# CRP-GLDC 2020 CoA-level REPORTING Template

The 2020 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 [2020 POWB](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11766/11540), 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.

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

### **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)

**>>** No new evidence in 2020 (see Table1)

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

**>>**

1) Results of pathogenic variability among pearl millet blast isolates published in ‘Crop Protection’ journal <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cropro.2020.105372>

Pathogenic variation was studied among 80 isolates of Magnaporthe grisea collected from seven states in India. Fourteen pathogenic groups/pathotypes were observed based on reaction of 80 isolates on 10 pearl millet genotypes. Pathotype-isolates Pg 138, Pg 186, Pg 204, and Pg 232 were selected for use in greenhouse screening of pearl millet lines, towards improving protocols for developing resistant lines.

2) Focus group discussions, surveys on 170 households and monitoring of 80 farmer plots were carried out in three municipalities in the Centre-north region of Burkina Faso. The traditional intercropping by sowing cowpea and sorghum in the same seed hole was the most dominant system (98%). Local crop varieties were the most used (92% for sorghum and 67% for cowpea) in this system. Sorghum and cowpea productivities were highly variable and low with an average grain yield of 416 kg/ha and 240 kg/ha, respectively. Multivariate analyses permitted to identify household, soils, and crop management systems typologies. Important discriminating variables were also identified. Among these factors, sorghum yields were influenced by the number of persons in the household (p=0.001), number of traditional plowing tools owned (p=0.002), type of off-farm activities (p=0.005), soil silt content (p=0.0008) and soil types (p=0.01). While cowpea yields were more influenced by the number of small ruminants (p=0.03), number of traditional plowing tools owned (p=0.008), types of off-farm activities (p=0.01), soil total nitrogen (p=0.001) and organic matter contents (p=0.004). Management systems proved to have less impact on sorghum and cowpea yields, improvement of system's performance could be achieved by diversifying the varieties used. <http://www.ijias.issr-journals.org/abstract.php?article=IJIAS-20-348-16>

3) Bio-control agents of pests and diseases in Benin and Burkina Faso (Details of innovations are given in Table 4) <https://mel.cgiar.org/innovation/addinnovation/id/461>

These biocontrol agents which are now ready for scaling out in West Africa are based on the parasitic wasp Therophilus javanus, which has long field viability as evidenced in collected parasitized Maruca vitrata caterpillars in cowpea pods in experiments in Benin and Burkina Faso. As a result, pest pod-borer populations have been consistently low, with an average of 86.3% reduction in areas close to the releases. A total of 18,000 adult parasitoids have been released in Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria in 2020.

4) Plant growth promoting microorganisms (PGP) for sweet sorghum (Details of innovations are given in Table 4 <https://mel.cgiar.org/innovation/addinnovation/id/462>

Sweet sorghum bagasse compost prepared with microbes successfully promoted plant growth and significantly enhanced yields in sweet sorghum. Also, five strains of Streptomyces and another 5 strains of Bacillus were evaluated as bio-control agents against Fusarium wilt and PGP agents in chickpea. Under both greenhouse and wilt sick field conditions, the selected Streptomyces and Bacillus isolates reduced disease incidence and delayed expression of symptoms of disease, over the non-inoculated. Thereby, new evidence was demonstrated for specific compounds (belonging to the organophosphates, but yet to be confirmed) conferring biocontrol potential against charcoal rot in sorghum.

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

**>>**n/a

### **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)

**>>** The development of phenotyping facility was instrumental for screening sorghum lines for fall armyworm at ICRISAT and also helps in strengthening collaboration with CIMMYT and other firms.

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

>> Due to COVID-19 pandemic some activities were delayed and will be accomplish by mid of this year

Some activities had to be cancelled/postponed due to travel restrictions/lockdown (e.g. collection of new isolates of pearl millet downy mildew and blast pathogens from farmers’ fields, exchange visits for researchers/technicians)

### **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)

**>>**Key partnerships are given in Table 8 for 1) Biological control and Bio-pesticides in cowpea and 2) Development and delivery of plant growth-promoting micro-organisms.

Additionally, two project proposal in collaboration with Wageningen University, Netherlands and University of Strathclyde, Scotland have been submitted

ICRISAT in collaboration with Texas Tech University, Lubbock, USA, was awarded a special project on peanut aflatoxins supported by USAID-Peanut Innovation Lab worth 300,000 USD (200K for Texas Tech University & 100K for ICRISAT).

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

>> Cross-learning for the control of the Fall Armyworm with MAIZE CRP

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

>> most if not all our examples for CoA3.1 are in the category ‘Research’. Table 12 presents a few examples, but not the full list as it would be far too long.

Note: Please ensure that all 2020 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+Deliverable+Reporting). 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.  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 | n/a |  |  |
| **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 | n/a |  |  |
| **2.2. MINIMUM DIETARY REQUIREMENTS** : 30 million more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements | n/a |  |  |
| **2.3. MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES** : 150 million more people, of which 50% are women, without deficiencies in one or more essential micronutrients | n/a |  |  |
| **SLO3 : Improve Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services** | | | |
| **3.1. WATER AND NUTRIENT EFFICIENCY :** 5% increase in water and nutrient efficiency in agroecosystems | n/a |  |  |
| **3.2. REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION** : Reduction in ‘agriculturally’- related greenhouse gas emissions by 5% | No new evidence in 2020 |  |  |
| **3.3. ECOSYSTEM RESTORED** : 55 M ha degraded land area restored | n/a |  |  |
| **3.4. PREVENTION OF DEFORESTATION** :  2.5 M ha forest saved from deforestation | n/a |  |  |

### 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+contribution). 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 or  3) or link to **evidence** (e.g. PDF generated from  MIS) |
| Gender | Youth | Capdev | Climate Change |  |
| n/a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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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+Stories+Guidelines?search_id=c4b67f0b-0d6d-4115-b0f1-65ef6ecb4edb). There is no need to fill Column 3 when the OICR is already recorded in MEL.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title of Outcome/ Impact Case Report (OICR)** | **Link** to full OICR. | **Maturity level** drop down for: 1, 2, or 3 |
| n/a |  |  |
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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+Reporting?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.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 |
| Bio-control agents of pests and diseases in Benin and Burkina Faso  <https://mel.cgiar.org/innovation/addinnovation/id/461> | Production systems and management practices |  |  |
| Plant growth promoting microorganisms (PGP) for sweet sorghum  <https://mel.cgiar.org/innovation/addinnovation/id/462> | Production systems and management practices |  |  |
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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 |
| 3.1 | Biological control and Bio-pesticides in cowpea | 1) Institut National de Reserches Agronomiques du Niger, Niger, 2) Institut de l'Environnement et de Reserchers Agricoles, Burkina Faso, 3) Kwara State University, Ilorin, Nigeria, 4) Universite Dan Diko de Maradi, Niger, 5) Michigan State University, USA | **Research, Cap Dev** |
| 3.1 | Development and delivery of plant growth-promoting micro-organisms | Department of Chemistry, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway | **Research** |
| 3.1 | Provide tolerant chickpea pod borer material for testing at different centers | Indian Institute of Pulse Research, Kanpur, India | **Research** |
| 3.1 | Soil fertility, organic matter management | University of Ouagadougou 1 Pr Joseph Ki Zerbo | **Research** |
| 3.1 | Climate change research on plant protection | Indian Institute of Rice Research, Hyderabad | **Research** |
| 3.1 | Groundnut aflatoxins management; capacity building of Chinese young scientists | Oil Crops Research Institute (OCRI)-Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences | **Research, Cap Dev** |
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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 |
| Fall Armyworm control | MAIZE | Cross learning from maize and sorghum systems |
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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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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)**.** |
| Characterizing virulence spectrum of DM and blast pathogens of pearl millet | **Research** |
| Integrated management of pearl millet blast through fungicides and host plant resistance | **Research** |
| Monitoring of Fall army worm by using pheromone traps, and evaluation of newer molecules and biopesticdes against FAW in sorghum | **Research** |
| Assessing the potential of atoxigenic Aspergillus flavus strains in controlling the pre-harvest aflatoxin contamination of groundnut | **Research** |
| Development of early detection systems for Groundnut soilborne diseases | **Research** |
| On-farm testing of the egg parasitoid, Trichogrammatoidea armigera against the millet head miner in Niger and Burkina Faso | **Research** |
| Screening of sorghum mini-core for resistance to fall armyworm | **Research** |
| Identify critical weather factors and crop growth stage for disease and insect-pests outbreaks in chickpea and Pigeonpea to develop prediction models | **Research** |
| Improve the farm productivity of pigeonpea through integrated management of phytophthora blight (an emerging disease of pigeonpea) | **Research** |
| Study of the mechanism of resistance to Aphis craccivora in some selected cowpea Mini core lines in screen house and screen cage | **Research** |
| Screening of the best cowpea accessions (from previous study) for the study of mechanism of resistance to the flower bud thrips Megalurothrips sjostedti | **Research** |
| Releasing of biocontrol agents against Maruca vitrata in Mali and Niger, and monitoring establishment | **Research** |
| Adaptive organic resource management targeting soil aggradation and agroecosystems’ resilience | **Research** |
| Improving productivity, resilience and sustainability of millet based cropping systems through diversification (Senegal) | **Research** |
| Optimizing cereal/legume rotation (Senegal) | **Research** |

## 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)