



Advisory  
Services

# **CGIAR Research Program 2020 Reviews: Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) - List of Annexes**

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The full report is available here:

[bit.ly/PIM-CRP2020-Report](https://bit.ly/PIM-CRP2020-Report)

A 2-page brief is available here:

[bit.ly/PIM-CRP2020-Brief](https://bit.ly/PIM-CRP2020-Brief)

# Annex 1: Terms of Reference for the CRP2020 Review, Addendum

Links to CRP 2020 Reviews [TOR](#) and [Addendum](#)<sup>1</sup>.

## Annex 1.1: Call for Expressions of Interest

CRP 2020 Independent Reviews of Quality of Science and Effectiveness

Deliverables and consultation for the CRP Review (pag.9-10 of the ToR attached)

The review team is expected to produce the following deliverables:

- A preliminary findings matrix, for discussion midway through the review process, to check the progress of the review and to provide a basis for early course correction if required. The CAS Secretariat will provide the review team with a template for the preliminary findings matrix.
- A brief presentation of preliminary findings, for the debrief with the CRP management and the CAS Secretariat for validation, factual corrections, and feedback.
- A draft report of the CRP review, for review by the CRP management and the CAS Secretariat for final feedback. The CAS Secretariat will provide a template for the draft and final reports.
- A final report of the CRP review, following the report template with a maximum of 20 pages, a 2-3-page executive summary, and a set of annexes with additional information apart from the main body of the report.
- A PowerPoint presentation covering the main points of the review, including purpose, methods, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and additional notes relevant to the review. The CAS Secretariat will provide a template for this presentation.
- Templates for the preliminary findings matrix, draft, and final report, and the presentations will be provided to the review team in the first week of the review.

The review team will engage with the CAS Secretariat and the CRP under review at the following key points:

- Initial discussion with the CAS Secretariat to start the review and clarify questions from the review team
- Briefing at the start of the review between the review team and CRP management, facilitated by the CAS Secretariat
- Interview with the CRP Leader and a focus group discussion (FGD) with other members of the CRP management during data collection
- Debrief presentation of the preliminary findings led by the review team, for validation, clarifications and feedback by the CRP management and the CAS Secretariat
- The draft report will be shared with the CRP Leader and staff for factual correction and final feedback.

Additional discussions between the review team, the CRP management, and the CAS Secretariat may be scheduled based as needed during the course of the review.

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<sup>1</sup> Accessed September 25, 2020

## **Annex 1.2: Addendum to the Terms of Reference & Call for Expressions of Interest, June 2020**

The CAS Secretariat has made the following modifications to the Terms of Reference (TOR) and Call for Expressions of Interest, for the CRP 2020 Reviews of Quality of Science (QoS) and Effectiveness.

Please note: (i) the independent reviewers for CRP reviews that will begin in August (see Annex I for the working schedule) will be selected by the first week of July, and (ii) the overall deadline is 15 July 2020 for submission of expressions of interest for the CRP 2020 Review.

**Methods.** The proposed surveys of CRP researchers, partners, and donors have been removed from the CRP 2020 Reviews. The sample frame of respondents for these surveys was considered to be smaller than anticipated, thereby limiting the value of quantitative data collected from the surveys. Given the extensive qualitative methods (primarily key informant interviews) already applied to the same pool of respondents, the value of the surveys was determined to be questionable. Further, the burden on respondents was considered excessive, and a higher value is placed on the in-depth qualitative interviews. Considering the limited value addition of the proposed surveys and the burden on respondents, CAS has removed the surveys as a method for the reviews.

**Establishing contributions to Intermediate Development Outcomes (IDOs).** Links between the outcomes (documented as milestones) from the CRPs and the CGIAR Strategic Results Framework will be examined at the sub-IDO level, not the IDOs themselves.

**Data sources.** CRP performance data will be drawn from the Plans of Work and Budget (POWBs) and Annual Reports for the period under review, with supplementary information from the CGIAR result dashboard. The CAS Secretariat supports the reviews by integrating data from the dashboard, the CRP internal monitoring, and the POWB and annual reports, to allow the review team to make quantitative assessments of performance. The dashboard data will also be used in conducting a 'deep dive' of selected CRP outcomes (OICRs).

**Knowledge management.** The review team will be responsible for uploading and storing its original data, analysis, and drafts on the secure online content site (SharePoint) provided by the CAS Secretariat, as a basic step in knowledge management for the review.

**Analytics support.** The team will also need to adhere to timelines for accessing technical consultants made available by the CAS Secretariat, e.g., for quantitative analysis of performance data.

**Distribution of effort within team.** The two members of each review team (subject matter expert and senior evaluator) are each allocated 39 days for execution of the work, over the 11-week period. An additional two days are allocated to the team member who takes on the team leadership role. The team leader will also commit to responding to any questions or need for clarifications that arise from copyediting the final report.

### **Further notes to interested consultants:**

Consultants who have already submitted their expressions of interest have been logged in the CAS consultant database and do not need to re-submit their documents. Short-listed candidates will be contacted as preparations for the CRP reviews are made.

Consultants who wish to apply should indicate their expertise and availability in relation to the nine CRPs that are scheduled to be reviewed between August and December 2020. The reviews of three CRPs (A4NH, GLDC, and Wheat) have already started.

**Table 1 Working schedule of CRP 2020 reviews**

Annex I: Working schedule of CRP 2020 reviews

CGIAR Research Program (CRP)	Type	Review period
Grain, Legumes and Dryland Cereals (GLDC)	Agri-Food System	Apr-Jun
Wheat	Agri-Food System	Apr-Jun
Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)	Global Integrated Program	Apr-Jun
Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)	Agri-Food System	Aug-Oct
Livestock	Agri-Food System	Aug-Oct
Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security	Global Integrated Program	Aug-Oct
Fish	Agri-Food System	Sep-Nov
Maize	Agri-Food System	Sep-Nov
Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE)	Global Integrated Program	Sep-Nov
Rice	Agri-Food System	Sep-Dec
Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB)	Agri-Food System	Sep-Dec
Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM)	Global Integrated Program	Sep-Dec

Note: this working schedule may be modified. When submitting an Expression of Interest, consultants are advised to indicate a range of dates for which they are available for conducting the reviews. The schedule for all 12 reviews spans April to December 2020, with an anticipated duration of 11 weeks for each review. The final three reviews will begin in late September, to conclude by mid-December.

Note: this working schedule may be modified. When submitting an Expression of Interest, consultants are advised to indicate a range of dates for which they are available for conducting the reviews. The schedule for all 12 reviews spans April to December 2020, with an anticipated duration of 11 weeks for each review. The final three reviews will begin in late September, to conclude by mid-December.

## Annex 2: Specifications Regarding PIM CRP Review Methodology

### *Specifications regarding the approach*

The PIM review focused on understanding the CRP workstreams and its results at the CRP and Flagship level and sought an understanding of management, communication, and collaboration processes.

In line with the ToR, *Quality of science* is assessed from three perspectives. The review first looked at the quality and quantity of research inputs, including staff engagement, disciplinary, geographic and gender diversity, level and predictability of funding, and international collaboration, partnerships, and research integration. Then it reviewed the quality of the research process and its management, looking at how PIM creates added value and an enabling environment for AR4D<sup>2</sup>, and how it ensures relevance to next stage users, scientific credibility, and legitimacy. Thirdly, the review assessed the quality and quantity of different types of outputs, scientific publications, knowledge products, analytical models and data sets, and their communication and access to implementation partners and next users. Ten PIM articles that scored highest on the Altmetric Attention Score are reviewed with regard to their (potential) contribution to CG-wide objectives and SDG.

*Effectiveness* has been assessed from two perspectives. The first compared planned versus completed outputs and outcomes as described in the annual POWBs and the corresponding Annual Reports for 2017, 2018, and 2019. As part of this analysis a specific focus has been placed on the achievement (or not) of milestones, which are used to track progress by flagship, year, and level of risk, as well as other metrics used at PIM and CGIAR level such as policies and innovations. The second perspective entailed an assessment of the quality of the PIM (and Flagship) Theories of Change (ToC) and achievements against those proposed pathways from outputs to a sequence of outcomes and impact.

*Outcome Impact Case Reports (OICRs)* were selected against the following criteria: contribution to a documented policy and practice change, significant range of partners, diverse geographical location, and contribution to cross-cutting issues. The OICR analysis is based on the review of related publications and project outputs, and interviews with program partners. Four case studies were done covering the seven selected OICRs:

Case Study 1: Pakistan Food Security and Marketing Regulation: "PIM findings influence the Pakistan National Food Security Policy and the Punjab Agricultural Policy" (2018) and "PIM studies inform the Punjab Agriculture Marketing Regulatory Authority Act and Ordinance" (2019).

Case study 2: Philippines Food Security, Climate Change Adaptation, and Tariffication: "Policies for improved food security and adaptation to climate change in the Philippines" (2018), and "PIM research informs agricultural policies aimed at ensuring the long-term success of the 2018 Rice Tariffication Act in the Philippines" (2019).

Case Study 3: Ethiopia Improved Seed Marketing and Digitization of Extension Services: "Agricultural Transformation Agency's Improved Seed Marketing system in Ethiopia scaled up to 1.4 million farmers based on a PIM evaluation" (2019) and "A digital agricultural extension platform to boost adoption of improved technologies and practices in Ethiopia" (2019).

Case study 4: "PIM Research Spurs Collaboration and Investments to Reduce Violence against Women" (2018).

The *bibliographical pre-analysis* done by CAS has considered all ISI-publications available in Web of Science by PIM from 2017 through 2019<sup>3</sup>. This subset represents 70% of PIM peer-reviewed publications during the period. PIM was asked to provide additional information on other PIM research outputs. This allowed the team to more fully assess the wide variety of different types of research outputs PIM produces that include technical publications (working papers, reports), communication products (blogs, newsletters, manuals, digital outputs), policy and institutional innovations, including strategic, regulatory recommendations, analytical/digital models, methods, tools, as well as improvements of rural services.

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<sup>2</sup> Quality of Research for Development in the CGIAR Context. CGIAR ISPC, October 2017

<sup>3</sup> Rünzel, Max (2020). A bibliometric Pre-Analysis as a part of the 2020 CRP Review, Written Guide. August 3, 2020.

**Talking points semi-structured interviews on Quality of Science**

- On research focus: What **issues** are you researching? What questions excite you most? How difficult it is to publish on what you do?
- On diversity: Is creating team diversity a priority when allocating or recruiting researchers to a team? What parameters are considered?
- On multi-stakeholder collaboration: Do you apply a particular approach/ methodology to engage in conversations/ dialogues with next users to inform present or future research? If so, which one?
- On ensuring relevance: How does the FP management/your team ensure relevance of the research to demand from next users/other stakeholders?
- On compliance with standards: How does PIM manage compliance with standards for research ethics, transparency, and conflicts of interest and, where necessary, enforce its rules? Example?
- On knowledge sharing & learning: How is the sharing of research methods, findings, and conclusions within and between Flagships? How are internal review mechanisms applied and training and coaching of junior researchers?
- On partnerships: Are partnership resources managed transparently? How? Are all partners equally committed to the work of the partnership? Are all partners' needs, roles, and contributions genuinely recognized? How?
- On publications: Is writing (a series of) policy briefs/papers/blogs on your research findings as much appreciated by your employer as is publishing a peer-reviewed article?
- On budgeting and funding: where relevant research leaders were asked for their experience.

Not necessarily all points were addressed during each interview. Points on which more information was available or needed, were prioritized.

**Complementary questions to semi-structured interviews on Quality of Science**

Quality of Science, your opinion/suggestions on complementary questions.						
ID#						
Name: Optional						
If possible, answer and return to: <a href="mailto:paulengel@raaks.org">paulengel@raaks.org</a> before the interview.						
1	How many scientific publications in peer-reviewed journals you think can be reasonably expected from a PIM senior researcher?					
2	How many citations a year would you generally expect from such an article?					
3	How many policy papers/briefs may be expected from PIM researchers on average per year?					
4	What is a reasonable number of news items you may expect to pay attention to such a publication?					
5	Taking into account your (part-)time engagement, what part of your PIM-ascribed time do you spend on talking to/networking with policymakers and practitioners or, preparing/writing outreach /communications to policymakers/the larger public?				(1) Above 50%, (2) 25-49%, (3) Below 25%	
6	What part of your time do you spend on producing capacity development products (technical notes, working papers, manuals, guidelines, PPs, etc.) and publishing/presenting them? Who are the main beneficiaries of your capacity development efforts?				(1) Above 50%, (2) 25-49% (3) Below 25%	
Suggestions for review:						
7	Please suggest a research publication for ad-hoc review....					
8	Please suggest a technical publication for ad-hoc review.... (e.g., technical notes, working papers, manuals, guidelines, etc.)					
9	Please suggest a policy-oriented publication/recommendation for ad-hoc review.... (e.g., blog, policy brief, discussion paper, etc.)					
	Assessing research facilities and funding availability	Very bad	Bad	Average	Good	Very good
10	On a scale from 1-5, what is the quality of the research facilities at your disposal?					
11	On a scale from 1-5, what is the availability and predictability of PIM funding?					

The answers to complementary questions were used to develop a general idea of the research environment in which PIM researchers operate, their expectations, and opportunities in terms of research outputs and inputs.

## Annex 3: List of Documents Reviewed

### ***CGIAR level documents***

- CGIAR Strategy and Result Framework 2016-2025
- CGIAR Planning and Reporting resources and guidelines
- CGIAR System-Level Results Reporting: Progress and Plans
- CGIAR Annual performance report: 2017, 2018, and 2019.
- CGIAR Strategy and Results Framework 2016-2030
- 2019-2021 CGIAR Business Plan
- CGIAR Result Management Guide 2020
- CGIAR Trust Fund Contributions, Trust Fund Dashboards, Financial Reports Dashboards
- 2019 System Reference Group recommendations to the System Council on "One CGIAR"
- Minutes of CGIAR System Council Meetings
- One CGIAR Newsletters
- Foresight and Trade-off Implications for One CGIAR. ISDC. June 2020
- Quality of Research for Development in the CGIAR Context. ISPC. October 2017
- A Reflection on Impact and Influence of CGIAR Policy-Oriented Research Standing Panel on Impact Assessment. ISPC. June 2018
- IEA Workshop on Development, Use and Assessment of ToC in CGIAR Research (Jan 2017)
- Final Report Evaluation of Partnerships in CGIAR. Anni McLeod (Team Leader) Julio Berdegué Paul Teng Sophie Zimm (IEA). July 2017.
- Strategic overview of CGIAR Research programs Part I. Theories of Change and Impact Pathways, 2012
- Paper "Bibliometrics: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis", (2017) Journal of Infometrics, M. Ariaa, C. Cuccurullo
- Altmetric scores for CRP publications
- 2019 MOPAN assessment on CGIAR
- 2019 Evaluation Report The Netherlands - CGIAR Strategic Partnership

### ***PIM level documents***

- PIM Phase 2 Proposal 2017-2022
- Independent Science and Partnership Council commentary on PIM phase ii pre-proposal (2017-2022). 2015.
- Summary notes of PIM extended team and Independent Steering Committee meetings 2017-2019
- Recommendations from the Independent Steering Committee and PIM Management responses 2017-2019
- Summaries of the PIM Management Committee audio meetings
- 2015 evaluation of the CGIAR Research Program on PIM
- PIM's Annual Plans of Work and Budget (POWBs) for 2017, 2018 and 2019
- PIM's Annual reports for 2017, 2018 and 2019
- Taking Stock of IFPRI's Experience with Country Programs. Independent Impact Assessment Report No. 45. Peter Hazell, Frank Place, and Eric Tollens. 2018.
- Evaluating the impact of policy research: Lessons from the evaluation of rural policy research in developing countries. Roger Slade, Mitch Renkow, Frank Place, Peter B. R. Hazell. IFPRI Discussion Paper. 2018.
- Evaluation of outcomes based on the use of the SPEED database, 2008–2018. IFPRI Independent review. Sarah K. Lowder. IFPRI. 2018
- Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI). Evaluation of outcomes based on the use of ASTI, 2008–2018. IFPRI Independent review. Sarah K. Lowder. 2018.
- Assessment of outcomes based on the use of PIM supported foresight modeling work 2012-2018. Sarah K. Lowder and Anita Regmi. IFPRI 2019.
- Conceptualizing drivers of policy change in agriculture, nutrition, and food security. The Kaleidoscope Model. Danielle Resnick and al. 2015
- CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research. Advisory Committee meeting minutes. 2017-2019.
- Gender Research: 2016 and 2017 Reviews.
- Lists of PIM policies, innovations, milestones, and OICRs (pre-analyzed by CAS)

- ISI publications authored or co-authored by PIM researchers

### **Key publications for Pakistan case study - OICR 2679 and OICR 3282**

- Agriculture and the rural economy in Pakistan. Issues, outlooks, and policy priorities. IFPRI. David J. Spielman, Sohail J. Malik, Paul Dorosh, and Nuzhat Ahmad. 2016.
- Resource allocation for agricultural research in South Asia: Trends, challenges, and policy implications. IFPRI. Gert-JAN STADS. 2019.
- The Impact of Growth in Small Commercial Farm Productivity on Rural Poverty Reduction. Cornell University John W. Mellor, Sohail J. Malik. 2017.
- The need for transforming agriculture produce markets: evidence from Punjab, Pakistan. Ehsan Bhutta<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Ilyas, and Muhammad Usman. Department of Business Administration, Superior University Lahore, Pakistan. 2019.
- Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI). Evaluation of outcomes based on the use of ASTI, 2008–2018. IFPRI and PIM. Sarah K. Lowder. September 2018
- USAID FIRMS Project. Analysis of the agricultural marketing legal framework of Sindh and Punjab. 2012.
- Strengthening Markets for Agriculture and Rural Transformation (SMART-P4R). Reforming the Punjab Agriculture Produce Marketing Act. Draft Policy Note. 2012.
- Strengthening Markets for Agriculture and Rural Transformation (SMART-P4R), Reforming the Draft Punjab Agricultural Marketing Regulatory Authority (PAMRA). Draft Policy Note 2017.
- FAOLEX Database, Punjab Agriculture Marketing Regulation Authority (PAMRA) Act, 2018.
- Media article. Punjab to have agri-marketing regulator? 2018. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1385933>
- Media article. Agricultural marketing system signed into law? 2019. <https://tribune.com.pk/story/2059710/1-agricultural-marketing-system-signed-law/>
- Media article. PAMRA Act to play a key role in establishing the agricultural markets? 2019. <https://www.bolnews.com/pakistan/2019/12/pamra-act-to-play-a-key-role-in-establishing-the-agricultural-markets/>

### **Key publications for Philippines case study OICR 2652**

- The economy-wide impacts of climate change on Philippine agriculture. Mark w. Rosegrant, Nicostrato Perez, Angga Pradesha, and Timothy Thomas. PIM-CCAFS (2015).
- Agricultural growth and climate resilience in the Philippines: subnational impacts of selected investment strategies and policies. Timothy Thomas, Angga Pradesha, and Nicostrato Perez. PIM-CCAFS (2015).
- The Future of Philippine Agriculture Under a Changing Climate: Policies, investments, and scenarios. Mark w. Rosegrant, Mercedita. A Sombilla. IFPRI. (2018).
- Philippine Rice Trade Liberalization. Impacts on Agriculture and the Economy, and Alternative Policy Actions. Nicostrato D. Perez and Angga Pradesha. PIM, NEDA (2019).
- Exploring transformational adaptation strategy through rice policy reform in the Philippines. Discussion Paper 1865. IFPRI. Pradesha, A., Robinson, S., Rosegrant, M. W., Perez, N., Thomas, T. S. (2019).
- Ex-ante impact evaluation of the removal of quantitative restrictions on Philippine rice. Confidential Technical Report for the government. IFPRI and NEDA. (2019)
- Assessment of outcomes based on the use of PIM-supported foresight modeling work, 2012–2018. PIM Independent Review. Sarah K. Lowder and Anita Regmi (2019).
- Food and Agriculture Systems Foresight Study. Implications for climate change and the environment. ISC (2020).

### **Key publications Quality of Science and other case studies**

- Abate, G.T., Bernard, T., Makhija, S., Spielman, D. J.(2019). Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension', IFPRI Discussion Paper 1851.
- Benson, T., D. Spielman, and L. Kasa. 2014. Direct Seed Marketing Program in Ethiopia in 2013: An Operational Evaluation to Guide Seed-sector Reform. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01350. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- Lyman, John K. (2016) Balancing International Public Goods and Accountability: Exploring the impact of IFPRI's Policy Research on Science, Technology, and Innovation. Independent Impact Assessment Report, no 43.
- Hazell, P., Frank Place, and Eric Tollens. Taking Stock of IFPRI's Experience with Country Programs. Independent Impact Assessment # 45. IFPRI. December 2018.

- Hasegawa, T., Fujimori, S., Havlík, P. *et al.* Risk of increased food insecurity under stringent global climate change mitigation policy. *Nature Clim Change* **8**, 699–703 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0230-x>
- Kosec, K and Hyunjung Mo, C (2017). Aspirations and the Role of Social Protection: Evidence from a Natural Disaster in Rural Pakistan. *World Development*, Vol. 97, pp. 49–66, 2017 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.03.039>
- Kyle, J. (2018) Local Corruption and Popular Support for Fuel Subsidy Reform in Indonesia, *Comparative Political Studies* 2018, Vol. 51(11) 1472–1503 DOI: 10.177/001041018758755 [journals.sagepub.com/home/cp](http://journals.sagepub.com/home/cp)
- Lyman, John K. (2016) Balancing International Public Goods and Accountability: Exploring the impact of IFPRI's Policy Research on Science, Technology, and Innovation. Independent Impact Assessment Report, no 43.
- Nelson, G, Bogard, J, Lividini, K/ *et al.* (2018). Income growth and climate change effects on global nutrition security to mid-century *Nature Sustainability*, VOL 1, DECEMBER 2018 | 773–781 | <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-018-0192-z>
- Paul, P., T. Assefa, and J. Chester. 2011. Joint mid-term formative evaluation: Ethiopia Strategy Support Phase II (ESSPII). DevPar Consortium for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).
- Place, Frank and Hazel, Peter (2018) IFPRI Country Program Support, Lessons from case study successes, IFPRI Discussion Paper 01739.
- Place, F. and Peter Hazell (2015) Workshop on Best Practice Methods for Assessing the Impact of Policy-Oriented Research: Summary and Recommendations for the CGIAR. Independent Impact Assessment Report No. 41.
- Place, F. and Peter Hazell, *Lessons from IFPRI Country Programs on Influencing Policy Decisions and Strengthening Capacity*. Blogpost, February 4, 2019, refers to research during phase I.
- Renkow, M. and R. Slade. 2013. An Assessment of IFPRI's work in Ethiopia 1995-2010: Ideology, Influence, and Idiosyncrasy. Independent Impact Assessment Report No. 36. Washington, DC: IFPRI
- Resnick, D. (2015) Conceptualizing drivers of policy change in agriculture, nutrition, and food security. The Kaleidoscope Model.
- Roy, S., Hidrobo, M., Hoddinott, J.F., Koch, B. and Ahmed, A. (2019) Can transfers and behavior change communication reduce intimate partner violence four years post-program? Experimental evidence from Bangladesh. IFPRI Discussion Paper.
- Spielman, David J., Sohail J. Malik, Paul Dorosh, and Nuzhat Ahmad. (2016) Agriculture and the rural economy in Pakistan. Issues, Outlooks, and policy priorities. IFPRI. 2016.
- Springmann M, Mason-D'Croz D, Robinson S, Wiebe K, Godfray HCJ, Rayner M, *et al.* (2018) Health-motivated taxes on red and processed meat: A modeling study on optimal tax levels and associated health impacts. *PLoS ONE* 13 (11): e0204139. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0204139>
- Springmann, M., Clark, M., Mason-D'Croz, D. *et al.* Options for keeping the food system within environmental limits. *Nature* 562, 519–525 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0594-0>
- Wei, S., Zhang, X, and Liu, Y (2016). Homeownership as status competition: Some theory and evidence, *Journal of Development Economics*, Volume 127, July 2017, Pages 169-186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2016.12.001> Get rights and content
- Wible, K. Ed. (2018). Tragedy Revisited, Policy Forum, *Science*, Vol 362 Issue 6420, includes: Meinzen-Dick, R. (2018) Playing games in a common pool
- Wood, S.L.R, Jones, S.K, Johnson, J.A. *et al.* (2018). Distilling the role of ecosystem services in the Sustainable Development Goals Ecosystem Services 29 (2018) 70–82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2017.10.010>
- Zhang, Xin, Chen, Xi and Zhang Xiaobo (2018). The impact of exposure to air pollution on cognitive performance. *PNAS*, September 11, 2018, vol. 115, no. 37, 9193–9197

**Few other outreach examples from OICRs:**

- ATA publication: <http://www.ata.gov.et/atas-direct-seed-marketing-modality-improves-ethiopias-seed-distribution-system/>
- FarmStack project pages: [www.digitalgreen.org/farmstack/](http://www.digitalgreen.org/farmstack/) and [www.digitalgreen.org/ethiopia/](http://www.digitalgreen.org/ethiopia/)
- IFPRI and Digital Green (2019). Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension. Poster. Montpellier: CGIAR System Organization.
- IFPRI Blog post: " When saying 'see, it works' isn't enough: Sharing results from an evaluation of video-mediated extension in Ethiopia". <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/when-saying>

- Blog: Cash Transfers Conditional on Schooling Reduce IPV among Young Women in South Africa, CTIPV Research Collaborative - <https://tinyurl.com/suqslqv>
- Roy, S. (2018) Child Nutrition, And Intimate Partner Violence, PIM, May 11, 2018
- Brochure: Gender Research in PIM - <https://pim.cgiar.org/research/f6/brochure-gender-research-in-pim/>

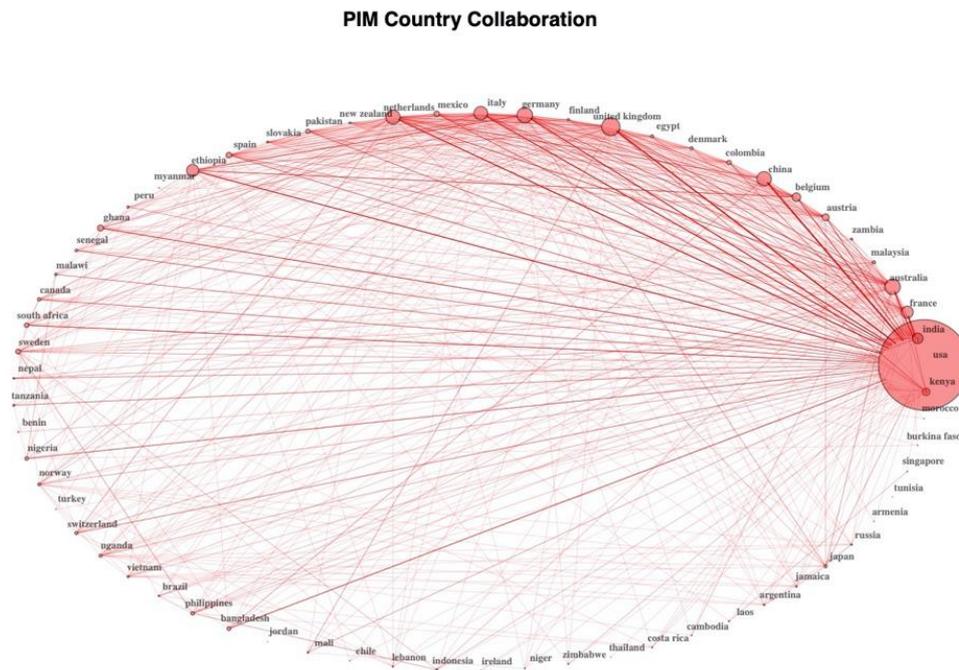
## Annex 4: List of Persons Interviewed

PIM link	Name	Role	Institution	F	M
<b>Program Management Unit (PMU)</b>	1. Frank Place	PIM Director	IFPRI		M
	2. Maria Teresa Tenorio	Contracts & Grants Manager	IFPRI	F	
	3. Pascale Sabbagh	Program Head	IFPRI	F	
	4. Rui Benfica	Senior Research Fellow (MEL)	IFPRI		M
	5. Evgeniya Anisimova	Senior Comms Specialist	IFPRI	F	
<b>Independent Steering Committee (ISC):</b>	6. Loraine Ronchi	2019 Chair	World Bank	F	
	7. Derek Byerlee	Member	Georgetown University		M
	8. Boaz Keizire	Member	AGRA	F	
<b>Funding partners (W2/3):</b>	9. Wijnand van IJssel	Representative	Min Foreign Affairs, NL		M
	10. Alan Tollervey	Representative	Min Foreign Affairs, UK		M
	11. Rob Bertram	Representative	USAID		M
<b>Management Committee (MC), External</b>	12. Dietmar Stoian	Center representative	ICRAF		M
<b>Research staff:</b>	13. David Spielman	FP1,6	IFPRI		M
	14. Keith Wiebe	FP1 Lead, MC	IFPRI		M
	15. Kristin Davis	FP1	IFPRI	F	
	16. Berber Kramer	FP3,1	IFPRI	F	
	17. Xinshen Diao	FP2 Lead, MC	IFPRI	F	
	18. Danielle Resnick	FP1,2	IFPRI	F	
	19. Erwin Bulte	FP3 Co Lead	Wageningen University, NL		M
	20. Nicholas Minot	FP3 Lead, MC	IFPRI		M
	21. Claudio Velasco	FP3	CIP		M
	22. Daniel Gilligan	FP4 Lead, MC	IFPRI		M
	23. Anne Larson	FP 5 lead, MC	CIFOR	F	
	24. Ruth Meinzen-Dick	FP 5,6	IFPRI	F	
	25. Diana Suhardiman	FP5, Center Rep	IWMI	F	
	26. Katrina Kosec	FP 3,6	IFPRI	F	

<b>PIM link</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>
	27. Rhiannon Pyburn	FP 6	KIT	F	
	28. R.Valmonte-Santos	FP1,5	IFPRI	F	
	29. Xiaobo Zhang	FP2	IFPRI		M
	30. Berber Kramer	FP3	IFPRI	F	
	31. Hosaena Ghebru	FP2,5	IFPRI		M
	32. Kelvin Shikuku	FP3	WorldFish		M
	33. Dolapo Enahoro	FP1	ILRI	F	
	34. Vanya Slavchevska	FP 3,6	Alliance Bioversity CIAT	F	
	Subtotal:			18	16

## Annex 5: Additional Material Regarding Quality of Science, Interviews, and Metrics

Figure 1. PIM Author collaboration extends to over 60 countries worldwide



**Table 2. PIM Top 25 Altmetric Attention Scores**

Title	Source	S/P*	AS**
Options for Keeping the Food System Within Environmental Limits	Springmann M, 2018, Nature	P	2357
The Impact of Exposure to Air Pollution on Cognitive Performance	Zhang X, 2018, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A	S	1825
Health-Motivated Taxes on Red and Processed Meat: A Modelling Study on Optimal Tax Levels and Associated Health Impacts	Springmann M, 2018, Plos One	P	959
Risk of Increased Food Insecurity Under Stringent Global Climate Change Mitigation Policy	Hasegawa T, 2018, Nat Clim Chang	P	530
Aspirations and The Role of Social Protection: Evidence from A Natural Disaster in Rural Pakistan	Kosec K, 2017, World Dev	S	474
Homeownership as Status Competition: Some Theory And Evidence	Wei Sj, 2017, J Dev Econ	P	428
Local Corruption and Popular Support for Fuel Subsidy Reform in Indonesia	Kyle J, 2018, Comp Polit Stud	P	385
Tragedy Revisited	Wible B, 2018, Science	P	254
Income Growth and Climate Change Effects on Global Nutrition Security to Mid-Century	Nelson G, 2018, Nat Sustain	P	239
Distilling the Role of Ecosystem Services in the Sustainable Development Goals	Wood Slr, 2018, Ecosyst Serv	S	206
A Mixed-Method Review of Cash Transfers and Intimate Partner Violence in Low- And Middle-Income Countries	Buller Am, 2018, World Bank Res Observ	P	166
Climate Change and Developing Country Growth: The Cases of Malawi, Mozambique, And Zambia	Arndt C, 2019, Clim Change	S	150
Poverty Eradication and Food Security Through Agriculture in Africa: Rethinking Objectives and Entry Points	Gassner A, 2019, Outlook Agric	P	144
Linking Regional Stakeholder Scenarios and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways: Quantified West African Food and Climate Futures in A Global Context	Palazzo A, 2017, Glob Environ Change-Human Policy Dimens	P	128
Transgenic Cotton and Farmers' Health in Pakistan	Kouser S, 2019, Plos One	P	107
Women in Agriculture: Four Myths	Doss C, 2018, Glob Food Secur - Agric Policy	S	99
Supporting Sustainable Expansion of Livestock Production in South Asia And Sub-Saharan Africa: Scenario Analysis of Investment Options	Enahoro D, 2019, Glob Food Secur -Agric Policy	P	98
Happiness in The Air: How Does A Dirty Sky Affect Mental Health and Subjective Well-Being?	Zhang X, 2017, J Environ Econ Manage	S	95
Moving to Despair? Migration and Well-Being in Pakistan	Chen J, 2019, World Dev	S	88
Does Women's Time in Domestic Work and Agriculture Affect Women's and Children's Dietary Diversity? Evidence from Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, Ghana, And Mozambique	Komatsu H, 2018, Food Policy	P	79
What Happens After Technology Adoption? Gendered Aspects of Small-Scale Irrigation Technologies in Ethiopia, Ghana, And Tanzania	Theis S, 2018, Agric Human Values	P	78
Can Governments Promote Homestead Gardening at Scale? Evidence from Ethiopia	Hirvonen K, 2018, Glob Food Secur -Agric Policy	S	74

Title	Source	S/P*	AS**
Understanding the Consequences of Changes in The Production Frontiers for Roots, Tubers and Bananas	Petsakos A, 2019, Glob Food Secur -Agric Policy	P	73
Cash Transfers and Health: Evidence from Tanzania	Evans DK, 2019, World Bank Econ Rev	P	70
Africa's Unfolding Economic Transformation	Jayne Ts, 2018, J Dev Stud	S	70

Source: Dashboard data pre-analyzed by CAS, file 200814PIM1719.xlsx; S= PIM Staff, P=PIM Partner

**Table 3. PIM Top 25 Authors as per TC per year**

Paper	P/S	TC	TCper Year
Springmann M, 2018, Nature	P	133	44,3
Hasegawa T, 2018, Nat Clim Chang	P	50	16,7
Zhang X, 2018, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A	S	48	16,0
Wood Slr, 2018, Ecosyst Serv	S	41	13,7
Zhang X, 2017, J Environ Econ Manage	S	53	13,3
Wei Sj, 2017, J Econ Perspect	P	28	7,0
Zhang X, 2017, Ecol Econ	S	28	7,0
Asseng S, 2019, Glob Change Biol	P	14	7,0
Li T, 2017, Agric For Meteorol	P	26	6,5
Palazzo A, 2017, Glob Environ Change-Human Policy Dimens	P	25	6,3
Doss C, 2018, Glob Food Secur -Agric Policy	S	18	6,0
Ragasa C, 2018, World Dev	S	18	6,0
Ward Ps, 2018, Land Use Pol	P	18	6,0
Rosenzweig C, 2018, Philos Trans R Soc A-Math Phys Eng Sci	P	17	5,7
Hirvonen K, 2017, World Dev	S	19	4,8
Wei Sj, 2017, J Dev Econ	P	16	4,0
Wu W, 2018, Land Use Pol	P	12	4,0
Kristjanson P, 2017, Int J Agric Sustain	P	15	3,8
Zhang X, 2017, China Econ Rev	S	14	3,5
Kondylis F, 2017, J Dev Econ	P	13	3,3
Seymour G, 2017, Agric Econ	S	13	3,3
Singh P, 2017, Sci Total Environ	S	13	3,3
Birthal Ps, 2017, J Rural Stud	P	12	3,0
Kassie Gt, 2017, World Dev	S	11	2,8
Nhuong Tran Nt, 2017, Mar Pol	P	11	2,8

Source: Dashboard data pre-analyzed by CAS, file 200814PIM1719.xlsx; S= PIM Staff, P=PIM Partner

**Table 4. PIM Top 25 PIM authors as per H Index**

Authors	P/S	Articles	H Index
Hoddinott.J	S	6	36
Jayne.Ts	S	8	32
Zhang.X	S	14	28
Minten.B	S	12	27
You.L	S	14	21
Meinzen.Dick.R	S	9	21
Martin.W	S	6	21
Doss.C	S	6	20
Wiebe.K	S	8	17
Diao.X	S	9	15
Mason.D.Croz.D	P	6	15
Joshi.Pk	S	10	13
Mueller.V	S	9	13
Mcmillan.M	S	6	13
Hirvonen.K	S	7	12
Hidrobo.M	S	8	10
Kumar.A	S	11	9
Komarek.Am	P	11	8
Kosec.K	S	10	8
Takeshima.H	S	7	8
Liu.Y	S	6	8
Ragasa.C	S	9	7
Mogues.T	P	7	7
Roy.S	S	6	6
Pauw.K	S	6	5

Source: Dashboard data pre-analyzed by CAS, file 200814PIM1719.xlsx. S= PIM Staff, P=PIM Partner

# Annex 5A: Additional Material Regarding Quality of Science, Interviews, and Metrics

**Table 5. Review of top-scoring articles - Altmetric Attention Score**

Title	Main Author	Affiliation	PIM author	Authors #	Flagship	Altmetric AS	TC	TC per Year	Open access	From Abstract	Contribution to CRP objectives
OPTIONS FOR KEEPING THE FOOD SYSTEM WITHIN ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITS, by SPRINGMAN M, 2018, NATURE	M. Springmann	U of Oxford, UK	K. Wiebe	23	FP1	2357	133	44,3	No	The food system is a major driver of climate change, changes in land use, depletion of freshwater resources, and pollution of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems through excessive nitrogen and phosphorus inputs. Here we show that between 2010 and 2050, as a result of expected changes in population and income levels, the environmental effects of the food system could increase by 50–90% in the absence of technological changes and dedicated mitigation measures, reaching levels that are beyond the planetary boundaries that define a safe operating space for humanity. (..) We find that no single measure is enough to keep these effects within all planetary boundaries simultaneously and that a synergistic combination of measures will be needed to sufficiently mitigate the projected increase in environmental pressures.	Strong global public good orientation and contribution to a conducive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8, Agriculture). A clear focus on how the governance of global food systems may be modified to contribute to the achievement of multiple SDGs.

Title	Main Author	Affiliation	PIM author	Authors #	Flagship	Altmetric AS	TC	TC per Year	Open access	From Abstract	Contribution to CRP objectives
THE IMPACT OF EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION ON COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE, by ZHANG X, 2018, PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A	Xin Zhang	Beijing Normal U, China	Xiaobo Zhang	3	FP2	1825	48	16,0	Yes	We provide evidence that the effect of air pollution on verbal tests becomes more pronounced as people age, especially for men and the less educated. The damage to the aging brain by air pollution likely imposes substantial health and economic costs, considering that cognitive functioning is critical for the elderly for both running daily errands and making high-stake decisions. Significance: The damage to the aging brain by air pollution likely imposes substantial health and economic costs, considering that cognitive functioning is critical for the elderly for both running daily errands and making high-stake decisions.	Strong global public good orientation and contribution to conducive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8, Agriculture), relevant to SDG 3,11.
HEALTH-MOTIVATED TAXES ON RED AND PROCESSED MEAT: A MODELLING STUDY ON OPTIMAL TAX LEVELS AND ASSOCIATED HEALTH IMPACTS, by SPRINGMAN N M, 2018, PLOS ONE	M. Springmann	U of Oxford, UK	K. Wiebe	7	FP1	959	8	2,7	Yes	The health-related costs to society attributable to red and processed meat consumption in 2020 amounted to USD 285 billion (sensitivity intervals based on epidemiological uncertainty (SI), 93–431), three-quarters of which were due to processed meat consumption. Under optimal taxation, prices for processed meat increased by 25% on average, ranging from 1% in low-income countries to over 100% in high-income countries, and prices for red meat increased by 4%, ranging from 0.2% to over 20%. Consumption of processed meat decreased by 16% on average, ranging from 1% to 25%, whilst red meat consumption	Strong public good orientation contributing to a conducive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8, Agriculture). Specific relevance to SDG12.

Title	Main Author	Affiliation	PIM author	Authors #	Flagship	Altmetric AS	TC	TC per Year	Open access	From Abstract	Contribution to CRP objectives
RISK OF INCREASED FOOD INSECURITY UNDER STRINGENT GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION POLICY, by HASEGAWA T, 2018, NAT CLIM CHANG	T. Hasegawa	Ritsumeikan U, Kyoto, Japan	K. Wiebe	22	FP1	530	50	16,7	No	Here we conduct a multiple model assessment on the combined effects of climate change and climate mitigation efforts on agricultural commodity prices, dietary energy availability, and the population at risk of hunger. A robust finding is that by 2050, stringent climate mitigation policy, if implemented evenly across all sectors and regions, would have a greater negative impact on global hunger and food consumption than the direct impacts of climate change. The negative impacts would be most prevalent in vulnerable, low-income regions such as sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where food security problems are already acute.	Strong global public good orientation and contribution to a conducive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8, Agriculture). A clear focus on how climate mitigation policies may impact on global food systems, affecting the achievement of multiple SDGs, SDG 2, 10, 8 in particular.
ASPIRATIONS AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION: EVIDENCE FROM A NATURAL DISASTER IN RURAL PAKISTAN, by KOSEK K, 2017, WORLD DEV	K. Kosec	IFPRI, Washington	K.Kosec	2	FP 2,4	474	7	1,8	Yes	This offers a new understanding of social protection; it not only restores livelihoods and replaces damaged assets, but also has an enduring effect by easing mental burdens and thus raising aspirations for the future. The negative effects of natural disasters and the efficacy of government relief programs may thus be underestimated if aspirations are ignored.	A strong global public good orientation, contributing insights into a more conducive and inclusive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8, Agriculture), particularly relevant to SDG 10, and 5.

Title	Main Author	Affiliation	PIM author	Authors #	Flagship	Altmetric AS	TC	TC per Year	Open access	From Abstract	Contribution to CRP objectives
HOMEOWNERSHIP AS STATUS COMPETITION: SOME THEORY AND EVIDENCE, WEI SJ, 2017, J DEV ECON	SJ Wei	ADB, Manila, Philippines	X. Zhang, Y. Liu	3	FP 2	428	16	4,0	No	In this paper, we explore the implications of homeownership as a status good for housing prices. More concretely, if a family's housing wealth relative to others is an important sorting variable for relative attractiveness in the marriage market, then competition for marriage partners might motivate people to pursue a bigger and more expensive house/apartment. To test the hypothesis, we explore regional variations in the sex ratio for the pre-marital age cohort across China (as a proxy for differential strength for concerns for status). We find that the evidence is consistent with the status competition hypothesis.	Public good orientation of findings on the relationship between marriage and housing markets, contribute to understanding public policy on home construction, relevant to SDG 11.
LOCAL CORRUPTION AND POPULAR SUPPORT FOR FUEL SUBSIDY REFORM IN INDONESIA, by KYLE J, 2018, COMP POLIT STUD	J. Kyle	IFPRI, Washington	J. Kyle	1	FP2	385	5	1,7	Yes	Using household survey data from Indonesia, this article finds that corruption in the implementation of targeted transfer programs increases resistance to fuel subsidy reform among the poor citizens who consume the least fuel and who stand to benefit the most from targeted programs. Findings suggest that improving capacity within subnational governments to deliver social programs is important in developing public support for reform.	A strong public good orientation, contributing to a more conducive and inclusive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8, Agriculture), particularly relevant to SDG 10.
TRAGEDY REVISITED, by WIBLE B, 2018, SCIENCE	K. Wible (E)	Science	R., Meinzen-Dick	12	FP 5	254	7	2,3	Yes	Instead, research has documented contexts, cases, and principles that reflect the ability of groups to collectively govern common resources. To mark this anniversary and celebrate the richness of research and practice around commons and cooperation, Science invited experts to share some contemporary views on such tragedies and how to avert them.	A strong public good orientation, contributing to a more conducive and inclusive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8, Agriculture), in particular with regard to the

Title	Main Author	Affiliation	PIM author	Authors #	Flagship	Altmetric AS	TC	TC per Year	Open access	From Abstract	Contribution to CRP objectives
INCOME GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS ON GLOBAL NUTRITION SECURITY TO MID-CENTURY, by NELSON G, 2018, NAT SUSTAIN	G. Nelson	U of Illinois, Champaign, US	K. Wiebe	14	FP1	239	5	1,7	Yes	In all scenarios for 2050, the average benefits of widely shared economic growth, if achieved, are much greater than the modeled negative effects of climate change. Average macronutrient availability in 2050 at the country level appears adequate in all but the poorest countries. Many regions, however, will continue to have critical micronutrient inadequacies. Climate change alters micronutrient availability in some regions more than others. These findings indicate that the greatest food security challenge in 2050 will be providing nutritious diets rather than adequate calories. Research priorities and policies should emphasize nutritional quality by increasing the availability and affordability of nutrient-dense foods and improving dietary diversity. '	governance of common resources (SDG 12).  Strong global public good orientation and contribution to a conducive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8, Agriculture). A clear focus on how the governance of global food systems may be modified to contribute to the achievement of multiple SDGs, in particular SDG 2, 12.
DISTILLING THE ROLE OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, WOOD SLR, 2018, ECOSYST SERV	S.R.L. Wood	Biodiversity	W. Zhang	16	FP5	206	41	13,7	Yes	Survey respondents judged that individual ecosystem services could make important contributions to achieving 41 targets across 12 SDGs. The provision of food and water, habitat & biodiversity maintenance, and carbon storage & sequestration were perceived to each make contributions to >14 SDG targets, suggesting cross-target interactions are likely and may present opportunities for synergistic outcomes across multiple SDGs. Existing modeling tools are well-aligned to support SDG-relevant ecosystem service planning. Together, this work identifies entry points and tools to further analyze the role of ecosystem services to support the SDGs.	Strong global public good orientation and contribution to a conducive policy and public expenditure environment for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth (SDG 8). Findings show individual ecosystem services contribute to multiple targets across 4 SDGs, pointing at synergistic outcomes across multiple SDGs.

## Annex 6: PIM Research Integration and Gender Balance

**Table 6. Number and proportion of external partners and other CG Centers' staff in PIM**

PIM Flagship program	Total number of staff involved*	IFPRI	Michigan State Uni	Cornell University	University Oxford	WUR/KIT	Coresilience	External partners	AfricaRice	Bioversity	CIAT	CIFOR	Cimmyt	CIP	ICARDA	ICRAF	ICRISAT	IITA	ILRI	IRRI	IWMI	WorldFish	# from other CG Centers	% Other Center staff/Flagship
FP1	69	37	1					1	1	2	2	1	7	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	31	45%
FP2	33	30	2					2					1										1	3%
FP3	25	15				1		1		1				2	1	1	2			2			9	36%
FP4	22	20		1				1						1									1	5%
FP5	25	5					1	1		3		6			1	4	2		1			2	19	76%
FP6	46	19			1	1		2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	2		2	2	2	2	2	25	54%
Total *	220	126						8															86	
% of total		57%						4%															39%	

Source file: 'PIM Staff list'; represents persons, not FTEs. PMU members have not been included in this account.

Note: Total number of PIM staff is 186. Table totals do not correspond to total number of PIM staff PIM, as many staff are involved in more than one Flagship and hence, counted double or even 4 times (exceptional)

**Table 7. PIM Flagship integration**

Flagship	FP1	FP2	FP3	FP4	FP5	FP6	# of links
FP1	37	8	17	4	3	6	19
FP2	8	18	3	6	3	4	12
FP3	17	3	20	1	1	1	12
FP4	4	6	1	9	0	6	9
FP5	3	3	1	0	14	5	6
FP6	6	4	1	6	5	29	11

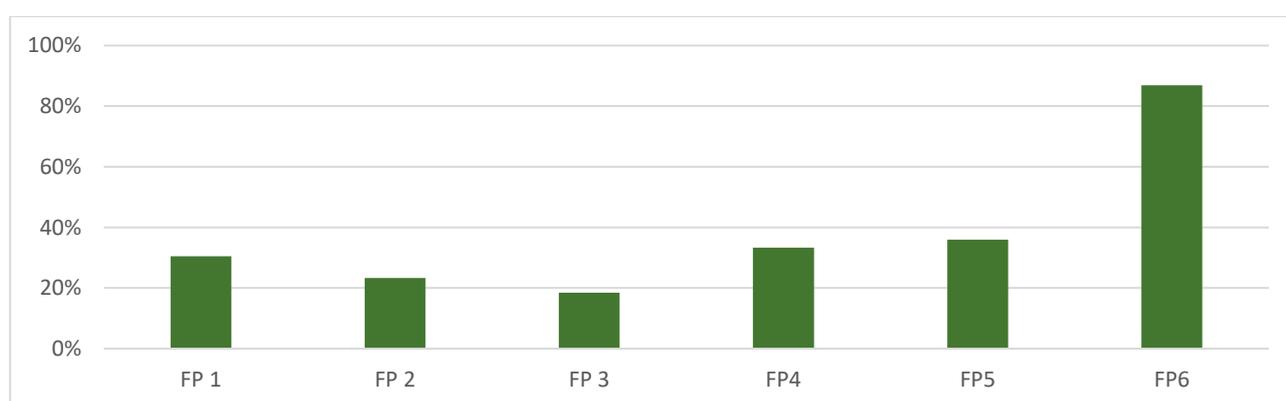
Source file: 'PIM Staff list'

PIM Flagship Programmes are linked through persons who work in 2 or more FPs. 53 out of 186 PIM staff dedicates time to 2 or more Flagships. 6 out of 186 PIM staff works with 3 or even 4 Flagships; Flagship integration is robust

**Table 8. PIM Gender balance - overall and across Flagships**

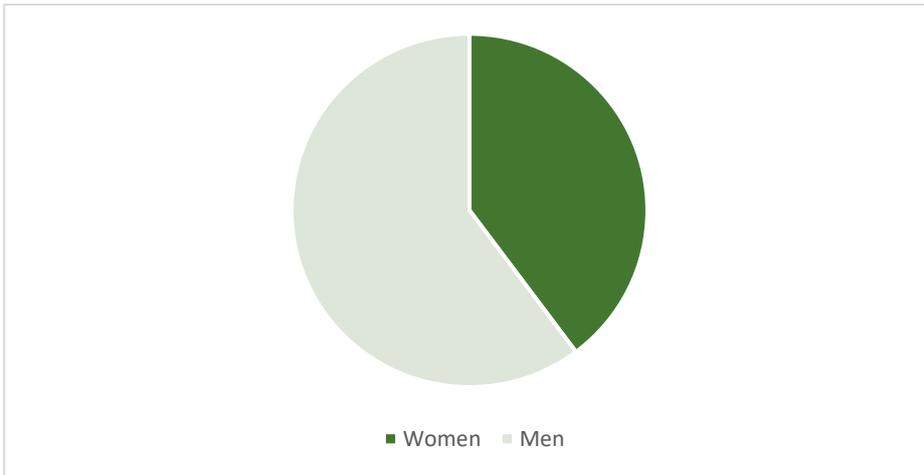
PIM	Total staff	F	M	% F
CRP	186	74	112	40%
FP 1	69	21	48	30%
FP 2	43	10	33	23%
FP 3	38	7	31	18%
FP 4	15	5	10	33%
FP 5	25	9	16	36%
FP 6	38	33	5	87%

Source file: 'PIM Staff list'

**Figure 2 PIM staff gender balance, % women per Flagship**

Source file: 'PIM Staff list'

**Figure 3. PIM CRP staff, overall gender balance**



Source file: 'PIM Staff list'

## Annex 7: PIM Funding 2017-2019

**Table 9 PIM Budget & Realization, 2017-2019, per Flagship (x1.000 US dollars)**

#	Flagship title	2017 Budget & Realization						2018 Budget & Realization					
		Available W1-2 budget	W3 mapped to PIM	Bilateral mapped to PIM	Total budget PIM (B)	Total* realization PIM (R)	% Realization (R/B)	Available W1-2 budget	W3 mapped to PIM	Bilateral mapped to PIM	Total budget PIM (B)	Total* realization PIM (R)	% realization (R/B)
1	Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification	5069	6688	9219	20976	18515	88%	3730	3809	11727	19266	19086	99%
2	Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation	2739	7631	9544	19915	23919	120%	2545	6751	11341	20638	24989	121%
3	Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains	2827	3851	4180	10859	8185	75%	3211	2226	3951	9388	6964	74%
4	Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience	1593	1809	3240	6643	4687	71%	1434	0	3793	5227	4671	89%
5	Governance of Natural Resources	2062	684	2502	5247	4057	77%	1767	732	1828	4326	4057	94%
6	Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination	1111	554	701	2366	1905	81%	1444	611	527	2583	1895	73%
	PIM total:	15401	21217	29387	66006	61268	93%	14131	14130	33167	61428	61662	100%

\* Source: PIM Annual Reports 2017, 2018, 2019

**Table 10 PIM Budget & Realization, per Flagship (x1.000 US dollars) (Continued)**

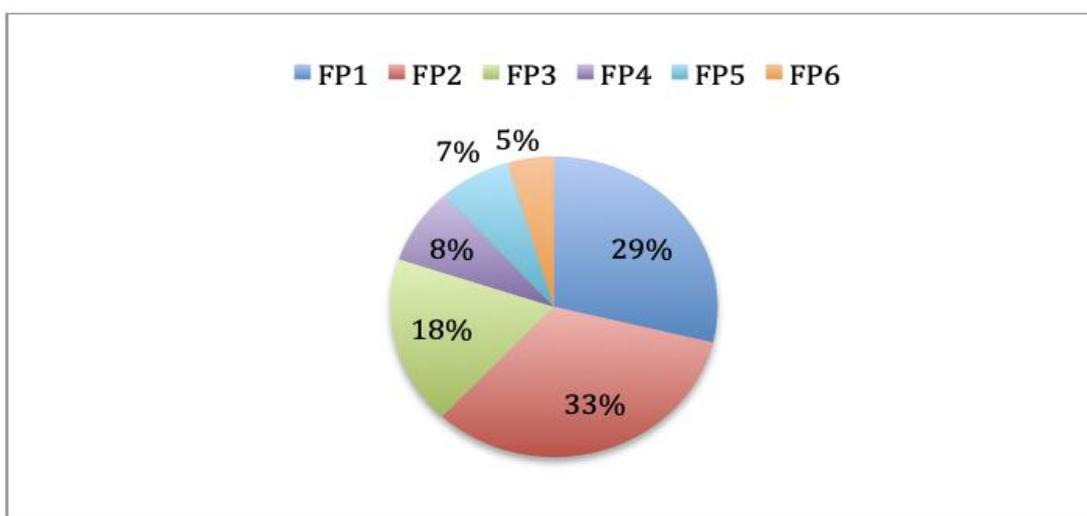
#	Flagship title	2019 Budget & Realization						2017-2019 Total PIM Budget & Realization						
		Available W1-2 budget	W3 mapped to PIM	Bilateral mapped to PIM	Total budget PIM (B)	Total* realization PIM (R)	% realization (R/B)	Total available W1-2 budget	Total W3/Bilateral mapped to PIM	Total budget PIM (B)	Total* realization PIM	% realization PIM	Flagship share of Total PIM budget	W1-2 share of total Flagship budget
1	Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification	3952	2907	8473	15332	13343	87%	12750	42823	55574	50944	92%	29%	23%
2	Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation	2917	6223	14312	23452	24520	105%	8201	55803	64005	73428	115%	33%	13%
3	Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains	3592	2448	8665	14705	6555	45%	9631	25321	34952	21704	62%	18%	28%
4	Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience	1414	603	1868	3885	4749	122%	4441	11313	15755	14107	90%	8%	28%
5	Governance of Natural Resources	2015	50	2058	4123	3667	89%	5844	7853	13697	11781	86%	7%	43%
6	Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination	2512	250	1136	3898	3278	84%	5068	3779	8847	7078	80%	5%	57%
	PIM total:	16402	12482	36511	65396	56112	86%	45935	146894	192829	179042	93%	100%	24%

\* Source: PIM Annual Reports 2017, 2018, 2019

## Annex 7A: PIM Funding Breakdown 2017-2019

By Flagship (USD Mo 2017-2019)

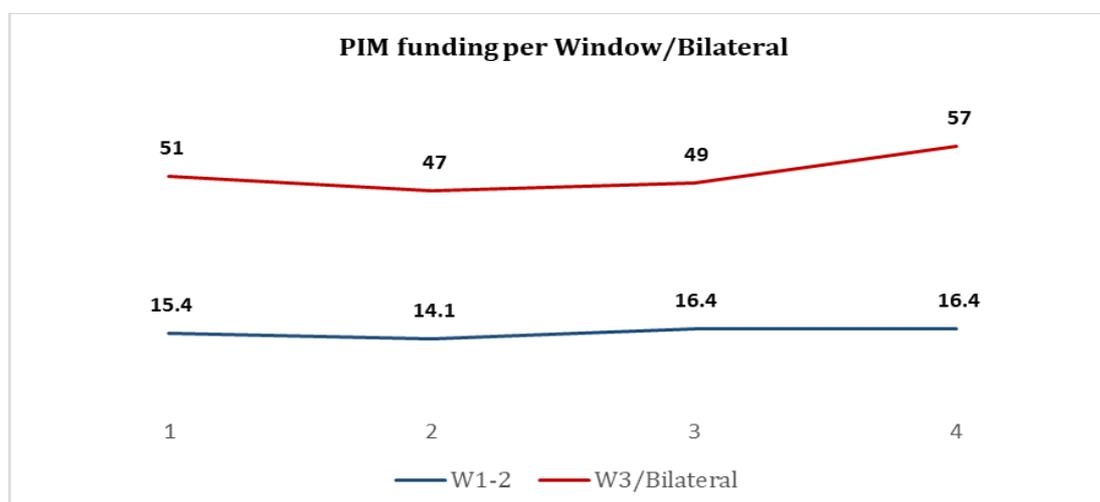
FP1	FP2	FP3	FP4	FP5	FP6	Total 2017-19
55574	64005	34952	15755	13697	8847	192829



Per Window (Mo 2017-2020)

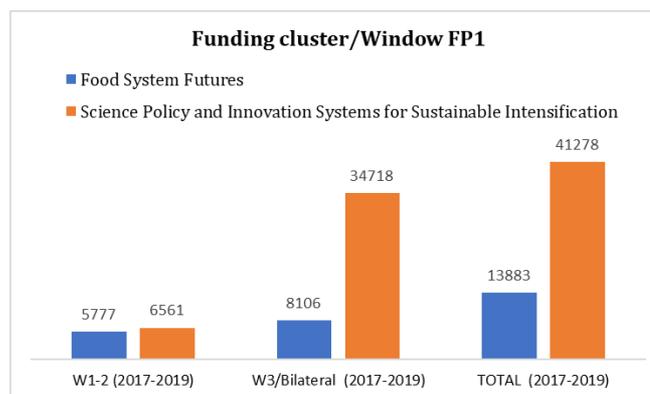
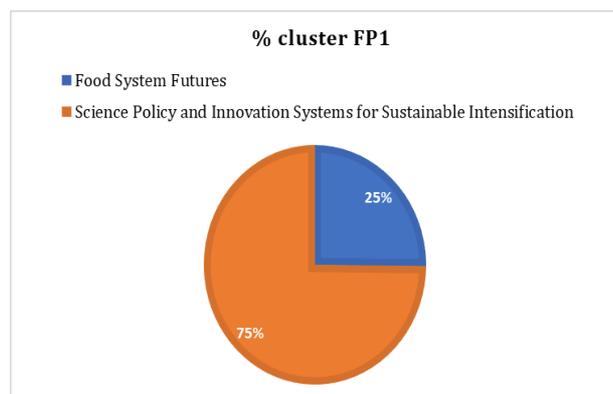
Window	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total 2017-20
W1/2	15401	14131	16402	16418	62353
W3/Bilateral	50605	47296	48993	57231	204125
Total	66006	61428	65396	73469	266478

Figure 4. PIM funding per Window/Bilateral



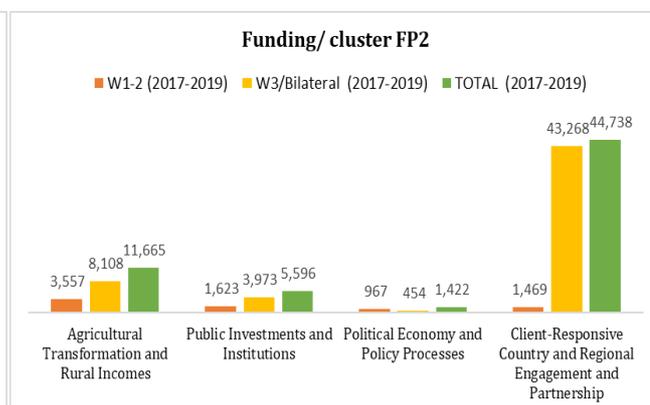
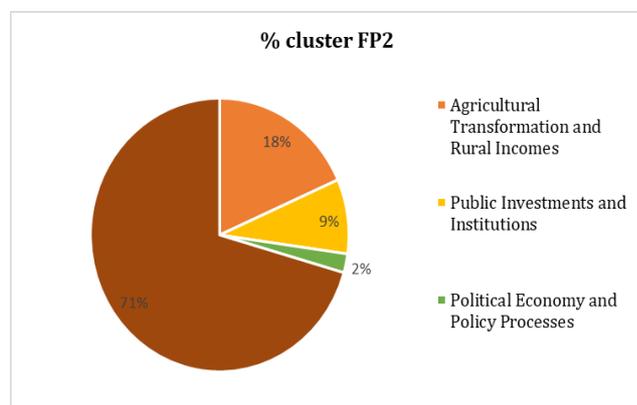
## FP1 Funding (USD Mo 2017-2019)

FP	Flagship title	Cluster	W1-2	W3/Bilateral	TOTAL
1	Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification	Food System Futures	5777	8106	13883
		Science Policy and Innovation Systems for Sustainable Intensification	6561	34718	41278



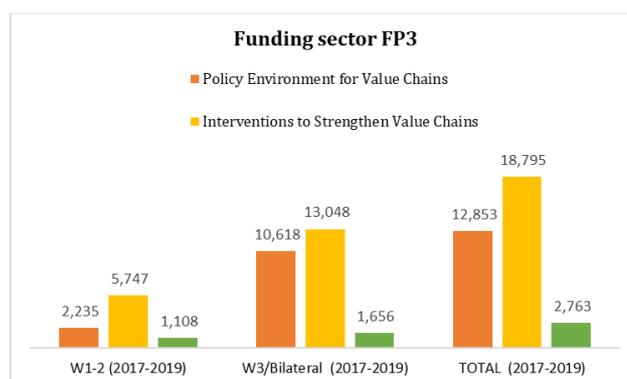
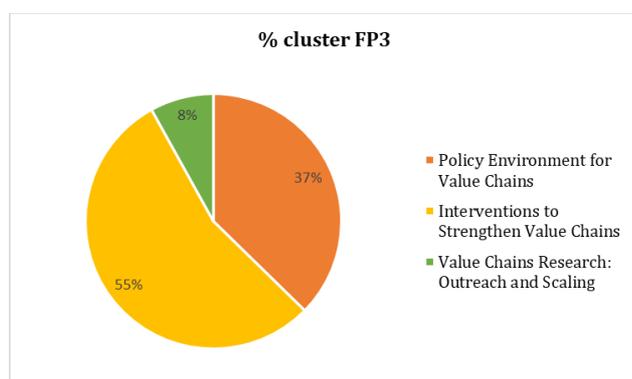
## FP2 Funding (USD Mo 2017-2019)

FP	Flagship title	Cluster	W1-2	W3/Bilateal	TOTAL
2	Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation	Agricultural Transformation and Rural Incomes	3577	8108	11665
		Public Investments and Institutions	1623	3973	5596
		Political Economy and Policy Processes	967	454	1422
		Client-Responsive Country and Regional Engagement and Partnership	1469	43268	44738
<b>Total</b>					<b>63421</b>



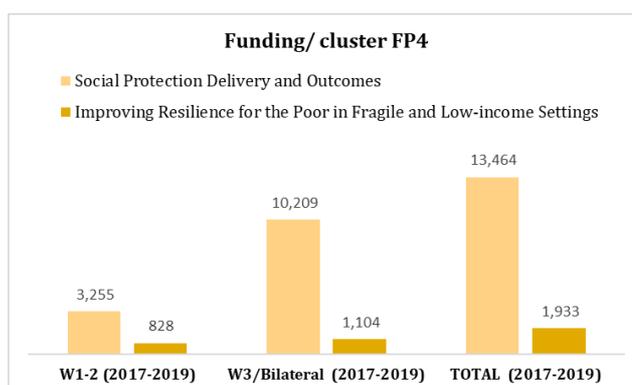
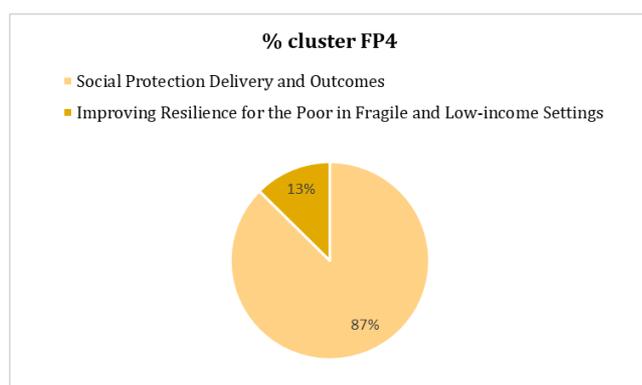
## FP3 Funding (USD Mo 2017-2019)

FP	Cluster	W1-2	W3/Bilateral	TOTAL
3	Policy Environment for Value Chains	2235	10618	12853
	Interventions to Strengthen Value Chains	5747	13048	18795
	Value Chains Research: Outreach and Scaling	1108	1656	2763
<b>Total</b>		<b>9090</b>	<b>25321</b>	<b>34411</b>



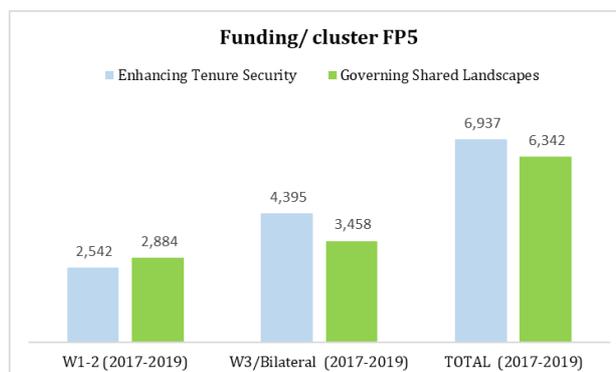
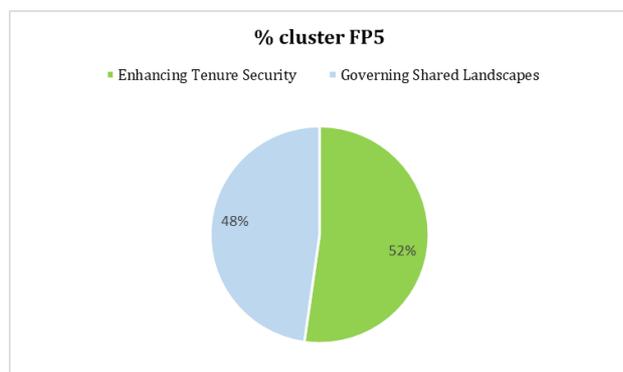
## FP4 Funding (USD Mo 2017-2019)

FP	Flagship title	Cluster	W1-2	W3/Bilateral	TOTAL
4	Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience	Social Protection Delivery and Outcomes	3255	10209	13464
		Improving Resilience for the Poor in Fragile and Low-income Settings	828	1104	1933



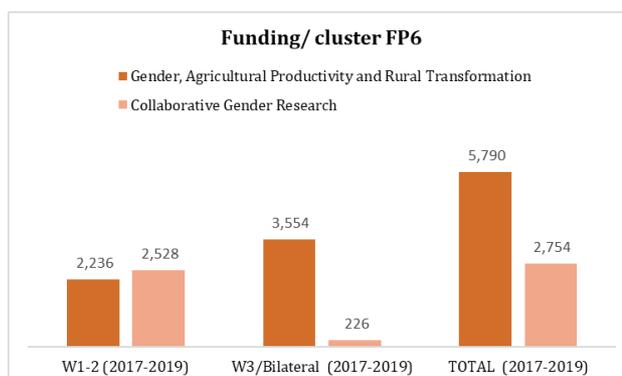
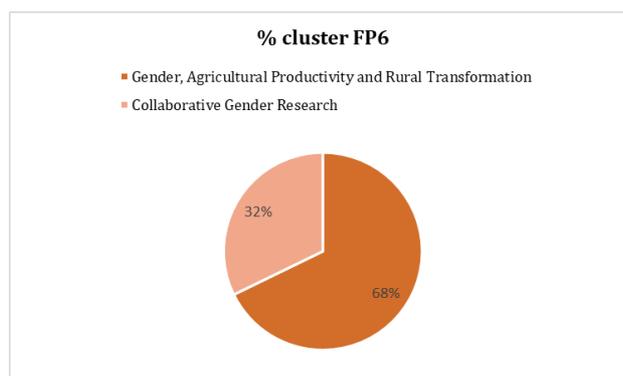
## FP5 Funding (USD Mo 2017-2019)

FP	Flagship title	Cluster	W1-2	W3/Bilateral	TOTAL
5	Governance of Natural Resources	Enhancing Tenure Security	2542	4395	6937
		Governing Shared Landscapes	2884	3458	6342



## FP6 Funding (USD Mo 2017-2019)

FP	Flagship title	Cluster	W1-2	W3/Bilateral	TOTAL
6	Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination	Gender, Agricultural Productivity and Rural Transformation	2236	3554	5790
		Collaborative Gender Research	2528	226	2754



## Annex 8: Progress Against the SLOs

SLO Targets 2022	Summary of evidence presented in the 2017-2018-2019 Annual Reports (Including expected contribution before end of 2022)
<p><b>1.1. 100 million more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds, trees, and/or management practices (SLO1)</b></p>	<p>-PIM is undertaking a study designed in 2019 to assess the adoption of improved maize and wheat varieties as a result of the expansion of the Direct Seed Marketing program in Ethiopia. PIM research has informed the scaling up of the program, which the government reports reached over 1.4 million farming households in 2018. -In 2020-2021, the CRP will investigate the adoption of innovative extension approaches tested by PIM.</p>
<p><b>1.2. 30 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty (SLO1)</b></p>	<p>-Nelson et al. (2015) showed a substantial contribution of IFPRI/PIM's social protection research to strengthening social protection programs globally (e.g. WFP) and in several countries, such as Ethiopia and Bangladesh. These programs include large numbers of poor participants (e.g. 8 million in Ethiopia). -Studies have found benefits of social protection programs on food intake and investment in agriculture (e.g. Berhane et al. 2014 for Ethiopia). -A new report estimates that Egypt's Takaful and Karama program reduced the poverty rate among households with children by 0.4- 0.7 percentage points from a rate of 41.6%. This means that 325,000 to 570,000 individuals were removed from poverty in the first two years of the program (Breisinger et al. 2018). -PIM plans to conduct <i>ex-post</i> impact assessment studies to estimate the poverty-reducing effects of safety net programs in countries where PIM has assisted decision-makers in improving these programs.</p>
<p><b>2.1. Improve the rate of yield increase for major food staples from current &lt;1% to 1.2-1.5% per year (SLO2)</b></p>	<p>- PIM and IFPRI undertook a set of qualitative and quantitative studies to examine the influence and estimate the quantitative impact of IFPRI's Country Strategy Support Programs and country offices. A positive correlation was found between IFPRI's presence and several desired outcomes, the most significant being increased land and labor productivity: (i) the qualitative component (Hazell <i>et al.</i> 2018) identified many cases of successful policy influence. (ii) the quantitative component (Benin <i>et al.</i> 2018) covered 57 countries time series econometric analysis using eight policy and development outcome indicators, variables to capture IFPRI's presence in a country, and other control variables. -PIM has launched a study of the productivity impacts of the Direct Seed Marketing program on maize and wheat (Ethiopia). PIM studies on the use of improved extension methods will address productivity as well as adoption.</p>
<p><b>3.3. 55 M ha degraded land area restored (SLO3)</b></p>	<p>PIM will undertake a study to assess its contribution to restoration of degraded land in India and East Africa in 2020-2021.</p>

## Annex 9: PIM Policies and Innovations

### Policies - Breakdown by flagship

Breakdown	FP1	FP2	FP3	FP4	FP5	FP6	Total
# policies	10	21	5	10	9	10	65
%	15%	32%	8%	15%	14%	15%	100%
<b>Level 2</b>							
# policies	5	14	3	4	1	7	34
%	15%	41%	9%	12%	3%	21%	100%

**Level 1:** Research taken up by next user (decision maker or intermediary)

**Level 2:** Policy/Law etc. Enacted

**Level 3:** Evidence of impact on people and/or natural environment of the changed policy or investment =

### Innovations - Breakdown by Flagship

Innovations	FP1	FP2	FP3	FP4	FP5	FP6	Total
#	23	23	20	15	24	11	116
%	20%	20%	17%	13%	21%	9%	1
<b>Stage 3 and 4</b>							
#	8	10	7	1	15	2	43
%	19%	23%	16%	2%	35%	5%	1

**Stage 1:** discovery/proof of concept - **Stage 2:** successful piloting - **Stage 3:** available/ ready for uptake -

**Stage 4:** uptake by next user

### Cross-cutting Marker Scores Policies

	GENDER MARKER SCORE			YOUTH MARKER SCORE		
	SCORE 0	SCORE 1	SCORE 2	SCORE 0	SCORE 1	SCORE 2
<b>Policies in 2017</b>	68%	18%	14%	91%	9%	0%
<b>Policies in 2018</b>	40%	48%	12%	68%	32%	0%
<b>Policies in 2019</b>	72%	22%	6%	89%	11%	0%

	CLIMATE CHANGE SCORE		
	SCORE 0	SCORE 1	SCORE 2
<b>Policies in 2018</b>	44%	52%	4%
<b>Policies in 2019</b>	83%	11%	6%

NB: Scores available for 25 policies in 2018 and 18 policies in 2019.

## List of Policies

YEAR	FP	Stage	Description policy	Location country	
1	2017	FP1	1 (research taken up)	ASTI data contributed to justify the need for the merger of several institutions to form the Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), for improved capacity and performance.	Kenya
2	2017	FP1	1 (research taken up)	ASTI data contributed to a policy that prioritized higher education training for agricultural researchers in Swaziland, and was used in presentations, posters, and meeting communications to advocate for a reform of the national agricultural research system.	Swaziland
3	2017	FP2	1 (research taken up)	AGRA used the results of PIM's research on agricultural transformation to inform its strategy.	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	2017	FP2	1 (research taken up)	IFAD used the Rural Investment and Policy Analysis (RIAPA) model to help inform investment priorities.	Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Tanzania
5	2017	FP2	1 (research taken up)	SPEED data was used to inform World Bank loans and government investments in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, and Zambia.	Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, Zambia
6	2017	FP2	2 (policy enacted)	Investment by Brazil and Ghana in the new phase of Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centers in Ghana were based on recommendations from PIM's research on mechanization.	Brazil, Ghana
7	2017	FP2	1 (research taken up)	The Nepal Ministry of Agricultural Development took up suggestions on food technology and quality control and the structure of agricultural training centers.	Nepal
8	2017	FP2	1 (research taken up)	Contributions from the Nigeria Strategy Support Program to the Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (2016-2025) were acknowledged by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Nigeria
9	2017	FP2	1 (research taken up)	PIM's research on structural transformation contributed to the 2017 DFID Economic Development Strategy.	Global
10	2017	FP3	1 (research taken up)	PIM research was used extensively in an EU report evaluating different effects of alternative agreements to support trade negotiations between the European Union and two African Regional Economic Communities.	European Union, West Africa,

YEAR	FP	Stage	Description policy	Location country	
11	2017	FP3	1 (research taken up)	The Ag-incentive consortium (FAO, IFPRI, Inter-American Development Bank, OECD, World Bank) implemented the strategy to harmonize data on agricultural distortions and publish these data.	Global
12	2017	FP4	1 (research taken up)	Research on Ethiopia's health insurance and safety net programs informed the decision by the government to closely integrate two programs (PNSP and CBHI).	Ethiopia
13	2017	FP4	1 (research taken up)	Based on PIM's research, BKC WeatherSys augmented their advisory application with a feature allowing farmers to take smartphone pictures to collect additional training data for picture-based advisory/insurance services.	India
14	2017	FP4	1 (research taken up)	HDFC, an Indian insurance company, is investing staff time and resources towards developing and testing picture-based insurance products as part of the partnership with IFPRI.	India
15	2017	FP4	1 (research taken up)	Egypt's Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) used results of the impact evaluation of the Takaful and Karama program to inform changes in the eligibility criteria for the program and the decision to add messages promoting women's empowerment.	Egypt
16	2017	PF5	1 (research taken up)	The African Land Policy Centre approved the Monitoring and Evaluation for Land in Africa (MELA) framework for dissemination in 12 African Countries.	Africa
17	2017	PF5	1 (research taken up)	The Collaborating for Resilience approach was used by International Land Coalition's National Engagement Strategy (NES).	Global
18	2017	FP5	2 (policy enacted)	Joint Village Land Use Planning methodology was used by the government to increase tenure for pastoralists in Tanzania.	Tanzania
19	2017	FP5	1 (research taken up)	GIZ used research results to include tenure into future land restoration programs.	Ethiopia,
20	2017	FP6	1 (research taken up)	The African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) biennial reporting framework and guidelines in 2017 recommended the use of the WEAI.	Madagascar

YEAR	FP	Stage	Description policy	Location country	
21	2017	FP6	1 (research taken up)	Kakira Sugar Limited implemented modified procedures designed to facilitate the registration of outgrower contracts for women.	Africa
22	2017	FP6	1 (research taken up)	Tropical Bank implemented modified procedures designed to facilitate the opening of bank accounts by women.	Uganda
23	2018	FP1	Level 2	190 - Philippines Development Plan 2017-2022	Philippines
24	2018	FP1	Level 1	213 - Rice Tariffication Law (Philippines)	Philippines
25	2018	FP1	Level 2	218 - Curriculum for biosafety inspectors in Malawi	Malawi
26	2018	FP2	Level 1	119 - USAID Global Food Security Strategy transition framework, guiding USAID's investment in food security	Global
27	2018	FP2	Level 2	154 - US Global Food Security Strategy Ethiopia Country Plan**	Ethiopia
28	2018	FP2	Level 2	122 - US Global Food Security Strategy Bangladesh Country Plan	Bangladesh
29	2018	FP2	Level 2	199 - National Agriculture Investment Plan for Malawi	Malawi
30	2018	FP2	Level 2	123 - Government of Rwanda's Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation 2018-2024	Rwanda
31	2018	FP2	Level 2	219 - Pakistan National Food Security Policy	Pakistan
32	2018	FP2	Level 2	121 - Punjab Agricultural Policy (Pakistan)	Pakistan
33	2018	FP2	Level 2	157 - China's Rural Revitalization Strategy	China
34	2018	FP2	Level 2	153 - Government of Flanders' strategy on agricultural extension in Malawi (with Flagship 1)	Malawi
35	2018	FP3	Level 2	197 - Agricultural Transformation Agency's Direct Seed Marketing Program (Ethiopia)	Ethiopia
36	2018	FP4	Level 2	93 - Bangladesh's Vulnerable Group Development program (improved targeting criteria) (with Flagship 2)	Bangladesh
37	2018	FP4	Level 1	220 - World Bank's Income Support Program for the Poorest Project (improved targeting criteria) (with Flagship 2)	Bangladesh

YEAR	FP	Stage	Description policy	Location country	
38	2018	FP4	Level 2	166 - Bangladesh's Improved Maternity and Lactating Mother Allowance (improved targeting criteria) (with Flagship 2)	Bangladesh
39	2018	FP4	Level 2	209 - USAID Nobo Jatra (New Beginning) project in Southern Bangladesh (inclusion of nutrition training component) (with Flagship 2)	Bangladesh
40	2018	FP4	Level 1	26 - Egypt's Takaful and Karama Cash Transfer Program (improved targeting criteria) (with Flagship 2)	Egypt
41	2018	FP4	Level 2	92 - Mali's cash transfer program (Filets Sociaux Jigisémèjiri) (improved design)	Mali
42	2018	FP5	Level 2	236 - Forestry Curriculum, National Agrarian University La Molina, Peru	Peru
43	2018	FP6	Level 2	214 - US Global Food Security Strategy Ethiopia Country Plan (informed by Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index) **	Ethiopia
44	2018	FP6	Level 2	152 - US Global Food Security Strategy Bangladesh Country Plan (informed by Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index)	Bangladesh
45	2018	FP6	Level 2	215 - US Global Food Security Strategy Nigeria Country Plan (informed by Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index)	Nigeria
46	2018	FP6	Level 2	216 - US Global Food Security Strategy Honduras Country Plan (informed by Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index)	Honduras
47	2018	FP6	Level 2	217 - US Global Food Security Strategy Kenya Country Plan (informed by Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index)	Kenya
48	2019	FP1	Stage 1	455 - Rice Farmer Financial Assistance in the Philippines	Philippines
49	2019	FP1	Stage 1	456 - Crop Diversification Strategy in the Philippines	Philippines
50	2019	FP1	Stage 2	453 - Regulations, guidelines and procedures for seed certification system in Afghanistan	Afghanistan
51	2019	FP1	Stage 2	457 - Investment from the Government of Ethiopia in digitalizing agricultural advisory services	Ethiopia

YEAR	FP	Stage	Description policy	Location country	
52	2019	FP1	Stage 2	440 - General release of the first genetically- engineered crop in Nigeria (pod borer resistant cowpea) approved by the Nigerian authorities	Nigeria
53	2019	FP2	Stage 2	119 - USAID Feed the Future Target Country Graduation Policy	Multi
54	2019	FP2	Stage 2	382 - Kenya's National Agricultural Investment Plan for 2019-2024	Kenya
55	2019	FP2	Stage 2	383 - Kenya's Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy for 2019-2029	Kenya
56	2019	FP2	Stage 2	422 - Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation	Rwanda
57	2019	FP2	Stage 2	19 – Reform of Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centers program in Ghana	Ghana
58	2019	FP3	Stage 2	454 - Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	Europe
59	2019	FP3	Stage 2	445 - Punjab Agriculture Marketing Regulatory Authority Act and Ordinance (with Flagship 2)	Pakistan
60	2019	FP5	Stage 2	460 - Investment of USD 7.15 million by the Government of Tanzania (through Global Environment Facility) including expansion of joint village land use planning in five districts	Tanzania
61	2019	FP5	Stage 1	461 - Adoption by the Government of Ethiopia of woreda/district participatory land use planning for pastoral areas	Ethiopia
62	2019	FP5	Stage 2	458 - Technical norms for renewal of forest concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala	Guatemala
63	2019	FP5	Stage 1	459 - Rulal game incorporated in courses on natural resource governance at Wageningen University and Research (Netherlands) and Ubon Ratchathani University (Thailand)	Thailand
64	2019	FP6	Stage 2	463 - Scaling up of payments for agrobiodiversity conservation services in Peru	Peru
65	2019	FP6	Stage 2	437 - Nigeria's National Gender Policy in Agriculture (with Flagship 2)	Nigeria

## List of PIM CRP Innovations

	Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only
<b>1</b>	2017	FP1	WorldFish-ANU fish sector model	1 – Proof of concept	Global and regional (ASEAN and Africa)
<b>2</b>	2017	FP1	Data Africa ( <a href="http://dataafrica.io">http://dataafrica.io</a> ): Award-winning open agriculture, climate, poverty, and health data visualization engine	4 – Use	Regional (13 countries in SSA)
<b>3</b>	2017	FP1	bECON for Africa:	2 – Pilot	Africa
<b>4</b>	2017	FP1	DREAMpy Dynamic Research Evaluation for Management:	2 – Pilot	Global
<b>5</b>	2017	FP1	REEAP – Rapid Economic Assessment Platform:	2 – Pilot	Multinational; case studies in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda
<b>7</b>	2017	FP1	Volunteer Farmer Trainers (VFTs):	4 – Use	Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda
<b>8</b>	2017	FP1	Video-based agricultural extension:	2 – Pilot	Ethiopia
<b>9</b>	2017	FP1	Video mediated and phone messaging extension approach	1 – Proof of concept	Uganda
<b>10</b>	2017	FP2	Statistics on Public Expenditures for Economic Development (SPEED):	4 – Use	Global
<b>11</b>	2017	FP2	Updated Social Accounting Matrices for Policy Analysis in six countries	3 – Available for uptake	National: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Uganda
<b>12</b>	2017	FP2	Public spending quantification template	3 – Available for uptake	National: Malawi
<b>13</b>	2017	FP2	Index to measure aspirations of the rural poor	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>14</b>	2017	FP2	Measurement tool for evaluating civil servant performance along dimensions that matter for outcomes	2 – Pilot	Global
<b>15</b>	2017	FP2	Two measurement methods for quantifying the public service orientation of public servants	2 – Pilot	Global
<b>16</b>	2017	FP2	The Kaleidoscope Model (KM) of Food Security Policy Change:	3 – Available for uptake	Global

	Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only
<b>17</b>	2017	FP2	Rural Investment and Policy Analysis (RIAPA) model	3 – Available for uptake	Multi-National: Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Tanzania
<b>18</b>	2017	FP2	Method for assessing the effectiveness of public extension systems	3 – Available for uptake	Malawi
<b>19</b>	2017	FP2	South-South knowledge sharing on agricultural mechanization:	4 – Use	Africa and Asia
<b>20</b>	2017	FP3	Methodological toolbox for evaluation of the level of trade integration within Africa	3 – Available for uptake	Africa
<b>21</b>	2017	FP3	Improved methodology to aggregate trade distortion measures across commodities within countries	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>22</b>	2017	FP3	Agricultural Incentives Database for Measuring the Policy Environment for Agriculture	3 – Available for Uptake	Global
<b>23</b>	2017	FP3	Hand-Held Decision Support Tool for Late Blight Integrated Management (HH-DST) to reduce food losses in the potato value chain in Ecuador	2 – Pilot	Ecuador
<b>24</b>	2017	FP3	Methodology to measure distortions to agricultural incentives along a value chain	2 – Pilot	Global
<b>25</b>	2017	FP3	Methodology for assessing physical and economic loss in the value chain	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>26</b>	2017	FP3	Check off system for milk producers to finance inputs	2 – Pilot	Kenya
<b>27</b>	2017	FP4	Innovative strategies to improve resilience for the poor in fragile and low-income settings	1 – Proof of concept	Global
<b>28</b>	2017	FP4	Approaches to screen and treat maternal depression through group therapy to improve newborn child outcomes in Ethiopia	1 – Proof of concept	Global
<b>29</b>	2017	FP4	New lessons on design of social protection programming to reduce intimate partner violence	2 - Pilot	Global
<b>30</b>	2017	FP4	Smartphone technology to introduce affordable high-quality crop insurance	2 – Pilot	Global

	Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only
<b>31</b>	2017	FP4	Business models to combine agro-advisory services and insurance	1 – Proof of concept	Global
<b>32</b>	2017	FP4	Measuring farmer preferences on risk and ambiguity using direct elicitation and behavioral games in a large sample to explore effects on agricultural technology adoption	2 – Pilot	Global
<b>33</b>	2017	FP4	Risk contingent credit insurance in which the loan amount is insured by an additional loan premium	1 – Proof of Concept	Kenya
<b>34</b>	2017	FP5	Collaborating for Resilience: Approach to multi-stakeholder platforms to address the roots of environmental resource conflict and build capacity to adapt to changing environments and increase social and economic equity	4 – Use	Global; national (Albania, Cameroon, India, Malawi, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tanzania)
<b>35</b>	2017	FP5	Woreda (district) participatory land use planning approach to secure pastoralists' rights to rangelands	3 – Available for uptake	National (Ethiopia)
<b>36</b>	2017	FP5	Joint Village Land Use Planning Tool to secure rights for pastoralists, farmers, and other land users	4 – Use	National (Tanzania)
<b>37</b>	2017	FP5	Monitoring and Evaluation of Land in Africa (MELA) framework:	4 – Use	Regional (Sub-Saharan Africa);
<b>38</b>	2017	FP5	Collective action games for communities to strengthen resource governance	4 – Use	Global; national (India)
<b>39</b>	2017	FP5	Cross-border biodiversity protocols: integrated landscape management approach and creation of a cross-border multi-stakeholder platform to improve the governance of the Tana-Kipini-Badana bushland and seascapes of Kenya and Somalia	2 – Pilot	Multinational, transboundary region (Kenya, Somalia)
<b>40</b>	2017	FP5	Options for rangelands management reform	3 – Available for uptake	National (Tunisia)
<b>41</b>	2017	FP5	Realist synthesis methodology, applied to 31 case studies on governance of community fisheries	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>42</b>	2017	FP5	Options for integrating assessments of forest tenure security into the planning and design of forest landscape restoration initiatives	4 – Use	Global; national (to be applied by GIZ in Ethiopia and Madagascar)
<b>43</b>	2017	FP6	Methodology to analyze the extent of agreement or disagreement between spouses about who make decisions	3 – Available for uptake	Global

	Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only
<b>44</b>	2017	FP6	Contract innovations to increase participation of women producers in value chains	1 – Proof of concept	Uganda
<b>45</b>	2017	FP6	Conceptual framework to analyze the relationships between women's land rights and poverty reduction	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>46</b>	2017	FP6	Dispelling of gender myths on land ownership, agricultural production, farm labor, and environmental stewardship	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>47</b>	2017	FP6	Best practices for collecting individual-level data on the ownership and control of assets in household and farm survey	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>48</b>	2017	FP6	Methodology for measuring time use in development settings	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>49</b>	2017	FP6	Abbreviated WEAI (A-WEAI)	4 – Use	Global
<b>50</b>	2017	FP6	Vignettes for measuring typologies in household decision making	3 – Available for uptake	Global
<b>51</b>	2018	FP1	461 - International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) webtool	Stage 2: successful piloting (end of piloting phase)	Global
<b>52</b>	2018	FP1	271 - Dataset on yield changes due to climate change based on Agricultural Model intercomparison and improvement project (AgMIP) Global Gridded Crop Model Intercomparison	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	Regional: Latin America & the Caribbean
<b>53</b>	2018	FP1	473 - Options for keeping the food system within environmental limits	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	Global
<b>54</b>	2018	FP1	412 - Model to estimate the returns on investment of agricultural research investments	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	Global
<b>55</b>	2018	FP1	344 - "Agroclimatic similarity" variable developed to improve the measurement of the spatial spillover potential of agricultural R&D investments (with Flagship 2)	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	Multi-national: Nepal, Nigeria
<b>56</b>	2018	FP1	710 - Interactive voice response advisory service for pig farmers	Stage 2: successful piloting (end of piloting phase)	National: Uganda

	Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only
<b>57</b>	2018	FP1	711 - Video-based agricultural extension - Integration of videos to create awareness among farmers	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	Multi-national: Cambodia, Ethiopia, Uganda
<b>58</b>	2018	FP1	697 - Redesigned soil health cards for Indian farmers	Stage 4: uptake by next user	Sub-national: India
<b>59</b>	2018	FP1	713 - Dynamic Research Evaluation for Management, Python version (DREAMpy): open source software for evaluating the economic impacts of agricultural research and development projects	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	Global
<b>60</b>	2018	FP2	345 - Rural Investment and Policy Analysis model	Stage 4: uptake by next user	Global
<b>61</b>	2018	FP2	433 - Tools for the USAID Global Food Security Strategy transition framework	Stage 4: uptake by next user	Global
<b>62</b>	2018	FP2	435 - New economic growth model that includes the informal sector	Stage 2: successful piloting (end of piloting phase)	Global
<b>63</b>	2018	FP2	712 - Updated social accounting matrices for Malawi and Rwanda	Stage 4: uptake by next user	Multi-national: Malawi, Rwanda
<b>64</b>	2018	FP2	430 - Updated social accounting matrix for Sudan	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	National: Sudan
<b>65</b>	2018	FP2	431 - (Arab) Agricultural Investment for Development Analyzer	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	Regional: Northern Africa, Western Asia
<b>66</b>	2018	FP2	721 - Map Yemen: A tool for improving of food and nutrition security in Yemen	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	National: Yemen
<b>67</b>	2018	FP2	307 - Educator incentive system reduces dropout rates in primary school in Uganda (with Flagship 4)	Stage 2: successful piloting (end of piloting phase)	National: Uganda
<b>68</b>	2018	FP3	336 - Method to help countries define their trade liberalization strategies	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	Global

Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only	
69	2018	FP3	349 - Value chain nominal rate of protection methodology	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	National: India
70	2018	FP3	268 - Gender-differentiated indicator of nominal rate of protection: A methodology to understand the differentiated impacts of policies on women and men	Stage 2: successful piloting (end of piloting phase)	Regional: Sub-Saharan Africa
71	2018	FP3	339 - Gender-sensitive LINK methodology for making business models more gender inclusive	Stage 4: uptake by next user	National: Honduras
72	2018	FP3	367 - Nutrition incentive in dairy contract farming in Northern Senegal (with Flagship 6)	Stage 2: successful piloting (end of piloting phase)	Sub-national: Senegal
73	2018	FP3	591 - Involving the private sector to improve the multiplication and marketing of high-quality seed: the Direct Seed Marketing program in Ethiopia	Stage 4: uptake by next user	National: Ethiopia
74	2018	FP3	337 - Findings on the effects of combining lump sum cash payments with technical and farm management advice to increase productivity and link farmers to value chains (with Flagship 1)	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	Multi-national: Malawi, Senegal
75	2018	FP3	483 - Poverty sensitive scorecard tool: combining risk scoring with poverty scoring to help lenders and policymakers prioritize development projects	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	Regional: Latin America & the Caribbean
76	2018	FP3	335 - Picture-based insurance: delivering affordable crop insurance using farmers' smartphone pictures to assess crop damage	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	Multi-national: Ethiopia, India, Kenya
77	2018	FP4	488 - Nutrition-sensitive social protection interventions increase the use of multiple-micronutrient powders and iron supplements in rural preschool Bangladeshi children	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	National: Bangladesh
78	2018	FP4	308 - Understanding the impacts of the Yemen Social Fund for Development Cash for Nutrition program on child nutrition and health	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	National: Yemen

	Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only
<b>79</b>	2018	FP4	486 - Understanding the effects of emergency school feeding and general food distribution on children's schooling in conflict areas	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	National: Mali
<b>80</b>	2018	FP4	487 - Understanding the impacts of the World Food Programme's food assistance on food consumption and child nutrition in conflict-affected areas	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	National: Mali
<b>81</b>	2018	FP5	695 - Rights actualization model for a land tenure diagnostic to assess forest restoration opportunities	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	Global
<b>82</b>	2018	FP5	317 - Valuation of the general public's willingness to pay for the ecosystem services generated by on-farm conservation of quinoa agrobiodiversity	Stage 2: successful piloting (end of piloting phase)	National: Peru
<b>83</b>	2018	FP5	319 - Community seedbanks as platforms for building socio-ecological resilience	Stage 2: successful piloting (end of piloting phase)	Multi-national: Guatemala, Nepal
<b>84</b>	2018	FP5	791 - PIM research showing the economic benefits of community forest concessions makes the case for continued community stewardship of 400,000 hectares of tropical forests in Guatemala	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	Sub-national: Guatemala
<b>85</b>	2018	FP5	321 - Multistakeholder dialogue tool for cross-border integrated landscape management	Stage 3: available/ready for uptake	Multi-national: Kenya, Somalia
<b>86</b>	2018	FP6	381 - Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index for Value chains (WEAI4VC) (with Flagship 3)	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (end of research phase)	Multi-national: Bangladesh, Honduras, Philippines
<b>87</b>	2019	FP1	461 - Global Foresight for Food and Agriculture Tool	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	Global
<b>88</b>	2019	FP1	1266 - Super Simple Land Accounting Model	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Global

	Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only
89	2019	FP1	1267 - Expansion of FarmDESIGN, a model to examine farm household trade-offs and synergies	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Global
90	2019	FP1	52 - An approach to promote the uptake of evidence on agricultural research using strengthened relationships with national institutes and data systems	Stage 2: successful piloting (PIL - end of piloting phase)	Multinational: Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania
91	2019	FP1	711 - Digital platform for video-based agricultural extension in Ethiopia	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	National: Ethiopia
92	2019	FP2	1214 - Empirical assessment of the effects of investments in mechanization technologies on economies of scope (economies of diversification) at farm-level	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	National: Nigeria
93	2019	FP2	431 - Agricultural Investment for Development Analyzer tool designed to help governments and analysts in Northern Africa draw agricultural investment plans	Stage 2: successful piloting (PIL - end of piloting phase)	Regional: Northern Africa, Western Asia
94	2019	FP2	1396 - Measures of agri-food system gross domestic product (AgGDP+) and employment (AgEMP+)	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Global
95	2019	FP2	1074 - The Kaleidoscope Model, a practical framework for analyzing food security policy change	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Multi-national: Ghana, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia
96	2019	FP2	721 - Map Yemen: An online database for improving food and nutrition security in Yemen	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	National: Yemen
97	2019	FP3	1451 - Effects of policy distortions on small ruminant value chains of Ethiopia	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	National: Ethiopia
98	2019	FP3	1189 - Methodological guide for participatory collection of gender indicators in agriculture in Latin America (with Flagship 6)	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	Global
99	2019	FP3	1126 - Methods to measure and classify employment in the agri-food system in Africa south of the Sahara (with Flagship 6)	Stage 2: successful piloting (PIL - end of piloting phase)	Regional: Sub-Saharan Africa

	Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only
<b>100</b>	2019	FP3	114 - Novel insurance-linked credit model contingent on drought risk for Kenyan smallholders	Stage 2: successful piloting (PIL - end of piloting phase)	National: Kenya
<b>101</b>	2019	FP4	1221 - Evidence that school feeding reduces anemia prevalence in adolescent girls and other vulnerable household members in Uganda	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Sub-national: Uganda
<b>102</b>	2019	FP4	110 - Research Collaborative on Cash Transfers and Intimate Partner Violence (with Flagship 6)	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Multinational: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Mali
<b>103</b>	2019	FP4	308 - Evidence that Yemen's Social Fund for Development Cash for Nutrition Program has multiple positive effects on nutrition and health of young children	Stage 2: successful piloting (PIL - end of piloting phase)	National: Yemen
<b>104</b>	2019	FP4	1417 - Evidence that trust and social capital are strengthened through a youth employment program in Yemen	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	National: Yemen
<b>105</b>	2019	FP5	791 - Demonstrated economic benefits of community forest concessions make the case for continued community stewardship of 400,000 hectares of tropical forests in Guatemala	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Sub-national: Guatemala
<b>106</b>	2019	FP5	1421 - Women's Land Rights Conceptual Framework	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	Global
<b>107</b>	2019	FP5	1456 - Woreda-level participatory land use planning for pastoral areas in Ethiopia	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	National: Ethiopia
<b>108</b>	2019	FP5	1462 - The Rulal board game: Enabling policy practitioners and students to experience how natural resource management decisions are shaped by power relations and power dynamics	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Global
<b>109</b>	2019	FP5	97 - Collective action games to strengthen resource governance in India	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	National: India
<b>110</b>	2019	FP5	319 - Contribution of community seed banks to socio-ecological resilience	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	Sub-national: Guatemala
<b>111</b>	2019	FP5	1455 - Institutional design guide for multi-actor platforms addressing natural resource governance at landscape scale	Stage 2: successful piloting (PIL - end of piloting phase)	Multinational: Cambodia, India, Uganda, Zambia

Year	FP	Title of innovation	Stage	Geographic scope: for innovations in stages 3 or 4 only	
112	2019	FP5	1458 - Interactive map of Participatory Models for Biodiversity Conservation	Stage 1: discovery/proof of concept (PC - end of research phase)	Global
113	2019	FP5	1459 - JAL SUTRA: a mobile application to support facilitation of learning games on water management in India	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	Sub-national: India
114	2019	FP5	1470 - Payments for agrobiodiversity conservation services in Peru	Stage 4: uptake by next user (USE)	Sub-national: Peru
115	2019	FP6	1187 - Survey-based approaches for measuring gendered freedom of movement	Stage 2: successful piloting (PIL - end of piloting phase)	Global
116	2019	FP6	1359 - Recommendations to implement policy reforms that encourage women's participation in irrigation management in Egypt	Stage 3: available/ ready for uptake (AV)	Sub-national: Egypt

## Annex 10: Progress Against Milestones

### FP1

2022 outcomes	POWB 2017	AR 2017 (completed/ extended)	POWB 2018	RISK TO ACHIEVEMENT	AR 2018 (completed/ extended)	POWB 2019	RISK TO ACHIEVEMENT	AR 2019 (completed/ extended)
<b>Foresight models and results are used by 12 regional and national research organizations or government agencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America and global development organizations as inputs to their priority-setting</b>	Updated foresight modeling data, tools and analyses are used by CRPs and CGIAR Centers	C	Foresight models are used within CGIAR to help set priorities at Center, CRP, and System level	L	C	Decision makers at global level use foresight knowledge products and findings in their strategies and priorities	L	C
<b>Studies on policies, regulations, and investment in support of agricultural science, technology, and innovation are used by key government entities in 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	Advancement of biosafety regulatory frameworks at national level through passage of biosafety acts, passage of regulations to enable testing and release, and other measures	C	In 3 countries, major constraints to adoption of technology and promising innovations to overcome them are identified with national stakeholders	L	C	Country policy analysts use new tools for economic analysis of GM crops in 4 countries	L	C
<b>Budget allocations for agricultural research exceed projections of the 2012-2016 trend in 5 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	Data and analyses of agricultural R&D are used in strategies and programming decisions	C	Studies on impacts from increased investment and capacity in national agricultural research are used	L	C	Studies on impacts from increased	L	C

	in national agricultural research organizations		to support two regional research investments by multilateral donors		investment and capacity in national agricultural research are used in budget planning by governments in 2 countries
<b>In 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration, adoption of selected promising technologies and management practices is 20% above counterfactual without supportive technology dissemination innovations and policies</b>	Implementation partners use research results on innovative dissemination methods for agricultural technology	C	NOT INCLUDED IN POWB		NOT INCLUDED IN POWB

## FP2

2022 outcomes	POWB 2017	AR 2017 (completed/extended)	POWB 2018	RISK TO ACHIEVE MENT	AR 2018 (completed/ extended)	POWB 2019	RISK TO ACHIEVE MENT	AR 2019 (comple ted/exten ded)
<b>Governments in at least 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration use tools and evidence on the economy-wide factors affecting rural transformation to develop policies that are better targeted towards raising agricultural growth and rural incomes</b>	Evidence on the constraints and opportunities for raising agricultural growth and rural incomes considered by governments via policy fora in 2 countries	C	Evidence on viable entry points for integrating research into the policy process used in multi-stakeholder fora in 2 countries	M	C	Research organizations and/or universities in 4 countries use state of the art tools to evaluate economy-wide factors affecting agricultural and rural policies	L	C
	Government policy analysis units in 2 countries receive training on data and tools to evaluate the economywide factors affecting agricultural and rural policies	E						
<b>Governments in at least 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration use empirical evidence and quantitative methods to modify their allocation of public resource towards better-targeted investments favoring inclusive agricultural growth and rural transformation</b>	Evidence on the ways that alternative (agricultural and non-agricultural) public expenditures and public services contribute to agricultural development and rural welfare considered by governments and civil society via policy fora in 1 country	C	Tools and databases on <b>public expenditure</b> are used by policy analysts in 2 global, regional, and national institutes to assess investment options of governments	L	C	Evidence on the ways that alternative (agricultural and non-agricultural) public expenditures and services contribute to agricultural development and rural welfare considered by governments and civil society via policy fora in 1	L	C

2022 outcomes	POWB 2017	AR 2017 (completed/extended)	POWB 2018	RISK TO ACHIEVE MENT	AR 2018 (completed/ extended)	POWB 2019	RISK TO ACHIEVE MENT	AR 2019 (comple ted/exten ded)
<b>Agricultural growth and rural incomes are increased (above counterfactual trend) in 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration implementing evidence-based policies and/or public expenditure allocations</b>			Tools and databases on <b>public service delivery</b> are used by policy analysts in 2 global, regional, and national institutes to assess service delivery modalities of governments	L	C	- additional country		-
						Tools and evidence on the economywide factors affecting rural transformation are used by 1 country to modify policies or expenditures that are better targeted towards raising agricultural growth and rural incomes	M	C

## FP3

2022 outcomes	POWB 2017	AR 2017 (completed /extended)	POWB 2018	RISK TO ACHIEVE MENT	AR 2018 (completed/e xtended)	POWB 2019	RISK TO ACHIEV EMENT	AR 2019 (completed/ extended)
<b>Evidence is used to support changes in trade policy and/or regulations with global and regional implications in 3 instances</b>	Evidence is used to support changes in trade policy and/or regulations with global and regional implications in 1 instance	C	Evidence is used to support changes in trade policy and/or regulations with global and regional implications in two instances (cumulative total)	M	C	10 representatives of developing countries have strengthened capacity to represent their interests in trade negotiations related to agriculture	L	C
<b>Research and development organizations use PIM tools to address postharvest losses in 10 countries, including 5 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	Postharvest losses by source are quantified, leading to prioritization of actions in priority value chains	C	Postharvest losses are assessed for additional commodities and countries, leading to further actions to address major losses in 3 countries	L	C	Partnerships are strengthened among research organizations and with development organizations to enhance use of research on postharvest losses	L	C
<b>Research and development organizations use PIM tools for value chain analysis and development in 20 instances in 6 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	The main distortions in international and national markets and priority interventions for 5 major value chains are identified	C	The main distortions or weaknesses in international and national markets and priority interventions for 5 additional major value chains in countries are identified	L	C	Policy dialogues with key public and private stakeholders prioritize actions to address major value chain distortions or weaknesses in 5 countries	M	C
<b>Implementation partners in three countries use</b>	NOT INCLUDED IN POWB		NOT INCLUDED IN POWB		E status against milestone	Analyses of scaling models for value chain are shared with key	M	E + E status to new a milestone

**analysis of approaches to scaling to increase numbers of beneficiaries by 50% in designated projects**

"Analyses of scaling models for value chain are shared with key actors in value chain development"

actors in value chain development (2018 milestone, extended)

"value chain innovations are used by public and private sectors agents to achieve greater development impact in 2 countries

**Earnings of smallholder male and female farmers from specific value chains increase by 20% as a result of interventions in these value chains in 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration (*in the narrative phase 2 and in POWB 2017-2018-2019 but not in AR 2017-2018-2019*)**

**New insurance products are being used by smallholder farmers in 3 countries, including 2 CGIAR countries of collaboration \***

New insurance products are tested at scale with implementation partners in 1 country

REPORTED IN FP4

Use of insurance products developed by PIM expands in 1 country

M

C (in FP3 now)

## FP4

2022 outcomes	POWB 2017	AR 2017 (completed/extended)	POWB 2018	RISK TO ACHIEVEMENT	AR 2018 (completed/extended)	POWB 2019	RISK TO ACHIEVEMENT	AR 2019 (completed/extended)
<b>National social protection programs and policies are modified based on evidence in 4 countries, including 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	Evidence is used in policy discussions of national social protection programs and policies in 2 countries	C				National social protection programs and policies are modified based on evidence in 2 countries	M	C
<b>Improved social protection innovations provide food and nutrition benefits to poor households in 3 countries</b>	New social protection implementation mechanisms are tested in 2 CGIAR countries of collaboration	C	New social protection implementation mechanisms are tested in 3 (cumulative total) countries	L	C	Improved social protection innovations are adopted by government and other implementing organizations in 2 countries	M	C
<b>New insurance products are being used by smallholder farmers in 3 countries, including 2 CGIAR countries of collaboration (includes capacity development)</b>	New insurance products are tested at scale with implementation partners in 1 CGIAR country of collaboration	C	Reported under FP3 following the move of the body of work on insurance from FP4 to FP3					

## FP5

2022 outcomes	POWB 2017	AR 2017 (complete/extended)	POWB 2018	RISK TO ACHIEVEMENT	AR 2018 (completed/extended)	POWB 2019	RISK TO ACHIEVEMENT	AR 2019 (completed/extended)
<b>Evidence informs natural resource governance and tenure policy processes/implementation in 12 countries, including 6 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	The toolbox of methods for tenure research is used by researchers	C	Evidence on tenure security synthesized and tailored to different regions and contexts is used by research and implementation partners in 3 countries	L	C	Staff from research, civil society and development organization staff are trained in Flagship 5 methods	L	C
	An M&E system to track progress towards tenure security policy reforms is operationalized in <b>3</b> African countries	C	The toolbox of methods for landscape governance is used by researchers and development practitioners in 3 countries	M	C	An M&E system to track progress towards tenure security policy reforms is operationalized in an additional <b>7</b> African countries	M	E
			Formal mechanisms are established for CGIAR to provide analytical support to key tenure and resource policy processes at regional and country level	M	C			
<b>Tenure security is improved for beneficiaries in 6 countries, with detailed documentation for 2</b>	In collaboration with policymakers, innovative tenure security-enhancing innovations	C				In collaboration with policymakers, innovative tenure security-enhancing innovations are tested across relevant	L	C

	are tested across relevant contexts in 2 countries				contexts in 5 countries (cumulative total)		
<b>Improved landscape-level governance arrangements are implemented in 6 countries, with more productive and equitable management in at least 2</b>	Opportunities for landscape governance work across CRPs are agreed upon and initiated	E	Collaborative research among CRPs leads to key lessons on landscape governance in at least 3 countries	C	Models for more inclusive and effective landscape governance are disseminated to key policy and development actors in 3 countries	L	C

## FP6

2022 outcomes	POWB 2017	AR 2017 (completed/ extended)	POWB 2018	RISK TO ACHIEVE MENT	AR 2018 (completed/ extended)	POWB 2019	RISK TO ACHIEVE MENT	AR 2019 (completed/extended)
<b>National researchers use improved gender research methods in 5 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	PIM gender research methods and guidelines are used by CGIAR researchers and partner research organizations in 3 countries	C	Researchers from <u>all</u> CGIAR centers use PIM gender research methods and guidelines	M	C	New gender research methods are developed and disseminated widely through the gender platform	L	C
<b>Gender dimensions of policies are strengthened in 4 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	Gender equity enhancing recommendations from case studies are synthesized and discussed with policymakers in 2 countries	C	Gender equity enhancing recommendations from case studies are synthesized and discussed with policymakers in 4 (cumulative total) countries	M	C	Policy lessons from gender research are shared widely with global, regional, and national policymakers	M	C
<b>Indicators of Women's empowerment in agriculture increases in 3 CGIAR countries of collaboration</b>	Research on effective interventions for empowering women in agriculture is used by 2 implementation partners	C	Research on effective interventions for empowering women in agriculture is used by 4 (cumulative total) implementation partners	M	C	Best bet empowerment interventions are evaluated at scale (proof of application) by researchers and implementers in 3 countries	M	C

## Annex 11: In-depth Review of Six Selected OICRs

### Annex 11A: Pakistan Case study. Review of the OICR # 2679 "PIM findings influence the Punjab Agricultural Policy and the Pakistan National Food Security Policy." and OICR 3282 "PIM studies inform the Punjab Agriculture Marketing Regulatory Authority Act and Ordinance."

Status: New	
Year reported: 2018 (OICR2679) and 2019 (OICR3282)	Maturity level: 2
Geographic location(s): Pakistan and Punjab province of Pakistan	
<p>The national food security policy aims to address Pakistan's poorest and most vulnerable population affected by high level of severe stunting (45%), wasting (15%) and underweight (30%) - a situation primarily attributable to the limited economic access to food in the rural areas of FATA, GB, and Baluchistan regions. The Punjab agriculture policy targets small commercial farmers owners of land between 3 to 75 acres as well as women extension workers (women represent 40% of the sectoral labor force in the region) and youth. The Punjab Agriculture Marketing Regulatory Authority Act and Ordinance targets intermediaries along the value chains.</p>	
<p><b>Key contributors to the outcome:</b> IFPRI, under FP2 « Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation » and FP3 "Efficient and Inclusive Value Chains"</p>	
<p><b>External partners:</b> Ministry of National Food Security and Research (Pakistan), Provincial Agriculture Department (Punjab, Pakistan), Innovative Development Strategies, - U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), World Bank.</p>	
<p><b>Key publications:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture and the rural economy in Pakistan. Issues, outlooks and policy priorities. IFPRI. David J. Spielman, Sohail J. Malik, Paul Dorosh, and Nuzhat Ahmad. 2016.</li> <li>- Resource allocation for agricultural research in South Asia: Trends, challenges, and policy implications. IFPRI. Gert-JAN STADS. 2019.</li> <li>- The Impact of Growth in Small Commercial Farm Productivity on Rural Poverty Reduction. Cornell University John W. Mellor, Sohail J. Malik. 2017.</li> <li>- The need for transforming agriculture produce markets: evidence from Punjab, Pakistan. Ehsan Bhutta<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Ilyas and Muhammad Usman. Department of Business Administration, Superior University Lahore, Pakistan. 2019.</li> <li>- Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI). Evaluation of outcomes based on the use of ASTI, 2008–2018. IFPRI and PIM. Sarah K. Lowder. September 2018</li> <li>- USAID FIRMS Project. Analysis of the agricultural marketing legal framework of Sindh and Punjab. 2012.</li> <li>-Strengthening Markets for Agriculture and Rural Transformation (SMART-P4R). Reforming the Punjab Agriculture Produce Marketing Act. Draft Policy Note. 2012.</li> <li>- Strengthening Markets for Agriculture and Rural Transformation (SMART-P4R), Reforming the Draft Punjab Agricultural Marketing Regulatory Authority (PAMRA). Draft Policy Note 2017.</li> <li>-FAOLEX Database, Punjab Agriculture Marketing Regulation Authority (PAMRA) Act, 2018.</li> <li>-Media article. Punjab to have agri-marketing regulator? 2018. <a href="https://www.dawn.com/news/1385933">https://www.dawn.com/news/1385933</a></li> <li>- Media article. Agricultural marketing system signed into law? 2019. <a href="https://tribune.com.pk/story/2059710/1-agricultural-marketing-system-signed-law/">https://tribune.com.pk/story/2059710/1-agricultural-marketing-system-signed-law/</a></li> <li>-Media article. PAMRA Act to play a key role in establishing the agricultural markets? 2019. <a href="https://www.bolnews.com/pakistan/2019/12/pamra-act-to-play-a-key-role-in-establishing-the-agricultural-markets/">https://www.bolnews.com/pakistan/2019/12/pamra-act-to-play-a-key-role-in-establishing-the-agricultural-markets/</a></li> </ul>	

<p><b>OICR relationship with CGIAR cross-cutting issues: OICR 2679:</b> Cross-marker score from 2018 annual Report: Gender, Youth, and Climate change (1) and Capacity development (2) and <b>OICR 3282</b> Cross-marker score: Gender, Youth, Capacity development and Climate Change (0)<sup>4</sup></p>
<p>While capacity development is featured in an Annex of the National Food Security policy, the Punjab Agriculture Policy underscores the significance of institutional strengthening, creating new institutions to promote horticulture and climate-smart agriculture, and capacity enhancement to cope with emerging challenges. The policy proposes to set up a Training Directorate and upgrade existing training institutions - including infrastructure improvement, training of staff, and fixing the incentive system to improve quality of services.</p>
<p>Climate resilience is addressed under the “stability” pillar of the National Food Security policy, which indicates for example government’s objectives and institutional arrangements in the field of breeding/genetics and biotechnology. The Punjab Agriculture Policy aims to support a climate-smart agriculture (CSA) with a focus on water conservation, the establishment of an Institute for Climate Smart Agriculture and the integration of climate change into public financial management system to access climate finance for CSA activities.</p>
<p>Gender: The Punjab Agriculture Policy emphasizes strengthening and formalizing the engagement of women in agriculture, especially through increasing the numbers of female extension agents and introducing an educational program on nutrition and diversified production specifically geared at women.</p>
<p><b>Center responsible for OICR:</b> IFPRI</p>
<p><b>Analysis:</b>  <p>Although agriculture is not the largest sector of Pakistan’s economy, it remains a major source of income for the rural poor, especially in Punjab where more than 60% of the population of 110 million is rural. Launched in 2014, the Government’s Vision 2025 reintroduced food security and agriculture into policy dialogue and the need to inform policy decision-making. To support a conducive policy framework (SRF sub-IDO), IFPRI and PIM/FP2 have contributed to the adoption of three legislation products (and two PIM outcome 2022) captured in two OICRs planned and reported against POWB and Annual Reports.</p> <p>In 2010, the devolution process introduced by the eighteenth Constitutional Amendment in Pakistan provided its four provincial governments (Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, and Sindh) larger responsibilities for the prioritization, financing, and delivery of public/private goods and services in food security, agricultural production and rural/local development. In this context, the USAID-funded <i>Pakistan Strategy Support Program (PSSP)</i>, implemented by IFPRI, played a significant role in supporting research on the issues and priorities in the agriculture and rural economy sector. The PSSP provided evidence-based policy analytical support on agricultural growth and food security in the country. One of its significant output was a flagship publication «Agriculture and the rural economy in Pakistan. Issues, outlooks and policy priorities released in 2016<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>This publication examined the performance of both agriculture and the rural economy and identified measures to promote agricultural productivity growth such as reforming policies and regulations that govern markets for agricultural inputs and commodities and improving women’s empowerment and community development. It also provides a critical outlook on the political economy of the relationship between devolution and rural development, concluding that if the implicit rationale underlying the devolution was broadly welcomed, it should have been translated in a better transfer of “authority, autonomy, and accountability for local decision making, finance, and management”<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p>In this context, IFPRI informed the design of a <b>National Food Security Policy (NFS) approved and released on May 2018</b>. Focused on the four pillars of food security set by FAO<sup>7</sup>, the NFS aims at ensuring that the conditions for investments in agriculture and food systems have an impact on reducing hunger and all forms of malnutrition. The NFS features agriculture research as a priority area for public sector investments, and identifies different research challenges related to systemic capabilities, human resources, infrastructures, coordination, dissemination, private sector inclusion, and demand-driven federal/provincial research. According to the national focal point for Agriculture Science and Technology (ASTI) and chairman of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, ASTI data helped in demonstrating low levels of spending on agricultural research in Pakistan, “the prime minister “listened to us and gave high priority to agriculture and its R&amp;D, and has asked for some road map and programs to be</p> </p>

<sup>4</sup> PIM 2018 Annual Report shows the following cross-marker scores: for the “Pakistan National Food Security Policy » policy outcome Gender and Youth (0) and Capacity development and Climate Change (1) and the Punjab Agricultural Policy the Gender and Youth (1), Capacity development (2) and Climate Change (1).

<sup>5</sup> Agriculture and the rural economy in Pakistan. Issues, Outlooks, and policy priorities. David J. Spielman, Sohail J. Malik, Paul Dorosh, and Nuzhat Ahmad. IFPRI. 2016.

<sup>6</sup> Resnick and al

<sup>7</sup> The development of the policy benefit from the food security and nutrition impact, resilience, sustainability, and transformation (FIRST) programme funded by the European Union and implemented by FAO through its network of policy officers embedded in the relevant ministries.

conceptualized and presented.<sup>8</sup> ASTI indicators were helpful in shaping the NFS: the indicator of the intensity of agricultural research, investment in agricultural research as a percentage of agricultural gross domestic product, contributed to justify a new research strategy expected to improve agricultural research and productivity.

In 2016, the USAID-funded Pakistan Agricultural Capacity Enhancement Program (PACE) succeeded the PSSP to support the agriculture departments of all provincial governments and enhance their capacity in policy analysis, policy formulation, and capacity development. In the framework of the PACE, IFPRI and Cornell research<sup>9</sup> informed the **Punjab agriculture policy reform** endorsed in June 2018 via research informing the critical role of small commercial farming to poverty reduction. The policy specifically targets the small commercial farmers who have between 3 and 75 acres. Its objective is to increase a sustainable and research-based agriculture production and productivity and enhance Punjab competitive position in global and regional markets (e.g. the China Pakistan Economic Corridor).

The PACE team produced policy notes on Punjabi Agricultural Produce Markets pointing out weaknesses in marketing systems as well as the regulatory framework including malpractices and standards/quality control. These notes were instrumental in informing the design of the **Punjab Agriculture Marketing Regulatory Authority Act** (PAMRA) promulgated in 2018. The latter aims to foster a more competitive environment, value addition by producers and increase fair marketing practices; hence the agriculture produce marketing system was captured by a network of intermediaries which practices have been detrimental to farmers in terms of access to information, inputs, market, and finance. The PAMRA Ordinance, notified in 2019 to fill the gaps in 2018 Act as well as to repeal the old law of 1939, was converted into a permanent law (Act) in 2020.

**Conclusions**

**Impact Pathways: SRF sub-IDO “conducive agricultural policy environment” - PIM FP2 sub-IDO “conducive agricultural policy environment” and FP2 specific outcome “government use research results to improve policies, expenditures allocations, institutions and policy processes” - PIM FP3 sub-IDOs “conducive agricultural policy environment”, reduced market barriers”, and “increased value capture by producers”.**

**Outcomes 2022**

**Annual Reports 2018-2019**

**FP2:** Governments in at least 3 countries of collaboration use tools and evidence on the economy-wide factors affecting rural transformation to develop policies that are better targeted towards raising agricultural growth and rural incomes.  
**FP3:** Research and development organizations use PIM tools for value chain analysis and development in 20 instances in 6 countries.

PIM contributed to two key policies in Pakistan: the National Food Security Policy and the Punjab Agricultural Policy.  
 PIM research informed the Punjab Agriculture Marketing Regulation Authority Act and Ordinance, which constitute a major step to increase value addition by producers and enforce fair marketing practices in the province.

Attribution is rather clear in the case of the three policies. IFPRI has been influential in keeping agricultural research as a priority area in national and Punjab agriculture agendas. The delivery of the three policy outcomes has mainly been driven and achieved by the PSSP with a limited contribution from PIM, and more specifically FP2 where the support to the implementation of country strategy programs is nested. The USAID main funding source has been critical to achieve the policy outcomes but also detrimental in terms of reputational risk as partners could have been perceived as “proxy for US interests” (quote an interview respondent). More diversified funding sources could have addressed this risk. Another lesson learned relates to the identification of key entry points to support reform efforts as the 2018 elections reshuffled the cards in terms of partnerships with newly appointed government officials. IFPRI aimed to replicate the Punjab case and steer a more inclusive vision of agriculture and innovation in other regions (Sindh and Baluchistan) featuring capacity and security issues and challenging political landscapes. The analysis of the political economy of the Pakistan devolution process contributed to inform the design of the policy outcomes.

<sup>8</sup> Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI). Evaluation of outcomes based on the use of ASTI, 2008–2018. IFPRI and PIM. Sarah K. Lowder. September 2018.

<sup>9</sup> The USAID-funded 2014-2020 project’s main objective is to accelerate agriculture sector growth through improvements in the business enabling environment and mobilization of private investment in the horticulture, livestock, and dairy sub-sectors

## Annex 11.B: Philippines Case study. Review of the OICR 2652: Policies for improved food security and adaptation to climate change in the Philippines (2018) and PIM research informs agricultural policies aimed at ensuring the long-term success of the 2018 Rice Tariffication Act in the Philippines (2019)

<b>OICR Number:</b> 2652
Status: New
Year reported: 2018 and 2019   Maturity level: 2
Geographic location(s): Philippines
<b>Key contributors to the outcome:</b> IFPRI, PIM, CCAFS
<b>Contribution to the outcome:</b> With support from PIM/FP1 and CCAFS, IFPRI collaborated with the National Economic and Development Authority to inform the Philippines Development Plan 2017-2022, the Crop Diversification Strategy in the Philippines; the Rice Tariffication Law passed by the House and Senate in 2018, and Rice Farmer Financial Assistance in the Philippines.
<p><b>Key publications:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The economy-wide impacts of climate change on Philippine agriculture. Mark w. Rosegrant, Nicostrato Perez, Angga Pradesha, and Timothy Thomas. PIM-CCAFS (2015).</li> <li>-Agricultural growth and climate resilience in the Philippines: subnational impacts of selected investment strategies and policies. Timothy Thomas, Angga Pradesha and Nicostrato Perez. PIM-CCAFS (2015).</li> <li>-The Future of Philippine Agriculture Under a Changing Climate: Policies, investments, and scenarios. Mark w. Rosegrant, Mercedita. A Sombilla. IFPRI. (2018).</li> <li>-Philippine Rice Trade Liberalization. Impacts on Agriculture and the Economy, and Alternative Policy Actions. Nicostrato D. Perez and Angga Pradesha. PIM, NEDA (2019).</li> <li>- Exploring transformational adaptation strategy through rice policy reform in the Philippines. Discussion Paper 1865. IFPRI. Pradesha, A., Robinson, S., Rosegrant, M. W., Perez, N., Thomas, T. S. (2019).</li> <li>- Ex-ante impact evaluation of the removal of quantitative restrictions on Philippine rice. Confidential Technical Report for the government. IFPRI and NEDA. (2019)</li> <li>-Assessment of outcomes based on the use of PIM-supported foresight modeling work, 2012–2018. PIM Independent Review. Sarah K. Lowder and Anita Regmi (2019).</li> <li>-Food and Agriculture Systems Foresight Study. Implications for climate change and the environment. ISC (2020).</li> </ul>
<b>OICR relationship with CGIAR cross-cutting issues</b>
OICR: « Policies for improved food security and adaptation to climate change in the Philippines (2018) » Cross-cutting marker scores: gender and youth (0) and capacity development and climate change (2).
OICR: « PIM research informs agricultural policies aimed at ensuring the long-term success of the 2018 Rice Tariffication Act in the Philippines (2019) » Cross-cutting marker scores: gender and youth (0) and capacity development and climate change (1).
Gender: “ <i>The Future of Philippine Agriculture Under a Changing: Policies, investments, and scenarios</i> ” book dedicates a chapter on ‘Gender and Climate Change in Philippine Agriculture’ including a synthesis of gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and adaptation responses in the Philippine agriculture sector.
<b>Organization responsible for OICR:</b> IFPRI
This OICR results from a collaboration between PIM/FP1, CCAFS, IFPRI, the Philippines National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), national academic institutions, government departments, the University of the Philippines - Diliman <sup>[SEP]</sup> - De La Salle University <sup>[SEP]</sup> Department of Agriculture - University of the Philippines Los Baños – Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).
<p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p>The 2019 edition of the Global Climate Risk Index cited the Philippines as the 2nd country most affected by climate change in 2018 and the 4<sup>th</sup> among the long-term climate-impacted countries (1999-2018). The country’s geographical location makes it vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters projected to increase in frequency. Poor and vulnerable communities are the most severely affected by these extreme events based on their reliance on subsistence farming. The share of agriculture to the GDP has slowly decreased from 2015 (11%) to 2019 (8,8%); however, a large share of the poor population lives in rural areas, where agriculture is the dominant source of livelihood and employment, and has limited capacity to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Since 2013, PIM/IFPRI has developed a fruitful collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) to support evidence-based agricultural, climate change, and food security policy decision-making. PIM and CCAFS have developed an analytical framework to inform about the impacts of alternative adaptation scenario in agriculture and national institutions were trained on the use of the tool linking models on (i) climate change scenarios; (ii) biophysical crops; (iii) economics related to the agricultural sector and (4) economywide analysis.</p>

Building on this evidence, different policy notes were produced: a policy note underlined for example the adverse effects of a rice self-sufficiency policy based on price intervention and trade restriction and how an adaptation strategy reducing government subsidies and redirecting funds to agricultural research/development and rural infrastructure could promote technological change and agricultural productivity. The findings were presented at different high-level policy forum in 2015 (side event of the UNFCCC COP21) and 2016 (Global Landscape Forum). Research findings contributed to the PIM-CCAFS publication "*The Future of Philippine Agriculture Under a Changing: Policies, investments, and scenarios*" released in 2018.

Evidence informed the formulation of the Philippines Development Plan 2017-2022<sup>10</sup> which aims to raise investments in research and development in agriculture, forestry and fishery production and post-harvest technologies (economic opportunities chapter), improve research, innovation, and extension services (human capital development chapter), support the research agenda and promote technologies from public- and private-funded research (science, technology and innovation chapter), and strengthen research on forest, watershed, biodiversity, and coastal and marine habitats/resources (environment chapter)

PIM research also informed a Rice Tariffication Act adopted in 2019 and policy options were assessed to facilitate the implementation of the Act: an ex-ante evaluation of the impact of the removal of the quantitative restrictions on Philippine rice Imports was carried out in June 2019. The evaluation underlined how investments in agricultural R&DE are critical to develop climate-resilient technologies and increases in yields, and the role of national Agricultural Research System, national research institutions and agricultural extension agencies, in technology development/transfer/adoption. The evaluation also promoted the diversification to high-value crops and identified transitional strategies (cash/income transfer) for affected rice farmers. Based on these recommendations, the Department of Agriculture launched a plan to increase rice productivity and crop diversification and a Rice Farmer Financial Assistance (unconditional cash transfer scheme) targeting 600,000 rice farmers with farms ranging from one-half hectare to two hectares).

### Conclusions

**SLO 1 and SLO2: increasing productivity and resilience to shocks to improve food security (availability pillar) and reduce poverty.**

#### FP1 impact pathway

	Milestone	Sub-IDO	2022 Outcome
	<b>-Policymakers use better evidence of decision making</b>	-More conducive policy environment for technology adoption	Foresight models and results are used by 12 regional and national research organizations or government agencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America and global development organizations as inputs to their priority-setting
	<b>-Greater investments in agriculture and Research and Development</b>	-Increased capacity of partner organizations	
	<b>-Foresight models are used within CGIAR to help set priorities at Center, CRP, and System level</b>	-Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development	

PIM, in collaboration with CCAFS and a range of partners, has informed the Philippine Development Plan 2017–2022, the Rice Tariffication Act adopted in 2019. These outcomes result from a strong networking and long-term working relationships between IFPRI staff and government representatives - such long-term perspective for policy reform is particularly critical as underlined in a PIM review assessing foresight-modeling work at country level.<sup>11</sup> PIM foresight research has provided policy options to NEDA and disseminated findings via capacity development, policy notes, high level events, and a book released in 2018. Strong linkages and regular communications with NEDA were critical in informing policy change. However, most of the government representatives (entry points) have left their positions – which affects policy dialogue. Another issue that can be raised relates to the implementation of the policy outcome, especially if/when the ministries in charge of agriculture, environment, and research are not involved to full extent in policy development. This conclusion should be seen in the context of the ISC Study on foresight and Trade-off analysis (2020) underlining the need to prioritize attention to key barriers of innovations for impact within agrifood systems – key barriers include policy implementation.

## **Annex 11C: Ethiopia Case study. Review of the OICR 2735 "Agricultural Transformation Agency's Improved seed marketing system in Ethiopia scaled up to 1.4 million farmers based on a PIM evaluation" (2019) and**

<sup>10</sup> <https://pim.cgiar.org/impact/outcomes/guiding-policies-to-promote-agricultural-growth-food-security-and-adaptation-to-climate-change-in-the-philippines/>

<sup>11</sup> Assessment of outcomes based on the use of PIM-supported foresight modeling work, 2012–2018. PIM Independent Review. Sarah K. Lowder and Anita Regmi (2019).

## OICR 3261 "A digital agricultural extension platform to boost adoption of improved technologies and practices in Ethiopia" (2018)

<b>OICR Number / Title:</b> 2735 "Agricultural Transformation Agency's Improved seed marketing system in Ethiopia scaled up to 1.4 million farmers based on a PIM evaluation <sup>12</sup> "		
Phases of report (new/updated same level/updated new level of maturity): 2019		
If for Innovations at Level 4 or Policies at Levels 2 and 3		
Year reported: 2018	Maturity level:2	# Years of programmatic work: about 5 years
Geographic location(s): Ethiopia		
Populations covered, estimated size and socio-demographic categories: 228 districts, 1100 market agents, 47 private seed producers and about 1.4 m (smallholder) farmers. Women, Youth, CapDev not targeted.		
<b>Key contributors to the outcome:</b>		
CGIAR (IFPRI/PIM: FP 1,2,3)		
External partners: Agricultural Transformation Agency of the Government of Ethiopia (ATA), Integrated Seed System Development Program (ISSD)		
<b>Links to the CGIAR Strategic Results Framework: clear.</b>		
<b>[CRP] contributions to the outcome (list any of the following)</b>		
Innovations 591 - involving private sector to improve multiplication and marketing of high-quality seed.		
Policies 197 - ATA's Direct Marketing Program		
Key CRP publications supporting the OICR: One blogpost by ATA, one discussion paper (operational evaluation), one study report (2016); ATA also used a PP presentation for their presentation in 2018, but this one is not publicly available. No IFPRI or PIM publications available at ATA website. ATA publication: <a href="http://www.ata.gov.et/atas-direct-seed-marketing-modality-improves-ethiopias-seed-distribution-system/">http://www.ata.gov.et/atas-direct-seed-marketing-modality-improves-ethiopias-seed-distribution-system/</a>		
<b>OICR relationship with CGIAR cross-cutting issues (YES/NO)</b>		
Capacity development (n/a)		
Climate change (n/a)		
Gender (n/a)		
Youth (n/a)		
<b>Organization responsible for OICR:</b> CGIAR: IFPRI/PIM		
<b>External partners related: see above</b>		
<b>Partnerships</b>		
This OICR emerged from long term partnership of IFPRI, later PIM, with the Ethiopian Government and two main donor agencies, USAID and BMGF, in IFPRI's Ethiopian Country Strategy Program. Two evaluations of the country program signaled strong reservations on the part of the Ethiopian authorities with regard to involving the private sector in the seed breeding and distribution system. <sup>1314</sup>		
<b>Brief reviewers' description of the outcome (based on OICR report, documents cited, original data collected/interviews and other references)</b>		
IFPRI/PIM did two studies, the first, an operational evaluation of a pilot project Integrated Direct Seed Marketing Program (ISSD) (2014) which intended to increase the participation of the private sector in the multiplication and marketing of high-quality seed. The study found the program led to many positive outcomes, and the Agricultural Transformation Agency subsequently expanded it. The second, a follow-up study in 2016, providing evidence to show that traditional Government marketing system could be reliably replaced with direct marketing system involving private sector breeders and distributors, maintaining quality of seeds and geographic distribution coverage while saving 34 million dollars in Government expenses. Existing reservations on the part of the government notwithstanding, the studies were instrumental to encourage ATA to roll out and scale up the direct seed marketing system after its pilot phase. In 2018, the program was used in 228 districts, involving 47 seed producers, and benefiting 1.4 million farmers.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
The two studies were done by IFPRI's Research for Ethiopia's Agriculture Policy (REAP) project that has provided long-term analytical support to ATA and the Government of Ethiopia - supported financially by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Hence, the studies were well-embedded in national/local networks of interested parties; intensively linked up with relevant Ethiopian agencies and programs. And making use of previously developed knowledge by these parties (ref: Acknowledgements, IFPRI Discussion Paper		

<sup>12</sup> Actually, two studies done in 2015 and 2016.

<sup>13</sup> Paul, P., T. Assefa and J. Chester. 2011. Joint mid-term formative evaluation: Ethiopia Strategy Support Phase II (ESSPII). DevPar Consortium for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

<sup>14</sup> Renkow, M. and R. Slade. 2013. An Assessment of IFPRI's work in Ethiopia 1995-2010: Ideology, Influence, and Idiosyncrasy. Independent Impact Assessment Report No. 36. Washington, DC: IFPRI

<p>and IFPRI report 01350, May 2014. PIM is not mentioned in either of these. This supports the plausibility that they were influential in convincing Government policymakers of the effectiveness of the DSM system and supported their decisions on rolling it out/scaling it. Ethiopian skepticism was signaled in 2 earlier evaluations of IFPRI's Ethiopian Country Strategy Program (Paul, Assefa and Chester, 2011; Renkow and Slade, 2013)</p>		
<p><b>Conclusions</b>  This OICR is an interesting example of how evidence may inform policymaking and help overcome skepticism on the part of Government authorities. It describes a plausible contribution of evaluative research to a shift in thinking of national policymakers from being skeptical about private sector involvement in seed production and distribution to trying it and eventually, scaling it up once the pilot proved successful. It also clearly links the application of the CRP's research to developmental outcomes. And it situates the outcome within a long-term partnership of IFPRI with the Ethiopian Government that predates PIM. However, for a robust contribution analysis, more information should have been collected from the stakeholders and partners involved. And/or relevant citations on their part referenced. Also, a policy brief presenting the main results of the study and subsequent policy measures taken by ATA/Government of Ethiopia, drafted by ATA in collaboration with IFPRI, ISSD, would have added credibility and would have provided interesting communication material for sharing results with other interested parties, outside Ethiopia. We also didn't find a short report drawing lessons from the experience that could have helped continue the dialogue on how to improve IFPRI's approach/ToC. One lesson to be suggested on the basis of this OICR would be to understand developing OICRs not just as an accountability issue but as a learning opportunity for the research team and collaborating stakeholders about how to optimize the policy information process.</p>		
<p><b>OICR Number</b> #3261, project P659  <b>Title:</b> A digital agricultural extension platform to boost adoption of improved technologies and practices in Ethiopia</p>		
<p>Phases of report (new/updated same level/updated new level of maturity): level 2</p>		
<p>If for Innovations at Level 4 or Policies at Levels 2 and 3</p>		
Year reported: 2019	Maturity level:2	# Years of programmatic work: 2 years (2017-2018)
<p>Geographic location(s): Ethiopia</p>		
<p>Populations covered, estimated size and socio-demographic categories (e.g., subsistence farmers, women, adolescents, etc.): small scale farmers, women.</p>		
<p><b>Key contributors to the outcome</b>  CGIAR (FPs, other CRPs/Platforms and FPs, centers)</p>		
<p>External partners: Digital Green - <a href="https://www.digitalgreen.org/">https://www.digitalgreen.org/</a>, NGO working in Ethiopia, India and globally; BMGF; UK; USAID, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Ethiopia).</p>		
<p><b>Links to the CGIAR Strategic Results Framework: (IDOs and sub-IDOs):</b> Most significant contribution to improving the enabling institutional environment for small farmers and women...  Sub-IDOs: improved access to financial and other services; Closed yield gaps through improved agronomic and animal husbandry practices; increase capacity of beneficiaries to adopt research outputs.  SDGs: 1,4; 2,3; 9,5; 2.a</p>		
<p><b>[CRP] contributions to the outcome (list any of the following)</b></p>		
<p>Innovations: 711 - Digital platform for video-based agricultural extension in Ethiopia</p>		
<p>Policies: 457m - Investment from the Government of Ethiopia in digitalizing agricultural advisory services; Innovation - Digital platform for video-based agricultural extension in Ethiopia.</p>		
<p>Key CRP publications supporting the OICR:  1. FarmStack project pages: <a href="http://www.digitalgreen.org/farmstack/">www.digitalgreen.org/farmstack/</a> and <a href="http://www.digitalgreen.org/ethiopia/">www.digitalgreen.org/ethiopia/</a>  2. Abate, G.T., Bernard, T., Makhija, S., Spielman, D.J. 2019. Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension: Evidence from Ethiopia. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1851.  3. IFPRI and Digital Green. 2019. Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension. Poster. Montpellier: CGIAR System Organization.  4. IFPRI Blog post: " When saying 'see, it works' isn't enough: Sharing results from an evaluation of video-mediated extension in Ethiopia".  5. Excerpts of e-mails from Digital Green senior management team.</p>		
<p><b>OICR relationship with CGIAR cross-cutting issues (YES/NO)</b></p>		
<p>Capacity development: principal</p>		
<p>Climate change: not targeted, but impact may be great if sustainable intensification is pursued...</p>		
<p>Gender: significant</p>		
<p>Youth: not targeted but plausibly more attractive to young farmers/women than traditional extension.</p>		
<p><b>Organization responsible for OICR</b> :(CGIAR): IFPRI, for policy/innovation influence; (Non-CGIAR): Digital Green for implementing digital innovations.</p>		
<p><b>External partners related: BMGF; DFID UK; USAID</b></p>		
<p><b>Partnerships</b></p>		

<p>Engagement by PIM to 'make the invisible visible'; convincing evidence that advisory services can be delivered as well, or better, via digital video-based platform, to men AND women. IFPRI was the research partner in the partnership. PIM could draw upon various years of experience in partnerships supporting innovation in extension/advisory services.</p>
<p><b>Some Eastern African context:</b> Since 2012, PIM has supported a large number of studies related to extension approaches and methods, including farmer field schools, farmer business schools, volunteer or lead farmer approaches, and several ICT methods, such as the one treated in this OICR with Digital Green. Another example is PIM support to ICRAF and partners to implement the volunteer farmer trainer approach, learn more about the effectiveness, motivations, and sustainability of volunteer farmer trainers, disseminate findings, and monitor the uptake of this promising form of agricultural advice delivery in Eastern Africa. As of 2018, 86 organizations across Eastern Africa have adopted the volunteer farmer trainer approach. These organizations now work with 17,600 volunteer farmer trainers and serve 352,000 farmers.<sup>15</sup></p>
<p>Brief reviewer's description of the outcome (based on OICR report, documents cited, original data collected/interviews and other references)  IFPRI's 2017-2018 multi-year randomized control trial ( 'Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension', IFPRI Discussion Paper 1851) showed evidence that digitalized agricultural advisory services were able to reach more farmers, including women, and enhance their knowledge and adoption of improved agricultural technologies and practices than traditional extension services. Presented in July 2018, the evidence contributed to the Government of Ethiopia decision to invest in digital extension, as confirmed by Digital Green's senior management.</p>
<p><b>Analysis</b>  The two key outputs from this activity, included in the IP for Flagship 1 are (1) 'Analysis and recommendations on extension methods and approaches' and (2) 'Capacity building for technological innovation and sustainable intensification'. Both were produced in this case. They contributed to a 'More conducive policy environment for technology adoption' (sub-IDO), an 'Improved enabling environment' (IDO) as well as 'Enabling of national partners' (IDO) in this case, the Ministry of Agriculture and natural Resources and Digital Green, an NGO working at the national and global level. 'Policymakers use better evidence in decision making' (outcome) contributed to scaling up Ethiopian Government's investment in digitalization of extension services. Whether yield gaps will be closed (sub-IDO) or genetic resources will be better conserved (sub-IDO) and hence, productivity will be increased as a result (IDO), depends of course of the use that will be made by Ethiopian institutions of the digital channels created.</p>
<p><b>Conclusions</b>  The first and perhaps, main lesson from this OICR is that evidence to the effectiveness of a particular extension method can be instrumental to upscaling investments, programs and approaches. It shows government investments and donor programs can be effective in upscaling pilots and achieving broader coverage of targeted extension beneficiary groups, men and women. A very welcome outcome to the hundreds of agricultural extension and advisory services in the world that are in the process of digitalization in order to be able to address the demands of the many millions of smallholder farmers in transition towards a more sustainable agriculture. The outcomes of PIM's research certainly represent a global public good in its purest form.</p> <p>The second lesson may be that this that it would be interesting to investigate which approach is most effective: collecting evidence on innovative initiatives by partners, such as in this case Digital Green's video-mediated extension approach in Ethiopia. Or, doing research to develop new initiatives from scratch? In the first case research supports practical approaches designed by stakeholders; in the second, research feeds the design of new initiatives. Or are these approaches perhaps complementary, to be used in parallel?</p> <p>Finally, this OICR shows that through the partnership of NGOs, donors and national agencies with IFPRI, the original approach has been further developed into a platform, FarmStack, integrating more data and materials that can be of immediate use to farmers, men and women, to improve their farm-level decision-making (i.e. weather forecasts, markets prices).</p>

[4] IFPRI Blog: <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/when-saying>

<sup>15</sup> Source: OICR #2653

## Annex 11D: Review of the OICR 2687 “PIM research spurs collaboration and investments to reduce violence against women” (2018)

<b>OICR Number:</b> #2687 (projects 675, 688)		
<b>Title:</b> “PIM research spurs collaboration and investments to reduce violence against women”		
Phases of report (new/updated same level/updated new level of maturity): Ongoing		
If for Innovations at Level 4 or Policies at Levels 2 and 3		
Year reported: 2018	Maturity level:1	# Years of programmatic work: various
Geographic location(s): Studies in Bangladesh, Ecuador, Mali + global review of 22 quantitative and qualitative studies: Cash transfer programs can reduce Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)		
Potential impact: Already in 2014, recipients of cash transfer programs were 718 million people worldwide.		
<b>Key contributors to the outcome</b>		
CGIAR (IFPRI/PIM), Flagships 4 and 6		
External partners: LSHTM - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund UNC - University of North Carolina JHSPH - Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health		
<b>Links to the CGIAR Strategic Results Framework: (IDOs and sub-IDOs): yes</b>		
<b>[CRP] contributions to the outcome (list any of the following)</b>		
Innovations - Not defined, but implicit: Lessons on design of social protection programming to reduce IPV will potentially contribute to <i>Innovations in Cash Transfer Programs</i>		
Policies - Not defined, but implicit: And to improvements in <i>social protection policies</i> that contribute to reducing (Intimate Partner) Violence against women.		
Key CRP publications supporting the OICR: <i>Case study:</i> Cash Transfers Conditional on Schooling Reduce IPV among Young Women in South Africa, CTIPV <i>Research Collaborative</i> - <a href="https://tinyurl.com/suqslqv">https://tinyurl.com/suqslqv</a> <i>Special event:</i> Leveraging Cash Transfers to Reduce Intimate Partner Violence at Scale - Co-organized by UN Women, SIDA, and PM's Office, UR of Tanzania - <a href="https://tinyurl.com/yxw92gzs">https://tinyurl.com/yxw92gzs</a> <i>Blog:</i> Child Nutrition, And Intimate Partner Violence, PIM, May 11, 2018 By Pim, Shalini Roy   May 11, 2018 - Brochure: Gender Research in PIM - <a href="https://pim.cgiar.org/research/f6/brochure-gender-research-in-pim/">https://pim.cgiar.org/research/f6/brochure-gender-research-in-pim/</a> <i>Discussion Paper:</i> Shalini Roy, M elissa Hidrobo, John F. Hoddinott, Bastien Koch, Akhter Ahmed (2019) Can transfers and behavior change communication reduce intimate partner violence four years post-program? Experimental evidence from Bangladesh. IFPRI. <a href="https://www.ifpri.org/publication/can-transfers-and-behavior-change-communication-reduce-intimate-partner-violence-four">https://www.ifpri.org/publication/can-transfers-and-behavior-change-communication-reduce-intimate-partner-violence-four</a> <a href="https://tinyurl.com/y6a3f7t3">https://tinyurl.com/y6a3f7t3</a> <a href="https://tinyurl.com/y442pa7l">https://tinyurl.com/y442pa7l</a> <a href="https://tinyurl.com/ug8gos4">https://tinyurl.com/ug8gos4</a> <a href="https://tinyurl.com/wt4z9nb">https://tinyurl.com/wt4z9nb</a> <a href="https://tinyurl.com/y58qn5sa">https://tinyurl.com/y58qn5sa</a>		
<b>OICR relationship with CGIAR cross-cutting issues (YES/NO)</b>		
Capacity development: Principal		
Climate change: not targeted		
Gender: Principal		
Youth: not targeted, but through nutrition component children living in the household may be positively affected.		
<b>Organization responsible for OICR:</b> PIM/IFPRI		
<b>External partners related:</b> LSHTM - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund UNC - University of North Carolina JHSPH - Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health		
At least one event co-organized with SIDA, UN Women, Prima Minister's Office, United Republic of Tanzania		
<b>Partnerships:</b> Cash Transfers to Reduce Intimate Partner Violence (CTIPV) <i>Research Collaborative</i> , formed to continue the policy research and stakeholder engagement.		

**Brief reviewer's description of the outcome (based on OICR report, interviews etc.)**

Promising findings of PIM studies (Bangladesh, Ecuador, Mali as well as a global review of 22 studies) motivated a donor to provide funding (730K for 2019-2020) for the creation of Research Collaborative, a research partnership focusing on cash transfers and intimate partner violence.

**Analysis**

PIM supported studies in Bangladesh, Ecuador, and Mali as well as the global review of 22 studies on the relationship of Cash Transfers and IPV. These produced promising results: Cash transfer programs can reduce Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). This inspired a donor to invest in a Research Collaborative for more inclusive AR4D, dedicated partnership to become operational during 2019-2020.

The partnership holds strong potential for producing both institutional innovations - in Cash Transfer programs - and policy change - in social protection and gender policies. It is an example of how PIM creates space for research innovation and bringing together different research areas into joint policy-oriented research. In order to live up to its potential, the partnership will have to continue to engage and to include policy and implementation partners at the global and, eventually, at the national level.

The Impact Pathway of Flagship 4 and 6 does not consider this first and essential step in addressing innovative and, more often than not, politically sensitive, research questions. This is unfortunate as PIM overall is able to finance only 30% of all its research (W1,2) and hence, needs to ensure 70% of its funding from other sources (W3 or bilateral). FP1 does consider increased investment in agricultural R&D as one of its outcomes.

**Conclusions**

The OICR represents a first and necessary step in what would have to be the PIM approach to generating innovative, interdisciplinary insights that may impact global as well as national policies and institutional behavior. It establishes an effective link between two policy areas, explores it and develops a global partnership, and acquires funding for expanding the partnership and the research in order to be able to generate specific policy recommendations and institutional innovations for impact. ***Interviews confirm that PIM regularly plays this role of opening up new areas of (interdisciplinary) research.***

## Annex 12: Partnerships Breakdown

Figure 5. Breakdown by type of PIM CRP Partners

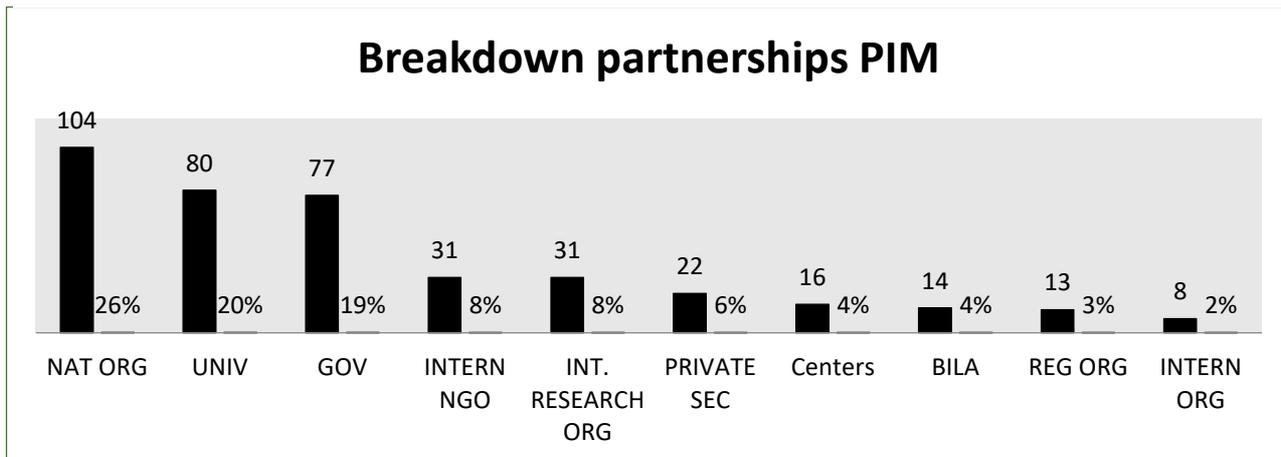
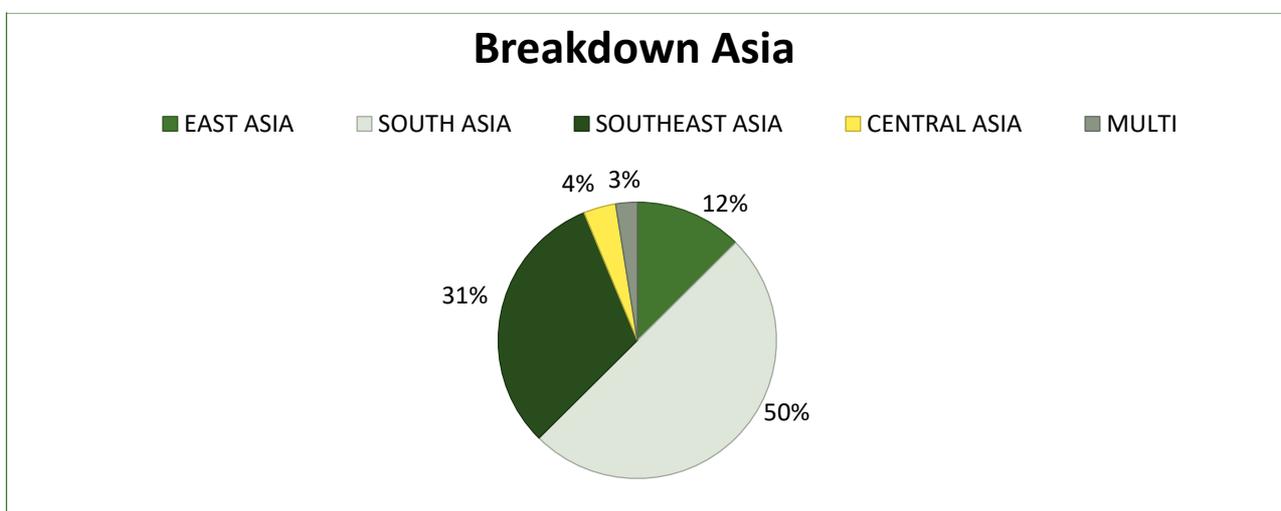


Figure 6. Geographical breakdown per project country office.



## Annex 13: Theory in Use – Potential Future Contribution to CGIAR sub-IDOs

		<b>CD</b> >>>	<b>Level</b> >>>	<b>Specific outcomes</b> >>>	<b>Intermediate outcomes</b> >>>	<b>Policy and innovation outcomes</b> >>>	<b>System Outcome</b>
<b>Identify Constraints</b> >>>	<b>Partnerships</b> >>>	Capacity Development strategy (inclusion lens)	GLOBAL (PUBLIC GOOD)	1-Foresight and integrated Economy-wide modeling inform policies	Policy-decision makers and relevant stakeholders have the capacity and incentives to access and use A4RD across the five impact areas	Materialized by policy outcomes (sphere of influence) Institutional innovation outcomes (sphere of control)	Evidence-informed policy contribute to sustainable and inclusive Food, Land, and Water Systems
			REGIONAL	2- Increased public resource allocation to improving national innovations systems/enabling environment/public service delivery			
			NATIONAL	3- Increased Investment and capacity in national agricultural research			
			DECENTRALIZED LEVEL	4- More integrated and improved Agricultural Science, Technology, and Innovation systems			
			LOCAL LEVEL	5-Market distortions reduced; inclusive and sustainable value chain development enabled (smallholders and rural business gain increased access to natural resources, services, and markets)			

## Annex 14: Conflict of Interest Statements



### CGIAR Advisory Services Conflict of Interest Statement for Reviewers and Evaluators

#### Annex 1 - Conflict of Interest Statement

1. Main employer and any other organization that provides you with remuneration (which may be named participants in the project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate)

Please provide details:

I am **self-employed**, Knowledge Perspectives and Innovation, Chamber of Commerce NL nr. 66229065

2. Are you aware whether a relative, close friend, close colleague or someone with whom you have financial ties is receiving funding from or giving advice to a project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate?

**No**

3. Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate cite any of your own current research?

**Not that I am aware of**

4. Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate name researchers with whom you have active collaborations, recently published joint papers or are in regular email correspondence?

**No**

5. Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate name any of your past PhD students are active participants?

**Not that I am aware of**

**Declaration:** I declare that the information provided on this statement is true and complete.

**Name:** Paul Engel

**Signed: Date:** 29 June 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Engel", with a horizontal line underneath it.

v1 dated 13/01/2020 3



### Annex 1 - Conflict of Interest Statement

1. Main employer and any other organization that provides you with remuneration (which may be named participants in the project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate)

Please provide details: none

2. Are you aware whether a relative, close friend, close colleague or someone with whom you have financial ties is receiving funding from or giving advice to a project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate?

No

3. Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate cite any of your own current research?

No

4. Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate name researchers with whom you have active collaborations, recently published joint papers or are in regular email correspondence?

No

5. Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate name any of your past PhD students are active participants?

No

**Declaration:** I declare that the information provided on this statement is true and complete.

**Name:** Fatima Laanouni

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Fatima Laanouni".

**Signed:**

**Date:** 29 June 2020



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