



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Policies,
Institutions,
and Markets

Led by IFPRI

Plan of Work and Budget 2019

CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)

The [CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets \(PIM\)](#) is led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and brings together [15 CGIAR centers](#) and many partners. External managing partners include KIT Royal Tropical Institute, Michigan State University (MSU), University of Oxford, Wageningen University and Research (WUR), and World Vision International.

Leadership of the program's flagships is as follows:

- Flagship 1: [Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification](#): CIAT, IFPRI, MSU
- Flagship 2: [Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation](#): IFPRI, MSU
- Flagship 3: [Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains](#): CIAT, CIP, IFPRI, WUR
- Flagship 4: [Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience](#): IFPRI
- Flagship 5: [Governance of Natural Resources](#): CIFOR, IFPRI
- Flagship 6: [Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination](#): IFPRI, KIT, University of Oxford



Africa Rice Center



Bioversity International



Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)



International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)



International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)



International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)



International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)



International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)



International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)



International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)



International Potato Center (CIP)



International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)



International Water Management Institute (IWMI)



World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)



WorldFish

External managing partners:



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1_Adjustments/ Changes to your Theories of Change

In the Fall of 2018, PIM launched a participatory process including PIM's team and key partners to review the progress made towards the planned 2022 outcomes and set priorities for 2019-2021. While this exercise continues, and may result in some changes to future milestones, the flagship teams have already confirmed that most of the 2022 outcomes are on track. The outcomes that will be most challenging to achieve – or demonstrate achievement of – are:

- Flagship 1 “Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification”
 - *Budget allocations for agricultural research exceed projections of the 2012-2016 trend in 5 countries.* Significant efforts have been made to support decisions on agricultural R&D at global and national levels, and some successes have been documented. However, generating counterfactual spending and attributing differences to PIM remain challenging.
 - *In 3 countries, adoption of selected promising technologies and management practices is 20% above counterfactual without supportive technology dissemination innovations and policies.* Good progress is being made in two countries, but identification of the counterfactual will be challenging.
- Flagship 3 “Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains”
 - *Research and development organizations use PIM tools for value chain analysis and development in 20 instances in 6 countries.* Progress is noted and enhanced collaboration with other CRPs, planned for 2019, should increase the likelihood to achieve this outcome.
 - *Earnings of smallholder male and female farmers from specific value chains increase by 20% as a result of interventions in value chains in 3 countries.* Although interventions have been taken up, it will be difficult to quantify this level of impact, particularly given the need for a counterfactual.
- Flagship 5 “Governance of Natural Resources”
 - *Tenure security is improved for beneficiaries in 6 countries, with detailed documentation for 2.* This is on track, but more attention needs to be given to quantification and documentation of this.
- Flagship 6 “Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination”
 - *Gender dimensions of policies are strengthened in 4 countries.* Increased investment in outreach is needed for this outcome to be achieved.
 - *Indicators of women's empowerment in agriculture increase in 3 countries.* The interventions tested by PIM have generally not been applied at a large enough scale to attribute changes in measures of women's empowerment to PIM research.

In addition, a new outcome, “*Program innovations improve the well-being of the poor in fragile and conflict affected settings in 2 countries*”, has been added for the cluster of work on fragile contexts created in 2017 in Flagship 4 on Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience.

In 2016-2018, scaling up value chain interventions (Flagship 3) was heavily dependent on regional “value chains hubs” to reach out to local NGO partners. An assessment of the hubs in 2018 found that they did not adequately serve the wider interests of CGIAR. Thus, a [new approach](#) for more collaboration with other CRPs and implementation partners with large reach is being launched in 2019.

More information about the theory of change for PIM and its flagships can be found on the [PIM website](#).

2_Plans and Expected Progress Towards Outcomes

The plans for 2019 have a strong focus on syntheses of the work conducted in the first three years of Phase 2, to disseminate lessons learned on extension methods, youth employment in Africa, mechanization, gender outcomes in social protection programs, multi-stakeholder platforms for natural resource governance, and gender transformative approaches. Collaborations with other CRPs will include a CGIAR Foresight Report, a Gender and Agriculture Report, and research on seed systems, value chains, and land restoration.

Flagship 1 - Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification

The foresight team will focus on a cross-CGIAR effort to produce a CGIAR Foresight Report aimed at informing the CGIAR 2030 Plan and more generally decision making among development partners. While some intermediate outputs will be generated in 2019, the full report will be ready in 2020. Modeling improvements will continue for the livestock and fish modules of the IMPACT model in collaboration with CCAFS, FISH, WorldFish and ILRI. Engagement with the [West Africa Agricultural Transformation Project](#) will help identify priority agricultural R&D expenditures in the region. The team will also work with national partners in Southern Africa to examine climate change scenarios and responses in the agricultural sector. Engagement on topics related to diets and health will increase, including through the Multi-Donor [Initiative on “Crops to End Hunger”](#).

PIM’s research on seed systems will focus on seed market demand and supply across a number of crops, policy and regulatory constraints to market growth, cross-country comparisons of political economy drivers of seed system reforms, and formal engagement with the [Integrated Seed Systems Development](#) (Africa) program. PIM’s findings on seed regulatory policies for vegetatively propagated and other types of crops will advance and be discussed with policy makers in three countries. Analyses of [extension approaches and methods](#) will continue in several countries, with emphasis on evaluating the impact of ICT-enabled extension programs, synthesizing PIM findings and their contributions to the larger body of empirical insight and policy options on extension, and discussing findings with African stakeholders. PIM researchers will continue to work with counterparts in several African countries to mainstream tools for the analysis of the economic potential of biotechnology ([Program for Biosafety Systems](#)), strengthen country-level analyses of the impact of agricultural R&D on productivity growth ([Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators](#) (ASTI)), and engage with the [CGIAR Genebank Platform](#) on genetic resources policy issues.

Flagship 2 - Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation

The findings of the book “Youth in Rural Africa” will be widely disseminated, including to national policy makers. The research on mechanization is drawing to a close and will be synthesized in a book with focus on south-south learning from Asia for Africa. A book on Ghana’s economic and agricultural transformation will be published.

Findings on institutional issues related to rural public service delivery will be featured in a special issue of *World Development*. The team will also work on a synthesis of findings on the devolution revolution in

agricultural services. Recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the devolution of agriculture to local government will be shared with the Zambian government.

Engagement with national governments and funders will focus on designing policy and investment portfolios that reflect a broader food system perspective, multiple development goals, and the need for cost-effective market-led transformation. Assessments of the prospects for job creation along the entire agri-food system will be made, particularly for youth and women. Research will assist policy makers in issuing supportive policies for small and medium enterprises in Africa. Analyses to support priority policies and public investments along agri-food systems will be conducted in four countries. Engagement will continue with government stakeholders regarding opportunities to enhance the enabling environment for informal food traders in African cities.

A synthesis will be produced on land dynamics and land access for the youth in several African countries, with attention to livelihood and migration choices. Political economy studies will be carried out on seed systems, urban food markets, land tenure policy, and state-firm coalitions for agri-food transformation. A workshop to strengthen the capacity of CGIAR scientists on political economy research will be held.

New social accounting matrices (SAMs) will be developed for Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger and Senegal, and SAMs for several other countries will be updated. The [Statistics on Public Expenditures for Economic Development](#) database will also be updated.

Flagship 3 - Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains

The team working on trade will continue to analyze agricultural distortions. At the global level, support will be provided to the [Ag-Incentives](#) consortium, and the linkages among farm support, climate change, and other environmental outcomes will be explored. The Ag-Incentives database will be used to analyze major distortions and develop policy reform options in the rice sector. The team will engage with the African Union Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to deepen assistance for the implementation of the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement.

A key focus of Flagship 3 is on value chains of importance to smallholders, and on interventions to reduce associated costs and improve inclusiveness. The work on food loss will generate outputs for additional commodities and provide insights into the effectiveness of interventions to reduce losses for selected value chains. Efforts to disseminate the PIM methodology for assessing losses along the value chain will be enhanced. At the global scale, various models will be used to explore the impact of reductions in postharvest losses on farm income, prices, and poverty. Two new studies will examine employment along agricultural value chains in sub-Saharan Africa and competition in West African livestock markets respectively. Coordinated studies focusing on certification, quality upgrading, and competitiveness across value chains will be launched in collaboration with other CRPs. The research on innovative methods for agricultural insurance will continue in India and Africa, including an evaluation of new products issued by private sector insurers using a picture-based assessment of crop losses.

The flagship's focus on outreach and dissemination of research outputs is shifting towards greater engagement with other CRPs and key international organizations. As part of this effort, review papers on tools for scaling value chain interventions and lessons from value chain analysis across CRPs are planned. PIM will also invest in a [second cross-CRP workshop](#) and in the continued upgrading of the [Tools for Value Chains website](#) to better reflect work across CRPs.

Flagship 4 - Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience

PIM researchers will continue to test the impact of cash and food transfers to the poor on agricultural intensification, technology adoption, and investment in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. The assessment of poverty, income and assets, diets and nutrition, resilience, gender, and education outcomes of social protection programs will continue in Armenia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Malawi, Mali, and Pakistan. Further evidence will be generated on the sustainability of social protection impacts in Bangladesh and on graduation model programs in Ethiopia. Building on successful partnerships with

governments in Bangladesh, Egypt and Mali through which PIM research has already led to changes in the design of social protection programming, new research findings will contribute to continuation and/or modification of existing social protection programs in these countries. For instance, PIM studies will provide evidence on how combining national social protection programs with complementary nutrition interventions improves impacts on nutrition and other outcomes.

Issues related to gender and women's empowerment in social protection are of high importance. Researchers will explore the impact of the Takaful and Karama cash transfer program on women's empowerment measures in Egypt to look deeper into the finding from 2017-2018 that the program may have a negative impact on women's decision making. A team will test the effectiveness of interventions carried out by World Vision International (e.g. livelihood activities and group therapy sessions) on women's empowerment outcomes in Ethiopia. A review of social protection in Africa with emphasis on gendered outcomes will be conducted for the ReSAKSS Annual Trends and Outlook Report 2019. Research specific to fragile settings, including work on humanitarian aid response in Mali and on the national cash transfer program in Yemen, will continue.

Flagship 5 - Governance of Natural Resources

The flagship will focus on synthesizing lessons from past work and on expanding impact through collaborative action research.

Researchers will continue to study the implementation and impact of tenure reforms affecting individual/household agricultural land in Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Nigeria, collective rangelands in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Tunisia, and forest lands in Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Madagascar, Mexico, and Nepal. A new method for securing land rights for pastoralists will be monitored in partnership with East African governments to prepare for scaling up, and researchers will support the implementation of the new Forest Act in Ethiopia through lessons learned on enhancing community-based forest tenure and management. Attention is given to the gender impacts of these reforms, and a conceptual framework and indicators of women's tenure security within collective tenure arrangements will be developed. An assessment of the political economy factors that contribute to tenure reforms will be conducted. The work with the African Union Commission on operationalizing an M&E system on land policy reforms in African countries will continue.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships have emerged as a major strategy for improving governance of landscape-level resources, and seven participating centers will take part in a synthesis of lessons on the effectiveness of such partnerships. Another synthesis will focus on the effectiveness of collective action games as an instrument for improving management of shared natural resources. PIM will continue to work with [Collaborating for Resilience](#) to scale up participatory approaches for managing natural resources.

The joint initiative with FTA and WLE on landscape-level restoration, initiated in 2018, will expand. A new "Promise of the Commons" initiative with the Foundation for Ecological Security in India provides a "learning laboratory" on landscape restoration, allowing the application of tools developed by PIM for securing tenure and improving governance and to assess their impact at scale through partnerships with civil society and government agencies.

Flagship 6 - Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination

The team will continue to develop and pilot gender research methods and tools to improve our understanding of women's empowerment and women's access to and control over resources. Among the new insights expected from this work are: knowledge of optimal ways to collect information on women's land rights in household surveys; development of indicators for monitoring and evaluating gender equity and equality in agriculture and rural development projects; and finalization of the "[WEAI for value chains](#)" tool. Capacity building will promote the use of these tools by a wide range of organizations.

Research will be carried out to better understand the complex processes of joint decision making between household members and their impacts on rural livelihoods. Methods for understanding and

interpreting different responses to the same question by different household members will be developed and applied in Colombia, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, and Senegal, among others.

The drivers of women's empowerment will be examined in Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Papua New Guinea, and Tanzania – including consideration of how institutional innovations and cash transfer programs influence gender attitudes and women's access to and control over resources. Analyses of the influence of social protection on intimate partner violence in Bangladesh, Ecuador and Mali will be expanded into Ethiopia and Ghana. Researchers will also continue to test interventions that promote financial inclusion and market engagement for women with private sector companies in Uganda and Kenya. The impacts of migration on women's empowerment will be examined in India, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Senegal, and Tajikistan.

2019 will see the implementation of the [studies on the “feminization” of agriculture](#) launched through the PIM-hosted CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research in 2018, and the completion of the [studies on the gender dynamics of seed systems](#) funded through the platform in 2017. A literature review on gender transformative approaches will be completed. The [“Seeds of Change” conference](#) that will take place in Canberra, Australia will showcase dozens of gender research studies from CGIAR. Efforts will start on the production of a Gender and Agriculture report, to be finalized in 2020. The platform will also continue to disseminate gender research through webinars and blogs.

Table 2A: Planned milestones by flagship

FP	Mapped to sub-IDO	2022 outcome	2019 milestone	Relationship to proposal milestone	Means of verification	Cross-cutting markers (0=not targeted; 1=significant; 2=principal)				Risk	For medium or high risk, main risk
						Gender score	Youth score	Cap Dev score	Climate change score		
1	Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development	Foresight models and results are used by 12 regional and national research organizations or government agencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America and global development organizations as inputs to their priority-setting	Decision makers at global level use foresight knowledge products and findings in their strategies and priorities	Reworded or rephrased from proposal	Compilation of evidence of use by the various organizations, done by PIM; external assessment of PIM's foresight work	0	0	1	1	Low	
1	Conducive agricultural policy environment	Studies on policies, regulations, and investment in support of agricultural science, technology, and innovation are used by key government entities in 3 countries	Country policy analysts use new tools for economic analysis of GM crops in 4 countries	New or changed	PIM reports, donor reports, other publications (e.g. research papers, discussion papers etc.), workshops and presentations	0	0	2	0	Low	
1	Increased capacity of partner organizations, as evidenced by rates of investment in agricultural research	Budget allocations for agricultural research exceed projections of the 2012-2016 trend in 5 countries	Studies on impacts from increased investment and capacity in national agricultural research are used in budget planning by governments in 2 countries	Reworded or rephrased from proposal	PIM reports, donor reports, other publications (e.g. research papers, discussion papers etc.), workshops and presentations, external assessment of ASTI	1	0	2	0	Low	
1	Closed yield gaps through improved agronomic and animal husbandry practices	In 3 countries, adoption of selected promising technologies and management practices is 20% above counterfactual without supportive technology dissemination innovations and policies	{no 2019 milestone}								

FP	Mapped to sub-IDO	2022 outcome	2019 milestone	Relationship to proposal milestone	Means of verification	Cross-cutting markers (0=not targeted; 1=significant; 2=principal)				Risk	For medium or high risk, main risk
						Gender score	Youth score	Cap Dev score	Climate change score		
2	Conducive agricultural policy environment	Governments in at least 3 countries use tools and evidence on the economy-wide factors affecting rural transformation to develop policies that are better targeted towards raising agricultural growth and rural incomes	Stakeholders, research organizations and/or universities in 4 countries use state of the art tools to evaluate economy-wide factors affecting agricultural and rural policies	Reworded or rephrased from proposal	Donor reports documenting organizations' analytical capacity and use of training materials, data and/or methods; joint publications with country authors	0	1	1	0	Low	
2	Conducive agricultural policy environment	Governments and other investors in at least 3 countries use empirical evidence and quantitative methods to modify their allocation of public resource towards better targeted investments favoring inclusive agricultural growth and rural transformation	Evidence on the ways that alternative (agricultural and non-agricultural) public investment and service delivery contribute to agricultural development and rural welfare considered by governments and civil society via policy fora in 2 countries (cumulative total)	New or changed	External assessment of SPEED	1	0	0	0	Low	
2	Increased livelihood opportunities	Agricultural growth and rural incomes are increased (above counterfactual trend) in 3 countries implementing evidence-based policies and/or public expenditure allocations	Tools and evidence on the economywide factors affecting rural transformation are used by 1 country to modify policies or expenditures that are better targeted towards raising agricultural growth and rural incomes	New or changed	External assessment of SAMs and CGE models	0	1	1	0	Medium	External environment (political, economic, legal, market)

FP	Mapped to sub- IDO	2022 outcome	2019 milestone	Relationship to proposal milestone	Means of verification	Cross-cutting markers (0=not targeted; 1=significant; 2=principal)				Risk	For medium or high risk, main risk
						Gender score	Youth score	Cap Dev score	Climate change score		
3	Conducive agricultural policy environment	Evidence is used to support changes in trade policy and/or regulations with global and regional implications in 3 instances	10 representatives of developing countries have strengthened capacity to represent their interests in trade negotiations related to agriculture	New or changed	Supporting materials provided to negotiators, interviews, PIM reports	0	0	1	0	Low	
3	Reduced pre- and post-harvest losses, including those caused by climate change	Research and development organizations use PIM tools to address postharvest losses in 10 countries	Partnerships are strengthened among research organizations and with development organizations to enhance use of research on postharvest losses	New or changed	Mentions of PIM research in other organizations' reports or new initiatives, proceedings from workshops and meetings with partners	0	0	1	0	Low	
3	Enhanced institutional capacity of partner research organizations	Research and development organizations use PIM tools for value chain analysis and development in 20 instances in 6 countries	Policy dialogues with key public and private stakeholders prioritize actions to address major value chain distortions or weaknesses in 5 countries	Reworded or rephrased from proposal	Proceedings from workshops and meetings with partners, correspondence, organizations' strategies and plans, PIM reports	0	0	1	0	Medium	External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
3	Reduced market barriers	Implementation partners in three countries use analysis of approaches to scaling to increase numbers of beneficiaries by 50% in designated projects	Value chain innovations are used by public and private sector agents to achieve greater development impact in 2 countries	New or changed	Correspondence and project reports	0	0	1	0	Medium	External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
3	Increased livelihood opportunities	Earnings of smallholder male and female farmers from specific value chains increase by 20% as a result of interventions in these value chains in 3 countries	{no 2019 milestone}								

FP	Mapped to sub-IDO	2022 outcome	2019 milestone	Relationship to proposal milestone	Means of verification	Cross-cutting markers (0=not targeted; 1=significant; 2=principal)				Risk	For medium or high risk, main risk
						Gender score	Youth score	Cap Dev score	Climate change score		
3	Improved access to financial and other services	New insurance products are being used by smallholder farmers in 3 countries	{no 2019 milestone}								
4	Conducive environment for managing shocks and vulnerability, as evidenced in rapid response mechanisms	National social protection programs and policies are modified based on evidence in 4 countries	National social protection programs and policies are modified based on evidence in 2 countries	New or changed	Project reports and government social protection documentation	1	1	0	0	Medium	External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
4	Increased access to diverse nutrient rich foods	Improved social protection innovations provide food security and nutrition benefits to poor households in 3 countries	Improved social protection innovations are adopted by government and other implementing organizations in 2 countries	New or changed	Project reports and government social protection documentation	1	1	1	0	Medium	External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
4	Increased household capacity to cope with shocks	Program innovations improve the well being of the poor in fragile and conflict affected settings in 2 countries	{no 2019 milestone}								
5	Conducive agricultural policy environment	Evidence informs natural resource governance and tenure policy processes and implementation in 12 countries	Staff from research, civil society and development organization staff are trained in Flagship 5 methods	Reworded or rephrased from proposal	Project reports and PIM activity reports	1	0	2	0	Low	
			An M&E system to track progress towards tenure security policy reforms is operationalized in 5 African countries	New or changed	Project reports and PIM activity reports	1	0	1	0	Medium	Financial

FP	Mapped to sub-IDO	2022 outcome	2019 milestone	Relationship to proposal milestone	Means of verification	Cross-cutting markers (0=not targeted; 1=significant; 2=principal)				Risk	For medium or high risk, main risk
						Gender score	Youth score	Cap Dev score	Climate change score		
5	Increased access to productive assets, including natural resources	Tenure security is improved for beneficiaries in 6 countries, with detailed documentation for 2	In collaboration with policy makers, innovative tenure security-enhancing innovations are tested across relevant contexts in 5 countries (cumulative total)	Reworded or rephrased from proposal	Project reports and PIM activity reports, baseline or impact assessment studies	1	1	0	0	Low	
5	More productive and equitable management of natural resources	Improved landscape-level governance arrangements are implemented in 6 countries, with more productive and equitable management in at least 2	Models for more inclusive and effective landscape governance are disseminated to key policy and development actors in 3 countries	New or changed	Project reports and PIM activity reports	1	0	1	0	Low	
6	Enhanced individual capacity in partner research organizations through training and exchange	National researchers use improved gender research methods in 5 countries	New gender research methods are developed and disseminated widely through the gender platform	New or changed	Research papers, webinars, event agendas, and blog posts	2	0	2.	0	Low	
6	Conducive agricultural policy environment	Gender dimensions of policies are strengthened in 4 countries	Policy lessons from gender research are shared widely with global, regional, and national policy makers	New or changed	Conferences, seminars, workshop presentations, announcements and/or participant lists	2	0	1	0	Medium	Financial
6	Gender equitable control of productive assets and resources	Indicators of women's empowerment in agriculture increase in 3 countries	Best bet empowerment interventions are evaluated at scale (proof of application) by researchers and implementers in 3 countries	Reworded or rephrased from proposal	Project reports and PIM activity reports	2	0	0	0	Medium	Partnership

Table 2B: Planned evaluations/reviews, impact assessments and learning exercises

CRP	FP	Status	Planned studies/learning exercises	Geographic scope	Who is commissioning this study
PIM	1	Ongoing	Contribution of foresight tools and outputs to policy and program decision making	Global	PIM
PIM	2	Planned for 2019	Contribution of social accounting matrices and related models and outputs to policy and program decision making	Global, but largely Africa	PIM
PIM	5	Planned for 2019	Contribution of recent research on resource tenure and governance to policy and program decision-making	Global	PIM
PIM	All	Annual	Retrospective assessment of gender work in 2018	Global	PIM
PIM	All	Ongoing	Review of 2017-2018 progress towards outcomes and priority-setting for 2019-2021 (research questions, milestones, etc.)	Global	PIM
PIM	All	Planned for 2019	PIM impacts in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	PIM for some of the work and SPIA for the rest of the work

Table 2C: Major planned new collaborations

FP	Collaborators	Brief description of collaboration
1	All CGIAR research programs	CGIAR Foresight Report, as an input into the 2030 CGIAR Plan and to inform global agricultural research priorities. Combines PIM tools with tools from other CRPs on foresight and ex ante analyses. Effort to be launched in 2019, with planned completion in 2020.
1	FISH CGIAR Research program	Country-level foresight modeling in Nigeria, combining PIM tools with FISH country-level data.
1	LIVESTOCK CGIAR research program	Study of the effect of climate change on pasture and livestock in Southern Africa. PIM provides support for staff time and travel, and LIVESTOCK provides support for staff time for data processing and model building using expertise from previous related work.
1	RTB CGIAR research program	Analyses of willingness to pay for improved seed and vegetative material, as part of a broader collaboration on policies and regulations in support of seed systems and markets for vegetatively propagated crops, with an emphasis on RTB-mandate crops, countries, and partners.
1	CGIAR Research Program on FISH; Water Research Institute; Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (Ghana); Fisheries Commission, agency of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (Ghana); S-HOINT Limited (Ghana); Crystal Lake Fish Limited (Ghana)	Collaboration in the design and implementation of policy-relevant research on breed systems for fish, as well as collaboration in outreach to policy implementers and regulatory agencies in government and to breed providers in civil society and the private sector in Ghana.
1	Integrated Seed Systems Development; Wageningen University; Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation; Makerere University (Uganda); National Agricultural Research Organization (Uganda); KIT Royal Tropical Institute;	Collaboration in the design and implementation of policy-relevant research on seed systems for specific crops and commodities, including seed systems for potato, legumes, and maize, as well as collaboration in outreach to policy implementers and regulatory agencies in government and to seed providers in civil society and the private sector in Uganda.
1	FTA CGIAR research program	Study on scaling up methods for agroforestry concessions schemes. Adds to PIM's portfolio of studies on dissemination approaches and enables FTA researchers to interact more formally with other scientists working on similar issues.
2	A4NH CGIAR research program	Political economy of urban food systems.
2	Dryland Systems research program	Study on decision making power of female migrant and non-migrant laborers to work in Morocco.

FP	Collaborators	Brief description of collaboration
2	AGRA	AGRA funds and collaborates with IFPRI's Ghana Strategy Support Program team on an evaluation of the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme in Ghana; AGRA funds and collaborates with IFPRI on documenting successful stories of agricultural development in selected Asian countries.
2	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (Zambia)	Collaboration on understanding land dynamics and the effects of increasing the size (medium to large) of farm enterprises.
3	LIVESTOCK CGIAR research program	Research on the links between feed, productivity and competitiveness of livestock markets in West Africa. PIM's support to markets research is combined with LIVESTOCK's analytical capacity within the frame of a larger study that aims to strengthen livestock production systems.
3	RICE CGIAR research program	Study of distortions in the rice sector and identification of priority policies for improving rice value chains; global databases and models of PIM complement other data and analyses of RICE.
3	All CGIAR research programs	Work with commodity-based CRPs to share information on methods for agricultural value chain analysis. This includes a second annual cross-CRP workshop, a review of how each CRP uses value chain analysis, and a reorganization and expansion of the Tools for Value Chains website. A new call for proposals is encouraging collaboration between researchers in PIM and other CRPs.
4	World Vision International	Identification and testing of interventions to reduce poverty and improve resilience in fragile settings (pending successful fundraising).
4	Government of Mali - Ministry of Economics and Finance	Impact evaluation of the Mali government's "Jigisemejiri" national cash transfer program; dissemination of endline findings in 2019.
4	Cornell University	Co-authored papers from the Transfer Modality Research Initiative project in Bangladesh (on impacts and post-program sustainability of impacts from transfers and behavior change communication on household and child outcomes).
5	FTA and WLE CGIAR research programs	Collaboration on landscape restoration, with joint outputs and support for implementation partners in India (and potentially other countries). Uses complementary skills and mandates of the three CRPs.
5	Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) (India)	PIM provides technical support to FES in their new land restoration scaling up initiative "Promise of the Commons".
5	State Ministry of Forestry, Ethiopia	PIM provides technical support to the Ministry for implementation of the forest rights devolution provisions of the 2018 Forest Proclamation.
6	CCAFS, FTA, LIVESTOCK, MAIZE, RTB, and WLE CGIAR research programs	Feminization of agriculture and gender roles: implementation of research grants awarded under the 2018 call from the Gender Platform. Expands the geographical and cultural contexts to draw larger lessons.

FP	Collaborators	Brief description of collaboration
6	RICE CGIAR research program	An analytical framework, with methods and tools, to explore the process and outcomes of male out-migration in rice value chains in South Asia. PIM support will facilitate a collaborative approach and synthesis on impacts of migration on gender.
6	CCAFS	Study to inform monitoring, evaluation and learning in agricultural and rural development projects on gender equity and equality.
6	All CGIAR research programs	Gender and Agriculture Report - effort launched in 2019 for a 2019 or 2020 completion (depends on confirmation of increased budget for the Gender Platform in 2019).
6	IFAD	PIM contributes a chapter on gender and migration to IFAD's upcoming Rural Development Report and will collaborate on outreach and technical support for rural-youth oriented programs. PIM will also develop a special issue of a journal with the papers contributed to the report.

3_Financial Plan for the coming year, including use of W1/2

The CGIAR 2019 Financing Plan communicated to centers on December 21, 2018 shows an indicative amount of \$15.2M W1-2 funds for PIM. As shown in Table 3, the planned 2019 “new funding” amount allocated is slightly higher, at \$15.5M. The difference comes from previous years’ unallocated/unspent funding. In addition, \$2.6M W1-2 funds allocated in 2018 will be available to spend in 2019 as carryover from the 2018 budget. PIM’s total W1-2 2019 budget is therefore \$18.2M. With this level of spending, PIM expects to carry over \$2.5M of unallocated funds into 2019, to cushion against any shortfalls in the 2019 W1-2 funding that could occur due to the uncertainties of the 2019 Financing Plan.

The projected W3/bilateral budget for PIM in 2019 (which reflects funding secured as of December 31, 2018 and proposals with a high probability of funding) is \$45M, and the total budget across all sources of funds is \$63M – about 2/3 of the amount approved in the PIM Phase 2 proposal. PIM thus has ample room for expansion should additional funds become available.

The allocation of funds among flagships is shown in Table 3. Flagships 1 and 3 will continue to receive the largest amounts of W1-2. They have many contributing centers and develop strong linkages with other CRPs. Within Flagship 1, W1-2 funds are provided to all 15 centers to support a CGIAR Foresight Report to inform the CGIAR 2030 Plan and planning decisions by other organizations. In Flagship 3, a significant portion of the W1-2 funds will be allocated to a set of collaborative studies on strengthening value chains with other CRPs. Flagship 2 is the next largest recipient of W1-2, with a high leveraging ratio (\$20.7M in W3/bilateral funds). Planned uses of W1-2 funding within Flagship 2 include syntheses of studies on land access for the youth in Africa and dissemination of a new book on youth employment in Africa. Flagship 4 is modest in size but essential for PIM and CGIAR, since it focuses on people below the poverty line – understanding social protection can improve their nutrition, ability to invest in income-generating activities, and resilience to shocks. Flagship 5, although smaller than Flagships 1 and 3, also brings together many CGIAR centers and external partners. In 2019 W1-2 funds within this flagship will be invested in a collaborative initiative with FTA and WLE on landscape restoration. As in previous years, Flagship 6 receives a higher share of W1-2 funding than indicated in the proposal in order to support the CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research in addition to the gender research undertaken directly by PIM. In 2019 the foundation will be laid for producing a high-profile report on Gender and Agriculture in 2020. In addition, there will be a major multi-center focus on analyzing the implications of migration on gender roles and outcomes.

Table 3: Planned budget

	Planned budget 2019						Comments
	W1-2				W3/bilateral	TOTAL	
	New 2019 funding	Mid-2018 additional allocations*	2018 carryover to 2019**	Total			
Flagship 1 - Technological Innovation and Sustainable Intensification	3,525,000	300,000	192,742	4,017,742	9,217,232	13,234,974	
Flagship 2 - Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation	2,495,000	225,000	162,469	2,882,469	20,712,850	23,595,319	
Flagship 3 - Inclusive and Efficient Value Chains	2,925,000	460,000	74,250	3,459,250	7,957,619	11,416,869	
Flagship 4 - Social Protection for Agriculture and Resilience	1,100,000	270,000	108,000	1,478,000	2,522,638	4,000,638	
Flagship 5 - Governance of Natural Resources	1,700,000	295,712		1,995,712	2,693,604	4,689,316	
Flagship 6 - Cross-cutting Gender Research and Coordination	1,134,165	516,887	41,250	1,692,302	1,702,323	3,394,625	Includes CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research
Management and support (PMU, governance, communications, partnerships, flagship management support)	2,077,347			2,077,347		2,077,347	
Monitoring and Evaluation	345,763			345,763		345,763	
Cross-cutting investments (capacity building, site integration, support to CGIAR social science events)	213,890			213,890		213,890	
CRP Total	15,516,165	2,067,599	578,711	18,162,475	44,806,266	62,968,740	

* Additional funding was allocated mid-2018 in an effort to draw down unallocated/unspent funds. This column shows the portion of this funding to be spent in 2019.

** In 2018, PIM put in place a new policy allowing carryover of up to 10% of each participating center's 2018 budget by flagship upon justification.