



Changing CGIAR Context

What are the opportunities for SPHI?

Simon Heck

CIP Uganda

9 October 2013

Talk about two developments:

1. CGIAR Research Program on Roots, Tubers and Bananas
 2. New CIP Strategy and Corporate Plan
- **Focus on potential implications for SPHI**

Main conclusion:

The changing CGIAR context is resulting in

- *Growing demand for an SPHI-like mechanism; and*
- *More specific expectations of what such a mechanism should deliver.*



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Roots, Tubers
and Bananas

- One of 15 integrated CGIAR Research Programs (CRP's)
- Designed to increase the development impacts of CGIAR research work
- CRP's on main crops and crop groups
- CRP's on agricultural systems and strategic issues

Our crops



**Banana
Plantain**



Cassava



Potato



Sweetpotato



Yam



Other R&T

Why Roots, Tubers and Bananas?

RTB crops share:

- Genetic complexity (> grains)
- Vegetative propagation, similar seed systems
- Perishability, bulkiness and post harvest/value chain options
- High potential: > yields & impacts

• Low profile: “women’s crops”

• Under-investment (!)

Research

Advocacy



A broad alliance of research-for-development stakeholders and partners



Lead center:



Participating centers:



Global strategic partners:



and others coming on board

Partners at regional and country levels: research, extension, private sector, civil society, policy.

The value proposition:

- Moving towards **impact on a larger scale**
- **Greater capacity** through long-term collaboration amongst a greater range of partners
- **Accelerating progress** through synergies across RTB crops
 - Address shared challenges through cross-crop research and development approaches
 - Realizing synergies with and between crop-specific research
- **faster progress, wider impacts, cost-effective solutions**

RTB program structure



Program purpose:

to exploit the underutilized potential of root, tuber, and banana crops for:

- improving nutrition and food security,
- increasing incomes, and
- fostering greater gender equity

especially amongst the world's poorest and most vulnerable populations.

Prioritizing and organizing our work

- **‘Flagship projects’** based on prioritization process
 - One flagship project is focused on OFSP
- **Impact pathways** as a main planning and evaluation tool
 - Linking research outputs to development outcomes
 - Using consistent sets of indicators and targets
 - Accountable for contributing to one Results Framework
- **Preparing a balanced investment portfolio** of research projects organized around the flagship projects
 - ‘quick wins’
 - medium term
 - long-term, strategic research

New opportunities for working together

1. Programmatic alignment of crop research agendas and approaches
 - improved dialogue on research objectives, methodologies
 - increased exchange of research results – stronger evidence base
2. Co-location of research areas / benchmark sites
 - within RTB project portfolio
 - between RTB and other CGIAR Research Programs (e.g. Humid Tropics, Dryland Systems)
 - complementary locations where it makes sense
3. Joint-up approaches to capacity building of NARS partners
 - Human resources; young scientists
 - Improving and sharing research facilities

New opportunities for working together

4. Funding of specific cross-cutting research activities (more than one RTB crop):

Current examples:

- *Tools for quantifying and managing diseases causing degeneration of planting material*
- *Enhanced risk assessment and surveillance of critical pests and diseases*
- *Modelling RTB-seed systems for improving seed related investments*
- *Identifying and quantifying yield gaps for increased production*
- *Capacity strengthening and learning: A needs assessment*
- *Implementing the RTB gender strategy*

5. Training of researchers and partners in cross-cutting issues:

- e.g. Gender Training, Kampala 21-23 Oct. 2013

CGIAR Research Programs



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Roots, Tubers
and Bananas



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Integrated Systems
for the Humid
Tropics



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Dryland Systems

CIP Strategic and Corporate Plan



- Under development (BoT November 2013)
- Update for next 10 years 2014 -2023
- Aligning to the changing external environment
- Significant and deliberate overlap with RTB Program
- 5 Strategic Objectives (SO's)

SO1: Combating micronutrient deficiency with resilient, nutritious sweetpotato

Target: By 2023, reach at least 15 million resource-poor households.

- (subsuming SPHI targets)

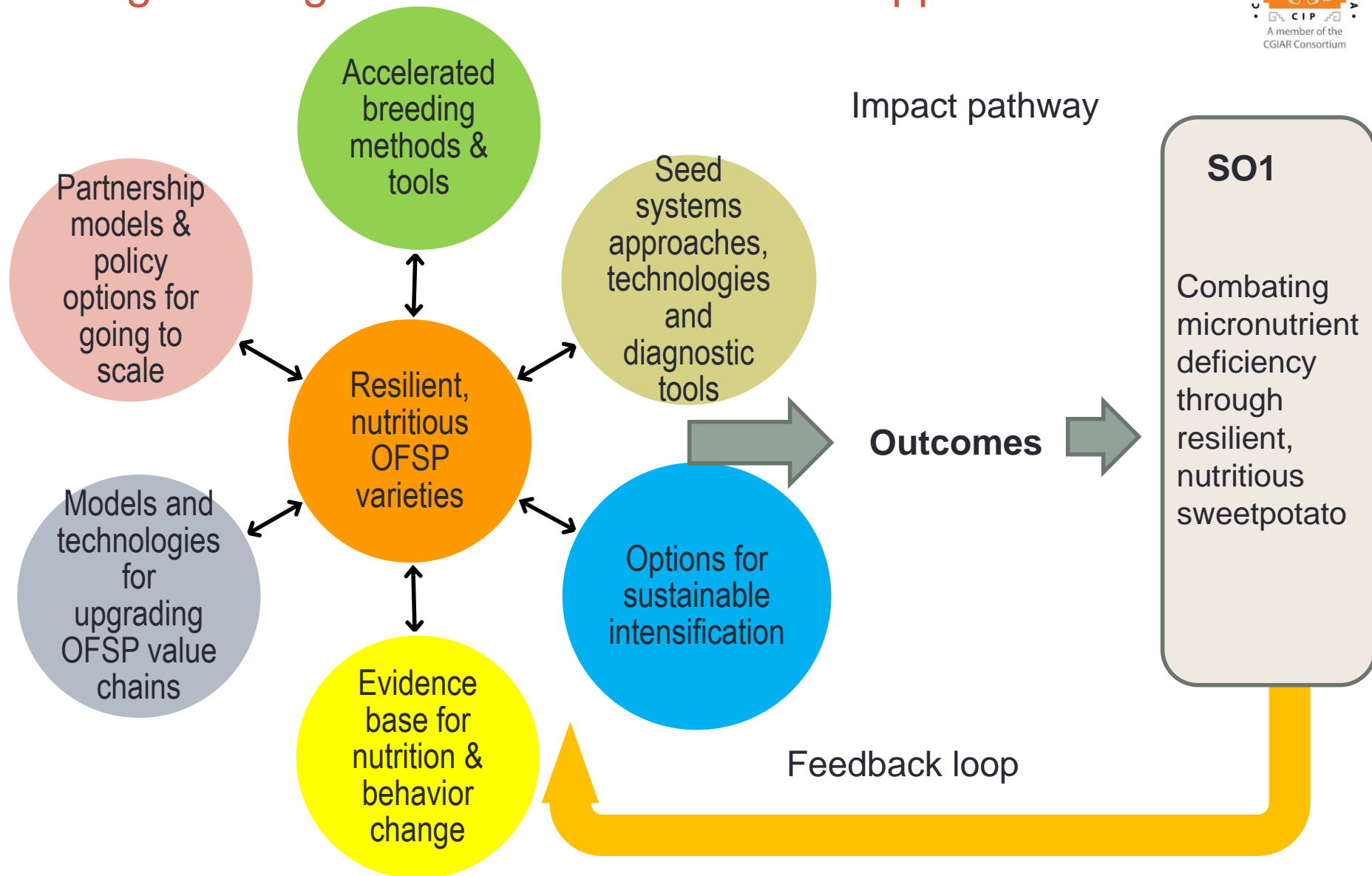
Impacts: Improve diet quality by 20%, and increase crop income by 15%

Flagship product: Resilient, nutritious sweetpotato varieties

- OFSP as “first wave” flagship

Approach: Integrated Agriculture-Nutrition-Market Approach

Strategic Objective 1: Research products to deliver Integrated Agriculture-Nutrition-Market Approach



Scaling-up OFSP to reach 15 million households: Progression of countries towards greater impact

Time period	Stage 1 (<10,000 HH)	Stage 2 (<200,000 HH)	Stage 3 (>200,000 HH)
Current status	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Zambia Bangladesh, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Haiti	Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, India (Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh)	Mozambique
2014-2016	Benin, Burundi, Madagascar Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Haiti	Angola, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia Bangladesh	Mozambique, Uganda, India (Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh)
2017-2019	Papua New Guinea, Haiti	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia Indonesia	Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, India (Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh), Bangladesh
2020-2023	(possible expansion into new countries depending on momentum and resources)	Benin, South Africa, Papua New Guinea, Haiti,	Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, India (Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh), Bangladesh, Indonesia

How CIP sees its role changing

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Scale of impact at country level	Up to 10,000 HHs reached	Up to 200,000 HHs reached	More than 200,000 HHs reached
CIP leadership role	Catalyzing Identify demand, demonstrate what's possible, catalyze new alliances	Coordinating Coordinate new programs; promote sweetpotato integration into national programs and investment plans	Convening Transfer responsibility and enable leadership by national partners; link countries to regional and global networks;
CIP research role	Formative: proof-of-concept research; varietal selection; pilot seed systems and value chains	Supportive: build strong evidence base; strengthen national research programs and link them to diversified value chains	Strategic: assess scaling-up process; strategic research on key bottlenecks and new opportunities for expanding impact

How CIP sees partners' roles changing

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
CIP roles	Catalyzing leadership Formative research	Coordinating leadership Supportive research	Convening leadership Strategic research
Partner roles	Participation in technology development and proof-of-concept research; pilot interventions; organizing policy and stakeholder forums	Lead dissemination and adaptation of technologies and delivery approaches; evidence building through operational research; training; advocacy	Provide programmatic leadership; capacity strengthening; policy dialogue; strategic investments

RTB and CIP Strategy: what are the key points for SPHI?

1. Immediate focus on micronutrient impact of sweetpotato
 - OFSP as flagship
 - Develop a pipeline for other nutrients as well
 - Other benefits of sweetpotato (incomes, diversified use, systems productivity) covered through “linked products” or other flagships
2. Integrated, multidisciplinary approaches to scaling-up sweetpotato
 - Partners from agriculture, nutrition, private enterprise
3. Integration of project – program – institutional - CGIAR level objectives and indicators
 - Accountable to contribute to one Results Framework – partners need to be enabled
 - Opportunities for learning, accelerated progress

RTB and CIP Strategy: what are the key points for SPHI?

4. Evolution of roles of CGIAR and partners

- Enable regional, national leadership
- Effective partnerships with wider range of research and development partners
- Strategic CGIAR-led research initiatives, linked to partner-led research and development initiatives - how do we create and manage these linkages?

5. Alignment of CGIAR and donor agendas around CRP's

- Global governance and accountability of CGIAR research through CRP's
- Emphasis on strengthening responsiveness to regional, country priorities (CAADP, FARA/SRO's)

RTB and CIP Strategy: what are the key points for SPHI?

6. Demand for SPHI-like mechanism to

- Support regional exchange of technologies (incl. germplasm), knowledge, and capacities
- Broaden partnerships and linkages with
 - non-research partners in the region
 - global sweetpotato research community
 - related programs in RTB and other crops in the region
 - other agriculture-nutrition initiatives in the region
- Facilitate collection and exchange of evidence across projects and agencies
- Lead regional advocacy and communications
- Enable regional leadership

Questions for discussion

- How should SPHI adjust to this changing context?
- What functions can and should SPHI take on?
- What institutional linkages are most effective for supporting regional leadership?