# FP3 CoA 3.2

# CRP-GLDC 2021 ANNUAL REPORTING Template

The 2021 Annual Report will provide a synthesis of main progress and achievements in implementing the 2021 Plan of Work (PoWB).

This template serves to capture the results and accomplishments against the [2021 POWB](http://gldc.cgiar.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/CRP-GLDC_POWB_2021.pdf) for the entire year. Where relevant, key progress around FP-to-FP collaboration, MELIA studies, gender & youth, capacity development, markets and partnerships in agribusiness, and climate change are also to be highlighted.

***Please complete this exercise and send the filled template to PMU by November 30, 2021.***

***Note: Guidance for each narrative and table sections is given below in Annex-1.***

## **Part A: NARRATIVE SECTION**

The narrative section should tell a clear story for a non-specialist reader with no prior knowledge of the CRP. Please avoid long lists of diverse achievements – instead, make reference to the Tables, and if possible, complete the Tables first, before compiling the narrative.

We recognize that there is potential repetition of some information between the general sections at the front and specific sections such as gender, efficiency, capacity development etc.

The reason for having the specific sections is the way the System Organization uses this information: it is much easier for us to pull out relevant information and specific examples for a table from a specific section (e.g. on CapDev).

Please review all the sections first and allocate your narrative information accordingly. Please spell out all acronyms in the tables, and the first time in the narrative section. A “GUIDANCE” word flanks section titles (where available), which is hyperlinked to the guide in the annex of this template. A link is provided below each guide to loop you back to the template section.

**Note:** *For this exercise, a blank annual reporting template is provided to stimulate better capture of results and accomplishments for 2021 in a full-year scope. The completed 2021 mid-term report may only be used as a base material for this exercise. Please note that only narrative sections relevant to FPs are included in this template.*

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>TEMPLATE STARTS HERE<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

### Executive Summary *(max. 100 words/Flagship)*

**>>** Text starts here

Diversified crop combinations consisting of resilient legumes and cereals varieties in intercropping, agroforestry systems, rotation or doubled-up systems together with input combinations, planting arrangements were developed and promoted among smallholder farmers across several countries and agro-ecologies through training, on-farm demonstrations and other awareness creation activities. In addition, decision support tools were developed to evaluate the performance of legume varieties, combinations, and farm management options across agro-ecologies and socio-economic conditions in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Nigeria.

### **1. Key Results** *\*header, no text required*

### **1.1.** Highlight Global Progress and Achievements *(max. 100 words/Flagship)*. [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section)

Resilient and high-yielding cowpea, groundnut, pigeon pea and soybean varieties together with appropriate input bundles consisting of phosphorus, potassium, inoculum, manure and lime have been identified and integrated into intensified and diversified cropping systems to optimize system productivity in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal. Cropping systems including intercropping maize, sorghum, or millet with the grain legumes in combination with planting densities and arrangements; agroforestry systems involving Faidherbia albida trees, millet, and groundnuts; rotation sequences including maize following soybean or cowpea and cowpea following maize or soybean; and doubled-up legume systems that capitalize on the synergies between and among crops and systems were developed. Decision support tools have been developed to evaluate the performance of legume varieties, combinations, and farm management options across agro-ecologies and socio-economic conditions in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. A total of 1,128 farmers (48% women) were trained on improved production practices and 17 graduate students (9 MS and 8 PhD) have been trained.

### **1.2.** Flagship progress towards Outputs and Outcomes (*max. 200 words/Flagship*) [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_1)

Sustainable intensification systems with diversified crop combinations including intercropping maize, sorghum and millet with cowpea, groundnut, soybean and pigeon pea; agroforestry systems consisting of Faidherbia albida trees, millet and groundnuts; rotation sequences including maize following soybean or cowpea and cowpea following maize or soybean; and doubled-up legume system that capitalize on the synergies between and among crops and systems have been developed in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal. Resilient and high-yielding varieties that fit well in these cropping systems together with appropriate input bundles, planting densities and arrangements were promoted in these countries to increase resilience and productivity on smallholder farms. In addition, a hand push planter was promoted in Mozambique among women who conduct most of the cowpea and soybean planting activities to save time on planting and reduces drudgery. Women using the machine cuts planting time by half compared to planting using a hoe and increased cowpea and soybean yields by up to 60%. More than 622 demonstration plots were established on farmers’ fields in Malawi and Mozambique in partnership with farmer’s associations, community seed producers, seed companies and agro-dealers to create awareness, promote and scale-up adoption of the technologies. A total of 1,128 farmers (48% women) were trained on improved production practices, extension materials were disseminated, and radio messages were aired across communities in Malawi and Mozambique to reach more farmers. Cumulatively, GLDC activities in Malawi and Mozambique benefitted 725,000 individuals in the last four years. During this period, about 177,700 farm households used improved technologies including varieties, inputs bundles, intercropping, doubled-up legume, rotation, and other agronomic practices such as timely planting and appropriate planting densities on almost 590,000 ha of land.

Decision support tools were developed to evaluate the performance of legume varieties and combinations, and farm management options across agro-ecologies and socio-economic conditions in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Nigeria. More than 750 households (about 4000 beneficiaries) who grow GLDC targeted crops have adopted improved seeds and cereal-legume intercropping systems. Three manuscripts on: (1) Integrated assessment of sustainable intensification for smallholder agricultural livelihood systems in coping with contextual diversity; (2) Typology-based approach to assessing adoptions of soil fertility management and pest control technologies; and (3) Coupling crop diversification, soil and water conservation, soil fertility management, and pest control for sustainable intensification are being prepared.

### **1.2.2.a.** Overall Flagship Program Report *(Please provide narrative. This section has no word limit and will be uploaded in GLDC website. The hyperlinks will be provided in the annual report)*

Sustainable intensification systems with diversified crop combinations including intercropping maize, sorghum and millet with cowpea, groundnut, soybean and pigeon pea; agroforestry systems consisting of Faidherbia albida trees, millet and groundnuts; rotation sequences including maize following soybean or cowpea and cowpea following maize or soybean; and doubled-up legume systems that capitalize on the synergies between and among crops and systems were developed in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria and Senegal. Resilient and high-yielding varieties that fit well in these cropping systems together with appropriate input bundles, planting time, planting densities and arrangements were promoted in these countries to increase resilience and productivity on smallholder farms. In Mozambique four soybean varieties with yields ranging from 3.4-4.5 tons/ha and cowpea varieties with yields ranging from 1.0-1.8 tons/ha have been selected for registration and release, whilst in Burkina Faso mung bean and horse gram cultivars with high yields and biomass production have been selected for intercropping with sorghum or as preceding crops for sorghum rotation. Intercropping maize and cowpea in Mozambique increased land use efficiency by 52% (LER = 1.52) compared to the sole cropping. The input bundles consist of various combinations of phosphorus, potassium, inoculum, manure and lime with improved seed. In addition, a hand push planter is being promoted in Mozambique among women who conduct most of the cowpea and soybean planting activities to save time on planting, reduces drudgery and optimize plant population. Women using the machine cuts planting time by half compared to planting using a hoe, and increased cowpea and soybean yields by up to 60%. More than 622 demonstration plots were established on farmers’ fields in Malawi and Mozambique in partnership with farmer’s associations, community seed producers, seed companies and agro-dealers to create awareness, promote and scale-up adoption of the technologies. A total of 1,128 farmers (48% women) were trained on improved production practices, extension materials were disseminated, and radio messages were aired across communities in Malawi and Mozambique to reach more farmers. Cumulatively, GLDC activities in Malawi and Mozambique benefitted 725,000 individuals in the last four years. During this period, about 177,700 farm households used improved technologies including varieties, inputs bundles, intercropping, doubled-up legume, rotation, and other agronomic practices such as timely planting and appropriate planting densities on almost 590,000 ha of land.

Decision support tools have been developed to evaluate the performance of legume varieties and combinations, and farm management options across agro-ecologies and socio-economic conditions in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Nigeria. More than 750 households (about 4000 beneficiaries) who grow GLDC targeted crops have adopted improved seeds and cereal-legume intercropping systems as well as specific recommendations on varieties and sowing dates for the region. Three manuscripts on: (1) Integrated assessment of sustainable intensification for smallholder agricultural livelihood systems in coping with contextual diversity; (2) Typology-based approach to assessing adoptions of soil fertility management and pest control technologies; and (3) Coupling crop diversification, soil and water conservation, soil fertility management, and pest control for sustainable intensification are being prepared. CoA 3.2 has trained 17 graduate students (9 MS and 8 PhD).

### **1.2.2.b.** Relevance to Covid-19 by flagship *(max. 300 words/Flagship)* [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_2)

The COVID-19 pandemic protocols that placed restrictions on travel and meetings limited our ability to conduct training sessions and field days as planned. However, radio messages were broadcast to support farmers across project locations on pertinent extension advisories. Extension agents in the farming communities as well as lead farmers were provided important information through phone calls and messages to convey to farmers. Where possible online meetings were conducted to discuss issues and disseminate information.

### **1.2.3. Variance from Planned Program for this year** *\*header, no text required, please address this section in the following subsections: 1.2.3.a, 1.2.3.b, 1.2.3.c*

No

### **1.2.3.a.** Have any promising research areas been significantly **expanded**? *(max 50 words/Flagship)* [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_3)

* The household level studies for agricultural intensification in Malawi by ICRISAT and Michigan State University (MSU) were extended to make quick assessments of the profitability as well as riskiness of the technologies being upscaled.
* The modelling of legume crop performance in the Nigeria savannas is a new area of research which now include modelling Climate impact on legume crop varieties
* Modelling of crop productivity under trees, using process and geostatistical models
* Monitoring of greenhouse gases balance

### **1.2.3.b.** Have any research lines been dropped or significantly **cut back**? *(max 50 words/Flagship)* [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_3)

No

### **1.2.3.c.** Has the flagship or specific research areas **changed direction**? *(max 50 words/Flagship)* [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_3)

No

**1.3.4** Climate Change *(max. 150 words for FP3 and 150 words for FP6)*

Please summarize key achievements and learning points in terms of your contributions to addressing climate change.

The following activities are being conducted: monitoring of GHG, energy and water balance at ecosystem level; computation of the net C balance of the ecosystem; automatically monitoring soil GHG (CO2, N2O, CH4, N2O, H2O) balance below or far from trees; modelling crop productivity under trees, using process and geostatistical models; modeling soil water balance; and modeling light transfer and energy balance through tree canopies.

**2. Effectiveness and Efficiency**

**2.1** Management and governance (max. 300 words) \*PMU to fill this section

### **2.2. Partnerships** *\*header, no text required*

### **2.2.1.** Highlights of External Partnerships *(max. 60 words/Flagship & CC)* [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_4)

* Soybean Innovation Lab (SIL), University of Illinois, USA, Soybean variety and input evaluations in Mozambique
* Michigan State University, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Department of Agricultural Research Services in Malawi on implementation of sustainable intensification activities
* University of Nazi BONI, Burkina Faso for Curriculum and capacity development
* Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn, Research and Capacity Development
* Zurich University of Applied Science, Research
* SCIO Systems, Big data analytics and tool development
* Centre for Dryland Agriculture, Bayero University, Kano; modelling the effects of cropping sequence on component crop performance.

### **2.2.2.** **Cross-CGIAR** Partnerships *(max. 60 words/Flagship & CC)* [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_5)

* CRP Maize: CIMMYT supplies IITA Drought Tolerant Maize varieties for cropping systems activities
* IITA and ICRISAT Nigeria are partnering the use of DSSAT and APSIM models for simulation of crop performance in the Nigeria savannas

**2. 3** Intellectual Assets (max. 250 words)

>> Text starts here

**2.4** Monitoring, Evaluation, Impact Assessment and Learning (MELIA) *(max. 200 words)*

**2.5** Efficiency (max. 250 words)

**2.6** Management of Risks to your CRP (max. 250 words) \*PMU to add

>> Text starts here

### **2.7** Use of W1/2 Funding (max. 50 words/Flagship & CC) [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_6)

>> Text starts here

*Note: Please ensure that all 2021 published journal articles are reported to the MEL Platform under a planned deliverable or as an unplanned deliverable using this* [***guide***](https://cgiarmel.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/MEL/pages/10780674/CRP%2BDeliverable%2BReporting)***.*** *Journal articles are to be reported in MEL with a DOI for ISI/SCOPUS Journal Articles and with a Handle link for Grey Literature.*

## **PART B: TABLES SECTION**

### Table 1. Evidence on Progress towards SLO targets (Sphere of interest) [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Table_1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SLO Target (2022)** | **Brief summary of new evidence of CGIAR contribution**Put N/A if the specific SRF target is not applicable to your CRP.Spell out all acronyms.*Max. 150 words per entry.* | **Geographical scope (with location)**Global, Regional (e.g. West Africa), Multi-national, National (e.g. Philippines)**Required**. |
| **SLO1 : Reduce Poverty** |
| **1.1. ADOPTION** : 100 million more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds, trees, and/or management practices | 177,700 farm households adopted improved varieties, inputs, intercropping, rotation and doubled-up legume systems and other improved management practices | Regional - East, Southern and West Africa |
| **1.2. EXIT POVERTY** : 30 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty |  |  |
| **SLO2 : Improve Food and Nutrition Security for Health** |
| **2.1. YIELD INCREASE :** Improve the rate of yield increase for major food staples from current <1% to 1.2-1.5% per year | Empirical analyses of rain-fed cropping systems in southwest Burkina Faso found that cereals-legume intercropping increased the economic efficiency of crop production about 40% – 133% compared to monocropping, suggesting a high potential and feasibility to improve crop production efficiency at scale by transiting from the current monocropping areas (85%) to intercropping | Sub-national (Southwest Burkina Faso |
| **2.2. MINIMUM DIETARY REQUIREMENTS** : 30 million more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements |  |  |
| **2.3. MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES** : 150 million more people, of which 50% are women, without deficiencies in one or more essential micronutrients |  |  |
| **SLO3 : Improve Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services** |
| **3.1. WATER AND NUTRIENT EFFICIENCY :** 5% increase in water and nutrient efficiency in agroecosystems | * 250 household farms with positive soil P balance, partly driven by improved soil-crop-livestock management practices (Southwest Burkinafaso)
* Around 375 farms has practiced soil-water conservation (SWC) measures (at least one among 6; SWC: terraces, grass strips and half-moon micro basins, trenches, tied ridge and mulching). That would improve water and nutrient uses efficiencies (North-Shewa Amhara region, Highlands of Ethiopia)
* Climate change mitigation increased soil organic carbon in the top 20 cm to 6.5, 12 and 10.5 t C ha-1 for Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), Mbeya-fertilizer and Maize-pigeonpea intercrops, respectively over a period of 2-6 years compared to conventional farmer practices (Nyagumbo et al., 2021; <https://doi.org/10.1111/sum.12715>).
* Faidherbia albida trees in the fields access and use groundwater table, thereby enhancing the productivity during the dry season, and increase the crop productivity during the wet season.
 | * Sub-national (Southwest Burkina Faso; North-Shewa Amhara region, Highlands of Ethiopia)
* National (Malawi)
* National (Senegal)
 |
| **3.2. REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION** : Reduction in ‘agriculturally’- related greenhouse gas emissions by 5% | * GHG, energy and H2O balance are being monitored in detail at the level of the whole ecosystem (almost 4 years of continuous data) and partitioned for plants and soil (monitored since June 2021).
 | * Regional (West African Sahelian and Sudanian ecological zones)
* National - Senegal
 |
| **3.3. ECOSYSTEM RESTORED** : 55 M ha degraded land area restored |  |  |
| **3.4. PREVENTION OF DEFORESTATION** :2.5 M ha forest saved from deforestation |  |  |

### Table 2. Condensed list of policy contributions in this reporting year (Sphere of Influence)

Please list policy contributions in Table 2, for example any contributions to national breeding or data policies. Full supporting information should be submitted to [MEL Platform](https://mel.cgiar.org/blog/add/policy_case/1), following this [guide](https://cgiarmel.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/MEL/pages/964657158/Policy%2Bcontribution). There is no need to fill Columns 2 to 9 when the policy contribution is already recorded in MEL. It is mandatory for Policies with **maturity Levels 2** and **3**, to be linked to an Outcome/Impact Case Report (OICR), and strongly recommended for Level 1.

**NOTE**: Policies reported in previous years which now have higher level of maturity and adequate evidence may be updated. For policies reported under CRP-GLDC from 2018 to 2020, please refer to this file: <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27447>

MEL Platform [Policy reporting module](https://mel.cgiar.org/blog/add/policy_case/1) may be used to capture this indicator. Options to either report NEW or update EXISTING policy records are provided at the top of the module. For assistance, you may contact the CRP-GLDC MEL Assistant.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Col 1** | **Col 2** | **Col 3** | **Col 4** | **Col 5 to 8** | **Col 9** |
| **Title** of policy, legal instrument, investment or curriculum to which CGIAR contributed (max 30 words)*Spell out acronyms in every row* | **Description** of policy, legal instrument, investment or curriculum to which CGIAR contributed (30 words).See guidance for what to cover. | **Level of Maturity** | Link to **sub-IDOs**(max. 2) | CGIAR **cross-cutting marker** score | Link to **OICR** (obligatory if Level of Maturity is 2 or3) or link to **evidence** (e.g. PDF generated fromMIS) |
| Gender | Youth | Capdev | Climate Change |  |
| Curriculum Development: ‘’Integrated Methods for Analysis and Assessment of Agricultural Livelihood Systems toward Achieving Sustainability’’ | Methods for analysis and assessment of Agricultural Livelihood systems as part of master’s education programs or during the last year of undergraduate programs. The curriculum was designed to improve knowledge and practical skills in sustainable intensification (SI). The curriculum has successfully passed the evaluation during the workshop to revise training programs and curricula at the Institute for Rural Development (IDR) of the University of Nazi Boni (formerly University of Polytechnic Bobo-Dioulasso - UPB), 1-4 June 2021, Banfora, BurKina Faso. | 22222 | Increased resilience of agro-ecosystems and communities, especially those including smallholders | x | x | x |  | Outcome/Impact Case Report is in preparation |
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### Table 3. List of Outcome/ Impact Case Reports from this reporting year (Sphere of Influence)

Please list any Outcome/ Impact Case Reports (OICR) generated in this reporting year. The report can be for (a) a new Outcome/ Impact Case, (b) one that has progressed to a new level of maturity, and (c) one that has been updated but has the same level of maturity. Please ensure that all OICRs already **linked to your reported Policies and/or Innovations are indeed part of this list.** OICR may be recorded to [MEL Platform](https://mel.cgiar.org/blog/add/outcomestory/1), following this [guide](https://cgiarmel.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/MEL/pages/17183739/Outcome%2BStories%2BGuidelines?search_id=c4b67f0b-0d6d-4115-b0f1-65ef6ecb4edb). There is no need to fill Column 3 when the OICR is already recorded in MEL.

**NOTE**: OICR`s reported in previous years which now have higher level of maturity and adequate evidence may be updated. For OICR`s reported under CRP-GLDC from 2018 to 2020, please refer to this file: <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27448>

MEL Platform [OICR reporting module](https://mel.cgiar.org/blog/add/outcomestory/1) may be used to capture this indicator. Options to either report NEW or update EXISTING stories are provided at the top of the module. For assistance, you may contact the CRP-GLDC MEL Assistant.

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| **Title of Outcome/ Impact Case Report (OICR)** | **Link** to full OICR. | **Maturity level** drop down for: 1, 2, or 3 |
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### Table 4. Condensed list of innovations by stage for this reporting year

Please complete the table below and **report the supporting evidence** required in the [MEL Platform](https://mel.cgiar.org/innovation/addinnovation), following this [guide](https://cgiarmel.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/MEL/pages/689864906/Innovation%2BReporting?search_id=c4b67f0b-0d6d-4115-b0f1-65ef6ecb4edb). Note that only CoA, FP leaders, and CRP Admin can create an innovation record in MEL. Please request the record to be opened to be populated by the innovation focal person. There is no need to fill Columns 2 to 4 when the innovation is already recorded in MEL.

**NOTE**: Innovations reported in previous years which now have higher level of maturity and adequate evidence may be updated. For innovations reported under CRP-GLDC from 2018 to 2020, please refer to this file: <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27449>

MEL Platform [Innovation reporting module](https://mel.cgiar.org/innovation/addinnovation) may be used to capture this indicator. Options to either report NEW or update EXISTING innovations are provided at the top of the module. For assistance, you may contact the CRP-GLDC MEL Assistant.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Title of innovation with link** (e.g. to CLARISA dashboard, MARLO). | **Innovation Type** | **Stage of innovation** | **Geographic scope (with location)** |
| Please see indicator guidance for details Max. 30 words.Do not use acronyms. | e.g. Production systems and management practices, Social science, Genetic, Research and communication methodologies and tools, Other, Biophysical Research | e.g. Stage 1 (end of research), Stage 2 (end of piloting), Stage 3 (available for uptake), Stage 4 (uptake by next users) | e.g. Global, Regional (West Africa), Multi-national, National (Philippines), Sub-national |
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### Table 5. Summary of status of Planned Outcomes and Milestones (Sphere of Influence-Control)

CRP-GLDC 2021-reportable milestones are provided in the list below. Please use the attached templates to fill the details from Columns I to V. For assistance, you may contact the CRP-GLDC MEL Assistant.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Flagship Program | Link to milestone reporting template |
| FP1 | <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27451>  |
| FP3 | <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27452>  |
| FP4 | <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27453>  |
| FP5 | <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27454>  |
| FP6 | <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27455> |

### Table 6. 2021 Peer-review journal articles

Journal articles are to be reported as an uploaded evidence against a deliverable in the MEL Platform or as an unplanned deliverable. Please refer to this [guide](https://cgiarmel.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/MEL/pages/594739353/Project%2BDeliverable%2BReportings%2BAdd%2BNew) to report publications into planned deliverables, and add new ones. For assistance, you may contact the CRP-GLDC MEL Assistant.

Note: It is discouraged to upload journal articles uploaded to predatory journals, as per [CGIAR reporting guidelines](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1apWx9qJk5NXlZQTzZzhGqRNSx934Bp5H/view).

### Table 7. CapDev Activities participation

Please record reports of capacity development activities directly on the MEL Platform using this [module](https://mel.cgiar.org/capdev/capdev) which integrates both planning and reporting steps. For more information, please refer to this [guide](https://cgiarmel.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/MEL/pages/12451937/Add%2BNew%2BCapacity%2BDevelopment%2BKnowledge%2BSharing%2BActivities). For assistance, you may contact CRP-GLDC MEL Assistant, and CRP-GLDC CapDev Data Curation Fellow Ruth Mawia.

### Table 8. Key external partnerships

Please list up **to five important EXTERNAL (Non-CG) partnerships** for 2021, using the table below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lead FP** | **Brief description of partnership aims**(max. 30 words) | **List of key partners in partnership.****Do not use acronyms.** | **Main area of partnership (may choose multiple)**Dropdown: Research/Delivery/Policy/Capacity Development/Other, please specify  |
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### Table 9. Internal Cross-CGIAR Collaborations

Please include collaborations with one or more CRPs or Platforms – or in some cases with other Centers, if these are not already core partners for your CRP.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Brief description of the collaboration** | **Name(s) of collaborating CRP(s), Platform(s) or Center(s)** | **Optional: Value added, in a few words**e.g. scientific or efficiency benefits |
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## Table 10. Monitoring, Evaluation , Learning, and Impact Assessment (MELIA) Studies

The list of planned MELIA studies reportable in 2021 can be found in this template: <https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27450>. Please use this template to fill the information needed for the 2021 Annual Report, particularly in Rows G., H, and I. For assistance, you may contact the CRP-GLDC MEL Assistant.

### Table 12. Examples of W1/2 Use in this reporting period (2021) [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Table)

At the moment it is not possible to fully track W1/2 expenditure on activities and deliverables throughout the CGIAR, something that is of immense interest to Funders. We are working on long-term solutions to this, but in the meantime, the objective of this table is to provide an intermediate solution in self- reporting key activities and deliverables that were funded through W1/2 in the past year.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Col. 1** | **Col. 2** |
| **Please give specific examples, one per row****(including through set aside strategic research funds or partner funds)**Max 50 words/example, but please aim for 30 | **Select broad area of use of W1/2 from the categories below - (drop down)****Select only one category in the** [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Table)**.** |
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### Table 12. CRP Financial Report

Note: The table for financial report for 2021 has been modified. Please fill in the table based on the status of the CRP’s financials.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2020 forecast (W1/W2) | 2021 budget (W1/2) | Comments on major changes |
| Personnel |  |  |  |
| Consultancy |  |  |  |
| Travel |  |  |  |
| Operational expenses |  |  |  |
| Collaborators and partnerships |  |  |  |
| Capital and equipment |  |  |  |
| Closeout cost |  |  |  |
| CRP total budget |  |  |  |

\*Source [Identify source of information, e.g., Audited lead and participating Center financial report, Q3 report etc.

## ANNEX-1

## Guidance for each Narrative and Table sections:

### Guidance for Section 1.2.1

Progress towards SDGs and SLOs (sphere of interest, with research results frequently predating the CRP).

Please provide a short narrative on:

1. overall contribution of the CGIAR towards the SRF targets in the relevant area of work for the CRP, based on rigorous adoption and/or impact data. Please complete Table 1: Evidence on Progress towards SRF targets (Sphere of interest) and make reference to this in the text.
2. any areas of learning from impact assessments which have influenced the direction of the program. (if relevant)

[go back to template](#_1.2.1._Highlight_Global)

### Guidance for Section 1.2.2

Please provide brief summary narratives about how this flagship progressed towards the agreed ‘Program outcomes’, introducing Table 5 (Milestones) to the reader, highlighting (1) major pieces of work and innovations, and (2) any major course corrections. Where relevant, indicate cross-flagship linkages and how one flagship built on or worked with another to get results.

Please complete the following tables/submit the following data to MIS and refer to them in the text, as appropriate:

* Table 2: Condensed list of policy contributions
* Table 3: List of Outcome/ Impact Case Reports from this reporting year (Sphere of Influence)
* Table 4: Condensed list of innovations by stage for this reporting
* Table 5: Summary of status of Planned Outcomes and Milestones (Sphere of Influence-Control)

[go back to template](#_1.2.2._Flagship_progress)

### Guidance for Section 1.2.2.a

Please provide a brief summary about how this flagship has adapted their research owing to Covid-19, highlighting:

* major incorporation of Covid-19 analyses into existing studies or
* new Covid-19 studies.

Please do not report on research funded by the new CGIAR Covid-19 Hub. The Hub will report separately to the CGIAR System Organization.

[go back to template](#_1.2.2.a._Relevance_to)

### Guidance for Section 1.2.3

Please provide a brief summary under the following headings.

Please answer all sub-questions: (put “N/A” if not applicable) :

**1.2.3.a:** Have any promising research areas been significantly expanded? If so, for each example, please explain clearly where the demand came from (promising research results, demand from partners etc.). Where has the money for expansion come from?

**1.2.3.b:** Have any research lines been dropped or significantly cut back? (Please note that cutting research lines which do not seem to be delivering is seen by Funders and System Organization as a sign of good management, not of failure.) If so, please give specific examples and brief reasons. If funding was reallocated to other work, where did the money go?

**1.2.3.c:** Has this flagship or specific research areas changed direction? If so, please describe how, and the reason.

[go back to template](#_1.2.3._Variance_from)

### Guidance for Section 2.2.1

Please summarize any interesting highlights, value added and points to improve/ learning points from this year (**e.g. on private sector partnerships**) and make reference where appropriate to Table 8: Key external partnerships.

[go back to template](#_2.2.1._Highlights_of)

### Guidance for Section 2.2.2

Please summarize general points on highlights, value added and points to improve/ learning points from this year and make reference where appropriate to Table 9: Internal Cross-CGIAR Collaborations. Any points you can include on added value of new structures (e.g. Platforms, integrating CRPs) would be very useful.

[go back to template](#_2.2.2._Cross-CGIAR_Partnerships)

### Guidance for Section 2.7

Please complete Table 12: Examples of W1/2 Use in this reporting period. In a short narrative or bullet points if the table is not used, briefly elaborate on any particularly interesting points on your use of W1/2: e.g. any important achievements and/or cross-cutting work made possible. This information will be used to contribute to an overall system level narrative on the benefits and value added of W1/2. There is no need to repeat general information from previous sections, but please give any particularly telling examples you may have of the value added of pooled funding.

[go back to template](#_2.7._Use_of)

### Guidance for Table 1: Evidence on Progress towards SLO targets (Sphere of interest)

Instructions: Please complete this table with any available high-quality evidence on progress that was published or made available in 2021. Be aware: if you want to report several contributions to one specific SLO, please disaggregate the contributions into different rows (please see and follow the example in the sample Table 1 in the template).

Please provide information on all relevant SRF targets for a single study or innovation, to the extent possible.

If the adoption or impact data comes from a relevant innovation or contribution of the CGIAR prior to the CRP start-up (e.g. varieties released before the CRP start-up, which for most CRPs would be approximately 2012), then please support statements with published references, as shown in the 2017 Annual Report Annex Table A above.

Nearly all adoption or impact studies fall into the above category. There are (as yet) a few cases in which the estimated figures for at-scale adoption or impact result from an innovation released within the CRP period, for example some biofortification numbers in 2017. If this is the case, then the statement must be supported by a link to an Outcome/ Impact Case Report Maturity Level 3 (preferably in the Results Dashboard or if not, with unique identifier from any appropriate repository, e.g. CGSpace).

For any help or further clarification, please contact CRP-GLDC MEL team, and/or PMU

[go back to template](#_Table_1._Evidence)

### Guidance for Table 12: Examples of W1/2 Use in this reporting period (2021)

**Note on Column 2:** Explanation and some examples to help with categorization of the categories offered:

While understanding that some activities fall into several categories, it is still convenient for system-level presentation to divide the results by main category.

If a choice must be made, it is usually preferable to select a more specific category (towards the top of the list) in preference to a phase of research (bottom of list).

* **Policy:** sole or partial funding source for dissemination of findings, learning from evidence etc. For example, policy workshops, contracts with partners working on policy etc.
* **Partnerships:** start-up and maintenance of partnerships.
* **Capacity development:** Any activities reported under capdev indicator.
* **Other cross-cutting issues:** gender, youth, climate change; e.g. funding research projects tagged as ‘principal’ for one of these; funding cross-cutting work by the Program Management Unit; funding specific gender/youth/Climate Action ‘add ons’ to other projects. In every case, it should be obvious from the title of the activity what the cross-cutting issue is.
* **Other Monitoring, learning, evaluation and impact assessment (MELIA):** Activities covered under the MELIA section of this reporting template.
* **Contingency/ emergency:** e.g. immediate unplanned response to a new virulent disease, or moving germplasm collections as a result of conflict.
* **Pre-start up:** Conceptualization, design, ex-ante analysis before research start-up; For example: foresight, ex-ante studies, building theories of change, proof of concept studies for novel areas of work. However, start-up meetings with partners should normally be tagged as ‘partnerships’.
* **Research:** sole or partial funding source for a research line or significant research activity.
* **Delivery:** funding for any activities connected with scale-up and delivery.
* **Other, specify** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[go back to template](#_Table_12._Examples)