# CRP-GLDC 2021 CoA-level MID-TERM REPORTING Template

The 2021 Cluster Annual Report provides a synthesis of main progress and achievements in implementing the annual Plan of Work. When populating the narratives and tables sections, please carefully consider the [2021 POWB](http://gldc.cgiar.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/CRP-GLDC_POWB_2021.pdf), and where relevant, highlight key progress around FP to FP collaboration, gender & youth, capacity development, markets and partnerships in agribusiness, and climate change.

## **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 relevant), which is hyperlinked to the guide in the annex of this template.

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

### **1.2.** Progress (spheres of control and influence) *\*header, no text required*

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

The work on aspirations has generated a lot of interest and the launch of the [special issue](https://link.springer.com/journal/41287/volumes-and-issues/33-4) will further create opportunities to reach a broader audience. Communication and capacity development activies are planned or published already and several development agencies have reached out to us for collaborations. The Urban food systems work using similar lines of thinking has also attracted media attention and a BBC feature is currently in production. Internal collaboration with MPAB has also resulted in significant interest by other FPs.

### **1.2.2.** Cluster contribution towards Flagship progress on Outputs and Outcomes (max. 500 words) [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_1)

The [special issue “Rural aspirations – livelihood decisions and rural development trajectories”](https://link.springer.com/journal/41287/volumes-and-issues/33-4) in the European Journal of Development Research is completed and available online. This includes 6 GLDC ([Mausch et al](https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-021-00407-y)., [Nandi & Nedumaran](https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-021-00413-0), [Mausch et al.](https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-021-00398-w), [La Rue et al](https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-020-00352-2)., [Crossland et al.](https://doi.org/article/10.1057/s41287-021-00362-8), [Dilley et al.](https://doi.org/article/10.1057/s41287-021-00361-9)) contributions and 9 contributions from others. The collection outlines current views on aspirations and their relevance for development research, projects and approaches. Using several examples from Africa, we outline how the combination of the different theoretical perspectives, case studies and regional backgrounds provides deeper insights about the role of aspirations in shaping rural areas. The distinct entry points of the ‘bottom up’ local aspirations for future lives, the ‘top down’ aspirations as visions for change, and the process of negotiating between these provide novel insights into directions for development action as well as for future research in the field of aspirations in the development arena.

In addition, one media contribution on [youth and aspirations](https://theconversation.com/how-young-kenyans-feel-about-farming-goes-against-conventional-wisdom-153726), one Blog on [gender aspirations and data collection](https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/06/11/stories-of-change-analyzing-aspirations-of-rural-women-and-men/) and one [policy brief on gender and aspirations](http://apps.worldagroforestry.org/projects1/timeline-admin/timeupload/16176957380ICRAF_Gender_aspirations_brief.pdf) have been released. A [Press release](https://www.crc228.de/2021/07/08/european-journal-of-development-research-special-issue/), [Blog post](https://worldagroforestry.org/blog/2021/07/09/our-aspirations-matter) are online and a [launch event](https://www.cifor-icraf.org/event/rural-aspirations/) is scheduled. Furthermore, one [guest lecture at Akita University of Japan](https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27710) has raised interest among next generation scientist for agricultural in development topics. At the same time development organizations such as GIZ, Mercy Corps, Rainforest Alliance, SNV and UNDP have reached out for collaborations.

In collaboration with MPAB, one [webinare](https://mel.cgiar.org/reporting/download/report_file_id/27155) was held to present results from two studies to inform breeding approaches. The studies are being finalized for publication. We argue that demand- and market-led breeding strategies need to consider the CGIAR’s key function of public IAR4D to generate public goods in service of development outcomes. Pursuing research that is more risky and not always commercially viable is part of their job and can generate a spectrum of technological options that could help poor farmers. Being more resilient, this is also key to serving a greater diversity of heterogenous agro-ecological niches, market contexts and farmers’ aspirations.

A case study that aims to link rural groundnut production and urban, low-income consumers with aflatoxin-safe, organically produced groundnuts in Nairobi. This work is emerging action research in cooperation with Greenforest Limited and partners in Mathare, Nairobi’s second largest slum. Greenforest builds the peanut value chains between rural Kenya (currently working with groundnut farmers in Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet in Kenya; we visited some of the groundnut farmers in Baringo county) and Mathare, while ICRISAT supports Greenforest with Aflatoxin-testing equipment and the management know-how peanut quality. At the same time, we have also conducted market studies in the six wards of Mathare (Kiamaiko, Ngei, Huruma, Mabatini, Hospital and Huruma) through Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions with traders (hawkers, kiosk owners, supermarket and minimarket owners) mama njugu and consumers)). The objective of the market studies was to understand the market environment and market opportunities.

A BBC feature focuses on the GLDC supported response under COVID restriction to ensure food availability to the urban poor while Value Chains faced disruptions.

### **1.2.2.a.** Relevance to Covid-19 by CoA (max. 150 words) [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_2)

**>>** Text starts here

COVID has not significantly affected the work planned for 2021 as it was already adjusted. The urban food work has however generated some interest in light of COVID and a BBC feature story is under production.

### **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*

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

**>>** Text starts here

Given the early interest in the work on aspiration, we expanded outreach activities.

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

no

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

no

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

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

The collaboration with the german research group has broadened interest and readership.

A collaboration with Mercy Corps is aimed to lead to a proposal to be submitted in 2021

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

>> Text starts here

A [Blog contribution](https://pim.cgiar.org/2021/06/11/stories-of-change-analyzing-aspirations-of-rural-women-and-men/) was published under the PIM EnGendering data Blog.

### **2.7.** Use of W1-2 Funding (max. 50 words) [**GUIDANCE**](#_Guidance_for_Section_6)

>> Text starts here

Funds were mainly used for staff time to ensure solid delivery of research outputs. Open Access fees have been paid using w1+2 funds

Note: Please ensure that all 2021 published journal articles within your cluster are reported to MEL Platform. It is reported to MEL towards a deliverable, and can be done following 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)

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| **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.Put “No new evidence in 2021” if the target is potentially relevant, but there is no new evidence available**.**Spell out all acronyms.*Max. 150 words per entry.* | **Expected additional contribution before end of 2022**(if not already fully covered)**Optional narrative. Evidence not required.***Max. 100 words* | **Geographical scope (with location)**Global, Regional (e.g. West Africa), Multi-national, National (e.g. Philippines), Sub-national**Required**. |
| **SLO1 : Reduce Poverty** |
| **1.1. ADOPTION** : 100 million more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds, trees, and/or management practices | The understanding of aspirational entry points towards the design and delivery of new technologies already generating interest by development agencies  |  | Global |
| **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 |  |  |  |
| **2.2. MINIMUM DIETARY REQUIREMENTS** : 30 million more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements | understanding of urban food choice motives the reach of GLDC work to urban consumers will be significantly enhanced especially among the poor  |  | Eastern and Southern Africa |
| **2.3. MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES** : 150 million more people, of which 50% are women, without deficiencies in one or more essential micronutrients | understanding of urban food choice motives the reach of GLDC work to urban consumers will be significantly enhanced especially among the poor  |  | Eastern and Southern Africa |
| **SLO3 : Improve Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services** |
| **3.1. WATER AND NUTRIENT EFFICIENCY :** 5% increase in water and nutrient efficiency in agroecosystems |  |  |  |
| **3.2. REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION** : Reduction in ‘agriculturally’- related greenhouse gas emissions by 5% |  |  |  |
| **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. OICR can be added to [MEL Platform](https://mel.cgiar.org/blog/add/outcomestory/1).

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| **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 |  |
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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 year2. 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.

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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.

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| **Title of innovation with link** (e.g. MEL submission). | **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 8. Key external partnerships

Please list up **to five important partnerships** for 202 for each cluster, using the table below.

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| **Lead CoA** | **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  |
| 1.2  | Joint publication of a Special Issue on Aspirations | Future Rural Africa Research group | **Research** |
| 1.2  | BBC feature on healthier urban food choices in light of COVID disruption  | Billian Music foundation | **Delivery** |
| 1.2 | Proposal development for further exploration of work on aspirations  | Bangor University, Mercy Corps  | **Partnerships**  |
| MBPA&1.2 | Understanding past adoption success stories to learn for future approaches  | Institute of Development Studies  | **Research** |
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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.

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| **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 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.

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| **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)**.** |
| **5 paper Special Issue contributions under Activity**  | **Research** |
| **case study that aims to link rural groundnut production and urban, low-income consumers with aflatoxin-safe, organically produced groundnuts in Nairobi** | **Delivery** |
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## ANNEX: Guidance for each narrative and table sections above:

### 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 cluster has contributed to how the 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-CoA and cross-flagship linkages and how one the cluster supported the 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 cluster 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? (max. 150 words)

**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? (max. 150 words)

**1.2.3.c:** Has this clusters or specific research areas changed direction? If so, please describe how, and the reason. (max. 150 words)

[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)