

# FISH CRP quarterly newsletter



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*A quarterly newsletter of the FISH CRP*

*July to September 2020*

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## Summary

In this newsletter:

- Introduction
- Reporting highlights for the last two quarters (July to September 2020)
- Update on Digital Data
- FISH CRP News
- Featured knowledge product
- FISH CRP reporting indicator (Innovations)

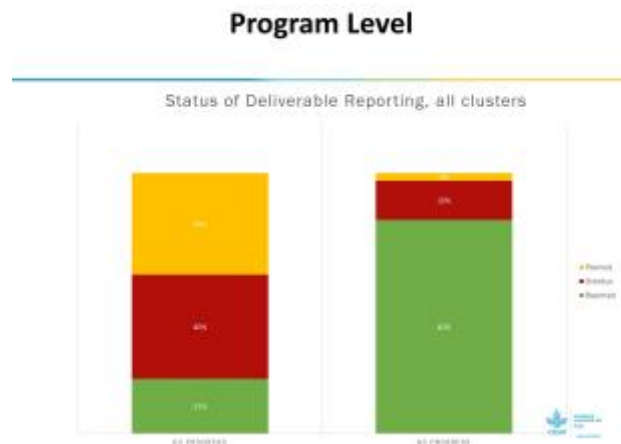
- Upcoming and past activities
- Reporting process & MEL and Data Team

## Introduction

We are presenting the [CGIAR Research Program on Fish Agri-Food Systems \(FISHCRP\)](#) quarterly newsletter for July to September 2020. We hope that this newsletter will help strengthen the exchange and sharing of information on the status of the FISHCRP and bilateral projects in the context of results-based management (RBM) approach. This newsletter also seeks to help co-create a common knowledge about MEL and Research Data Management (RDM) systems within the FISHCRP to enhance the culture of MEL and data sharing for all FISH partners, including WorldFish.

This newsletter summarizes the reporting highlights every quarter, features MEL concepts, activities, and products, and highlights any MEL platform updates. A review of all bilateral investments for the third quarter of 2020 has also been conducted to have an appraisal of FISHCRP's progress and identify strengths and opportunities moving forward. This review covering July to September 2020 is vital to keep track of progress and gaps raised in the last quarterly review. With this review and three months left on the 2020 calendar year, we hope to motivate responsible staff to report on progress and get ahead of the Annual Report's timeline for 2020.

## Reporting highlights for July-September 2020

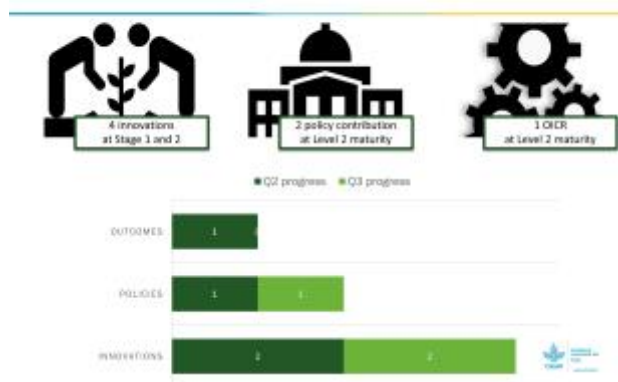


## Program Level

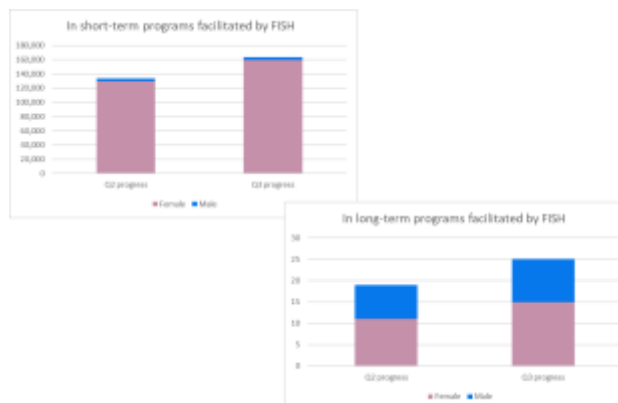


The cluster deliverables are progressing well, with 85% of the deliverables reported. 15% of total deliverables have not been reported and 3% are still on track to be reported this year.

## Major CGIAR indicators

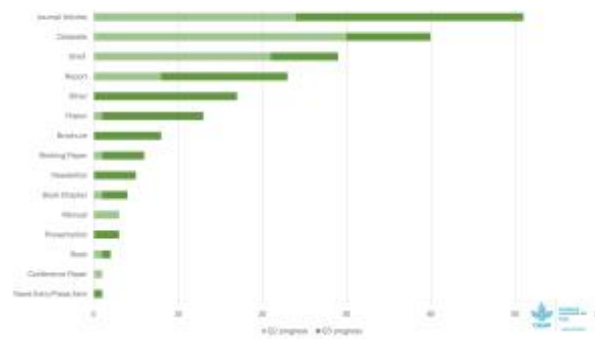


In Quarter 3, there are four innovations, one outcome-impact case report, and two policy contributions reported on the MEL platform. One policy and two innovations have been documented from last quarter.



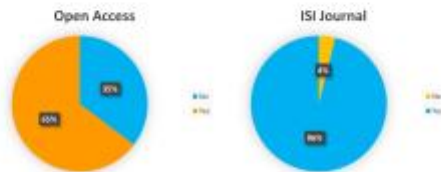
Accomplishments in Capacity Development are significant, with 159,405 trainees (98% women) in short-term programs facilitated by FISH, 25 trainees (60% women) in long-term programs facilitated by FISH.

## Knowledge Products Progress in Quarter 3 2020



Journal articles are the most produced knowledge products in the FISH CRP, followed closely by datasets and briefs.

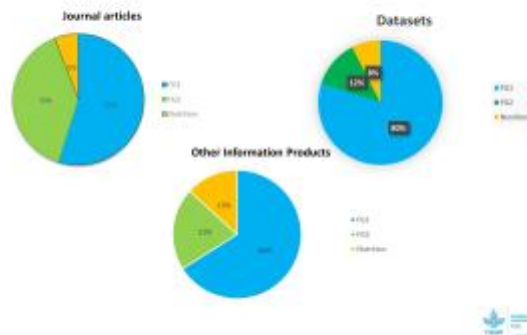
## Results: Knowledge Peer reviewed articles

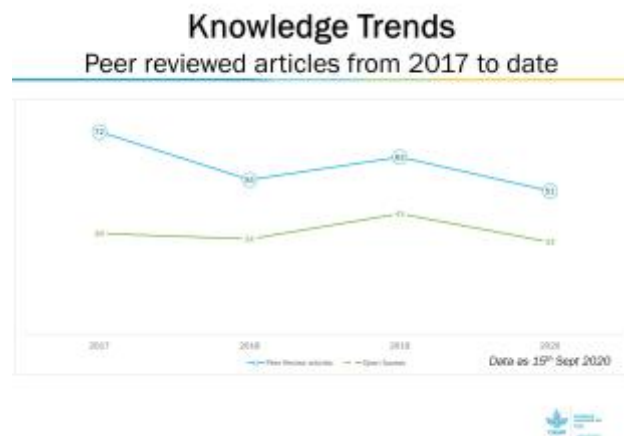
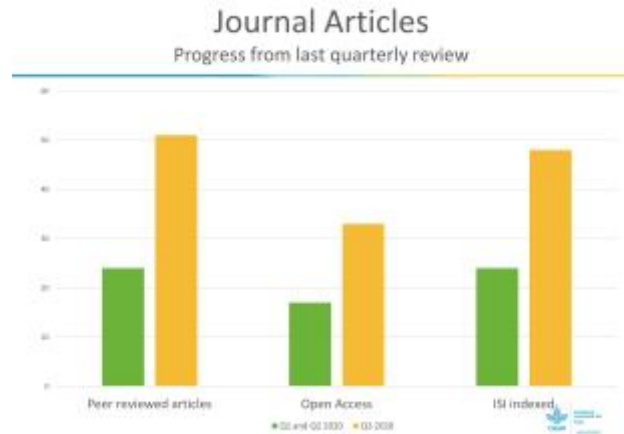


As of 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2020, we have a total of 51 Peer Reviewed Journal Articles:

- 31 - Open Access
- 20 - ISI Indexed

## Distribution by Flagship



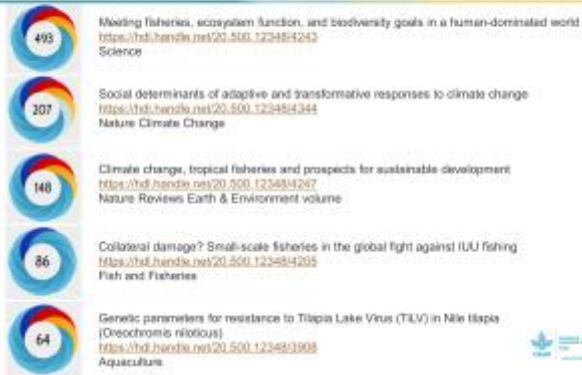


There is a significant increase in the number of journal articles since the previous quarter. There are 51 peer-reviewed Journal Articles with 33 published in Open Access journals while 49 articles published in ISI indexed journal. Notably, there are three articles published in journals with an impact factor of 20 and above:

- [Meeting fisheries, ecosystem function, and biodiversity goals in a human-dominated world](#), Science - 41.845
- [Evidence for action: a One Health learning platform on interventions to tackle antimicrobial resistance](#), The Lancet Infectious Diseases - 24.446
- [Social determinants of adaptive and transformative responses to climate change](#), Nature Climate Change - 20.893

Flagship 1 is leading in terms of the production of peer-reviewed articles, datasets, and grey literature followed by Flagship 2 and Nutrition.

## 2020 Top Altmetric Scores



REPORT

### Meeting fisheries, ecosystem function, and biodiversity goals in a human-dominated world

Joshua E. Cinner<sup>1,2</sup>, Jessica Zamborini-Mason<sup>1</sup>, Georgina G. Orney<sup>1</sup>, Nicholas A. J. Graham<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Aaron M. ...  
+ See all authors and affiliations

Science | 17 Apr 2020  
Vol. 368, Issue 6488, pp. 307-311  
DOI: 10.1126/science.aba4212

Article   Figures & Data   Info & Metrics   eLetters   PDF

You are currently viewing the abstract.

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#### A complex landscape for reef management

Coral reefs are among the most biodiverse systems in the ocean, and they provide both food and ecological services. They are also highly threatened by climate change and human pressure. Cinner et al. looked at how best to maximize three key components of reef use and health: fish biomass, parrotfish grazing, and fish trait diversity. They found that when human pressure is low, all three traits can be maximized at high conservation levels. However, as human use and pressure increase, it becomes increasingly difficult to promote biodiversity conservation. At some levels of human impact, even the highest amount of protection is not able to maximize biodiversity conservation.

Science, this issue p. 307

#### Abstract

The worldwide decline of coral reefs necessitates targeting management solutions that can sustain reefs and the livelihoods of the people who depend on them. However, little is known about the context in which different reef management tools can help to achieve multiple social and ecological goals. Because of nonlinearities in the likelihood of achieving combined fisheries, ecological function, and biodiversity goals along a gradient of human pressure, relatively small changes in the context in which management is implemented could have substantial impacts on whether these goals are likely to be met. Critically, management can provide substantial conservation benefits to most reefs for fisheries and ecological function, but not biodiversity goals, given their degraded state and the levels of human pressure they face.

Article | Published: 10 August 2020

## Social determinants of adaptive and transformative responses to climate change

Michelle L. Barnes  Peng Wang, Joshua E. Cinner, Nicholas A. J. Graham, Angela M. Guerrero, Lorien Jarry, Jacqueline Lau, Sarah R. Sutcliffe & Jessica Zamborain-Mason

*Nature Climate Change* **10**, 823–828(2020) | [Cite this article](#)


**4205** Accesses | **200** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

### Abstract

To cope effectively with the impacts of climate change, people will need to change existing practices or behaviours within existing social–ecological systems (adaptation) or enact more fundamental changes that can alter dominant social–ecological relationships and create new systems or futures (transformation). Here we use multilevel network modelling to examine how different domains of adaptive capacity—assets, flexibility, organization, learning, socio-cognitive constructs and agency—are related to adaptive and transformative actions. We find evidence consistent with an influence process in which aspects of social organization (exposure to others in social networks) encourage both adaptive and transformative actions among Papua New Guinean islanders experiencing climate change impacts. Adaptive and transformative actions are also related to social–ecological network structures between people and ecological resources that enable learning and the internalization of ecological feedbacks. Agency is also key, yet we show that while perceived power may encourage adaptations, it may discourage more transformative actions.

Review Article | Published: 04 August 2020

## Climate change, tropical fisheries and prospects for sustainable development

Vicky W. Y. Lam  Edward H. Allison, Johann D. Bell, Jessica Blythe, William W. L. Cheung, Thomas L. Frölicher, Maria A. Gasalla & U. Rashid Sumaila

*Nature Reviews Earth & Environment* **1**, 440–454(2020) | [Cite this article](#)

**4260** Accesses | **1** Citations | **176** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

### Abstract

Tropical fisheries substantially contribute to the well-being of societies in both the tropics and the extratropics, the latter through ‘telecoupling’ – linkages between distant human–natural systems. Tropical marine habitats and fish stocks, however, are vulnerable to the physical and biogeochemical oceanic changes associated with rising greenhouse gases. These changes to fish stocks, and subsequent impacts on fish production, have substantial implications for the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In this Review, we synthesize the effects of climate change on tropical marine fisheries, highlighting the socio-economic impacts to both tropical and extratropical nations, and discuss potential adaptation measures. Driven by ocean warming, acidification, deoxygenation and sea-level rise, the maximum catch potential of tropical fish stocks in some tropical exclusive economic zones is projected to decline by up to 40% by the 2050s under the RCP8.5 emissions scenario, relative to the 2000s. Climate-driven reductions in fisheries production and alterations in fish-species composition will subsequently increase the vulnerability of tropical countries with limited adaptive capacity. Thus, given the billions of people dependent on tropical marine fisheries in some capacity, there is a clear need to account for the effects of climate change on these resources and identify practical adaptations when building climate-resilient sustainable-development pathways.





## Collateral damage? Small-scale fisheries in the global fight against IUU fishing

Andrew M. Song<sup>1,2,3</sup> | Joeri Scholtens<sup>4</sup> | Kate Barclay<sup>5</sup> | Simon R. Bush<sup>6</sup> | Michael Fabry<sup>1</sup> | Dedi S. Adnan<sup>7</sup> | Milton Houghton<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Research Research Centre for Sustainable Development, James Cook University, Townsville, QLD, Australia  
<sup>3</sup>Seafood Research International, Townsville, Australia  
<sup>4</sup>Department of Applied Social Sciences, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
<sup>5</sup>International Policy Group, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore  
<sup>6</sup>Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, QLD, Australia  
<sup>7</sup>Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, QLD, Australia

### Abstract

Concern over legal, unreported and unregulated (LUR) fishing has led to a number of policy, trade and compliance measures. While much attention has been given to the impact of LUR regulation on industrial fleets, recognition of the distinct impacts on small-scale fisheries is comparatively lacking from the policy and research debate. In this paper, we do this in three ways in which the application of LUR discourse and regulation undermines small-scale fisheries. First, the operational definition of "LUR" is not all inclusive in terms of identifying the identity, legitimacy and sustainability of small-scale fisheries practices and their governing systems. Second, we explore how the recent trade-related measures to counter LUR fishing risk and reinforce existing inequalities between different sectors and countries, creating an unfair burden on small-scale fisheries and countries who depend on them. Third, as LUR fishing is increasingly approached as "organized crime," there is a risk of inadvertently targeting small-scale fisheries, at times unfairly. Reflecting on these three points, we propose three strategies by which a more sensitive and broadly more equitable interpretation of small-scale fisheries can be supported in the global fight against LUR fishing.

### KEYWORDS

small-scale fisheries, developing countries, marine governance, fisheries security, organized crime, seafood trade



Figure 1. Small-scale fisheries in the global fight against IUU fishing

Small-scale fisheries are an important part of the global food system. They provide income and employment for millions of people, particularly in developing countries. However, they are also vulnerable to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. This article discusses the impact of IUU fishing on small-scale fisheries and proposes strategies to support them in the global fight against IUU fishing.

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Global Fisheries, 2020, 1(1), 1–10

Content not available at Wiley Online Library  
Aquaculture  
Journal homepage: www.wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/gfs

## Genetic parameters for resistance to Tilapia Lake Virus (TiLV) in Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

Agustin Barria<sup>1</sup>, Trong Quoc Trinh<sup>1</sup>, Mahirah Mohamed<sup>2</sup>, John A.H. Benzie<sup>3</sup>, V. Mohan Chadag<sup>4</sup>, Ross D. Houston<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Health, Animal and Food (HAF) Division of Veterinary Science, University of Edinburgh, Roslin, Midlothian, United Kingdom  
<sup>2</sup>UMM, Jalan Bontomatene, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia  
<sup>3</sup>School of Biological Earth and Environmental Science, University of Lincoln, UK, United Kingdom

**ABSTRACT**  
Tilapia Lake Virus (TiLV) is one of the primary disease causes for tilapia farming, with main mortality events and economic damage resulting from infection in several countries. Selective breeding for improved disease resistance to TiLV may help to mitigate the problem in the future, but the extent of genetic variation in resistance to TiLV in the current study was not sufficient to allow genetic parameters to be estimated for TiLV in a Nile tilapia breeding population of the Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia (GIFT) strain. Using data from 1000 simulated GIFT lines (100 families) following random outcrossing and after a period of 100 generations, estimates were obtained using both Bayesian methods (BM) and classic quantitative genetic methods (CGM) for the 1000 simulated GIFT lines. Actual and simulated disease resistance was high for 10 and 100 BM was also obtained with very low standard deviation (SD) values with other parameters (heritability, additive genetic variance, dominance variance) were similar to the real world, with health-related parameters being high. Heritability for TiLV resistance was estimated to be 0.15 and 0.10 using BM and CGM, respectively. Significant heritability for TiLV resistance was also obtained for the 1000 simulated GIFT lines. In addition, significant and moderate heritability (0.15) was estimated for the 1000 simulated GIFT lines. The genetic correlation between TiLV and resistance to TiLV was not statistically different from zero. These results demonstrate that estimates of TiLV resistance in Nile tilapia breeding populations with GIFT origin. Therefore, selective breeding to increase resistance and reduce mortality due to TiLV is a feasible and promising approach.

**1. Introduction**  
Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is among the most important aquaculture species farmed worldwide. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States (FAO), the production of tilapia reached approximately 6.2 million tons during 2018, representing one of the major sources of animal protein for human consumption (FAO, 2019), particularly in developing countries in Asia, South America, and Africa (Dionisio and Inglis, 2015). However, as with other intensive production systems, infectious disease is one of the main issues threatening the success and profitability of tilapia production. A relatively new pathogen, the virus responsible for Tilapia Lake Virus (TiLV) has emerged as a major threat

to Nile tilapia (Song et al., 2014; Pardo et al., 2017; Houghton et al., 2019; Pardo et al., 2019), and other farmed tilapia, including red tilapia (*Oreochromis sp.*) and hybrid species (O. niloticus × O. mossambicus) (Song et al., 2019; Houghton et al., 2017). Although the virus was discovered in 2014, it may have been responsible for mortalities since 2008–2009 (Gonzalez et al., 2019; Song et al., 2019). Therefore, it has been identified as a major constraint, including the (Pardo et al., 2019; Houghton et al., 2017). The agent is a double-stranded virus, with a diameter of



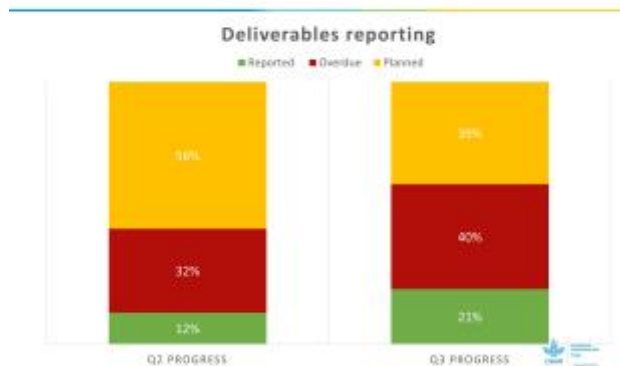
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FISH journal articles are doing quite well in creating conversations online. These are the top five articles that have been picked up by news outlets and blogs and making a lot of buzz on social media.

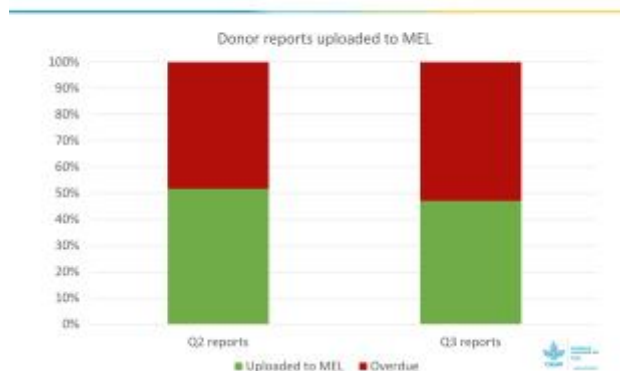
- [Meeting fisheries, ecosystem function, and biodiversity goals in a human-dominated world](#), Science
- [Social determinants of adaptive and transformative responses to climate change](#), Nature Climate Change
- [Climate change, tropical fisheries and prospects for sustainable development](#), Nature Reviews Earth & Environment volume
- [Collateral damage? Small-scale fisheries in the global fight against IUU fishing](#), Fish and Fisheries
- [Genetic parameters for resistance to Tilapia Lake Virus \(TILV\) in Nile tilapia \(Oreochromis niloticus\)](#), Aquaculture

### Bilateral investments



Bilateral investments' reporting of deliverables are lagging with 32% of their deliverables not reported and is past the target date. Bilateral projects reported only 12% of deliverables in quarter 3 and the remaining 56% planned and to be reported by the end of 2020.

### Bilateral investments



## Bilateral investments



Donor reports are not uploaded to MEL regularly, with more than half of the reports are past their expected reporting date. Solomon Islands have not uploaded any of their reports on MEL; on the other hand, India has uploaded all their reports that are due. Timor-Leste has no required donor reports to be uploaded in this quarter.

### Major Observations

- Results in 2020 are showing a promising trend for performance over 2019. There is a significant improvement in reporting deliverables in W1/W2, and overall progress is at more than 80%, with just 20% still outstanding in Quarter 4. The trend in knowledge products, especially journal articles, has shown a significant increase in quarter 3.
- Reporting of high-level outcomes (Innovation, Policy contributions, and Outcome Impact Case Reports) needs attention in quarter 4
- Bilateral projects reporting needs significant improvement to meet targets and expectations in 2020

### Recommendations

1. Project leaders to catch up in reporting deliverables in MEL in the remaining months of 2020.
2. Research Leaders to continue providing leadership in reporting deliverables by activity/product leaders.
3. The MEL and Data Team will continue to provide technical support in using the MEL Platform, increase understanding of CGIAR's common reporting indicators, and strengthen organizational capacity on MEL and the use of the MEL Platform.





High-quality data is critical to enhancing science quality. For FISHCRP to achieve its mission, we need to fully leverage data and digital tools. Data and the tools of big data have the potential to transform aquaculture and fisheries, to address the food and nutrition security issue and the adoption of climate-smart solutions.

The research data team has been integral in leading efforts to improve how our data is collected, combined, analyzed, and shared.

- Digital Data Collection – With the successful introduction of digital data collection in our projects, we ensure that the risk of error has been significantly reduced through validation, increase in the speed of collection, safer storage, and back up.
- Cloud Solutions – With cloud storage options, researchers can be confident that their research data is stored and backed up securely and hassle free.
- Automation – The team has created automated workflows for data entry and cleaning
- Digital Repositories – Having our data in a centralized place increases research efficacy, and it facilitates science through discovery and access, which reinforces open scientific enquiry. Our [data](#) and [publication](#) repositories ensure that our research remains relevant and eradicates information entropy where the value of research losses value over time.

- Big data analytics – with the onboarding of a data scientist – *Fernando Cagua*, we will be able to make use of machine learning and other innovations to provide real-time decision support for the data ecosystem to be complete.
- Partnerships – partnership with the private sector and universities is in the pipeline for the data team to leverage some of their big data analytics and work.
- Fish Ontology Development – in collaboration with the CGIAR Big Data Platform, we have been working towards the development and contribution of the fish trait ontology. Annotating our datasets and metadata with ontologies will ensure data interoperability and data discovery following the FAIR principles.

We are delighted to have the support of the researchers who have continually supported our endeavors leading to a shift in overall culture in the organization. Reach out to the [research knowledge and data manager](#) for any queries on research data management.

## FISH CRP News



### FISH CRP review

A review of the FISH CRP is currently underway. The primary purpose of the CRP 2020 review is to assess the extent to which CGIAR research programs are delivering Quality of Science and demonstrating effectiveness with their own Theories of Change (or other planning documents stemming from the Theory of Change set forth at program inception, if the original Theory of Change has not been updated to reflect the current thinking behind the CRP's work). The scope of the review will be covering activities from 2017-2019. For more information, read on the [CGIAR Review Process](#) and [FAQs](#).



### Preparation of FISH CRP POWB for 2021

The formulation of POWB 2021 for the FISH CRP has also started. The annual Plan of Work and Budget (PoWB) for the FISH CRP is reviewed every year as indicated in the Program Participant Agreements (PPAs) signed between the lead center (WorldFish) and managing partners based on the funding scenarios and the guidance provided by the Management Committee. Recommendations formulated by the Independent Steering Committee are taken into consideration before the WorldFish Board of Trustees approves the consolidated Annual PoWB. A plan of work and budget to manage the risks related to the uncertainty of W1&2 funds for 2021 will be prepared by the clusters using the approved budget guidelines. The timeline for the whole process is on the slide above.

In the coming days the MEL team from different CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs) (GLDC, FISH and RTB) and Centers (CIP, ICARDA, IITA, WorldFish) will co-organize three webinars to provide the instructions and support needed for the planning cycle 2021. Participate in the [Doodle pool](#) and select the date that best fits with your agenda. In case the proposed days are not fitting in your schedule, please fill this [form](#) to propose a new date. The following links will be used for the virtual calls:

October 14th - GMT 8AM: [Join Teams Meeting](#)

October 21st - GMT 9AM: [Join Teams Meeting](#)

October 28th - GMT 3PM: [Join Teams Meeting](#)

## Featured knowledge product



Jacque Muliro, Research Data and Knowledge Manager, and colleagues from the Ontology COP have published a new paper "[The Ontologies Community of Practice: A CGIAR Initiative for Big Data in Agrifood Systems](#)" on the added value of the Ontologies Community of Practice (CoP) of the Big Data Platform in harnessing the relevant expertise in ontology development and identifying innovative solutions that support quality data annotation. Please read and [share](#).

## FISH CRP Reporting indicator (Innovations)

Contribution to CGIAR results







A snapshot of how Innovations precipitated through FISH CRP contributed to the overall CGIAR results from 2017 to 2019. The [CGIAR Results Dashboard](#) has information on Innovations for other CRPs.

## Definitions



## Innovations Common Results Reporting Indicators

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Team

Research and development innovations are new or significantly improved (adaptive) outputs or groups of outputs - including management practices, knowledge or technologies. This could also refer to a significant research finding, method or tool. A significant improvement is one that allows the management practice, knowledge or technology to serve a new purpose or a new class of users to

employ it, for example a new variety, a blend of fertilizer for a particular pond type, or a tool modified to suit a particular management practice. Click on the link for a [brief summary on Innovations](#).

## Reporting Innovations on the MEL Platform



# How to report innovations

Learn how to report outputs in MEL  
in 1 minute



## Responsibility for reporting innovations

- The decision about selecting an innovation is the responsibility of project leaders in conjunction with research managers (e.g. Flagship leaders, CRP PMU);
- Discussions between Flagship (FP) leaders and project leaders to identify innovations can take place every six months. Relevant information should be recorded in MEL (innovation module);
- FP leaders will consult with project leaders (PLs) reflecting back over the previous year as to whether any of the projects have adapted research in new ways, or created novel findings that should be categorized and reported as an innovation; or to see whether an existing innovation has moved from one stage to another;
- Reporting should take place at the end of each stage, once the innovation's research has been carried out (for stage 1), once piloting has been completed (for stage 2), once available for uptake (stage 3) and once evidently taken up by next user (stage 4).



A step-by-step instruction guide on how to report Innovations on the MEL Platform. Click on the [link](#) to learn how to record an Innovation on MEL.

## Upcoming and Past Activities

### Upcoming activities



[MEL Platform learning sessions](#), Wednesdays 3 PM, Microsoft Teams

Every week, a member of the MEL and Data Team will be available for an hour-long learning session for any question on using the MEL Platform. Bring your question or issue to the meeting, post a suggested subject on the [activity thread](#), or send your topic in advance to any team member.



[CGIAR Convention on Big Data](#), 19-24 October 2020, online event

The [CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture](#) is where information becomes power: power to predict, prescribe, and produce more food, more sustainably. It democratizes decades of agricultural data empowering analysts, statisticians, programmers and more to mine information for trends and quirks, and develop rapid, accurate and compelling recommendations for farmers, researchers and policymakers.

This convention is the fourth annual event to bring together the people and organizations that make the BIG DATA Platform successful. This year presents a unique opportunity for us to “walk the talk” on agile, adaptive, digitally-enabled collective action. We have transitioned our annual convention to be an inclusive, accessible and fully online event.

The event theme, Digital Dynamism for Adaptive Food Systems, will examine food system resilience and highlight how digital tools and technologies can help us sense, respond and (re)build better systems in times of global food security crises.

This convention will be the first One CGIAR hosted event, leveraging inclusive inputs from each of the global Centers offering a glimpse of how they are employing digitally-enabled, dynamic methods to combat global food security challenges flowing from current crises.

## Past activities



Mike Phillips, FISH CRP Director, joined an event titled "[Fish\(ing\) for Future - Sustainable fish for food security and nutrition in Africa](#)" last 9 September which featured discussions on the importance of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture sector to promote ecological, social, and economic development of the continent.



A [virtual webinar](#) titled "Improving Research Engagement to Support Policy and Institutional Change" was held 23 September. Program Leader for Resilient Small-scale Fisheries, Cohen, Philippa (WorldFish), and a panel of experts, discussed a new rubric to assess opportunities for research partnerships, inform public policies and strengthen institutions for effective policy implementation in small-scale fisheries—one at national level (Myanmar) and two at regional level (Pacific Islands region and sub-Saharan Africa). This webinar was co-organized by the CGIAR Research Program on Fish Agri-Food Systems (FISH), CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM), and Collaborating for Resilience (CoRe).



### Quarter 3 MEL training

Innocent, MEL Specialist, also conducted MEL Training for Bangladesh Staff on 21 September 2020 to introduce the features of the MEL Platform to new hires, staff who missed the Q2 trainings in March, and re-tool staff interested in improving their understanding and use of the MEL Platform.



### MEL Platform learning sessions

Here are summaries and links to past MEL platform learning sessions for reference.

[5 August](#) Rationale for the learning sessions and provided an overview of the MEL Platform

[12 August](#) How to upload a project report to ensure quality in donor reports

[19 August](#) How to map projects to FISH CRP

[26 August](#) Understanding impact pathways - what are they, and how to record them in the MEL Platform

[2 September](#) How to generate a public page for your flagship, cluster, and activity/product in the MEL Platform that external partners can access

[9 September](#) How to report and upload your deliverables/knowledge products on MEL - how to fill in the metadata to ensure data quality, choosing suitable licenses and the different levels access on MEL to use for your deliverable. The process explained after you have reported the deliverable and the different repositories your knowledge products go to.

[21 September](#) How to increase the utility of MEL Platform for project management - setting up an individual project in the MEL Platform at the country level; planning and managing project deliverables,

documenting impact cases, and innovations in the MEL platform. Finally, understanding how to showcase project achievements to foster interest from external partners and donors.

30 September Developing a well-structured work plan using the right planning and monitoring tools and managing the project along accordingly increases the likelihood of succeeding. The purpose of planning using a Result Based Management (RBM) approach is to achieve positive and sustainable results.

### Reporting process and the MEL and Data Team



### MEL and Data team



2 - Cristiano Rossignoli, MEL Research Leader, leads this team with the Research Knowledge and Data Manager Jacque Muliro, the MEL specialists Innocent Bikara, Megi Cullhaj, Andressa Gutierrez, Data Scientist Fernando Cagua, Data Officer Saadiah Ghazali, and Research Analyst Yan Hoong.

The MEL and Data Team writes this newsletter with reporting highlights from the previous quarter. Learn more about the reporting process and the team in this [link](#). Please send any questions on this newsletter by emailing the MEL team at [worldfish-mel@cgiar.org](mailto:worldfish-mel@cgiar.org).