

CRP Engagement with Donors Montpellier, 17-18th June 2013

http://wheat.org/

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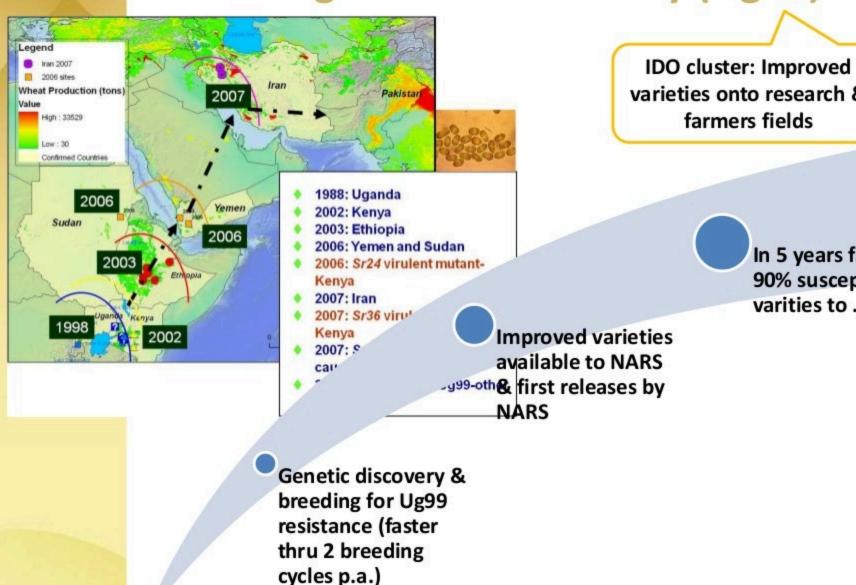
Todays Agenda

- WHEAT IDOs, Impact Pathways & Theories of Change
 - WHEAT research results and impact on the ground & Regional collaborations
 - Gender and Impact
 - Intermediate Development Outcomes & Flagship Projects
 - Next Steps to refine IDOs etc. with R4D partners

Partnerships

- Current status
- Next steps
- Conclusions

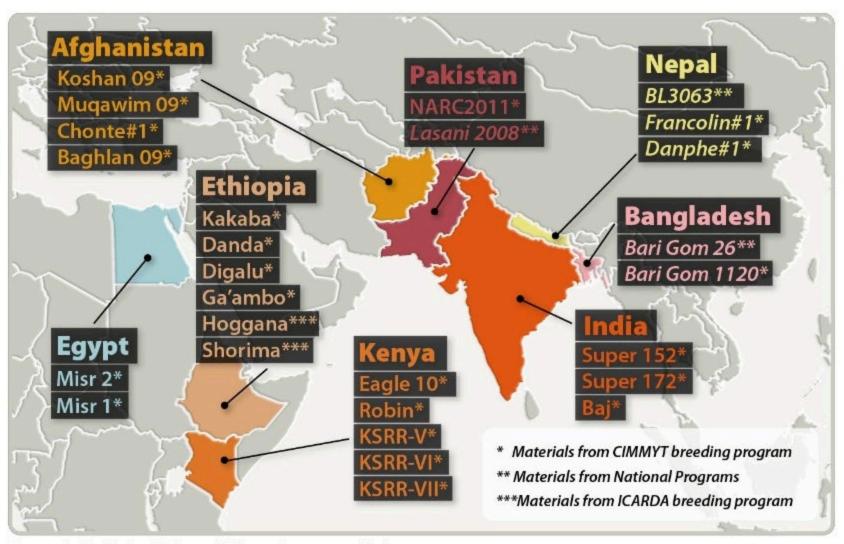
Impact pathway in action - Fighting against a threat to global food security (Ug99)



varieties onto research &

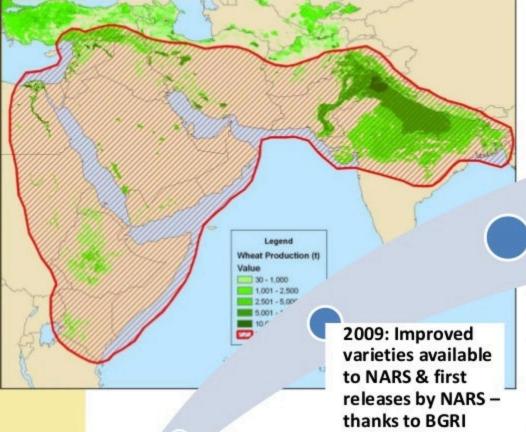
In 5 years from 90% susceptible varities to ...

Ug99-resistant wheat varieties released or in advanced tests



More on the Durable Rust Resistance in Wheat project at www.globalrust.org

And make 6 countries epidemic-proof: Great example of IAR-NARS-Donors collaboration

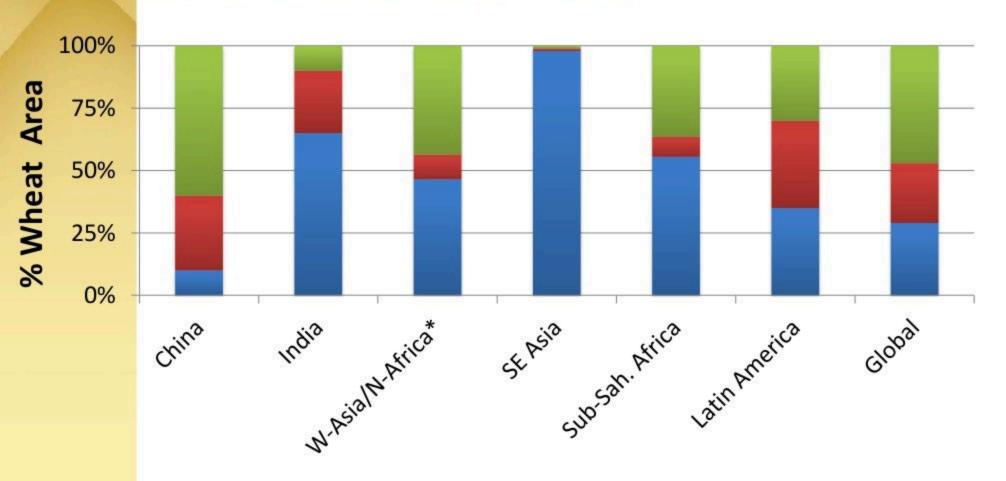


2006-2008:
Genetic discovery
& breeding for
Ug99 resistance
accelerated thru
shuttle breeding
Mexico - Kenya)

2008-12: Seed multiplication in 6 vulnerable countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nepal, Pakistan and Iran – USAID Famine project, CGIAR W1&2, Iran

2012-13 season: 5% of national wheat area threshold to counter an epidemic is reached

Bigger WHEAT impact picture: Improved varieties in farmers' fields



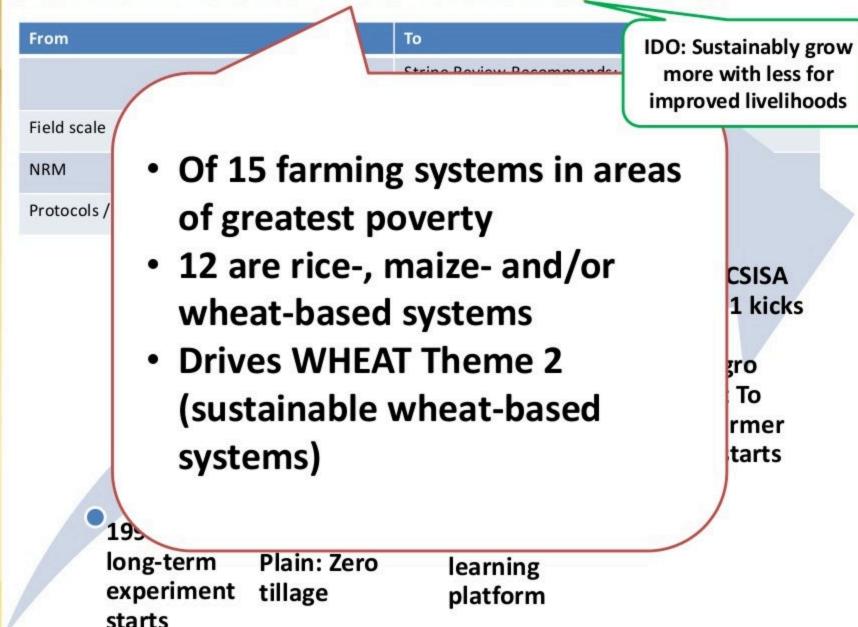
CGIAR cultivars

CGIAR derived cultivars

Non-CGIAR related

(Lantican et al., 2005)

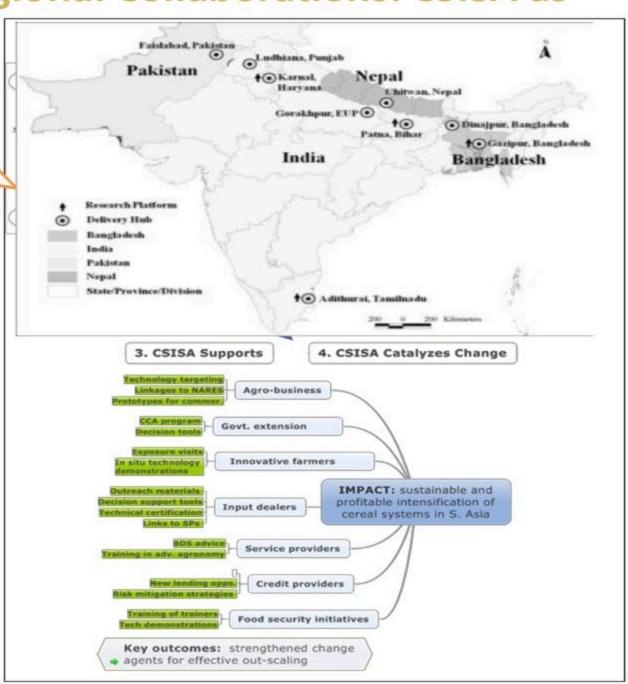
Sustainable wheat-based systems



WHEAT Regional Collaborations: CSISA as

model

Collaboration across CRPs: WHEAT, GRISP, MAIZE, Policy, Livestock, CCAFS, in the Indo Gangetic Plain



Number of poor in wheat-based systems in South Asia

Whoat systems	under crop	under crop
Wheat systems % of total poor (ca. 516mn)	175 million 34%	284 million 55%

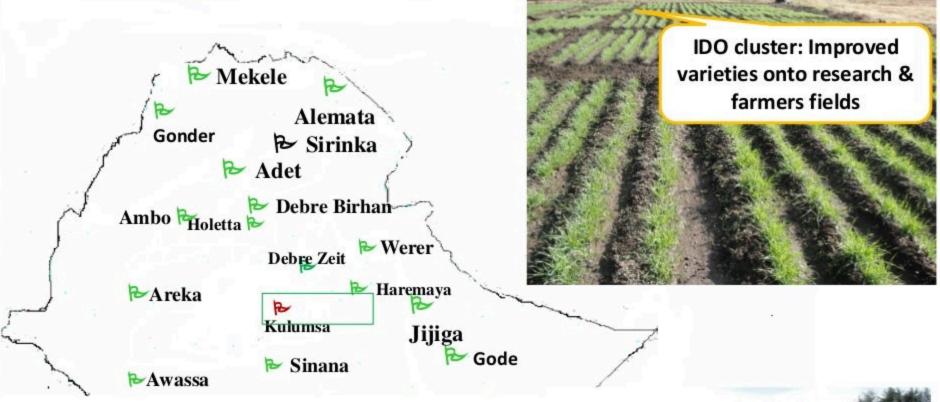
Source: Sonders 2013; based on data from IFPRI, World Bank, FAO, UNDP: People living on \$1.25 or less a day

Add Precision Ag to the Systems mix

IDO: Sustainably grow more with less for improved livelihoods

- Wheat uses more N than any other crop (19%)
- China, India and Pakistan apply 50% of all N used for wheat
- Nitrogen use efficiency in LDC only
 1/3 = 2 of 3 kg N applied end up in water or air
- NUE in W-Europe is about 65% = twice as high; Max. NUE is around 80%

rtilizer or maize ed for exico ental impact f Example in Africa: Impact in Ethiopia



- Improved agronomic/IPM practices
- 122 improved wheat varieties released ≥ 80 CGIAR origin /cross
- Yields up from 0.6 t/ha 1970 to 2
 t/ha in 2012

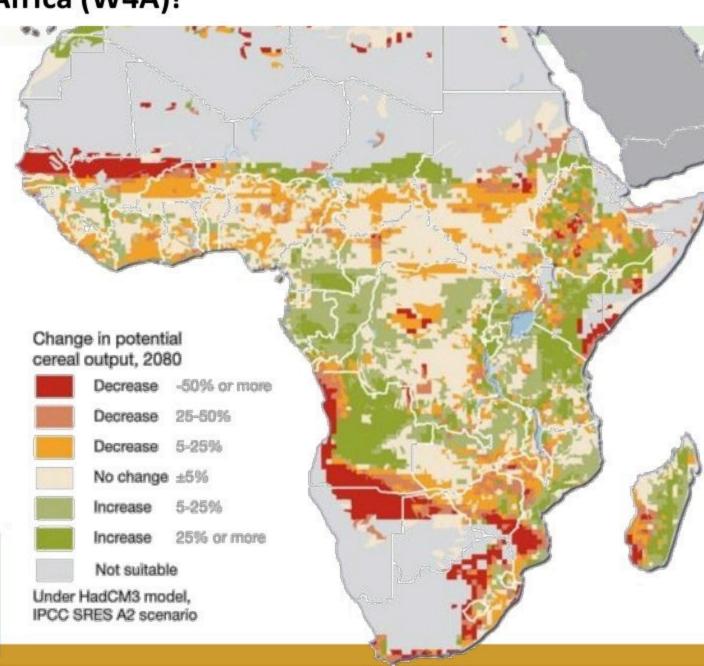


What about the rest of Africa?

Wheat for Africa (W4A)!

Climate change brings opportunities to Africa – Changes in cereal outputs

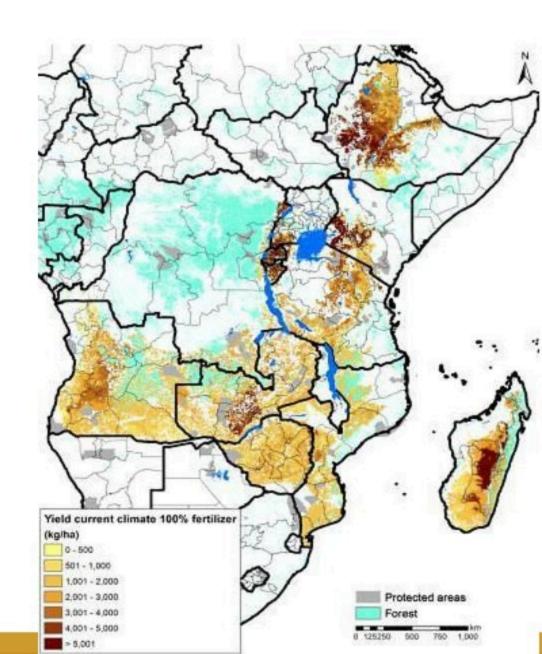
UNEP (2009) The Environmental Food Crisis - The Environment's Role in Averting Future Food Crises, Hugo Ahlenius, Nordpil.



Modelling study shows: Africa can grow more wheat profitably

increase wheat production profitably to meet growing demand

WHEAT for Africa conference
African MoA have endorsed wheat as a strategic crop



African working women drive wheat

consumption

- As more women join the labor force, African wheat demand grows, along with urbanization
- Wheat products take less time to prepare than many other popular staples
- Africa spent \$US20bn on wheat imports in 2012

WHEAT Theme 1 (better target & prioritize)



Dr. Nicole Mason, MSU



Kinshasa supermarket

Gender emphasis: Understand & Integrate



Two big Challenges

- WHEAT (rural) target regions
 often paternalistic, maledominated societies
- Developing ALL rural talent is key to sustainable greater productivity

Need for Action

 <u>Understand</u> hurdles & identify sensible 'entry-points' for improving equity & equality

Focal areas:

- WHEAT Gender audit
- Scoping Study on Strengthening Gender Integration in South Asia
- Coming up: Diagnosis of gender relations in wheat production, processing and marketing in key target regions

WHEAT Impacts ...

Expected Impact (as stated in 2011 Proposal, excerpts)

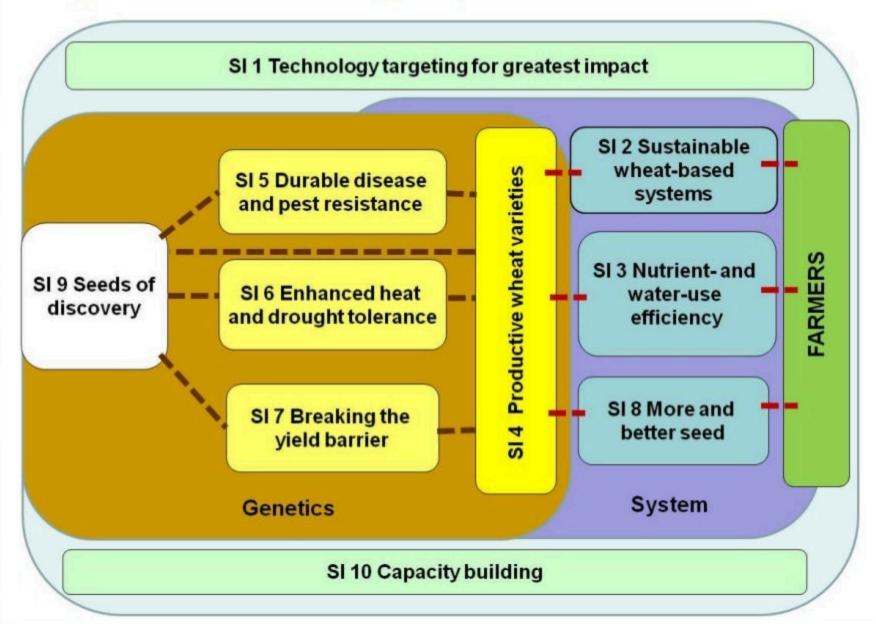
Study	Period covered	All breeding	Attributed to IWIN \$1.5bn per year			
Byerlee and Traxler (1996)	1966-90	\$3.0bn per year Internal rate of return of 53%				
Heisey et al. (2002) mid-range estimate	1996-97	\$2.4bn per year	\$1.1bn per year			
Lantican et al. (2005)mid-range estimate	1988-2002	\$3.4-4.8bn per year	\$1.0 to 1.8bn per year			
Marasas et al. (2004)leaf rust resistance only	1973-2007		\$5.4bn net present value			
Evenson and 1965-2000 Rosegrant, 2002		With no breeding research: 9-14% reduction in output 29-61% increase in price	With no CGIAR 5-6% reduction in output 19-22% increase in price			

What impact? - WHEAT re-assessed partner priorities among NARS, extension, seed companies and farmer organizations

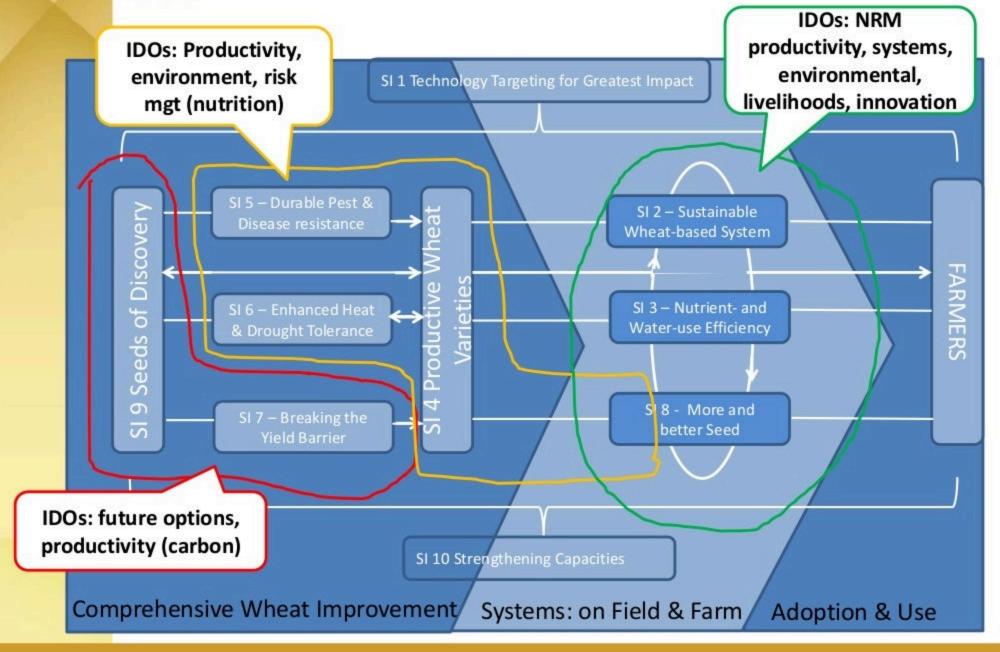
74 responses to Partner Priorities Survey

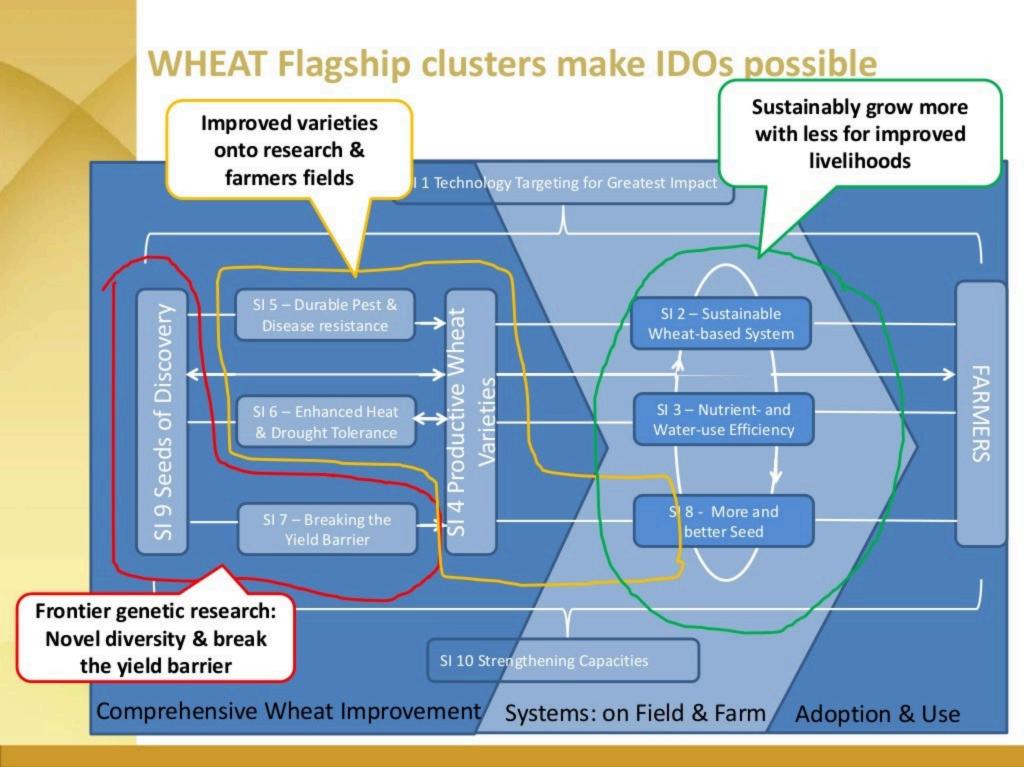
	Type of	Food: Increasing demands for food met. Stable food		Increased production through higher	reduction and equity: Poverty and malnutrition are reduced	Poverty reduction and equity: Better access to cutting-edge technologies (role of private	Capacity: A new generation of scientists and
	Type of Impact	met. Stable food	resilient farming systems, despite	through higher	are reduced (women and		_
(Ranking based on no of points)	1 st (1255)	2 nd (1084)	2 nd (1021)	4 th (788)	3 rd (940)	1st (1312)
choice (no d	1 st /1 st or 2 nd hoice (no of partners)		7	9	4	6	15

Generating impact by delivering on an integrated set of Flagship Products



WHEAT Flagship products matched with generic IDOs





Five Wheat IDOs



- System-Level
 <u>Development</u>
 <u>Outcomes</u>
 SLO1 Rural Poverty
 SLO2 Food Security
 - IDO 1. Accelerated varieties release scaled out IDO 2. Farmers minimise unsustainable effects on soil, environment & improve their household income & livelihoods IDO 3. Farmers have more & better access to quality seed & use them



onto research farmer's fields and Research Strategy 2: Improved varieties

- System-Level
 Development
 Outcomes
 SLO2 Food Security
 SLO3 Nutrition &
 Health
 SLO1 Rural Poverty
- varieties release scaled out IDO4. Smallholders' modern wheat varieties adoption translates into higher, more stable yields in WHEAT target regions



Genetic Research for novel

yield

breaking

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Research Strategy 3: Frontier

- System-Level
 Development
 Outcomes
 SLO2 Food Security
 SLO4 Sustainability
- IDO 5. Faster & more significant genetic gains in breeding programs worldwide, using more effective approaches for complex traits

Next: Refine IDOs with R4D partners

Why?

- Partners are at the interface of generating impact
- Partner performance influences speed and extent of impact

What/How?

- Use "6 Questions" approach to link outputs to outcomes
- Identify necessary R4D partners and 'required actors'
- Spell out assumptions made; define criteria for assessing performance
- Detail linkages with other CRPs: What kind? Which projects?
- Use Partner Priorities Survey responses to define IAR4D role

When?

- Sept 2013: WHEAT-Stakeholder Committee reviews and approves approach to partner engagement
- March 2014: Main agenda for WHEAT General Meeting (linked to Borlaug 100 event)

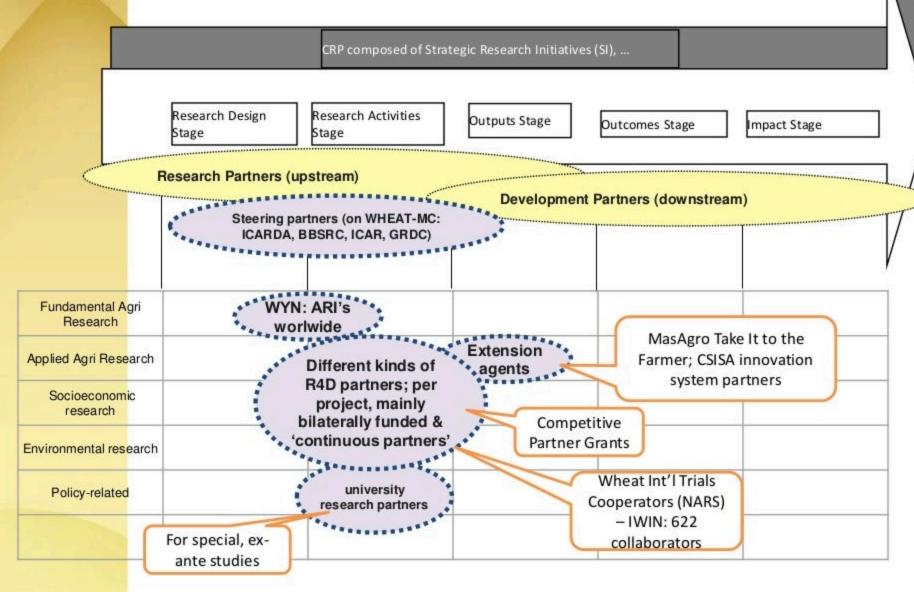
Partner Priorities among WHEAT Themes

	Theme 1 Better target, prioritise	2 wheat systems	3 precision agri (WUE, NUE)	4 better varieties	5 pests & diseases	6 heat & drought	7 break yield barrier	8 more and better seed	9 Seeds of Discover y	10 Cap Dev
Priority for own instit.	4 th	3 rd	3 rd	1st	2nd	2nd	4 th	4 th	4th	3rd
Priority for IAR	4 th	3 rd	4 th	1 st	1 st	2 nd	4 th	4 th	4 th	3rd

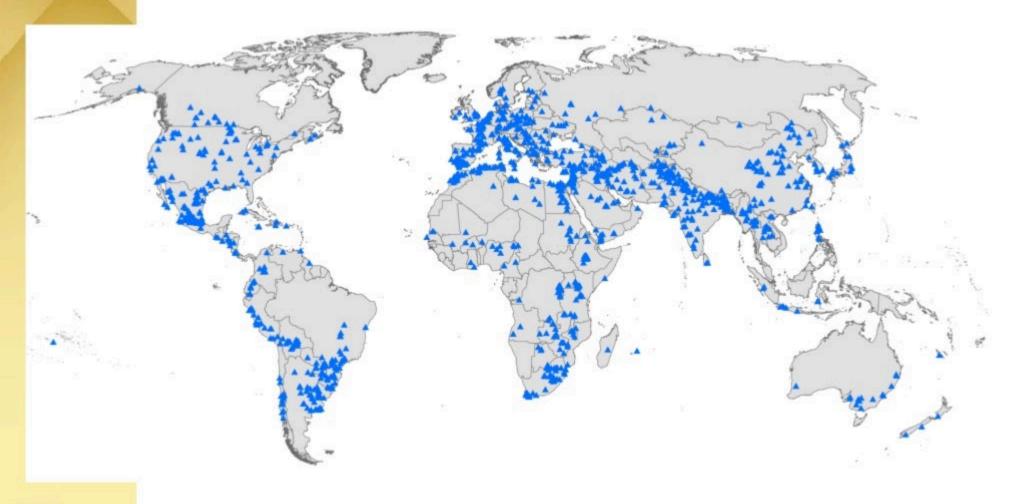
Divergence of partner and donor perceptions

Interpretation and use of results?

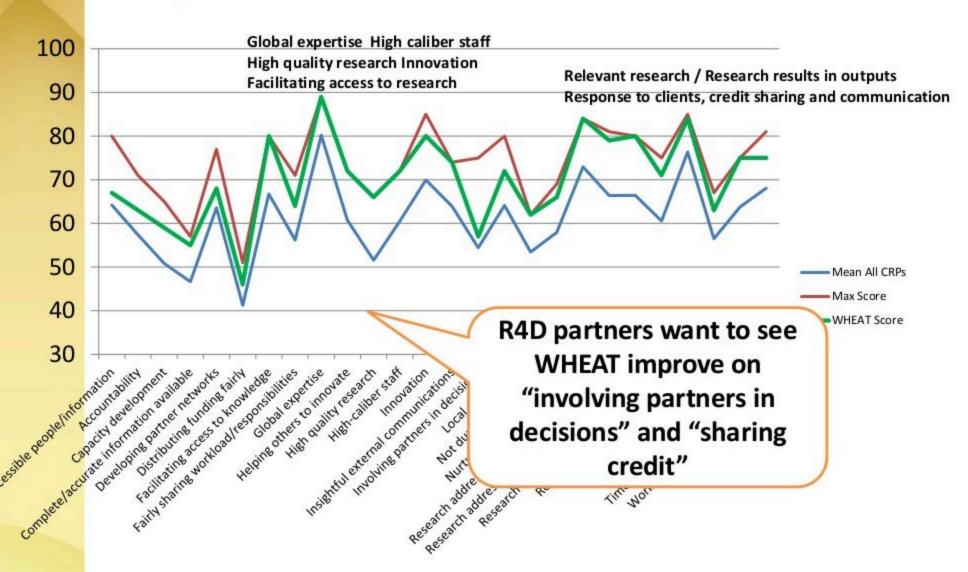
WHEATs different kinds of partners



620 cooperators want WHEAT germplasm on an annual basis: Growing demand!



CGIAR Partner Perception Survey: WHEAT compared to other CRPs



Partnership realities and desired future

Now

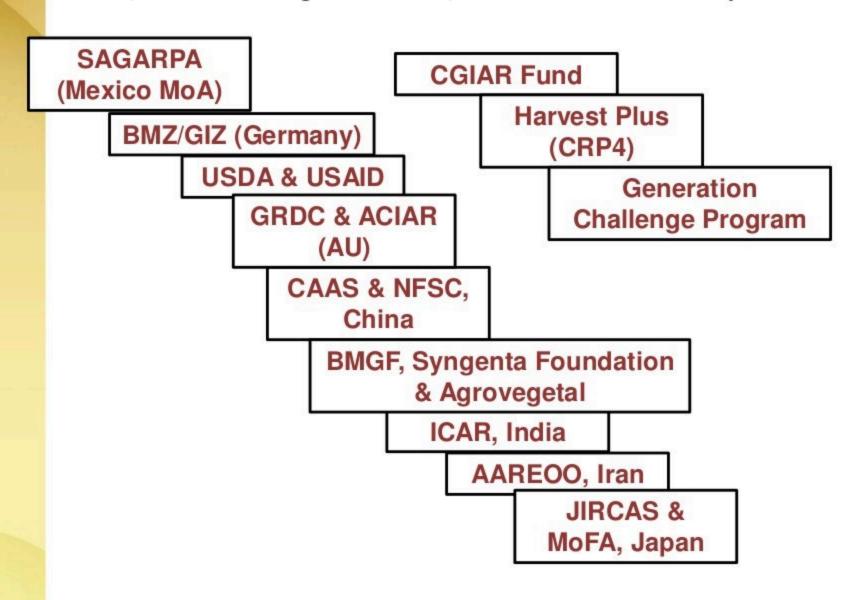
- Funds: W1/2 & bilateral flow-thru + extra Partner Budget (Competitive Partner Grants)
- CIMMYT and ICARDA partner on program management & research delivery
- Program Management Partners
 - Internal: CIMMYT, ICARDA
 - External: BBSRC, GRDC, ICAR
- Steering Partners
 - Broader partner involvement in strategy dev: Launch Conference & Partner Priorities Survey

In Future

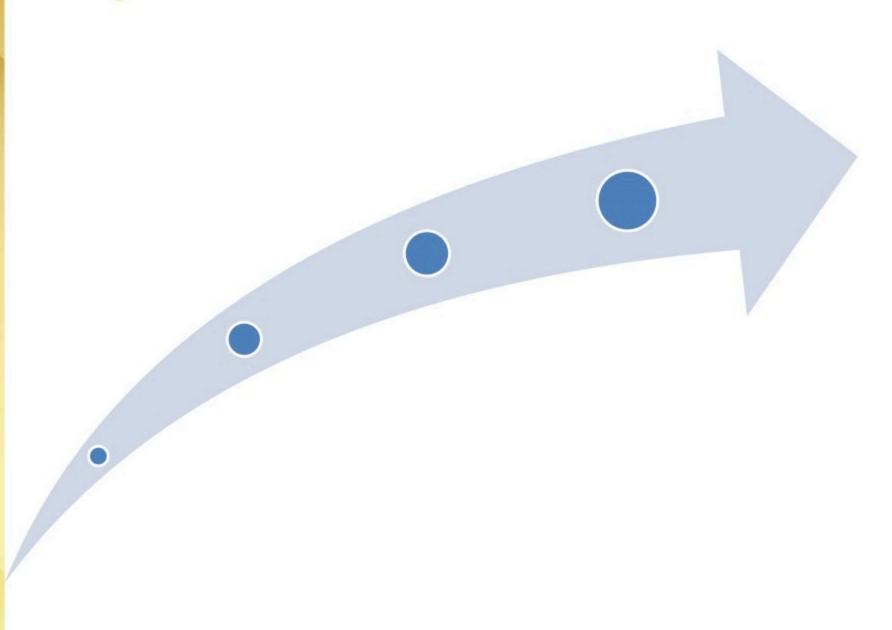
- Better know, evaluate our partners, act on that knowledge
 - Different & better (not more) partners
 - Spend more time/effort on p'ship relationship mgt
- Partners' perspective: Make clearer how partners will be involved at different levels (research priorities, design, delivery)
 - Driven by adjusting Themes' project portfolio to national/regional priorities
 - More joint fundraising

Donors who make partnering possible

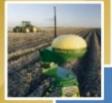
Selected; from 59 active grants in 2012, of which 20 are funded by W1&2



Way Forward for WHEAT



Way forward: Partnerships for IDO Impact



ore with less

• System Development of SLO2

Coalition for Wheat for Africa (W4A)

SLO1 Rural Poverty SLO2 Food Security

Regional, multihub & stakeholder R4D programs

unsustainable effects on soil, environment & improve their household income & livelihoods

more & better access to quality seed & use them

mproved varieties onto re and farmer

SLO2 Food Security SLO3 Nutrition & Health SLO1 Rural Poverty

IDO 1. Accelerated

Faster Global Breeding Platform

Global Phenotyping Platform Heat & Drought Consortium

Research for novel breaking Genetic 3:Frontier

Research Strategy

System-Level
 <u>Development</u>
 <u>Outcomes</u>
 SLO2 Food Security
 SLO4 Sustainability

Wheat Yield
Network
based on
MEXIPLAT
Platform

approaches for

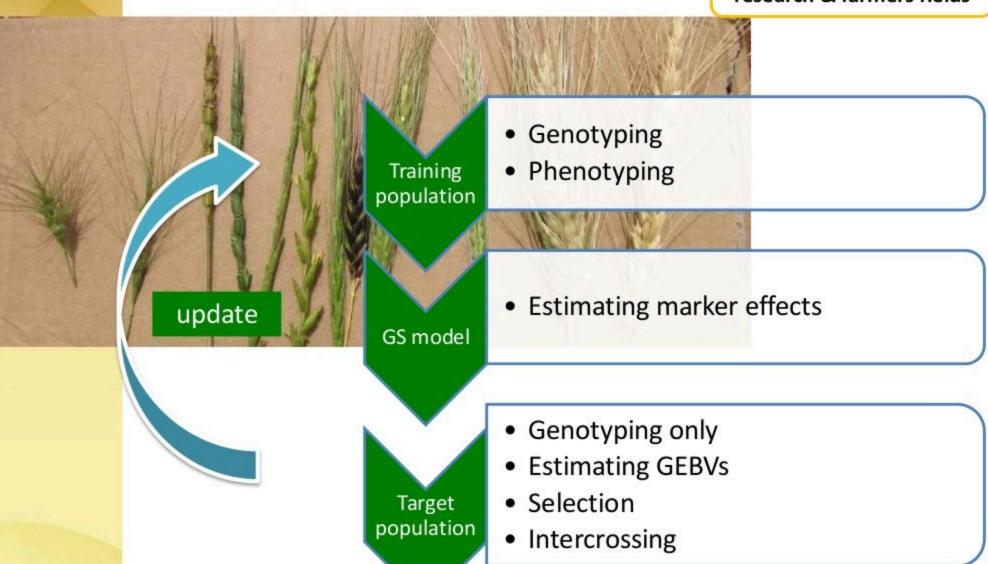
Seeds of Discovery

Research Strategy 1:Susta

Way forward: Genomics enables faster

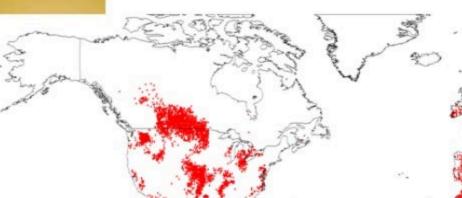
breeding success

Improved varieties onto research & farmers fields



Way forward: Collaboratively fight major pests and diseases

Improved varieties onto research & farmers fields



Example: Fusarium Head Blight is global problem, so bundle global R4D resources

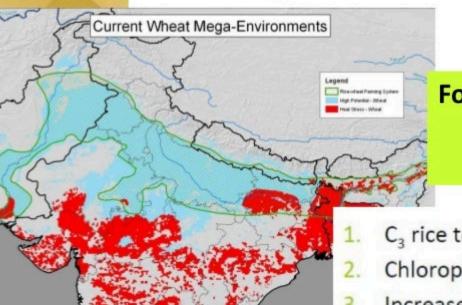
= 20,000 tons production



Build Global Pests & Diseases Observatory and Early Warning System

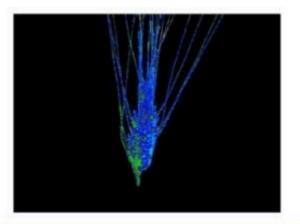
Wheat needs to beat the heat: Photosynthetic Efficiency (WYN

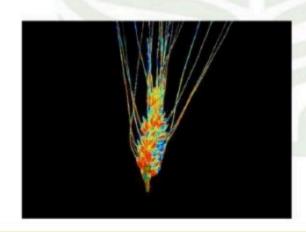
Frontier genetic research: Novel diversity & break the yield barrier



Food security of 1 billion people in South
Asia affected by climate change >>
accelerating food price inflation

- C₃ rice to C₄ rice (IRRI)
- Chloroplast CO₂ pumps in wheat (CIMMYT-WYC)
- 3. Increased RuBP regeneration in wheat (CIMMYT-WYC)
- Improved thermal stability of Rubiscoactivase (CIMMYT-WYC)





Ways Forward for WHEAT

