful science and innovation offer.

3. An evolving Portfolio: key features based on 2026 plans and priorities

15. Alongside improved prioritization, Management has introduced a more detailed PORB format, providing greater accountability and transparency in the internal allocation and use of W1/2 funds within Programs and Accelerators. From 2025 to 2026, PORBs shift from a high-level breakdown of funding by Area of Work and Center¹⁶ to a more granular view of specific deliverables, SMART¹⁷ key performance indicators (KPI), and associated geographies per Center and W1/2 funds invested. At the time of writing, those 2026 PORBs are being processed for internal, management-level approvals pending the System Council's approval of the overall W1/2 Budget. This section shares key, emerging features of the Portfolio based on that latest view from Program/ Accelerator PORBs and associated materials, including updated theories of change.
16. For additional details, the online Portfolio Explorer¹⁸ will be updated following internal approvals of the 2026 PORBs, providing the latest view to the priorities and intended results of the Programs and Accelerators.

3.a. Projected, Portfolio-wide impact contributions by 2030 and 2040

17. Throughout the Portfolio design and inception phases, Management has shared emerging, projected Portfolio-wide impact ambitions and contributions¹⁹. As Program and Accelerator priorities and funding have become clearer, those projected impact contributions have become progressively more robust.
18. The latest iteration of projected, Portfolio-wide impact contributions is based on a refreshed set of impact indicators (Annex I) as well as Programs' intended 2030 outcome targets and priority countries for impact contribution ('geographies served') as identified through the prioritization process. These were applied to a modeling framework designed by IFPRI's foresight team to project Portfolio-wide impact contributions to 2030 and 2040 relative to a 'without CGIAR' reference scenario. As described above (Section 2.a), the allocation of unearmarked W1 funds is in part informed by each Program's relative share of those projected, Portfolio-wide benefits.
19. An overview the projected benefits is set out in Table 2 below, with additional details on the underlying methodology shared in Annex III. Overall, the Portfolio stands to contribute to substantial impacts across all CGIAR Impact Areas with a significant concentration of impacts in low- and lower-middle income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

¹⁶ For reference, Programs' and Accelerators' 2025 PORBs can be found here: [link](#)

¹⁷ Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound

¹⁸ [link](#)

¹⁹ See e.g. Section 4.2 of the November 2024 Portfolio Narrative ([link](#)) and Management's presentation on the Portfolio Inception Phase at the 22nd meeting of the System Council in June 2025 ([link](#)).

Table 2: Projected, 2040 impact contributions by region

Impact indicator ²⁰	World	Sub-Saharan Africa	South Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa
A1: Change in incomes earned in the agrifood system (\$ bn)	104.8 (+0.7%)	39.0 (+4.4%)	41.1 (+2.5%)	6.0 (+0.5%)	4.1 (+0.9%)
A2: Change in the ratio of women's to men's total earnings in primary agriculture (%-points)	2.4	4.9	11.2	1.0	3.8
A3: Change in the number of people who cannot afford a healthy diet (millions)	-18.9	-12.8	-5.0	-0.1	-0.4
A4: Change in interannual variability in crop and livestock production values driven by climate risks (index value) (%)	-7.0%	-12.2%	-9.0%	-5.8%	-6.1%
A5: Change in the amount of green, blue and grey water used in agricultural production per US\$ of GDP (%)	-1.7%	-5.7%	-5.5%	-1.2%	-1.0%
B3: Change in the number of undernourished people (millions)	-80.9	-60.9	-9.8	-0.6	-3.1
B5: Change in the number of people whose daily per capita consumption is below \$2.15 per day (millions)	-13.6	-12.5	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2
B7: Change in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated in the agrifood system per US\$ of agrifood system GDP (%)	-3.9%	-9.8%	-13.3%	-3.2%	-0.7%

²⁰ Selected 'Tier A' and 'Tier B' indicators. For the complete set of indicators, see Annex I.

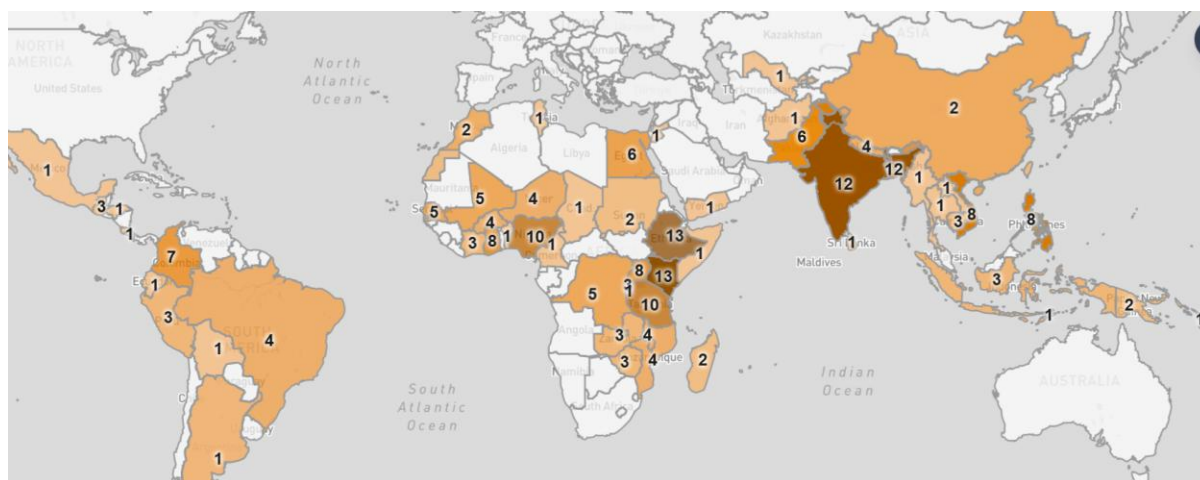
20. The projected impact contributions have important limitations. First, they do not capture all relevant impact pathways and indicators. Several Programs invest in global engagement and agenda-setting, yet the impact contributions of such work cannot not be fully accounted for in the modeling framework. In addition, at this stage, the projections focus on the eight Science Programs and the Scaling for Impact Program, rather than the four Accelerators. The latter are primarily expected to contribute to impacts through the Programs, by enabling and accelerating Programs' ability to achieve their intended outcomes. For Genebanks specifically, it is not possible to quantify their impact contributions due to a lack of information about how the materials preserved and shared are used by non-CGIAR partners.
21. Second, the projected benefits are limited to a set of indicators for which sufficient data is available at the country level. This leaves important gaps in terms of the intended scope of impacts of the Programs and Accelerators. The number of people who cannot afford a healthy diet (A3), for example, does not fully capture the Better Diets and Nutrition Program's ambition of improving actual consumption of healthier food groups. Similarly, the agrobiodiversity indicator used (A6) focuses on crop and livestock production diversity but does not capture non-productive lands and animal species.
22. Finally, the modeling framework overlooks factors known to affect final impacts, such as market mechanisms that could cause prices to fall as production expands, and interactions between countries through trade, migration, and capital flows. These missing mechanisms could lead to over- or under-estimation of some impacts.
23. Notwithstanding these limitations, the current framework maintains internal consistency, provides comparable impact estimates across Programs, and helps limit double-counting. Looking forward, Management will continue to invest in continuous improvement of CGIAR's ability to project Portfolio- and Program-/ Accelerator-level impact contributions and take impact-based and data-driven prioritization decisions. This includes refining the set of impact indicators used, strengthening the modeling framework to recognize a broader set of mechanisms and impact pathways, and improving on Programs' outcome targets and theories of change. In addition, whereas the current projected impact contributions are derived from Programs' intended 2030 outcomes based on a status quo funding assumption, Management recognizes the need – going forward – to articulate projected benefits for different levels of Portfolio funding.
24. Importantly, in light of the continued review and improvement of CGIAR's impact indicators and Portfolio-wide impact contributions by 2030 and 2040, Management will review the impact-level indicators and targets in CGIAR's

2022—30 Performance and Results Management Framework²¹ and bring forward any proposed amendments for approval in 2026.

3.b. Evolving geographic and thematic priorities

25. As part of the prioritization process described above (Section 2.b), all Programs and Accelerators have reviewed their geographic and thematic priorities in the context of a continued evolution of the Portfolio from design and inception to implementation.
26. In terms of geography, the Programs and Accelerators have progressively sharpened their focus on fewer countries. As described in Management’s Action Plan in response to the ISDC reviews of Inception Reports²², several Programs and Accelerators used the Inception Phase to narrow down their lists of priority countries²³. Still, as of September 2025, across the Portfolio as a whole, more than 100 countries remained potentially in focus for at least one Program or Accelerator. Today, as a result of the geographic prioritization effort for 2026 and beyond, the total list of priority countries for impact contribution (‘geographies served’) is down to 57. Figure 1 below shows the countries prioritized by at least one Program or Accelerator. Of these, 24 (42%) are in Sub-Saharan Africa, 11 (19%) in East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and 10 (18%) in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Figure 1: ‘Heat map’ of countries prioritized for Programs’/ Accelerators’ intended impact contributions (‘geographies served’) from 2026 (number of Programs/ Accelerators per country)



27. Across those 57 countries, the intensity of Portfolio engagement varies

²¹ [link](#)

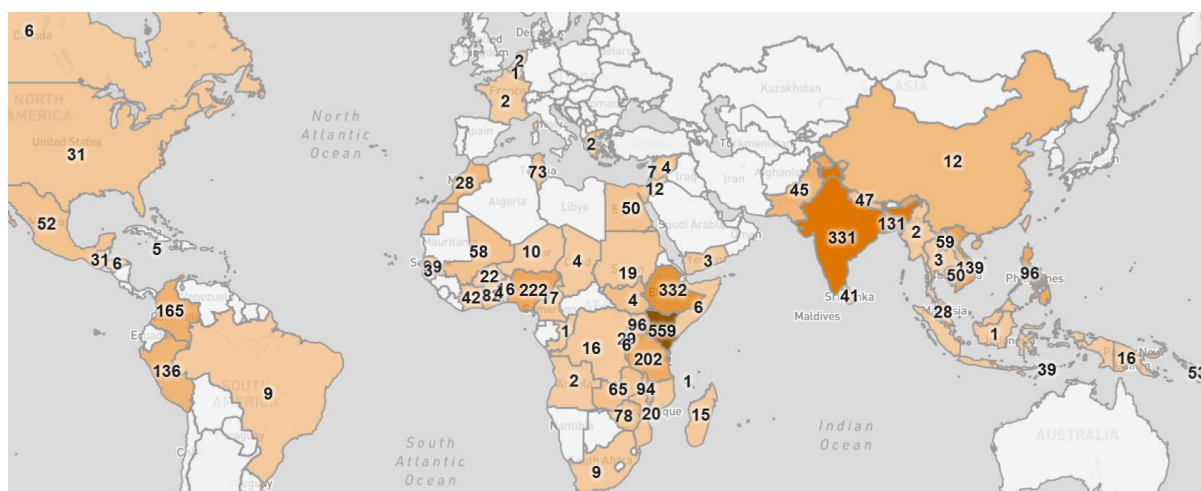
²² [link](#)

²³ See also the “Inception Countries Map” in the Portfolio Explorer to compare countries at Proposal (September 2024) and Inception (June 2025) stages: [link](#)

considerably. All 13 Programs and Accelerators aim to contribute to impacts in Ethiopia and Kenya, 12 in India and Bangladesh, and 10 in Nigeria and Tanzania. These and other countries targeted by large numbers of Programs and Accelerators offer important potential synergies but also require strong coordination and coherence. On the other end of the spectrum, 23 countries have been prioritized by a single Program or Accelerator. These include e.g. Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Somalia, and Yemen that have been prioritized only by the Food Frontiers and Security Program given its unique focus on island and fragile food systems. Importantly, while intentional prioritization helps Programs and Accelerators focus their efforts on the greatest potential impacts in locations of greatest need, a significant share of CGIAR’s work contributes towards global and regional impacts beyond immediate priority countries; and all Programs and Accelerators retain at least some ability to respond to critical emerging needs and opportunities outside of their priority countries.

28. As noted above (Section 2.b), the countries prioritized for impact contribution (‘geographies served’) do not always match where work takes place and where funds are spent (‘locations of work’). Delivery is generally concentrated in locations with a significant presence of staff, facilities, and partners. Figure 2 shows the global distribution of work across the more than 1,800 KPIs included in Programs’ and Accelerators’ proposed 2026 PORBs. Across all Programs and Accelerators, a total of 93 countries are associated with at least one 2026 KPI. Of these, several CGIAR Center headquarter countries emerge as clear hotspots for delivery, with 559 KPIs (31%) tagged to Kenya, 332 (18%) to Ethiopia, 331 (18%) to India, and 222 (12%) to Nigeria. It should be noted that several KPIs are associated with multiple countries, whereas some are tagged as global and not associated with a specific location of work.

Figure 2: ‘Heat map’ of intended 2026 locations of work (number of 2026 key performance indicators [KPI] per country)



29. Beyond geography, the Programs and Accelerators have implemented major

changes since their approval in December 2024. From 2026, three Programs and Accelerators are implementing changes to their top-level Area of Work (AoW) structures. As described in the September 2025 Management Action Plan, the Sustainable Farming Science Program will transition from eight to five AoWs, and the Multifunctional Landscapes Science Program will move from seven to five. In addition, in response to consistent demand from stakeholders, the Gender Equality and Inclusion Accelerator is introducing a new, third AoW on youth.

30. Across high-level outputs (HLO) and deliverables, Programs and Accelerators have used prioritization to significantly adapt their focus from 2026. Annex 1 provides an overview of what each Program and Accelerator has stopped (i.e. work envisaged in their September 2024 Proposals that is not included in their 2026 PORB) as well as what is new (work included in the 2026 PORB that was not envisaged in 2024). Those changes are driven by, *inter alia*, changes to W1/2 funding levels, phasing out legacy work from the 2022—24 Portfolio of Research Initiatives and Impact Area Platforms that is not well aligned with the Programs' and Accelerators' theories of change, responding to emerging needs and demand, and seizing new opportunities (e.g. associated with new technology).

3.c. Portfolio cohesion and coherence

31. Through the prioritization, resource allocation, and planning process for 2026 and beyond, Management has continued to enhance cohesion and coherence across the 2025—30 Portfolio. These efforts build on considerable progress and achievements made during the Portfolio design and inception phases, as shared in the September 2025 Management Action Plan²⁴.
32. As described above (Section 2.a), the Digital Transformation and Gender Equality and Inclusion Accelerators are two of just three Programs and Accelerators that stand to receive increased W1/2 funding in 2026 under the proposed W1/2 Budget. Funding to the Genebanks and Capacity Sharing Accelerators is maintained at 2025 levels. This reflects CGIAR Leadership's commitment to the foundational, enabling contributions of the Accelerators that serve the entire Portfolio and CGIAR Integrated Partnership. Importantly, the 2026 PORBs of the Capacity Sharing, Digital Transformation, and Gender Equality and Inclusion Accelerators engage every Center with a meaningful share of W1/2 funding.
33. Within Programs and Accelerators, Centers' proposed packages of deliverables have explicitly articulated plans for collaboration and synergies across Centers and with other Programs/ Accelerators. For the prioritized deliverables and associated 2026 KPIs, these linkages are reflected in Programs' and Accelerators' 2026 PORBs and will be available for review through the Portfolio

²⁴ [link](#)

Explorer²⁵.

34. Underpinning these efforts, Programs, Accelerators, and Centers benefit from an unprecedented view of the W3 and bilaterally funded projects mapped to each Program and Accelerator. Those mapped projects are integrated into Programs' and Accelerators' 2026 PORBs and updated theories of change to enable complementarity of efforts and comprehensive, 'all-of-CGIAR' technical reporting. Table 3 below provides the latest overview of mapped W3/ bilateral projects by Program/ Accelerator and Center. These represent each Center's top-80% of ongoing projects by total value. Importantly, the associated W3/ bilateral funding extends over the full duration of each project. It does not represent expected 2026 funding.

²⁵ [link](#)

Table 3: W3/ bilateral projects mapped to CGIAR's 2025—30 Programs and Accelerators (mUS\$, total values for the duration of each project)

	Africa-Rice	Alliance	CIMMYT	CIP	ICARDA	ICRISAT	IFPRI	IITA	ILRI	IRRI	IWMI	World-Fish	Total
Better Diets and Nutrition	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.18	0.00	1.75	19.41	6.64	0.00	5.67	0.00	4.33	39.52
Breeding for Tomorrow	7.24	9.16	89.52	10.12	8.70	7.91	4.82	32.15	6.65	18.69	0.00	0.00	194.95
Capacity Sharing	4.46	0.00	5.16	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.00	0.00	13.03
Climate Action	3.21	71.48	12.21	1.05	0.49	1.50	7.64	0.87	1.82	9.76	19.66	9.92	139.62
Digital Transformation	0.00	10.90	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	10.36	2.66	0.00	1.15	5.00	4.33	34.81
Food Frontiers and Security	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	6.25	2.05	2.84	0.00	3.15	0.00	14.74
Gender Equality and Inclusion	4.28	0.67	2.24	1.87	0.24	0.36	5.14	6.45	0.00	1.91	0.20	4.89	28.24
Genebanks	0.00	2.73	0.57	3.64	0.35	0.75	0.00	3.63	3.07	3.07	0.00	0.00	17.83
Multifunctional Landscapes	0.00	29.03	1.88	0.60	0.00	1.73	0.75	0.00	1.99	0.00	6.70	9.21	51.88
Policy Innovations	5.49	5.47	0.00	0.49	0.15	0.17	27.90	9.62	0.00	0.36	10.73	0.00	60.37
Scaling for Impact	14.46	29.20	29.69	1.57	6.70	1.33	3.67	14.34	7.50	11.86	13.10	4.33	137.75
Sustainable Animal and Aquatic Foods	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	2.64	0.27	0.00	0.00	94.96	0.00	0.00	17.45	117.72
Sustainable Farming	3.45	10.60	18.32	1.07	15.44	7.75	0.33	17.59	0.00	12.11	8.97	0.00	95.64
Total	42.59	172.17	159.59	22.05	36.60	23.52	86.27	95.99	118.83	66.54	67.52	54.45	946.10

4. Upcoming milestones and engagements

35. Looking forward to 2026, Table 4 sets out a preliminary, high-level schedule of key milestones and engagements on the 2025—30 science and innovation Portfolio. In addition to regular meetings of the System Council, IPB, as well as their committees and advisory bodies, Management envisages at least four dedicated touch points on the Portfolio to share progress and plans in connection with key moments, including technical reporting on 2025 results, adaptive management of 2026 plans, and planning and budgets for 2027 and beyond. The purpose of these touch points is to ensure that key CGIAR stakeholders receive the same information, at the same time, and in the same format; and to streamline engagement at the Program/ Accelerator level.

Table 4: Preliminary schedule of key, 2026 milestones and engagements

When? (2026)	What?
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Touch Point 1</u> (for System Council, IPB, committees, and advisory bodies): 2026 plans and priorities, introductions to Program/ Accelerator leadership
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results Dashboard updated with 2025 results • <u>Touch Point 2</u>: overview of emerging 2025 results
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs’ and Accelerators’ 2025 Technical Reports published
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2025 Portfolio Narrative published (overview of 2025 results) • <u>IPB and System Council meetings</u>: Portfolio updates, decision-making on any amendments to CGIAR’s Performance and Results Management Framework (e.g. revised impact targets) • Completion of revised 2026 PORBs resulting from Programs’ and Accelerators’ adaptive management processes
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated W3/ bilateral mapping • <u>Touch Point 3</u>: overview of adaptive management outcomes
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Touch Point 4</u>: prioritization, planning, and budgets for 2027 and beyond, including plans for funder engagement
October— December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • W1/2 Budget development, review, and approval • Program/ Accelerator PORB development, review, and approval • <u>IPB and System Council meetings</u>

ANNEX I: Overview of major changes from Programs'/ Accelerators' September 2024 Proposal documents to their 2026 PORBs
(illustrative, not exhaustive)

Program/ Accelerator	What have we stopped? What are we not doing? (work envisaged in September 2024 Proposals that is not included in the Program's/ Accelerator's 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario])	What is new? (Work planned in the Program's/ Accelerators 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario] that was not envisaged at the time of approval in December 2024)
Better Diets and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduced evaluations of consumer- and vendor-focused interventions reduced scope of evidence generation on diet, consumer, and food environment interactions paused research on imperfect competition in markets for ultra-processed foods reduced support to Sri Lanka and Philippines and paused research in Benin paused W1/2 funding to development of Framework for embedding nutrition traits into breeding pipelines AoW5 remains on hold in 2026 scaled back support to leadership development for transformative food system and nutrition action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> review of ToC assumptions and structure in Ethiopia and Kenya strengthening indicators for CGIAR's nutrition, health, and food security Impact Area asset-based financing to increase the supply of finance towards market systems for better diets in Bangladesh understanding demand for financial products in Vietnam, the Philippines, and Kenya
Breeding for Tomorrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> two high-level outputs (HLO) merged (on partner interactions, capacity sharing, and management) one HLO paused (HLO21: Improve Management) increased share of W1/2 funding to core breeding work (varietal development) with a focus on markets segments that fall within Sub-Saharan Africa lower priority breeding pipelines could not be funded Market Intelligence and Inclusive Delivery work (product conceptualization + seed systems) scaled down, with fewer market studies on e.g. gender or nutrition needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> given the continuous and iterative nature of breeding, no new work was introduced for 2026 continuous improvement of breeding operations, product conceptualization with new market intelligence (particularly focusing on the shape and characteristics of future market segments), and work on seed systems
Capacity Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at a stable level of W1/2 funding from 2025, no major changes in the overall approach and structure of the Accelerator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> three new, large-scale partnerships and significant South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) engagements

Program/ Accelerator	What have we stopped? What are we not doing? (work envisaged in September 2024 Proposals that is not included in the Program’s/ Accelerator’s 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario])	What is new? (Work planned in the Program’s/ Accelerators 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario] that was not envisaged at the time of approval in December 2024)
		<p>established and under implementation: Brazil (Embrapa), China (CAAS), and India (ICAR), targeting African regional and national agricultural research organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data-driven analysis of countries’ R&D capabilities and gaps to establish effective SSTC mechanisms • strengthening the capacities of regional and subregional organizations in Africa to operationalize the CAADP Kampala Strategy and Action Agenda (AUC, FARA, CORAF, ASARECA, CCARDESA, RUFORUM, AGRA)
Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced policy work without near-term pathways to impact • stopped climate risk analytics with no defined user • narrowed mitigation scope to focus on a single high-leverage pathway • ended support for parallel data systems; consolidated into the Data Hub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a Gender Focal Point as part of the Leadership Team, create GESI Fund • create an Innovation Fund to catalyze high-risk, high-reward research • amplifying CGIAR climate contributions (e.g., CGIAR GCF Accreditation support, strengthened accelerator/ hub functions) • develop new opportunity areas, including work on climate–health linkages and an AI for Climate Action
Digital Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discontinuing activities and anticipated outputs that are not grounded in clear demand from other Programs and Accelerators • HLOs and theory of change revised based on ISDC feedback to clarify linkages with other Programs and Accelerators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening Centers’ foundational capabilities ethical and inclusive digital transformation as well as FAIR compliant data management systems • prioritization based on a competitive selection of Centers proposals, with input from other Programs and Accelerators
Food Frontiers and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mapping shifting patterns of food insecurity in FCAS • exploring dynamics of resilience loss and gain • MSPs to support decision-making in urban food systems • WFP Stability-and-Peace Accelerator work • innovation support through Vendor Business Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontier Food Systems Think Tank – convening, learning, dialogue platform • foods of tomorrow and agrarian change • economic analysis of nature-based solutions • agribusiness incubation platform

Program/ Accelerator	What have we stopped? What are we not doing? (work envisaged in September 2024 Proposals that is not included in the Program’s/ Accelerator’s 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario])	What is new? (Work planned in the Program’s/ Accelerators 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario] that was not envisaged at the time of approval in December 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Yemen reduced to 10% research on human mobility, climate security, and information integrity environmental footprinting, risk mitigation, and nature-based solutions in refugee-hosting areas water and climate risk profiling for UNRWA Refugee Camp work stopped in Dhaka, Quezon City, and Accra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> circularity Innovation Lab (CIRCLAB) Foresight and Rapid Response Modeling Systems (FARRMS) Fragility and Conflict Sensitivity Hub collaboration with UNHCR in Sudan scaling nature-based solutions for water security and climate adaptation (Bangladesh, Sudan, Nigeria) nature-positive solutions for livelihoods and peacebuilding (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Burkina Faso) black soldier fly work linked to circular bioeconomy and safe urban food production few partnerships for work on genetic diversity expanded scope of island-to-island exchange and learning
Gender Equality and Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> slight shifts in prioritization but no major discontinuation: paused norms work in Bangladesh, STIBs learning labs in India, work on women’s empowerment and voice work in fragile contexts, and some partnership agreements for global processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AoW 3: Youth Thrive – new AoW added to emphasize the importance of issues and create space for growing the body of research new communities of practice on responsible scaling and youth increased capacity development for gender research
Genebanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in responded to discontinued W3 funding to a Center, W1/2 had to be redirected to cover expenses, thus reducing the scale of future-proof conservation activities in AoW1 limited W1/2 for AoWs 2 and 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> policy-related, peer-reviewed publications, briefs, and other inputs in response to requests from negotiating bodies
Multifunctional Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of AoWs reduced from seven to five number of HLOs reduced, HLOs reorganized three HLOs on capacity sharing combined into one on “Demand-driven capacity sharing on MFL to enhance inclusive and participatory governance mechanisms, policy processes and institutions” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporating Digital Twins to support optimization, ex-ante and scenario analysis stronger emphasis on sustainable finance evidence-based frameworks and decision support tools for aligning policies, market incentives, and finance mechanisms AfricaRice joining the Program with work on Smart Valleys

Program/ Accelerator	What have we stopped? What are we not doing? (work envisaged in September 2024 Proposals that is not included in the Program’s/ Accelerator’s 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario])	What is new? (Work planned in the Program’s/ Accelerators 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario] that was not envisaged at the time of approval in December 2024)
Policy Innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • phased out research on policy coherence and paused research on the science-policy interface • stopped country engagement in Colombia and Sri Lanka, paused country engagements in Bangladesh, Egypt and Rwanda • stopped capacity sharing activities with regional organizations and universities to focus on sharing capacity with government think tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharper focus on three strategic action areas with a clear focus on impact: (i) Global policy agenda setting (~20% of budget); (ii) Country policy support (70% of budget); and (iii) Institutional capacity sharing (~10% of budget) • CGIAR country policy innovation hubs will be launched in Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria • In collaboration with the Digital Transformation Accelerator, developing an AI-driven Policy Advisor to enable policy- and decision-makers to more easily interact with CGIAR Policy and Investment decision tools
Scaling for Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legacy activities from 2022—24 Initiatives that lacked clear scaling pathways • concentrates work mainly, but not entirely, in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia • retired earlier AoW 2 structure—High Level Output (HLO) 2.1-2.4 • discontinued HLO 4.2 ‘Scaling partnerships and institutions’ as a separate workstream and consolidated its functions under HLO 4.1 ‘CGIAR expertise embedded in large financial investments’ • removed any activities across AoWs 1, 3, and 5 that were not aligned to or supportive of the other CGIAR Science Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restructured AoW 2 around three new Grand Challenge HLOs: HLO 2.1 ‘Close the Climate Adaptation Gap through Scalable Climate Services and Smart Water Management’; HLO 2.2 ‘Deliver Inputs and Services at Scale through Inclusive Market Systems’; and HLO 2.3 ‘Drive Demand, Shape Behavior, and Activate Policy for Nutrition’ • Each Grand Challenge links to (a) corresponding CGIAR Science Program(s) and is delivered through new ‘Scaling Flagship’ topics • refocused efforts to include adaptive implementation studies, scaling pathway diagnostics, and scaling cost-effectiveness analyses • advanced collaboration with AGRA on scaling agricultural innovations in East and Southern Africa • transition of the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) clearinghouse into AoW 4, creating a unified investment-design service that connects CGIAR innovations to African Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank pipelines for scaling through large public investments and development projects

Program/ Accelerator	What have we stopped? What are we not doing? (work envisaged in September 2024 Proposals that is not included in the Program’s/ Accelerator’s 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario])	What is new? (Work planned in the Program’s/ Accelerators 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario] that was not envisaged at the time of approval in December 2024)
Sustainable Animal and Aquatic Foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results Framework, KPIs, and outcome targets updated to align with available resources and country delivery capacity • six AoWs are retained for 2026 but with narrowed scope • HLO 1.4 (Fortification approaches for more nutritious animal and aquatic foods) discontinued • deliverables and budgets, particularly in AoWs 2, 5, and 6 adjusted to better match country demand, feasibility, and strategic priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • testing AI-supported tools to improve scaling strategies and incorporated new Asian Development Bank clearinghouse work under AoW 4 <p>Funding towards Centers’ critical capabilities reflected in 2026 deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILRI Kapiti Research Station and Wildlife Conservancy used for animal feeding trials • ILRI Clinical research facilities used to support ongoing poultry breeding, via distribution of improved chickens • ILRI Biosciences facility (BSL2) used to train national partners on animal conservation technologies with induced pluripotent stem cells in cattle and pigs • Africa Asia Dairy Genetic Gain Platform to support the uptake of innovations by counties in Kenya • ILRI Genomics platform used for various services by CG centers • antimicrobial resistance (AMR) laboratory used for standardized ISO-compliant bacterial isolation, rapid and accurate pathogen identification using MALDI-TOF MS, and quality-controlled antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST), under AoW3 (HLO 3.3) • technical support on livestock data management, genetics, feeds, gender inclusion, policy analysis, and M&E in the context of the Livestock Master Plan Nigeria
Sustainable Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • streamlined from eight discipline-specific AoWs into five more integrative ones • reduced number of deliverables • reduced emphasis on mechanization and system integration—previously treated as standalone AoWs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significantly strengthened focus on digital and AI-enabled farm advisory services • strengthened integrative AoW with a focus on forecasting farm-level water and pest and disease shocks to enhance preparedness and response, and on developing integrated

Update on CGIAR's 2025–30 science and innovation Portfolio

Program/ Accelerator	What have we stopped? What are we not doing? (work envisaged in September 2024 Proposals that is not included in the Program's/ Accelerator's 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario])	What is new? (Work planned in the Program's/ Accelerators 2026 PORB [Baseline Scenario] that was not envisaged at the time of approval in December 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduced emphasis on individual disciplinary work on soil, water, and pest & disease management 	farm management solutions with a focus on soil and plant health, reducing emphasis on managing single constraints

ANNEX II: 'Tier A' and 'Tier B' impact indicators

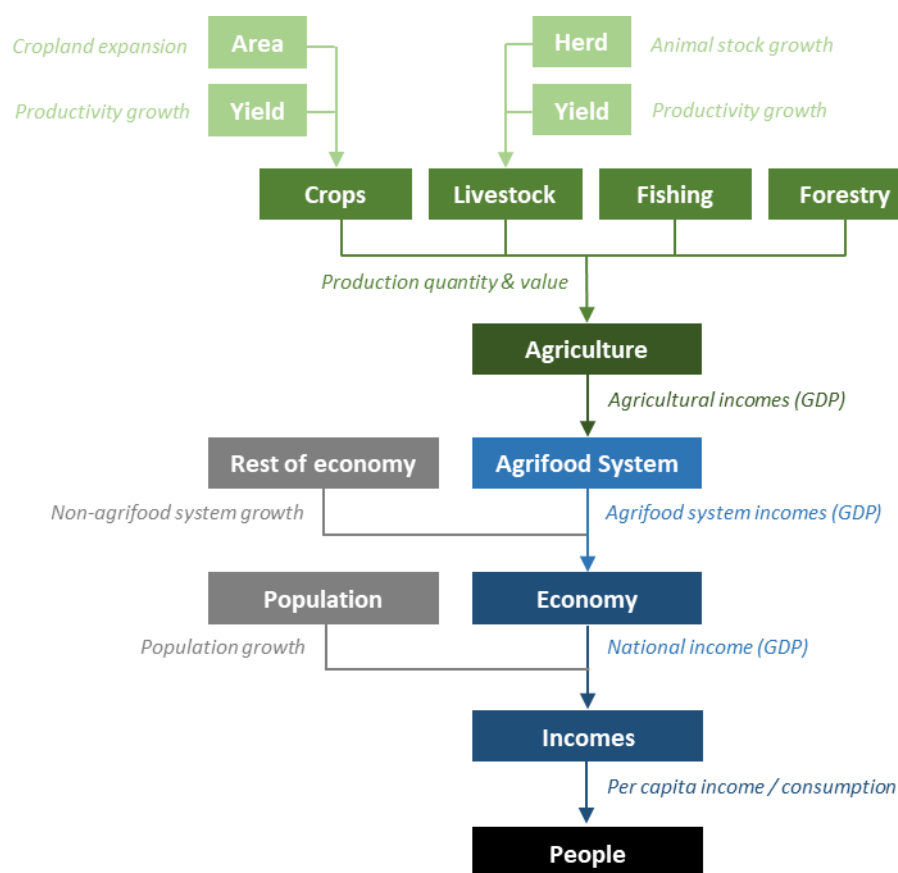
Indicator	Description
A1: Incomes earned in the agrifood system	All profits, wages, and rents earned by agrifood system workers. Includes primary agriculture and downstream agrifood-related activities.
A2: Women's earnings in agriculture relative to men's	Total agricultural incomes earned by women (part of indicator A1) divided by total agricultural incomes earned by men (i.e., gender earnings gap).
A3: Population who can afford a healthy diet	Number of people whose incomes are lower than the minimum daily cost of a healthy diet in a country (FAO) plus a fixed allowance for non-food items.
A4: Agricultural production's exposure to climate risks	Variability in agricultural production value (part of indicator A1). Base year variability calculated from residuals around detrended historical production.
A5: Water productivity in agriculture	Total crop and livestock incomes (part of indicator A1) divided by the total amount of water used in crop and livestock production (indicator B8).
A6: Agrobiodiversity	Shannon diversity index calculated using the real value of agricultural production across individual crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries.
B1: Crop productivity	Total incomes earned from the production of all crops (part of indicator A1) divided by total crop land (indicator B9).
B2: Animal productivity	Total incomes earned from the production of all livestock products (part of indicator A1) divided by total herd size (measured in tropical livestock units).
B3: Prevalence of undernourishment	The Number of people whose average daily calorie consumption is below the FAO's threshold to avoid undernourishment.
B4: Agrifood system employment	The number of agrifood system workers. Includes primary agriculture and downstream agrifood-related activities.
B5: Number of poor people	The number of people whose average daily consumption level is below the World Bank's international poverty lines (\$2.15 per day).
B6: Agrifood system GHG emissions	Quantity of GHG emissions generated on-farm and downstream in the agrifood system, as reported by FAO. Includes on-farm emissions from residue burning, rice cultivation, enteric fermentation, and fertilizer and energy use; and off-farm emissions from processing, trading and transporting agrifood products.
B7: Agrifood system GHG emission intensity	Total agrifood system emissions (indicator B6) divided by total agrifood system incomes (indicator A1).
B8: Agrifood system water footprint	The total amount of green, blue and grey water used in crop and livestock production per dollar of GDP generated in the crop and livestock subsectors.
B9: Total crop land	Total cultivated crop land area in hectares.

ANNEX III: Projected benefits methodology

Modeling Framework

A modeling framework was used to project the impacts of the 2025—2030 Portfolio. The model tracks how changes in agricultural production, market development, and other impacts from CGIAR innovations could lead to changes in a range of impact indicators. **Figure A1** shows the overall framework and the flow of information from model inputs and outputs to the final estimated outcome indicators.

Figure A1. Modeling framework



The model tracks all crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries products. The level of detail included in the model is shown in **Table A1**. It includes the CGIAR's 19 focus crops, as well as all other crops in the agricultural sector. The model also includes major livestock commodities (i.e., meat, milk, and eggs) and other animal products. Forestry includes different types of wood and related products, and fisheries are divided into aquaculture and capture, as well as aquatic products. The model's base year is 2021. Data on commodity production, yields, crop areas, and animal herds or stocks is from FAOSTAT. The model separates the world into 217 countries, including developed and developing countries.

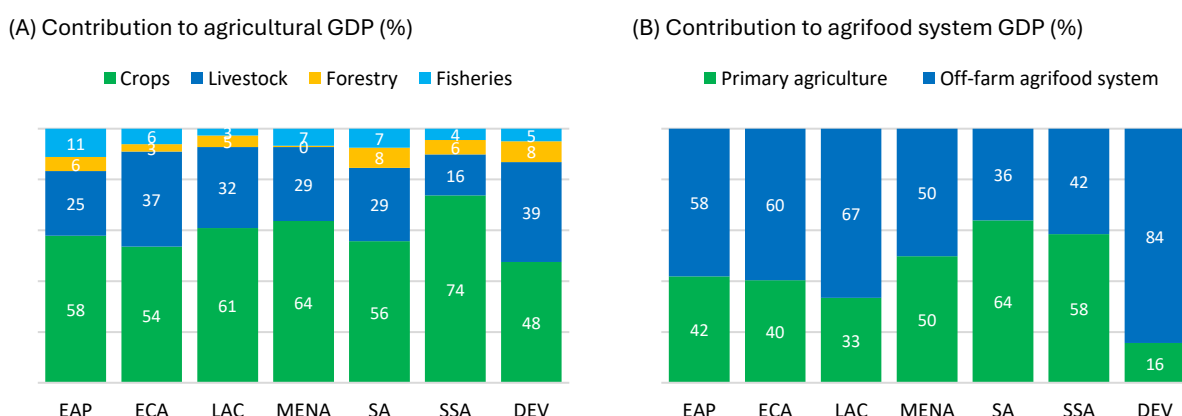
Table A1. Agricultural commodities in the model

Crops	14 Cowpea *	28 Citrus fruits	41 Other meat *
1 Wheat *	15 Chickpea *	29 Deciduous fruits	42 Milk *
2 Rice *	16 Lentil *	30 Tropical fruits	43 Eggs *
			Other animal products
3 Maize *	17 Pigeon pea *	31 Sugar crops	Forestry
4 Sorghum *	18 Faba bean *	32 Beverage crops	45 Wood fuel *
5 Millet *	19 Other pulses	33 Fiber crops	Industrial roundwood
			46 *
6 Barley *	20 Nuts	34 Other crops	47 Charcoal, chips, etc. *
7 Other cereals	21 Soybean *	Livestock	48 Sawn wood, etc. *
8 Cassava *	22 Groundnut *	35 Cattle meat *	49 Wood-based panels *
9 Potato *	23 Other oilseeds	36 Buffalo meat *	Fisheries
10 Yam *	24 Green vegetables	37 Sheep meat *	50 Aquaculture *
11 Sweet potato *	25 Red/orange veg.	38 Goat meat *	51 Capture fisheries *
12 Other roots	26 Other vegetables	39 Pig meat *	
13 Beans *	27 Banana *	40 Poultry meat *	

Note: * denotes focus commodities for CGIAR R&D.

In the framework, crop areas and yields determine commodity-level production quantities, with similar calculations for livestock production. Forestry and fisheries production quantities are tracked directly. Fixed 2021 international prices from FAOSTAT (US dollars) are used to calculate production values. Profits and labor earnings from agricultural production – also known as gross domestic product (GDP) – are calculated using country estimates of GDP-to-gross-output ratios from IFPRI’s Global Agrifood System Database (GAFSD). The contribution of major subsectors to agricultural GDP is shown in panel A in **Figure A2** (developing countries are aggregated to World Bank regions and developed countries shown separately). Crops dominate primary agricultural GDP, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure A2. Agriculture and agrifood systems in CGIAR regions (2021)

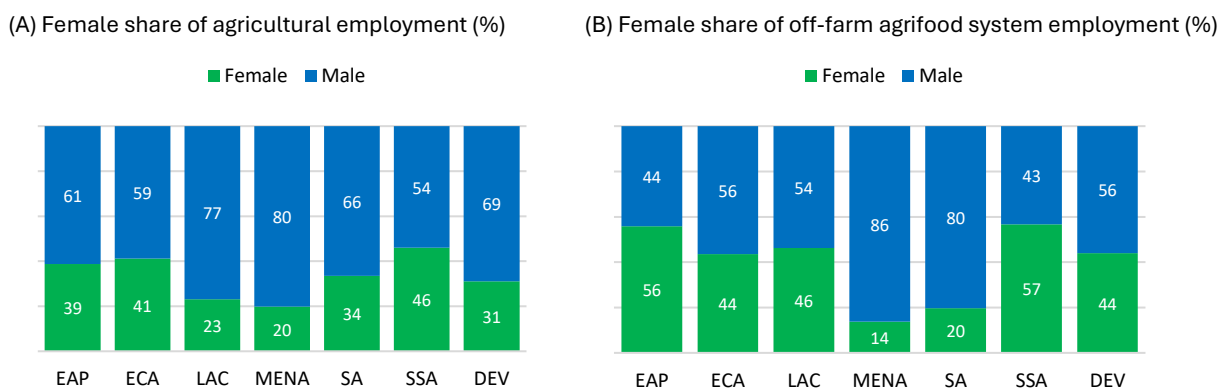


Source: Regional aggregates derived from country data in IFPRI’s Global Agrifood System Database. **Note:** EAP (East Asia and Pacific), ECA (Europe and Central Asia), LAC (Latin America and Caribbean), MENA (Middle East and North Africa), SA (South Asia), SSA (Sub-Saharan Africa), DEV (developed or high-income countries).

Given the level of total agricultural GDP, the model estimates *agrifood system* GDP, which includes downstream processing, trade, transport, and food services. Panel B in Figure A2 shows how primary agriculture accounts for only part of all GDP earned in the

agrifood system. This information is used to scale up agricultural GDP to agrifood system GDP using fixed ratios. The model also estimates agrifood system employment using coefficients on the employment intensities of agriculture and agrifood system GDP and then disaggregates this across male and female workers using employment shares. These shares are shown in **Figure A3**.

Figure A3. Gender intensity of agricultural and agrifood system employment (2021)



Source: Regional aggregates derived from country data in IFPRI’s Global Agrifood System Database. **Note:** EAP (East Asia and Pacific), ECA (Europe and Central Asia), LAC (Latin America and Caribbean), MENA (Middle East and North Africa), SA (South Asia), SSA (Sub-Saharan Africa), DEV (developed or high-income countries).

The model separately tracks greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from primary agricultural and off-farm agrifood system production using 2021 coefficients from FAOSTAT broken down by the source of emissions. Agricultural water use uses updated national green, blue and grey water footprint coefficients from Mekonen and Hoekstra (2011).

Total GDP combines agrifood system GDP with incomes earned in the rest of the economy, and this is divided by population to give average per capita income. Per capita income changes are assumed to lead to proportional changes in average consumption levels, which are then used to estimate the population in poverty, at risk of hunger, and that can afford a healthy diet. The level and distribution of household consumption is based on data from the World Bank’s Poverty and Inequality Platform. Changes in hunger are calculated using FAO data on the prevalence of undernourishment and the distribution of calorie consumption (the model uses per capita agricultural income as a proxy for changes in calorie availability). **Annex II** above defines these and other impact indicators in the model.

Reference and Science Program Scenarios

The model provides an internally consistent accounting framework that ensures that changes in production at the level of agricultural commodities lead to plausible changes in other impact indicators. The model is used to run two types of simulations or scenarios for the period 2021-2040 with results for 2030 and 2040 reported. The Reference Scenario (baseline) assumes that agricultural production growth and economic growth outside the agrifood system sector continue at the same pace as was

observed during 2010–2021. The Reference Scenario assumes other key parameters in the model remain unchanged from 2021, such as GDP-to-gross-output ratios, labor intensities of production, gender intensities of employment, and emissions and water intensities of production. Historical trend data is from FAOSTAT for agriculture and IFPRI's GAFSD for GDP and employment.

The model is then used to simulate the effects of implementing each of the eight CGIAR Science Programs and Scaling for Impact Program. The impacts of the Programs are imposed on top of the trend changes in the Reference Scenario. The process of projecting the benefits of each Program followed these steps:

1. Each Program identified 2-3 impact indicators from the list in Annex II that they considered most important for their specific areas of work. Based on these indicators, Programs then identified up to 20 focus countries where its activities would be concentrated to have the greatest impact (globally and/or within the focus countries).
2. Meetings with Program management teams reviewed their Theories of Change, impact pathways, and intermediate Outcome Indicators, and devised approaches to incorporating Outcome targets into the modeling framework (e.g., increased rates of crop genetic gain, or improvements in dietary diversity).
3. Each Program's Outcome Indicator targets were imposed on the model within their focus countries. The model estimated changes in final Impact Indicators (Table A2). These initial "projected benefits" were presented to Program directors for review.
4. Follow-up meetings with Program management teams reviewed model assumptions and targets to ensure that impact pathways are correctly understood and included. The initial "projected benefits" were updated to reflect these discussions.

Collectively, the Science Programs will benefit food, land and water systems in the global south. Amongst other things, Portfolio activities will accelerate agricultural productivity growth; lead to better-functioning markets; increase the profitability of smallholder farmers and downstream producers; and create new job and income opportunities for workers in the agrifood system, especially for women. Program impacts are captured by adjusting various parameters in the model. Below is a partial list of the changes made to the Reference Scenario to simulate Programs' outcomes and impacts:

- **Agricultural productivity:** The rate of growth in crop yields, livestock productivity, and forestry and fisheries production accelerate Program scenarios. The Breeding for Tomorrow Science Program, for example, leads to a higher rate of genetic gain for the 19 CGIAR focus crops than would be the case without the Program. The Sustainable Farming Science Program also targets

higher crop yields by 2035, but only on a portion of crop land and in a smaller set of countries. The Sustainable Animal and Aquatic Foods Science Program targets higher productivity gains for bovines, poultry and aquaculture. Achieving these productivity gains depends on parallel activities by, for example, the Policy Innovations Science Program, which targets larger public budget allocations to agricultural R&D. The Scaling for Impact Program works with all other Programs to amplify the reach and efficacy of their innovations and activities.

- **Cropland and animal stocks:** There is a decline in the rate of cropland expansion resulting from the Science Programs. The Multifunctional Landscapes Science Program targets a slowdown in land expansion by restoring and conserving lands, mainly in Africa and South Asia. The Breeding for Tomorrow Science Program also targets declining land requirements as agricultural productivity rises. The Better Diets and Nutrition Science Program's goal of shifting diets towards more nutritious foods in their focus countries leads to a reallocation of crop lands and increased production of animal-sourced foods.
- **Profitability of agricultural producers:** In addition to productivity, many of the Science Programs will increase the profitability of agricultural producers. The Sustainable Farming Science Program, for example, targets higher profit rates for farmers in their focus geographies via a reduction in input costs. The Sustainable Animal and Aquatic Foods Science Program also aims to lower production costs. Within the model, higher profitability leads to larger GDP-to-gross-output ratios, depending on which countries and parts of the agricultural sector the Programs are targeting.
- **Expansion of downstream activities:** Agricultural transformation requires faster agricultural growth, as well as faster growth in downstream agrifood system activities. Various Programs have activities that will improve the efficiency of markets and enhance downstream value addition. The Food Frontiers and Security Science Program, for example, targets improved urban markets, especially for nutritious foods, and the Policy Innovations Science Program will develop downstream processing and trading. These activities are captured in the model by increasing the share of income earned outside of agriculture, for each dollar earned within the agricultural sector. This is equivalent to lengthening and upgrading value chains for specific products in the target countries.
- **Incomes outside the agrifood system:** Incomes earned in agriculture and downstream agrifood sectors can stimulate demand for non-agrifood products, leading to further economywide growth. The model adopts the conservative assumption that there are no “multiplier” or spillover effects between agrifood sectors and the rest of the economy unless a Program specifically targets these. The Food Frontiers and Security and Policy Innovations Science Programs, for example, both aim to enhance social protection systems, especially in fragile

countries. This is captured in the model via direct transfers to households from outside the agrifood system.

- **Female earnings gaps:** Empowering women and improving their economic prospects is a major focus for CGIAR. This is captured by increasing the likelihood that women are employed in the agrifood system and by increasing the productivity and profitability of women working in the agricultural sector. Across the Science Programs, these gains mainly come from addressing women's endowment gaps, such as through the provision of assets and access to services.
- **Greenhouse gas emissions and water footprints:** CGIAR's innovations will help countries transition towards less carbon-intensive agrifood systems. The Climate Action Science Program, for example, targets reductions in emissions that will lead to additional climate finance for beneficiaries in the agrifood system. The Sustainable Farming Science Program, by reducing the need for land area expansion, targets reductions in emissions from land clearing. The Multifunctional Landscapes Science Program targets similar outcomes by restoring millions of hectares of degraded lands. Slower land expansion, coupled with less emissions-intensive production practices, reduces GHG emissions and lowers the carbon-intensity of production. Similarly, the Policy Innovations Science Program targets more efficient use of water across the agrifood system, thereby raising the productivity of water in focus countries.

The above changes in the Portfolio Scenario are imposed onto the underlying growth trends in the Reference Scenario. The Portfolio's impacts start in 2025 and may continue until 2035, depending on the SPA. Impacts are reported for 2030 and 2040 and are deviations from the Reference Scenario. For example, in Figure A4, the number of poor in the Portfolio Scenario falls below the Reference Scenario's projection. By 2030, the number of poor is 610 million under the Portfolio Scenario, compared to 633 million in the Reference Scenario. This means that the assumed changes brought about by Portfolio investments would lift 23 million people out of extreme poverty by 2030.

Caveats and Omissions

The Projected Benefits analysis does not capture all impact pathways and indicators of interest. Some Programs, such as Better Diets and Nutrition, noted that their global engagement framework and agenda-setting dialogues could not be fully captured in the modeling framework. Moreover, the "affordability of a healthy diet" Impact Indicator does not fully capture this Science Program's goals of improving actual consumption of healthier food groups. Similarly, the agrobiodiversity indicator focuses on crop and livestock production diversity but does not capture non-productive lands and animal species. Nevertheless, the Projected Benefits and Science Program teams identified acceptable pathways and proxy indicators. Future Projected Benefits analysis will broaden and/or improve the set of Impact Indicators, and Programs will more accurately set Outcome targets and articulate impact pathways or theories of change.

The Projected Benefits focused on Science Programs, rather than Accelerators or Capacity Sharing. This is because the latter are expected to contribute to the achievement of Programs' outcomes. Genebanks were also excluded from the Projected Benefits analysis, despite their large contributions to the global agrifood system. This is because it is not currently possible to quantify the benefits of the Genebanks because they do not have information on how the materials they preserve and share are used outside of the CGIAR.

The current modeling framework also overlooks factors known to affect final impacts, such as market mechanisms that could cause prices to fall as production expands and interactions between countries through trade, migration, and capital flows. These missing mechanisms could lead to over- or under-estimation of some impacts. Future work will utilize CGIAR's more sophisticated modeling tools to capture more mechanisms, impact channels, and impact and outcome indicators. Nevertheless, the current model framework maintains internal consistency, provide comparable impact estimates across Science Programs, and helps limit double-counting when estimating these impacts.