# CRP-GLDC 2020 CoA-level REPORTING

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### **1.2.1.** Highlight Global Progress and Achievements

Owing to the prospects and promise of expanding markets and increased demand for food products from a growing global population, the need for incentives to engage in farming, makes the sector a niche for the current and next generations. The CRP-GLDC supported the implementation of youth focussed studies in three countries of east and southern Africa (Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia) titled ‘*Youth Realities, Aspirations, Transitions to Adulthood and Opportunity Structures in Dryland Areas”* These studies were completed in 2020, from which three country reports and a youth strategy paper was developed*.* Recommendations on how to facilitate youth engagement in dryland agricultural value chains are outlined including: adopting context specific approaches to understanding youth, address gender-based discrimination in access to resources, ensure availability of locally adapted and gender-responsive rural finance, streamline bureaucratic rules, train youth as value chain actors and rural service providers, create market links, provide rural infrastructure that can support youth engagement in agriculture, promote the production of high value, early maturing, drought-resilient and disease-resistant crop varieties.

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

Unlocking the potential of female and male youth in dryland areas requires understanding their aspirations, needs, and realities. A transformative approach to address the gaps would focus on three pillars: (i) Inclusive participation, where male and female youth are targeted in consideration of their needs and realities; (ii) Equity, where female and male youth are enabled to access and use resources and opportunities relevant for agricultural transformation; and (iii) Facilitating youth agency by providing a conducive social, economic and policy environment for youth to exercise their potential as active agents of change.

In order to effectively and efficiently reduce hunger and poverty, meet the needs/demands of the target population, accelerate the adoption and impacts of GLDC technologies and gender integration, breeding objectives needs to be informed by the understanding of end users’ trait preferences, assessed through a number value chains, and sex and age disaggregated studies. The studies were designed with the following broad aims and outcomes:

1. Examine and understand end-users’ traits choices and priorities through value chain and gender analytical approach (VCA &GAA) that contributes to gender responsive breeding. [Gender integration in breeding program\_ Presentation\_ Jummai Yila.pptx](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CDell%5CDocuments%5CJOY%5CCRP%5CGLDC%5CArega%5CGender%20integration%20in%20breeding%20program_%20Presentation_%20Jummai%20Yila.pptx)
2. Illustrate the impact of gender analysis on research process and accounting how gender analysis influenced the research process in the ICARDA Lentil Program, together with an analysis of the researchers’ learning about gender and change in the plant breeding process under auspices of GLDC.
3. Understand of how gender relations influence or affect accessibility of soybean seed among smallholder famers; [Draft Manuscript - Understanding how Gender relations affect accessibility of improved soybean seed among smallholder farmers in Malawi.doc](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CDell%5CDocuments%5CJOY%5CCRP%5CGLDC%5CArega%5CDraft%20Manuscript%20-%20Understanding%20how%20Gender%20relations%20affect%20accessibility%20of%20improved%20soybean%20seed%20among%20smallholder%20farmers%20in%20Malawi.doc)
4. Examine why people source seed may be key for targeting when designing agricultural development interventions; as formal seed system actors mobilize to persuade more smallholder farmers to adopt improved varieties.
5. The assessment and characterizing of traits preferences and willingness to pay (WTP) for various attributes of improved groundnut varieties by the male and female youth and adults actors in the different segments of the groundnut supply chain can influence the effectiveness of crop breeding programs and policy interventions.

A number of outputs from these studies include:

Published paper:

1. Baada, J., and Najjar, D. (2020). [A Review of The Effect of Migration on the Feminization of Agrarian Dryland Economies.](https://agrigender.net/views/feminization-in-dryland-economies-JGAFS-522020-1.php) *Journal of Gender, Agriculture and Food Security*, 5(2), 1-12.

1. Singbo, A., Njuguna-Mungai, E., Yila, J.O., Sissoko, K., Tabo, R. (2020). The Gender Agricultural Productivity Gap in Mali. Journal of Agricultural Economies 396: 1–34. doi:10.1093/jae/ejaa008
2. Muricho, G., Lokossou, J., Affognon, H., Ahmed, B., Desmae, H., Ajeigbe, H., Vabi, M., Yila, J., Akpo, E. and Ojiewo, C. (2020). Estimating and Decomposing Groundnut Gender Yield Gap: Evidence from Rural Farming Households in Northern Nigeria. Sustainability 12: 8923-894.

Draft/submitted paper:

1. Gender norms and agricultural innovations in Rajasthan in India.
2. Case study on “The Evolution of Gender mainstreaming in ICARDA Lentil Program
3. Understanding how Gender relations affect accessibility of improved soybean seed among smallholder farmers in Malawi
4. Who does what and why? Intra-household roles and explanatory models for sourcing soybean seed from the formal sector in Malawi
5. Trait Preferences for Groundnut Varieties: Evidence from Groundnut Value Chain Actors
6. Gender Differentials in Varietal Choices and Traits Preferences among Sorghum and Millet Value Chain Actors in Mali: Implications for Breeding Prioritization

Posters/conference/news briefs:

1. Gender Analysis of Youth involvement in the Agri-food Value chains in Northern Nigeria; *a conference paper* presented by Jummai O. Yila, Desmond Sunday Adogoba and Rebecca Babayo. [Gender Analysis of Youth involvement in the Agri-food \_JY.pptx](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CDell%5CDocuments%5CJOY%5CCRP%5CGLDC%5CArega%5CGender%20Analysis%20of%20Youth%20involvement%20in%20the%20Agri-food%20_JY.pptx)

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

The awareness, perception and copping measures of COVID-19 pandemic and the type of disruptions in the production systems of groundnut value actors’ in Ghana, as well as the effects of COVID-19 on household agricultural production, marketing, household consumption, and nutrition outcomes was examined and analyzed. The study generally shows that awareness of COVID-19 pandemic is very high among groundnut value chain actors, however, the percentage of the actors who are educated about the preventive measures and perceive that the COVID-19 pandemic disrupt the groundnut supply chain differ across the actors. There is need to intensify education on preventive measures of COVID-19 pandemic to contain the spread which may subsequently reduce labor availability and crop productivity.

### **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?

Findings related to the breeding case study on lentils has been used to improve the product profile gender-related components in the EiB program.

The studies on trait preference analysis of sorghum, millet and groundnut varieties in WCA t to support the informing and developing the pipeline investment case and product profiles that are gender sensitive.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

Partnerships with university social sciences departments in Makerere University

Uganda, Sokoine University, Tanzania; and Haramaya University, Ethiopia, generated the evidence and reports on the youth studies. These research studies increased the capacity of the teams in applying the data collections tools and analysis.

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

Findings related to the breeding case study on lentils has been used to improve the product profile gender-related components in the EiB program.

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

The funding was used to cover time needed in completing the work above.

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## **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.Put “No new evidence in 2020” 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 |  No new evidence in 2020 |  |  |
| **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 |  |  |  |
| **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 |  |  |  |
| **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 |  |
| The Evolution of Gender mainstreaming in ICARDA Lentil Program | Illustrate the impact of gender analysis on research process and accounting how gender analysis influenced the research process in the ICARDA Lentil Program, together with an analysis of the researchers’ learning about gender and change in the plant breeding process under auspices of GLDC | Maturity level 1 (draft case study completed | Sub-IDO D.1.1 Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations Sub-IDO C.1.3 Conducive agricultural policy environment. | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Gendered Youth Realities, Aspirations, Opportunity Structures and Transitions to Adulthood in the Semi-Arid Tropics: Strategy for Targeting and Engagement | The strategy aims to concurrently achieve the outcomes of: expanded, resilient and inclusive production, value addition, trading and consumption of nutritious grain legumes and dryland cereals in target countries, and improved capacity and inclusivity of agri-food system stakeholders to collaboratively develop innovations that respond to the needs of women, men and youth in GLDC-based livelihoods and value chains. | Maturity level 1 (the youth strategy document is completed and currently under technical editorial review) | Sub-IDO C.1.3 Conducive agricultural policy environment. | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
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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 2020 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  |
| 1.3 | Partnerships with universities’ social sciences departments in Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia for evidence generation on the studies among the youth | Haramaya University, EthiopiaMakerere University, UgandaSokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania | Research, capacity development |
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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 |
| Research, Delivery, Tools and frameworks as well as fundraising especially around the concept of ‘gender responsive product profile development’ | Gender and Breeding Initiative/Excellence in Breeding | Development gender responsive product profiles and concepts |
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### Table 12. Examples of W1/2 Use in this reporting period (2020) [**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)**.** |
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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 2020. 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 (2020)

**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)