

CABI Narrative Report **for FCDO** 2024

© Homeline Media

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



© Noah Friedman-Rudovsky for CABI

Contents

Highlights **4**

PlantwisePlus **6**

Pest Preparedness Pathway 6

Pesticide risk reduction 7

Farmer Advisory 8

Climate and Gender 9

Juno Evidence Alliance **10**

Global Burden of Crop Loss **12**

One Health Hub **14**

CABI Organisational Performance **16**

Log Frame Indicators and Financial Report **18**

Juno Log Frame Indicators 19

GBCL Log Frame Indicators 22

One Health Hub Indicators 24

Juno 2024 Financial Statement (pending audit) 27

GBCL 2024 Financial Statement (pending audit) 28

OHH 2024 Financial Statement (pending audit) 29



Highlights

Organisationally, CABI performed strongly in 2024, achieving around three quarters of its organisational targets and almost meeting the remainder. This strong performance included building climate change frameworks into much of CABI's work through, for example, promoting climate smart agriculture (CSA) to boost productivity, resilience, and sustainability, and utilising nature-based solutions to restore landscapes. CABI also developed an institutional framework to ensure operations and programmes are gender sensitive and to challenge disempowering gender norms.

APHID programme indicators, as measured against the 119 indicators across the four CABI projects and programmes, mirrored this strong performance. In total 99 were met, 16 almost met and 4 not met, with the following breakdown by programme; PlantwisePlus (69 met, 10 almost met and 3 not met), Juno (13 met, 2 almost met), the One Health Hub (OHH) (7 met, 3 almost met) and the Global Burden of Crop Loss (GBCL) (9 met, 1 almost met and 1 not met).

Specific highlights from across CABI's FCDO funded activities include:

- Through the activities of the PlantwisePlus programme, advice to improve plant health was shared with farmers over 23 million times during 2024. Since the programme's launch in 2011 over 98 million interactions with farmers have improved plant health management, which leads to increased yields and income.
- The Pest Risk Information Service (PRISE) time-to-act pest alerts, which are sent to farmers via SMS, have been shown to decrease the use of pesticides and significantly improve yields and incomes.
- The award-winning social and behaviour change campaign Ukulima True is being scaled across Kenya, encouraging the use of sustainable practices for managing pests, including using lower-risk plant protection products.
- In Pakistan, in 2024, gender-sensitive advisory approaches, were endorsed with high-level buy-in from government officials, supporting women's access to pest management information.
- In Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka, PlantwisePlus-led expert groups worked to address national climate priorities by integrating CSA practices into decision and support tools, which were adapted to specific agroecological zones or climate hotspots.
- Juno's State of the Field report was published in July, evaluating over 6.3 million records to guide inclusive and equitable development and launching with a news story that was covered in 14 media outlets, with an estimated 140,000 views.
- The findings from the seven reviews commissioned during the Juno pilot were presented at events including the Gates Foundation Retreat in Seattle (July), an InfoPoint Conference in Brussels (November) and COP29 in Azerbaijan (November).

- Leveraging the support of FCDO. GBCL was able to secure $2.5m USD in co-funding from Gates Foundation and initiated the selection process for an economics partner.
- The OHH has engaged with key One Health (OH) stakeholders within FCDO, the One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP), the Quadripartite and the FAO and, at a country-level, in partnership with PlantwisePlus.

In addition to the support CABI receives through APHID, CABI collaborates with FCDO in other areas. CABI manages the secretariat for the UK-CGIAR Centre for Collaboration, which aligns UK scientific excellence with the CGIAR's research priorities to ensure development outcomes and impact. CABI also receives funding through the UK's Member Country fees, which facilitate collaboration and networking, and FCDO plays an important role in CABI's governance as a board observer and member of the Executive Council Sub-Committee on Finance and Risk.



Ongoing support from core donors, including FCDO, ensured that PlantwisePlus was able to move to scale-out phase across the three key impact pathways: pest preparedness, pesticide risk reduction, and farmer advisory services. The programme expanded as Sri Lanka joined Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, Zambia, Pakistan and Bangladesh as the seventh focus country.

PlantwisePlus achieved much in 2024, with key successes in the **pest preparedness** pathway including the expansion of pest risk assessments across South Asia, West Africa, and ASEAN regions, and the establishment of national pest risk registers in five countries, greatly enhancing risk management frameworks. Significant milestones in **pesticide risk** included the promotion of sustainable plant protection strategies, including strengthening regulatory frameworks for biopesticides, behaviour change campaigns and the introduction and scaling of biological controls. In 2024, PlantwisePlus focused on expanding **farmer advisory services** through innovative digital solutions and training initiatives. This effort enhanced the accessibility and effectiveness of plant health information for smallholder farmers, driving more sustainable and profitable crop management.

In addition to the three pathways outlined above, PlantwisePlus addressed **gender** disparities in pest management, ensuring that men and women had equitable access to solutions. By addressing barriers such as limited access to information on integrated pest management, the programme increased economic opportunities for women, youth, and smallholder farmers across regions including all seven focus countries. Whilst PlantwisePlus' focus on promoting IPM approaches naturally aligns with the goal of enhancing biodiversity and environmental sustainability, there are areas where **climate change** adaptation and resilience activities are more explicit. These include aligning activities with partner country priorities outlined in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to ensure targeted, government-backed support for farming communities facing increasing climate risks and variability.

Pest Preparedness Pathway

The pathway improves the coordination of rapid and effective responses to pest outbreaks at regional, national, and local levels when prevention has failed and to bolster community preparedness for future outbreaks. These efforts aim to develop improved early warning systems and integrated management plans for emerging pests, prioritizing lower-risk plant protection products. Key highlights in 2024 include:

- The Horizon Scanning Tool (HST) and Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) Tool saw strong engagement from programme target groups, with 28% (800 sessions) and 49% (7,000 sessions) of users from PlantwisePlus countries, respectively. Both tools are freely accessible in most PlantwisePlus and select low- and lower-middle-income countries.

- Country-specific activity plans were developed for all PlantwisePlus focus countries, improving pest management practices, including gender considerations, while surveillance in Africa and Asia enhanced pest detection and response.
- Study showed that Pest Risk Information Service (PRISE) time-to-act pest alerts sent to farmers via SMS led to decreased use of pesticides and significant improvements in yield and income.

Identifying and prioritizing highly damaging pests and diseases before they arrive in a country is crucial for creating effective preparedness strategies. PlantwisePlus develops and provides decision-support tools that assist national and regional governments and institutions in formulating these strategies. CABI's Horizon Scanning Tool (HST) and Pest Risk Assessment (PRA) Tool are enhancing global biosecurity by equipping National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) with vital pest risk intelligence. In 2024, and the PRA tool was used in 165 countries, helping NPPOs strengthen pest risk management and make informed decisions. The HST was used by 141 countries, enabling NPPOs to rapidly identify and prioritize invasive threats. It is freely accessible to 55 low- and lower-middle-income countries, including 15 PlantwisePlus countries. In 2024, 28% of all engaged users were from PlantwisePlus countries.

In 2024, efforts to strengthen the implementation of pest management strategies focused on prioritizing established pests, developing response plans, and incorporating gender-specific considerations into decision-making processes. Information on pest distribution and severity was collected from a range of sources, including surveillance data and climate-adjusted predictive models that considered both economic and environmental factors. This data supported the development of country-specific activity plans to address key pests in PlantwisePlus focus countries. CABI also designed communication strategies to provide timely pest alerts and facilitate large-scale outreach, ensuring equitable access to sustainable pest management tools and technologies for farmers in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. For example, a response plan for Uganda and Kenya targeted the mango mealybug, detailing actions to contain its spread in Uganda and prevent its entry into Kenya. The plans were developed based on pest surveillance carried out in collaboration with NPPOs and a rapid farm survey involving 880 farmers.

PlantwisePlus develops targeted, large-scale communication campaigns aimed at farmers, to provide information on sustainable pest management using IPM approaches. These utilise communication channels ranging from radio, plant health rallies, targeted information materials and press briefings. Several communication campaigns were launched in 2024 to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive pests, including papaya mealybug and apple snail in Kenya, mango mealybug in Kenya and Uganda, cassava brown streak disease in Zambia and Parthenium weed in Pakistan. Alongside communication campaigns, PlantwisePlus also reaches farmers through the Pest Risk Information Service (PRISE). This service provides plant doctors with pest bulletins and farmers with SMS alerts offering timely pest management advice. In Kenya, working in partnership with the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO), PRISE delivered time-to-act alerts and messages on IPM practices to over 900,000 maize, beans, and tomato smallholder farmers. A randomized controlled trial including active tomato farmers across five counties in Kenya demonstrated that the time-to-act alerts increased tomato yield and income.

Pesticide risk reduction

Working across the plant health system, PlantwisePlus seeks to encourage the adoption of lower-risk IPM strategies, including bioprotection solutions, and to reduce the indiscriminate use of the most toxic products. Through education about pesticide risks and how to identify lower-risk alternatives, the PlantwisePlus programme empowers farmers, agri-service providers and agro-input dealers to use and promote these lower-risk products. Highlights in 2024 include:

- Endorsement of gender-sensitive advisory approaches in Pakistan, with high-level buy-in from government officials, supporting women's access to pest management information.
- Implementation of the National Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programme in Kenya, which will coordinate pesticide residue monitoring for domestic and export value chains.
- Scaling of the successful social and behaviour change campaign, Ukulima True, across Kenya, encouraging the use of sustainable practices for managing pests, including using lower-risk plant protection products.

- First evidence that the biological control mass rearing facilities in Pakistan are proving to be successful initiatives, with the local partners taking more responsibility.
- Approval by Kenyan authorities for the release of a classical biological control agent for papaya mealybug across all counties in Kenya, following successful management of the pest in the original release areas.

Despite the crucial role women play in agriculture, participating in all farming activities from seeding to harvesting, studies undertaken by PlantwisePlus in 2024 and prior years show that they often lack access to training, decision-making and protective measures against pesticide exposure. To address these challenges, PlantwisePlus implements gender-sensitive pesticide risk reduction initiatives including training sessions and inclusive advisory services on pesticide use and IPM, with the aim of reducing pesticide risks and empowering women in agriculture.

PlantwisePlus contributes to long-term, sustained impact in pesticide risk reduction by engaging with policy makers and regulators on all facets of plant protection policies, including those relating to synthetic chemicals and biopesticides. In Kenya, CABI collaborated with the Pest Control Products Board (PCPB), the Kenya Plant Health Inspection Service (KEPHIS), the Ministry of Health, international experts and private sector stakeholders to draft a National Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programme (NPRMP). The programme will coordinate pesticide residue monitoring for domestic and export value chains, focusing on six key areas, and will be piloted in 2025.[1] Engagement with the PCPB was facilitated by signing an MoU where CABI and the PCPB agreed to collaborate on strengthening the registration of plant protection products and assessing previously registered active ingredients, including those for 'minor use' crops.

Given the success of the Ukulima True campaign in promoting risk reduction behaviours in Kenya, CABI decided to partner with the MicroEnterprise Support Programme Trust (MESPT), the Cereal Growers' Association and the Farm to Market Alliance to scale up the campaign to five sub-counties in Nakuru, six sub-counties in Nyandarua, and Trans Nzoia County. Training opportunities on spray service provision were also provided to youth, connecting this activity to the programme's work on agri-entrepreneurship. These trainings play a crucial role in reducing pesticide-related risks, by ensuring that spraying is carried out by trained individuals rather than untrained farmers or youth. Additionally, they contribute to economic development in communities by generating income for the young people involved.

Through the PlantwisePlus programme, CABI scientists in Nairobi deployed an environmentally friendly and safe-to-use biological control agent to control a devastating pest, papaya mealybug, in inland counties in Kenya. The work in 2024 builds on successful introduction of this control in coastal counties of Kenya and through partnership with local agencies safeguards the livelihoods and food security of papaya farmers across Kenya. Within two years of the first releases of the biocontrol agent, i papaya harvests have almost doubled and the income of farmers on treatment farms has increased by approximately 20%.

Farmer Advisory

PlantwisePlus is applying a range of strategies to address the important challenge of providing up-to-date, objective and science-based advice to smallholder farmers, enabling them to sustainably and profitably manage their crops. The distances between farming communities, costs of transportation, and limited availability and resources of rural advisors with plant health expertise are significant barriers to covering the "last mile" in knowledge and solution dissemination. Milestones from 2024 include:

- Reaching 5.27 million smallholder farmers with plant health and pesticide risk reduction advice, leading to increased yields for an estimated 1.34 million farmers and increased incomes for 1.15 million.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development in Nepal approved a comprehensive document outlining guidelines for nationwide operation of plant clinics.
- Seven new e-learning courses launched, with over 14,000 learners (predominantly youth and with representation from every PlantwisePlus country) enrolled in CABI Academy courses
- High e-learning certificate completion rates (15% overall and 25% across the 5 most popular courses), which surpasses the industry average of 12% for online learning.

1. This includes laws and regulations, national Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs), pesticide screening and risk assessment, and data management and reporting.

- Over 600 agro-input dealers in Uganda underwent training using new content on pesticide risk reduction and many of those surveyed afterwards described how their behaviour is changing as a result, e.g., encouraging farmers to use IPM approaches and lower-risk plant protection products where possible and avoiding repackaging pesticides due to the hazards this creates. Based on the positive feedback from the initial roll-out, the government of Uganda is now seeking PlantwisePlus support to update their entire agro-input dealer course in 2025.
- 1,151 agri-service providers (900 of whom were under 35 years old and 445 were women) received training in technical and business skills through a Training of the Trainer and peer mentoring approach to enable them to establish or broaden their services for smallholder farmers. A survey of previously trained service providers in Kenya and Uganda revealed that 85% were already economically active with their new skills.

The PlantwisePlus programme continues to increase the number of frontline plant health workers by developing that capability in people who are based in rural areas and are well-positioned to serve the farmers around them. In most cases, this involves equipping existing agricultural service providers (extension personnel, agro-input dealers, lead farmers) with the necessary knowledge and support tools but it can also include bringing new people into the business of providing advisory and related services for smallholder farmers. In 2024, the focus shifted away from creating more digital decision support tools to instead monitoring their use, gathering feedback on their performance, identifying ways to ensure they reach the right audiences with the right information, and exploring sustainability models. Meanwhile, new learning products were added to the CABI Academy platform, enriching the user experience, aligning new courses with cross-cutting themes and boosting visibility and awareness of the platform and its contents. Eight countries were targeted with the most intensive promotional activities for decision support tools and e-learning products - India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya, Peru and Costa Rica - based largely on the status of local infrastructure and digital literacy, plus an aim to have broad geographical representation.

Climate and Gender

In Pakistan in 2024, a **gender-sensitive** pesticide risk reduction approach led to the sensitisation of over 200 farmers in Kyber Pakhtunkhwa province (KP) on lower risk pesticide practices like the importance of personal protective equipment (PPE) and the risks associated with handling agrochemicals. Special emphasis was placed on women's exposure, particularly through washing contaminated clothing and providing first aid to affected family members. PlantwisePlus introduced gender-sensitive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies, ensuring equal access to information, training, and decision-making. Recommendations included recognizing women as farm workers, increasing their awareness of pesticide risks, developing targeted educational materials, and involving them in advisory services, media campaigns, and policy discussions. Flowing from this work, the team developed gender-inclusive tomato IPM guidelines and secured commitments from senior experts and government officials to integrate gender inclusivity into training and materials.

In 2024, a key aim was to strengthen **climate-focused partnerships** in the PlantwisePlus focus countries. To achieve this, CABI consulted with national partners and international development organisations, participated in meetings with the Africa Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES), and co-organised a regional workshop on 'Understanding the agriculture sector's readiness to implement climate reporting mechanisms under the Paris Agreement' with the ASEAN Negotiators Group on Agriculture (ANGA). The objectives of these engagements were to jointly identify PlantwisePlus activities that aligned with the priorities outlined in the countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), ensuring targeted, government-backed support for farming communities facing increasing climate risks and variability. Pest and disease management through sustainable and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) interventions emerged as a national priority in several PlantwisePlus countries. For example, Pakistan's NDC calls for an increased use of biological controls for managing pest issues and enhancing soil quality. In Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka, PlantwisePlus-led Pest Management Decision Guide (PMDG) expert groups worked to address these priorities by integrating CSA recommendations wherever possible, adapting them to agro-ecological zones or identified climate hotspots.



Juno Evidence Alliance

© CABI – Harry Zundel, TMax Productions

A key step in ensuring Juno's overall ambition of increasing the **uptake of evidence in current and future programming** was the creation of a robust and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework in 2024 and the programme is now tracking 26 indicators across key variables. The framework is updated bimonthly, with data disaggregated by indicator, baseline, timeframe, and means of verification (MOVs).

Within this new framework, Juno made several significant strides towards ensuring that **decision makers are better connected to evidence**. Notably, this included ensuring that all 7 pilot reviews were published? as Juno reports and are available on the Juno website and include the month of publication and number of views in brackets.

- The State of the Field report (July, 1005) introduces a new approach to review and evaluate scientific publications within agrifood systems. Using AI methods, the report evaluates 6.3 million records to guide inclusive and equitable development. The report was launched in July 2024 with a news story which was covered in 14 media outlets, with an estimated 140,000 views of the story combined. The story was shared by Hesat2030 through its newsletter and a video, reaching more than 650 recipients interested in agriculture and nutrition issues. It was also shared via the LinkedIn accounts of Juno and CABI, totalling more than 34,000 followers.
- The Sustainable agricultural interventions and gender review (July, 538) addresses a lacuna in evidence which systematically assesses the appropriateness, accessibility, outcomes and effectiveness of sustainable agricultural technologies and practices for women and girls by using a review of reviews approach to understand how different sustainable agriculture technologies affect women's well-being, empowerment and gender equity.
- The One Health Operationalisation in Africa (September, 508) review is a systematic map which reviews the current state of evidence on operationalisation of the One Health approach and identifies enabling or limiting factors.
- The Nature-Based Solutions (October, 203) review aims to understand the extent to which the costs and benefits of supporting NBS in the agri-food sector have been evaluated and how effective nature-based solutions have been in delivering environmental, social and economic benefits for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- The Crop Breeding in Nepal (November, 375) review identified a nationally relevant review in the field of agriculture through a series of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Stakeholder workshops before synthesising evidence on the topic to help to guide policy and practice that can help to mitigate the effects of climate change.

- The Plant Health Challenges (November, 150) review is a machine-driven evidence synthesis which looks to ascertain which of the most significant current or emerging plant health challenges faced by smallholder farmers in LMICs are under-researched in each of the study regions.
- The VACS Report (TBC,TBC) discusses the global challenges of undernourishment, child stunting, and nutrient deficiencies, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. It will highlight the increasing demand for food by 2050 amid climate change and soil degradation, resulting in reduced crop productivity.

Additionally, two policy briefs, a poster, and interactive evidence atlases have been published. Best Buys have been delivered to FCDO. Research questions for the first year of the full programme have been approved and reviews are under way, except for those review slots that FCDO reserved for the Ask Food initiative.

These findings and outputs have been presented and spotlighted at a diverse range of conferences and meetings including the What Works Climate conference in Berlin (June), the Gates Foundation Retreat in Seattle (July), the IDB flagship seminar (September), an InfoPoint Conference in Brussels (November) and COP29 in Azerbaijan (November).

Work to support **the capacity for inter-disciplinary policy relevant evidence synthesis** has included the creation of the Guidance and Evidence Methods team (GEMS), which includes four evidence synthesis experts and an information specialist with diverse disciplinary backgrounds and the publication of a terms of reference and a series of deliverables to help guide the team's work. An Education and Training group has been established for developing evidence synthesis training under Juno and includes evidence synthesis experts and an information specialist. Specific training needs were identified during the December training course in Nepal. A comprehensive Skills Framework for Evidence Synthesis is being developed, led by CABI Academy, which previously designed the Agricultural Skills Framework. This framework aims to identify the key skills needed for effective evidence synthesis and guide the creation of targeted training materials.

Several developments and efficiencies are improving the ability to deliver reviews. These include the introduction of workflows and tracking mechanisms for all forthcoming reviews from question initiation to the final report appearing on the website, with integrated marketing and communications, to embed and measure time-saving efficiencies. The Juno team have found opportunities to combine data science (AI) with CABI's existing platforms to incorporate more grey literature based on recommendations from individual reviews, achieving positive results, and are working to index the records so that they will be part of CABI Digital Library in the future. The pilot reviews have successfully included fifty-five new and unique grey literature sources. Finally, new evidence and service products, Search Builder and protocolRxiv, launched in 2024.

Evidence synthesis experts with interest in training have been identified and the first in-person training was delivered in December 2024 in Nepal. The training included a total of 59 researchers from different universities and government agencies. They were mainly early- to mid-career researchers with 53% of them being women. A mentoring scheme has already been initiated with the recruitment of two recent PhDs to join the team of evidence synthesis experts to shadow and train them.

Finally, work to put a **scalable governance and operating model for evidence** in place has included drafting terms of reference for an advisory council, and identifying a short-list of potential members through internal and external discussions with key partners. Recruitment is actively underway to finalize the council's composition.

Gender is a key consideration of Juno's output and explicitly features in the *Sustainable agricultural interventions and gender review* and is identified as a key factor influencing the adoption of CSA practices in the *Nature-Based Solutions review*. The review identified that a gender disparity can be attributed to cultural and social barriers that limit women's access to land and resources, thus reducing their opportunities to engage in adaptive measures and that gender influences which practices are adopted. Additionally, *The State* of the field report contained messages on women and gender and Juno convened one of the only panels on gender as part of CWS event.



Global Burden of Crop Loss

© Noah Friedman-Rudovsky for CABI

With the investment from FCDO, GBCL achieved notable outcomes in 2024, in addition to the programme outputs detailed below. The grant from FCDO was able to catalyse an additional £2m ($2.5m USD) in co-funding from Gates Foundation. Multilateral engagement with both funders led to joint deliverables and reporting and enabled us to update and adapt the workplan and log frame. Partnerships were also expanded and deepened with contracts, deliverables and workplans agreed with project partners, and a request for proposal (RFP) process undertaken for the economics partner. Strategic planning took place on how to evolve the programme, with the aim to mainstream gender considerations in 2025 as GBCL reviews the global availability and inclusion of datasets that support sex- and age-disaggregation and develops methods to assess the different impacts of crop losses on women and men.

Activities to **improve crop loss burden estimates at global, regional and national level** reported several achievements. Attainable maize yields were estimated globally using a suite of advanced modelling approaches and drew on a large dataset of over 230,000 global observations, incorporating a comprehensive range of environmental factors (including climate and soil properties), socio-economic variables, and agronomic inputs such as fertilizer application and irrigation. An iterative process allowed the models to be calibrated, validated, and assessed for performance, with the best-performing models selected to generate the final yield estimates. This in turn allowed the calculation of crop loss envelopes that quantify the difference between attainable and actual maize yields as reported by FAO and provide a country-level loss assessment. The country-level global assessment of biotic and abiotic crop losses highlighted an anomaly as, in some countries, the crop loss envelope falls below expected levels. Consequently, the approach for assessing attainable versus actual yields is being refined and, provided this methodology proves robust and effective, it will be implemented for maize to enhance the accuracy of crop loss assessment. Finally, by combining the crop loss envelope assessment from the global model with other sources, a case study looked to attribute crop losses in the maize system in Ghana to biotic and abiotic factors.

Developing a data management plan and a data inventory ensured that a **reliable data infrastructure is available to support data processing, data sharing and burden estimate calculation in line with the FAIR data principles**. The Data Management and Access Plan (DMAP) has been developed as a living document to guide how data will be handled within GBCL, specifically data processing, data stewardship and management, data Infrastructure, licensing and permissions, data sharing, and data publishing. GBCL input data is stored in a data catalogue and entered in the dataset inventory, a structure which will document and manage used datasets to ensure transparency and reproducibility.

Work in 2024 on the **sustainability plan and developing a business model with the required governance systems** centred around assessing the operating landscape in which GBCL will be used. This includes understanding similar and adjacent initiatives related to crop loss (i.e. potential competitors/collaborators) and testing assumptions around who our core users are and their use cases for GBCL information outputs, including both “public good” users and potential customers for commercial spin-offs or value-added offerings.

Publishing open access articles and expanding the technical working group both **strengthen coordination and advocacy to increase uptake and dissemination among key stakeholders, leading to effective and timely decision-making.** To this end, a paper is being prepared for submission to a high-impact factor journal and representatives from Australia and Mexico have been added to the technical working group.

Key risks continue to be tracked and managed, with the principal threats to project delivery being insufficient data to produce accurate and effective models, dependencies on project partners and the risk of competitors duplicating our effort. These are all being contained through, respectively, a sound data strategy and management plan, robust project management plans and ongoing competitor analysis and horizon scanning.



One Health Hub

© Eduardo Martino

The One Health Hub (OHH) launched in 2024 and has already made significant strides towards achieving impact through ensuring global and country-level decision makers integrate One Health (OH) approaches into research policy and programming. To this end, there has been productive and impactful engagement with FCDO through the learning journey, which resulted in interest in integrating Plant and Ecosystem health approaches in ongoing OH initiatives and with the Quadripartite and OHHLEP. These bodies? have indicated high interest in the evidence work being produced by the OHH. On a country level, the OHH is working with PW+ to highlight actions in Uganda and Kenya, encouraging further OH integration, particularly in the social and behavioural change campaign, pesticide regulation and integrated crop-livestock clinics.

One Health awareness and understanding among key stakeholders and decision-makers around OH research and evidence synthesis findings is also being strengthened. The OHH actively engaged representatives from the Quadripartite, OHHLEP members, FAO One Health teams (including NSP), PREZODE, SIRCAH, and FCDO. One Health Horizon Scanning workshops have brought together stakeholders from academia, practitioners, donors, and intergovernmental organizations, with many from the Global South. To identify key OH research gaps, a bibliometrics paper has been submitted to the CABI journal and preliminary findings from the Horizon Scanning work have been shared with FCDO. The development of a research roadmap has been initiated through discussions with FCDO and other interested stakeholders like STAR-IDAZ. A Zoonoses Evidence Note is expected to be finalised and published in early 2025 and five case studies were published in an open access publication and linked with webinars coordinated by the CABI One Health Knowledge Bank. A communication plan and stakeholder map have been drafted, which will guide engagement, and a One Health explainer has been produced. In its first year the OHH showed strong engagement with an online audience through the profiling of a range of outputs and activities, gaining 3,055 views and 161 identifiable users and benefitting from being able to leverage CABI's broader online presence, which continues to drive engagement across key thematic areas, as reflected in recent website analytics. The OHH was represented at the 8th World One Health Congress in Cape Town, South Africa.

In 2024 work started on supporting **APHID grantees to integrate OH approaches into their projects and programmes and apply these? at country level**. A draft One Health MEL framework is expected in the first quarter of 2025 and the OHH has been working with PlantwisePlus on simple OH indicators. Additionally, whilst there have been no direct introductions to non-CABI APHID grantees, profiles have been created and case studies on integrating OH approaches are being developed with GBCL and PlantwisePlus. Already identified opportunities for cross-sector integration in PlantwisePlus include engaging both public health and agriculture stakeholders in a social and behavioural change campaign for pesticide risk reduction, using strategic frameworks to break down sector silos in relation to pesticide monitoring, and engagement across plant and animal health sectors through joint clinics. An advisory group was established in 2024 to support Horizon Scanning and the decision on whether to proceed with a full OHH Technical Advisory Body will be revisited in 2025.

A focus on **climate and nature** is integral to a OH approach. Ecosystem health was a key focus in the One Health (OH) explainer and the IIED Learning Journey presentation, where it was well received by FCDO experts, reinforcing the cross-sectoral relevance of the topic. The bibliometrics analysis ensured that ecosystem-related themes are captured and engagement with environmental experts took place through the Horizon Scanning advisory group, strengthening the integration of ecosystem health in OHH's work. The Horizon Scanning survey enabled disaggregation of data by **gender** and age, which will allow assessment of whether there are gendered differences in how emerging challenges in OH are prioritised.



CABI Organisational Performance

© Noah Friedman-Rudovsky for CABI

CABI supports several key FCDO reporting areas at both a programmatic and organisational level.

CABI collects sex and age disaggregated data for all projects and programmes and other variables are collected where these are prioritised. **Gender** data is collected through analysis where gender has been identified as a key consideration. CABI has several strategic documents in draft to support gender mainstreaming and gender sensitive programming

i. An internal management gender, youth and inclusion strategy outlining CABI ways of working, priorities and goals.

ii. A 2025 workplan supporting the internal document

iii. A global and externally facing gender strategy

These documents will be finalised in Quarter One 2025 and serve as guiding documents for a period of four years.

Whilst there is no explicit focus on **disability**, gender and youth inclusion are currently leading the CABI approach to social inclusion. CABI promotes social inclusion in a multifaceted way, recognising that groups of people, such as farmers, men, women and youth are not homogenous categories and that other characteristics often drive a person's experience of access and inclusion. CABI currently collects sex, age and gender disaggregated data.

Climate change approaches are built into much of CABI's work through, for example, promoting climate smart agriculture to boost productivity, resilience, and sustainability and utilising nature-based solutions to restore landscapes. Many of the approaches CABI implements, such as IPM, use of biocontrol, implementation of sustainable land management plans, etc. lead not only to more sustainable land management but also support climate change adaptation and resilience. Our achievements for 2024 include the following:

- 20 land management plans developed, adopted or implemented that build climate resilience
- Over 300,000 hectares of land where sustainable land management practices have been applied to improve climate resilience
- Over 260 business and organisations supported through technical assistance on climate change adaptation and CSA
- Over 3 million smallholder farmers with increased adaptive capacity to respond to climate change, and over 5 million farmers using climate-smart options in response to climate hazards

CAB is implementing a new business system, CABI Connect, which will integrate with adjacent systems and improve the information CABI has to manage projects and the whole organisation. This is a crucial step in better planning, budgeting and resilience, and a critical part of ensuring efficiency, cost-effectiveness and **value-for-money for FCDO** and other donors.

CABI is registered with **IATI** (Identifier XI-IATI-CABI) and has internal policies and practices to ensure compliance when publishing data related to donor-funded ODA projects to IATI. CABI manages **risk** at various levels across the organisation, from an audit and risk and audit committee of the board and an Executive Council (of Member Countries) sub-committee on finance and risk, which review an organisational risk register, included below, to capturing programme and project risks as part of project set-up and then reviewing these throughout the project lifecycle.

CABI's overall organisational performance, as measured against its **Medium-Term Strategy** 2024 indicators, significantly improved compared to 2023, with targets for most indicators set considerably higher—some by as much as 5-6 times—and still being met or exceeded by a substantial margin. For the 2024 progress report, there were 23 active targets, of which 18 were met or exceeded and five were nearly met (over 80% of target).



Log Frame Indicators and Financial Report

© David Ng'ambi for CABI

Juno Log Frame Indicators

	Achieved		Almost Met (>80% of target met or objective will be achieved in Q1 25)		Not Met (<80% of target met or objective will be met after Q1 25)

Indicator	2024 Milestone	Response
Impact Indicator 1: Uptake of evidence in current and future programming	Establish the monitoring and evaluation framework	The monitoring and evaluation framework has been completed, and we are now tracking 26 indicators across key variables. The framework is updated bimonthly, with data disaggregated by indicator, baseline, timeframe, and means of verification (MOVs), team member responsible, and notes fields.
Outcome Indicator 1: Decision makers connected to evidence	Establish the monitoring and evaluation framework	as above
Outcome Indicator 2: Capacity for inter-disciplinary policy relevant evidence synthesis built	Establish GEMs team	Juno's capacity to deliver inter-disciplinary and policy relevant evidence synthesis has been a priority in the first six-months of operations. The Guidance and Evidence Methods team (GEMS) includes four evidence synthesis experts and an information specialist with disciplinary backgrounds ranging from agriculture, climate, biodiversity, forestry, international development, and health. A term of reference and a series of deliverables helps guide the team's work. The GEMS group has delivered a protocol template that is used in all Juno reviews and available for other users through the protocolRxiv. Juno staff participate in discussions and feed into subgroups as appropriate.
Outcome Indicator 3: Scalable governance and operating model for evidence in place	Establish the Juno Advisory Council	The terms of reference for the advisory council have been prepared, and a short-list of potential members has been identified through discussions with the Juno team and key partners and recruitment is actively underway to finalize the council's composition.
	Establish the Donor Engagement Group	Efforts to convene a meeting to support a donor advisory group and establish a common learning agenda have been initiated, initially leveraging existing donor fora, including the SDG 2 Donors Working Group supported by GDPRD. Presentations have been made to build support, and changes in the forum's co-chairs caused a change in strategy. Next steps were discussed with FCDO, with further discussions on donor involvement pending, and change of tack coordinated and agreed upon.
Output Indicator 1.1: Number of Horizon scanning workshops and Evidence Advisory Group (EAG) meetings.	EAG launched	Two evidence advisory groups (EAGs) have been launched to support our reviews, spanning climate and gender topics. EAGs have terms of reference and support technical review on Juno's protocols and manuscripts. They are also supporting outreach and engagement opportunities relevant for Juno's reviews.

Indicator	2024 Milestone	Response
Output Indicator 1.2: Number of evidence products produced (e.g., scoping review, systematic review, rapid review, evidence gap maps, best buys)	7 reviews published from the pilot phase Year 1 set of research questions approved by FCDO	7 Pilot reviews have been published as Juno reports and are available on the Juno website. Additionally, two policy briefs, a poster, and interactive evidence atlases have been published. Best Buys have been delivered to FCDO. Additionally, research questions for Year 1 have been approved and reviews are under way apart from those review slots that FCDO reserved for the Ask Food initiative.
Output Indicator 1.3: Updated annual report on global research trends to support prioritisation	Promote State of the Field report to key stakeholder groups	The State of the Field report was shared through the mass media and direct in-person engagement. Some of our engagement resulted in our stakeholders further sharing the report to their own audiences. This activity has contributed to the report being viewed 1005 times (including online and offline views) from report launch to the end of 2024. A news story covering the launch in July 2024 featured across 14 media outlets, with an estimated 140,000 views of the story combined. In addition, the report was highlighted in public speeches, one-to-one meetings and in-country engagements
Output Indicator 2.1: Number of guidance documents produced and published on the Juno Knowledge Bank	Guidance and evidence methods group (GEMs) established.	see above
Output Indicator 2.2: Number of educational materials are produced and published on the Juno Knowledge Bank and CABI Academy	Education & Training Group established. Skills framework approved (1)	An education and training group has been established for developing evidence synthesis training under Juno. The training group includes evidence synthesis experts and an information specialist. Specific training needs were identified during the December training course in Nepal, e.g. training for meta-analysis, and work is underway to address these needs in 2025 alongside broader training development. A skills framework for Evidence Synthesis, led by CABI Academy, which previously designed the Agricultural Skills Framework is being developed and identifies the key skills needed for effective evidence synthesis and will guide the creation of targeted training materials. Given the comprehensiveness of evidence synthesis, developing and validating the framework is still underway.
Output Indicator 3.1: Time saved per each evidence review (in months)	Review and establish methodology to establish baseline and measure improvements	A workflow document created has been established and all new reviews are tracked against workflow stages from question initiation to the final report appearing on the website. Marketing and communications are being integrated into the workflow to ensure effective communication takes place from protocol phase onwards. Juno has established thematic evidence advisory groups for all new FCDO reviews to support each review, aiming to enhance the clarity, quality, and rigor of the work from the baseline.
Output Indicator 3.2: Number of grey literature and non-academic sources (major repositories)	All reviews are supported with baseline and data from 5 new grey literature repositories integrated through AI approaches	In total, 55 new grey literature sources were included across Juno evidence reviews in 2024. Data science (AI) is combined with CABI's existing platforms to incorporate more grey literature based on recommendations from individual reviews, achieving positive results, and records are being indexed so that they will be part of CABI Digital Library in the future. Building on this success, an updated strategy is being developed to explore how one-time synthesis requests for specific platforms can be redirected to provide direct access to more grey literature sources via the CABI Digital Library, particularly within CABI Abstracts.

Indicator	2024 Milestone	Response
Output Indicator 3.3: New evidence and service products	Search Builder (1) Protocol repository prototype (1)	Search Builder was launched in October 2024 and guides a user through the creation of complex search strings, using CABI's unique controlled and structured vocabulary. The tool is currently in beta as we continue to engage the community and gather feedback and will be further developed in 2025. November 2024 witnessed the launch of a prototype version of protocolRxiv, an open access repository and fully searchable database for protocols of systematic reviews and other types of evidence synthesis across agriculture, food security and nutrition, climate adaptation, public health, One Health, and animal and veterinary sciences.
Output Indicator 4.1: Number of trainings conducted and % of women participating	Trainers identified	Evidence synthesis experts with interest in training have been identified and Juno's first in-person training delivered in December 2024 ahead of schedule. The training included a total of 59 researchers from different universities and government agencies. They were mainly early- to mid-career researchers with 53% of them being women.
Output Indicator 5.1: Number of platforms and products launched	"What works in Ag, Food and Climate" evidence synthesis project started	Development of What Works has been underpinned by findings from market research across those working a range of policy settings – including researchers, programme managers, programme analysts, and policy advisors. Based on the market research and workshops, a What Works prototype is being built to validate content, format and design.
Output Indicator 5.2: Evidence users reached	Report on the published reports from the pilot phase to establish baseline reach figures	The reach of the pilot reports (based on views/downloads) to the end of December 2024 is as follows, with publication month; State of the Field (July, 1005), Gender Equity (July, 538), One Health in Africa (September, 508), Nature Based Solutions (October, 203), Crop Breeding in Nepal (November, 375), VACS (TBC,TBC) and Plant Health Challenges (November, 150)
Output Indicator 5.3: Number of external engagements to promote Juno evidence / findings	Major Conferences/ meetings where Juno findings are presented (up to 2)	Juno presented at 7 conferences and meetings including the Gates Foundation Retreat in Seattle, COP29 in Baku and the EC InfoPoint Conference in Brussels

GBCL Log Frame Indicators

	Achieved		Almost Met (>80% of target met or objective will be achieved in Q1 25)		Not Met (<80% of target met or objective will be met after Q1 25)

Indicator	2024 Milestone	Response
Output Indicator 1.1: Attainable yield estimates developed (analyses completed for a number of crops)	1 (maize)	Attainable maize yields were estimated globally using a suite of advanced spatial modelling approaches. These models leveraged a large dataset of over 230,000 global observations, incorporating a comprehensive range of environmental factors (including climate and soil properties), socio-economic variables, and agronomic inputs such as fertilizer application and irrigation. Through an iterative process, models were calibrated, validated, and assessed for performance, with the best-performing models selected to generate the final yield estimates.
Output Indicator 1.2: Crop loss envelope estimates developed (calculations completed for a number of crops)	1	Based on the attainable yield estimates, crop loss envelopes were calculated for maize to quantify the difference between attainable and actual maize yields as reported by FAO. These envelopes provide a country-level loss assessment.
Output Indicator 1.3: Crop loss estimates attributed to biotic and abiotic factors	1	A country-level global assessment of biotic and abiotic crop losses for maize has been conducted. In a subset of countries, the crop loss envelope falls below expected levels. To address this, we are developing a refined approach for assessing attainable versus actual yields. If this methodology proves robust and effective, we will implement it for maize to enhance the accuracy of crop loss assessment.
Output Indicator 1.4: Number of country-level analyses conducted/ completed attributing losses to selected biotic factors in case study countries.	1	We conducted a case study to attribute crop losses in the maize system in Ghana. Utilising the crop loss envelope assessment from the global model, we examined drought impacts on abiotic losses using the Standardized Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI). For biotic losses, we performed a comprehensive review of available data on pest distribution and reported impacts, as well as leveraged multiple data sources, including Plantwise+ Plant Clinics and Knowledge Bank data, FAW Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS), CAB Abstract searches and counts, as well as climatic suitability models.
Output Indicator 2.1: Data management plan developed which includes data acquisition, processing, stewardship and architecture as well as the approach for managing IP and data publication	1	A Data Management and Access Plan (DMAP) has been established as a living document that contains guidelines on how data will be handled for the GBCL project. The DMAP is based on a review of existing documentation, engagement and interaction with members of the GBCL Team, and a full-day workshop to map out GBCL data types and sources and identify key stakeholder needs across the whole data lifecycle. The DMAP contains specific and measurable guidelines on data acquisition, data processing, data stewardship and management, data Infrastructure, licensing and permissions, data sharing, and data publishing. As the project progresses, the DMAP will be updated and revised periodically.

Indicator	2024 Milestone	Response
Output Indicator 2.2: Data inventories established and maintained at crop level (including data sets, reports and scientific literature etc)	5	GBCL input data is stored in a data catalogue and entered in the dataset inventory. As we proceed with further analyses we will continue to document and manage the datasets used within this inventory structure to ensure transparency and reproducibility. Currently maize and wheat field trial data are very well covered in the inventory and catalogue (2), and we will be adding more datasets for the later crops as we begin to acquire and process them. On reflection, a milestone of 5 inventories for 2024 probably wasn't a very meaningful way of measuring progress with the data inventory work, since we are acquiring and processing data on an ongoing basis, and the inventory is a living document.
Output Indicator 3.1: User insights and customer identification research to inform business modelling	First round of user research completed, focus on updating earlier user research and understanding new potential user groups (15 participants)	Target user groups for interviewing identified and an interview questionnaire prepared with interviews postponed to early 2025 whilst target scope is assessed and adjusted due to Gates co-funding. A review of earlier (2019-2020) GBCL user research was undertaken to capture insights and identify gaps and a review of What Works user needs research, conducted under CABI's sister project, Juno, will also feed into the process.
Output Indicator 3.2: Business model development and sustainability planning	Roadmap for business and sustainability planning completed	High level plan for business model development has been outlined, with more refinement as plans progress throughout 2025, including exploring support options from consultancy to guide sustainability work and up-skill CABI team
Output Indicator 3.3: Regular review and updating of governance structures	Governance structures reviewed and updated	The first governance review is completed, including clarifications to internal decision-making process agreed and documented.
Output Indicator 4.3: Number of open access papers submitted	1	A paper titled "Global attainable maize yield shifts under climate change and fertilisation strategies" is in advanced draft for submission to Nature Climate Change
Output Indicator 4.4: Number of TWG (technical working group) members to broaden the expertise and geographical coverage of contributors	2	Two TWG (technical working group) members were added to broaden the expertise and geographical coverage of contributors. We have now officially included Cervantes (Australia) and CIMMYT (Mexico) to the TWG meaning current membership is now CABI, Assimila, Rothamsted Research, University of Exeter, Cervantes, CIMMYT, and University of Maryland.

One Health Hub Indicators

	Achieved		Almost Met (>80% of target met or objective will be achieved in Q1 25)		Not Met (<80% of target met or objective will be met after Q1 25)

Indicator	2024 Milestone	Response
Impact Indicator 1: High level decision makers integrate OH approaches into research policy and programming	At least 1 instance/ use of evidence across FCDO R&D portfolio e.g. through including incentives, establishing KPIs, working together etc.	Whilst it is difficult to fully evidence impact level indicators in the short term, in the first year of the One Health Hub (OHH) there has been productive and impactful engagement with FCDO through the learning journey, with a key stakeholder acknowledging potential for integrating Plant and Ecosystem health approaches in ongoing OH discussions and activities. There has also been strong engagement with the Quadripartite and OHHLEP, which have indicated high interest in the evidence work being produced by the OHH. OHHLEP focal points as well as other OHHLEP members have been involved in the Horizon Scanning advisory group and as co-authors in the bibliometrics paper, and it was noted in a meeting with the secretariat that while identification of research priorities was important for OHHLEP, they do not have the capacity to do this themselves. Potential collaboration with the STAR-IDAZ OH working group on developing a joint research roadmap has been initiated given their decision to focus on funding mechanisms for OH research.
Impact Indicator 2: Country level decision makers integrate OH approaches (sectors working together; OH structures; OH workforce etc.) into policy and practice	An example under development of how OH Hub actions related to evidence or APHID investment actions 'land' in country	The OHH is working with PW+ to highlight actions in Uganda and Kenya, encouraging further OH integration, particularly in the Social and Behavioural Change Campaign (SBCC), pesticide regulation and integrated crop-livestock clinics. Approaches being explored include involvement of community health workers in a social and behaviour change campaign in Kenya designed to reduce risky behaviour amongst farmers and service providers; development of a pesticide monitoring framework to facilitate exchange of data between ministries of health and agriculture; and use of data from crop-livestock clinics will be used to inform decision on how to strengthen cross-sector collaboration on pesticide risk management
Outcome Indicator 1: Number and type of stakeholders aware of OH research/ evidence; research gaps and priorities and OH related recommendations emerging from evidence synthesis (disaggregated by country, sector)	Stakeholders engaged/reached proactively contribute/ respond to evidence work planned/ implemented	A range of key stakeholders have been actively engaged, including Quadripartite members, OHHLEP members, FAO One Health teams (including NSP), PREZODE, SIRCAH, and FCDO staff as part of the learning journey. Additionally, the One Health Horizon Scanning workshops have brought together a diverse range of stakeholders—academia, practitioners, donors, and intergovernmental organizations—with a strong focus on Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, the Horizon Scanning survey was shared over 30,000 individuals and generating 800 questions from a wide array of contributors, inspiring questions across a broad breadth of OH categories. Furthermore, the bibliometrics paper has fostered strong collaboration among its co-authors from OHHLEP and RVC, driving continued engagement in the research process.

Indicator	2024 Milestone	Response
Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of papers and derivative products presenting research gaps and priorities	Bibliometric Report available in the public domain and submitted for publication in CABI One Health (1) Horizon Scanning workshop and preliminary results Roadmap of research priorities version 1	The bibliometrics paper has been submitted to the CABI journal is on track to be submitted to the CABI Journal in the first quarter of 2025 and preliminary findings from the Horizon Scanning work have been shared with FCDO. Initial discussions between the OHH secretariat and FCDO have begun to define the research roadmap, and discussions will take place with the STAR-IDAZ team following workshops held by their OH working group and the Horizon scanning in March. Key considerations for the research roadmap include research priorities, collaboration mapping, funding structures, evidence gaps, and urgent policy issues.
Output Indicator 1.2.1: Papers and derivative products for evidence related to specific issues	Updated Zoonoses evidence note OHHLEP case studies published	Whilst the submission of the zoonoses evidence note (ZEN) was delayed due to the high volume of evidence discovered, a first draft was submitted to FCDO at the end of February 2025 and the ZEN is expected to be finalised and published at the end of Q1 2025. Five case studies were published in open access and linked with webinars coordinated by the CABI One Health Knowledge Bank.
Output Indicator 1.3.1: Communication Plan implemented	Stakeholder Landscape Analysis v1 Communication plan v1 OH explainer v1 SH engagement to inform ZEN/ Bibliometrics Evidence communication action plan implemented (Bibliometrics) Key OH stakeholders engaged in shaping evidence outputs including OHHLEP and QPT.	A range of communication outputs and assets have been created including; i) A preliminary stakeholder map (shared with FCDO) ii) the first draft of the Communication Plan (shared, reviewed, and updated), iii) the One Health (OH) Explainer (developed, submitted, and presented to FCDO, becoming a key tool for communicating the importance of OH to target audiences); iv) engagement of key stakeholders (WHO/ OHHLEP/RVC) as co-authors of the bibliometrics paper, ensuring their buy-in and a shared understanding of the key issues addressed in the research, with FCDO advisors engaged as appropriate, v) ongoing development of a stakeholder map (integrating outcome mapping, an influencing log and a comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy). These efforts are laying the groundwork for more strategic engagement, stronger collaborations, and better alignment with One Health priorities."
Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of evidence users reached (disaggregated by country and sector)	For OHH evidence outputs Online evidence resources accessed (500 OH evidence page views; 100 downloads of OH evidence) Media mentions (10)	In its first year the OHH showed strong engagement with an online audience through the profiling of a range of outputs and activities totalling 3,055 views and 161 identifiable users (OHH page - 219 views and 101 users, CABI at the 8th World One Health Congress page - 156 views and 60 users, Horizon scanning survey - 1,261 views and the One Health Evidence Review - 1,419 views). Additionally, the OHH can leverage CABI's broader online presence which continues to drive engagement across key thematic areas, as reflected in recent website analytics. This includes the CABI One Health Journal which has drawn 127,223 page views and Juno which received 1,360 views from 846 users. This reach will ensure that as evidence outputs are published, they achieve significant engagement and are able to maximise media uptake.

Indicator	2024 Milestone	Response
Output Indicator 1.3.3: Number of external engagements/ advocacy campaigns to sensitise OHH evidence / findings	Major Conferences/ meetings where OHH findings are presented (> 1)	The OHH participated in the 8th World One Health Congress in Cape Town, South Africa (September 2024) alongside colleagues promoting the CABI OH resources and SIRCAH. Joint participation facilitated interactions across OHH and OH resources networks including representatives of the QPT and OHHLEP as well as other key stakeholders in the OH dialogue. Participation in the Horizon Scanning survey was encouraged through sharing 'postcards' with links to the survey. CABI also showcased the Juno Evidence Alliance, and the work taking place before
Output Indicator 2.1.1: OH, MEL plan developed	Report of a review of OH MEL frameworks and learning resources OH frameworks/tools/indicators proposed for APHID investments Case study in the form of a blog (1)	The report of the OH MEL framework is currently being drafted and is anticipated that the hub will be able to share this with FCDO by the end of March 2025
Output Indicator 2.1.2: Extent of APHID projects engagement in OHH activities	Review of APHID programmes (Portfolio Review Report) mapping of/ documenting OH issues addressed, OH approaches used and new opportunities identified Creation of OHH Technical Advisory Body Best-practice exchange fora (1)	Whilst there have been no direct introductions to APHID grantees yet, grantee profiles are being compiled using online information, along with additional data for CABI-led APHID projects and case studies are being developed from GBCL and PW+, with teams engaged to integrate One Health (OH) approaches. As the work in Kenya and Uganda demonstrates the opportunities for cross-sector integration in PW+ include engaging both public health and agriculture stakeholders in a Social and Behavioural Change Campaign for pesticide risk reduction, using strategic frameworks to break down sector silos (in a pesticide monitoring framework) and engagement across plant/animal health sectors through joint clinics. The OHH Technical Advisory Body is currently on hold, with an advisory group established to support the Horizon Scanning. The decision on whether to proceed with a full advisory body will be revisited in 2025. While no formal best-practice exchange fora have been established yet, OHH has actively participated in the FCDO learning journey, engaging with advisors to share insights and strengthen collaboration.

Juno 2024 Financial Statement (pending audit)

	2024 Budget	2024 Actual	Variance %	Narrative
WP1	£794,000	£650,073	-18%	Evidence prioritization, commissioning, and production
Staff Costs	£303,000	£182,568	-40%	18% underspend reflecting delays in finalising the pilot reviews, including the reserved reviews by FCDO for the Ask Food Initiative.
Direct Costs	£491,000	£409,225	-17%	
WP2	£22,000	£19,622	-11%	Standards for evidence
Staff Costs	£9,000	£18,164	102%	This work package is ahead of schedule and will be completed by first quarter in 2025.
Direct Costs	£13,000	£1,458	-89%	
WP3	£93,000	£68,539	-26%	Accelerating the production of knowledge and evidence
Staff Costs	£54,500	£73,440	35%	Developing and enhancing the AI machine-learning model is on track, with potentially higher than expected costs and findings shared with FCDO as implementation progresses.
Direct Costs	£38,500	£53,099	38%	
WP4	£88,000	£0	-100%	Developing collaborations and capacity
Staff Costs	£21,000	£0	-100%	The skills framework for evidence synthesis was planned to take off in the later part of year 1, given the comprehensive requirements, leading to no expenditure overall. This is now in hand with the skills framework design in progress.
Direct Costs	£67,000	£0	-100%	
WP5	£416,000	£155,499	-63%	Communicating and championing the adoption of evidence
Staff Costs	£177,000	£74,834	-58%	The underspend of 63% is reflective of the work supporting the market research findings, impacting the development of the 'What Works prototype'. The production of marketing and communications products supporting the evidence product is ongoing. The engagement strategy for Nutrition and Climate will continue through 2025.
Direct Costs	£239,000	£80,666	-66%	
Total	£187,000	£102,199	-45%	Developing a sustainable and scalable governance and operating model
Staff Costs	£113,000	£6,120	-95%	Underspend of 45% reflects actual utilisation on work package considering expenditure covers 6 months into programme year 1. Efficient management of resources for the Advisory Council meetings in consultation with donor goals remains a high priority.
Direct Costs	£74,000	£96,359	30%	
Subtotal	£1,600,000	£995,932	-38%	
Overheads (25%)	£400,000	£248,983	-38%	
Total	**£2,000,000**	**£1,244,915**		

GBCL 2024 Financial Statement (pending audit)

	2024 Budget	2024 actual	Difference	Narrative
WP1	£288,928	£199,749	-31%	Burden Estimates
Staff costs	£124,428	£138,466	11%	Contracting delays with some partners as we worked to resolve IP related matters and agree a detailed workplan for the various crops and geographical locations etc. Contracts have now been signed, and 2024 partner invoices have either been paid or will be paid imminently. A decision that a large workshop originally planned to explore methods for estimating attainable yield was no longer necessary – the direct costs allocated to this in Y1 have been re-planned into other activities and will be absorbed this year
Direct costs	£51,500	£9,393	-82%	
External costs	£113,000	£51,890	-54%	
WP2	£24,750	£593	-98%	Data management
Staff costs	£19,750	£593	-97%	The initial plan and thinking on how to manage the project data was reworked and implementation delayed in year 1 in light of additional funding from Gates Foundation.
Direct costs	£5,000		-100%	
External costs				
WP3	£15,750	£25,090	59%	Sustainability
Staff costs	£15,750	£25,090	59%	
Direct costs				
External costs				
WP4	£49,347	£3,297	-93%	Policy Engagement
Staff costs	£27,652	£3,297	-88%	Recruitment delays for some specific roles which have now been filled, with work underway to recover underspend.
Direct costs	£21,695		-100%	
External costs				
WP5	£47,242	£42,736	-10%	Management
Staff costs	£41,942	£42,736	2%	
Direct costs	£5,300		-100%	
External costs				
Subtotal	£426,017	£271,465	-36%	
Overheads (25%)	£106,504	£67,866	-36%	
Total	**£532,521**	**£339,331**		

OHH 2024 Financial Statement (pending audit)

	2024 actual	2024 Budget	Difference	Narrative
Secretariat Costs	£268,581	£313,464	-14%	
Staff Costs	£239,194	£289,484	-17%	The secretariat recorded a 13.3% underspend overall in 2024, primarily due to the delayed start of project activities and on-boarding of staff. Unanticipated external costs of 25k represent the cost of contracting a temporary project manager to cover for delays in recruitment. Direct costs intended to cover marketing were also lower than anticipated because of delays to project deliverables. Activities are expected to ramp up in Q2 2025, coinciding with the publication of the programme's research outputs initiated in 2024.
Direct costs	£4,582	£23,980	-81%	
External Costs	£24,805	£0	n/a	
Evidence	£138,357	£322,200	-57%	
Staff Costs	£41,899	£87,500	-52%	There was a delay to the start of the work related to recruiting suitable consultants and aligning with their existing commitments. The largest underspend within this work package relates to direct costs covering data visualization, infographics, publication, and dissemination as well as significant costs covering the Horizon Scanning workshops that were postponed to Q1 2025 and have now been successfully held. The delay deferred associated costs for visualizing and communicating findings. The Bibliometric analysis submission is planned within the first Quarter of 2025.
Direct Costs	£4,260	£118,700	-96%	
External Costs	£92,198	£116,000	-21%	
Learning events	£18,883	£66,775	-72%	
Staff costs	£9,498	£36,775	-74%	A significant proportion of funding in this work package relates to a portfolio review and best practice exchanges. While some funds were used to publish OHHLEP case studies – and support engagement at the World One Health Congress - engagement with APHID grantees outside the CABI grantees is pending introductions. The online review of grants was initiated at the end of the year. These factors caused the underspend in the learning and events work package.
Direct Costs	£9,385	£30,000	-69%	
External costs				
Subtotal	£425,821	£702,439	-39%	
Overhead (25%)	£106,455	£175,610	-39%	
Total	£532,276	£878,049	-39%	
VAT on secretariat costs	£67,145	£78,366	-14%	
Grand Total (inc. VAT)	**£593,783**	**£956,415**	**-38%**	



Contacts

Daniel Elger, Chief Executive Officer
E: D.Elger@cabi.org

Paul Rogers, Head of Strategic Partnerships – Europe
E: P.Rogers@cabi.org

UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

www.cabi.org

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE