

Origins of the MEL CoP and TFI

2014 => CRPs: outcome-based approach & RBM; 5 pilot trials; **W1 \$** (4M)

2014 -16 => Recruiting effort MEL specialists **W1-2 \$** (CIMMYT/MAIZE & WHEAT, IRRI/GRiSP, CIP/RTB, ICARDA/DS, IWMI/WLE, ICRAF/FTA, etc...)

Dec 2014 => 1st meeting MEL > 5 commodity CRPs

W1-2 \$

July 2015 => 2nd meeting MEL > 12 CRPs; CoP proposed and created Q3 2016

Nov 2015 => 1st MEL CoP meeting > 16 CRPs , 15 Centers, CO, IEA, IAU, ISPC/SPIA; feedback on Guidance document for full proposals; CRP performance assessment; etc...

April 2016 => Task Force on Indicators (TFI) commissioned by CO/SMO

June & Sept 2016 => TFI f2f meetings; harmonized approach for selection of system level indicators & their monitoring

Oct 2016 => 2nd MEL CoP meeting; integrated framework for MEL at system level and draft templates for POWB and AR

Task Force on Indicators

Towards Operationalizing the SRF with a Suite of Indicators within a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework

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Update 28 September 2016 / work on progress

Phased approach

April-June 2016

Putting the task force together and develop an approach for selection of system level indicators

Key insights

Proposed Approach for Selecting Indicators

Develop pathways for each SLO targets to

- Make general case for contribution to change substantiated at CRP level with evidence from research and evaluative approaches
- Identify a set of suitable indicators that could be tracked and used as evidence of progress towards SRF targets at portfolio/ system level, most relevant ones to demonstrate CGIAR's contribution to the target
- Using most cost-effective data collection method

Based on aspirational SLO targets from the CGIAR SRF

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CGIAR Strategy and Results Framework 2016-2030
May 2015

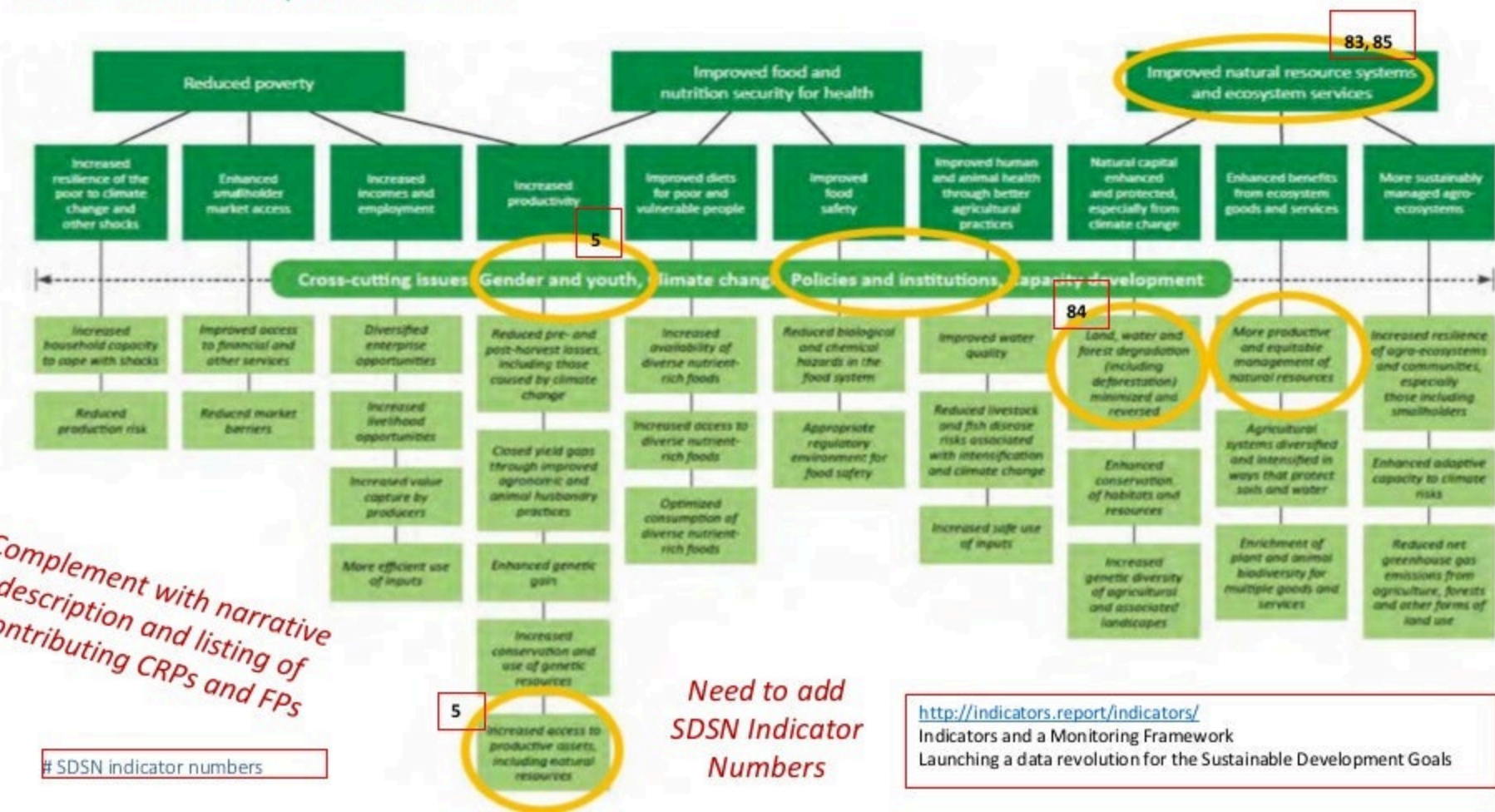
Table 1: Aspirational CGIAR and partners' development targets for 2022 and 2030

Targets: 2022 ^a		Targets: 2030
System level outcome 1: Reduced Poverty		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100 million more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds or trees, and/or improved management practices 30 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 150 million more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds or trees, and/or improved management practice 100 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty
System level outcome 2: Improved food and nutrition security for health		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the rate of yield increase for major food staples from current <1% to 1.2-1.5%/year 30 million more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements 150 million more people, of which 50% are women, without deficiencies of one or more of the following essential micronutrients: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and vitamin B12 10% reduction in women of reproductive age who are consuming less than the adequate number of food groups 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the rate of yield increase for major food staples from current <2.0 to 2.5%/year 150 million more people, of which 50% are women, meeting minimum dietary energy requirements 500 million more people, of which 50% are women, without deficiencies of one or more of the following essential micronutrients: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and vitamin B12 33% reduction in women of reproductive age who are consuming less than the adequate number of food groups
System level outcome 3: Improved natural resources systems and ecosystems services		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5% increase in water and nutrient (inorganic, biological) use efficiency in agro-ecosystems, including through recycling and reuse Reduce agriculturally-related greenhouse gas emissions by 0.2 Gt CO₂-e yr⁻¹ (3%) compared with business-as-usual scenario in 2022 55 million hectares (ha) degraded land area restored 2.5 million ha of forest saved from deforestation 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20% increase in water and nutrient (inorganic, biological) use efficiency in agro-ecosystems, including through recycling and reuse Reduce agriculturally-related greenhouse gas emissions by 0.8 Gt CO₂-e yr⁻¹ (15%) compared with a business-as-usual scenario in 2030 190 million ha degraded land area restored 7.5 million ha of forest saved from deforestation

^a The targets for 2022 have been assembled based on the projections to 2030 but recognizing that adoption rates are non-linear and will build on the work of the existing CRP portfolio

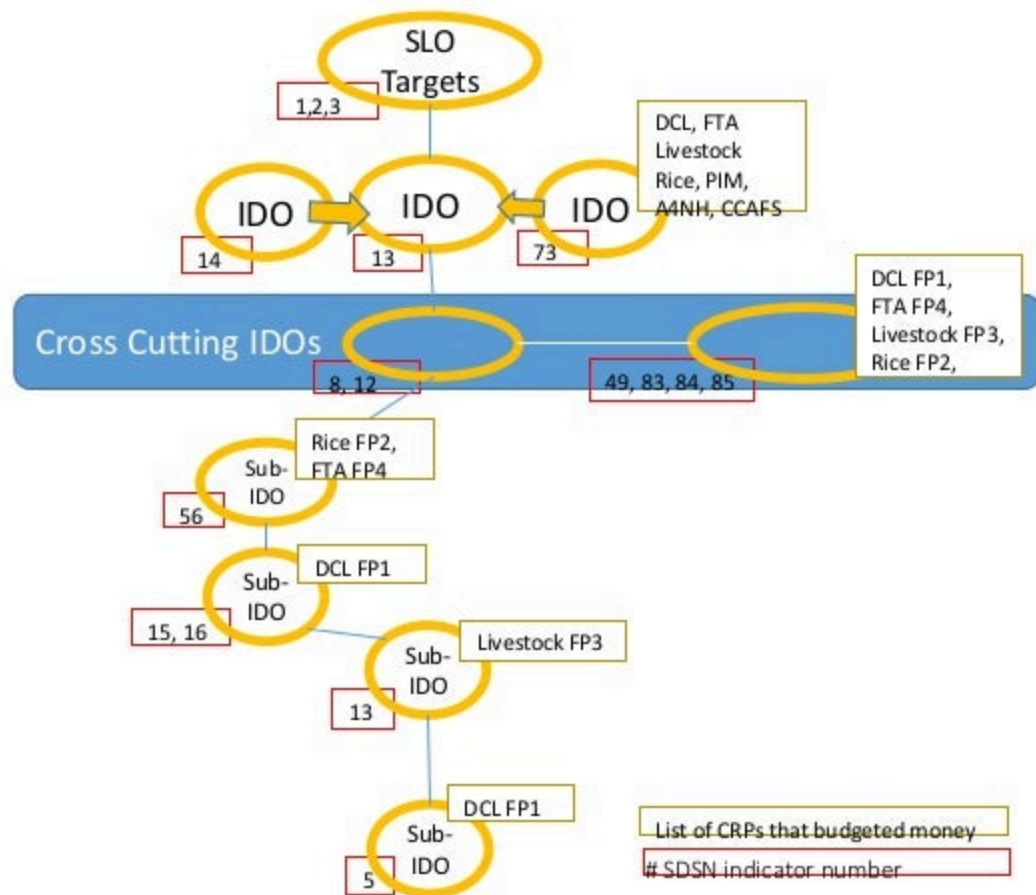
SLO3 target 3 (Land restored) : 55 million ha of degraded land restored.

Pathway 1: Improve management of degraded land through public and private policies and investments, governance mechanisms and adoption of solutions

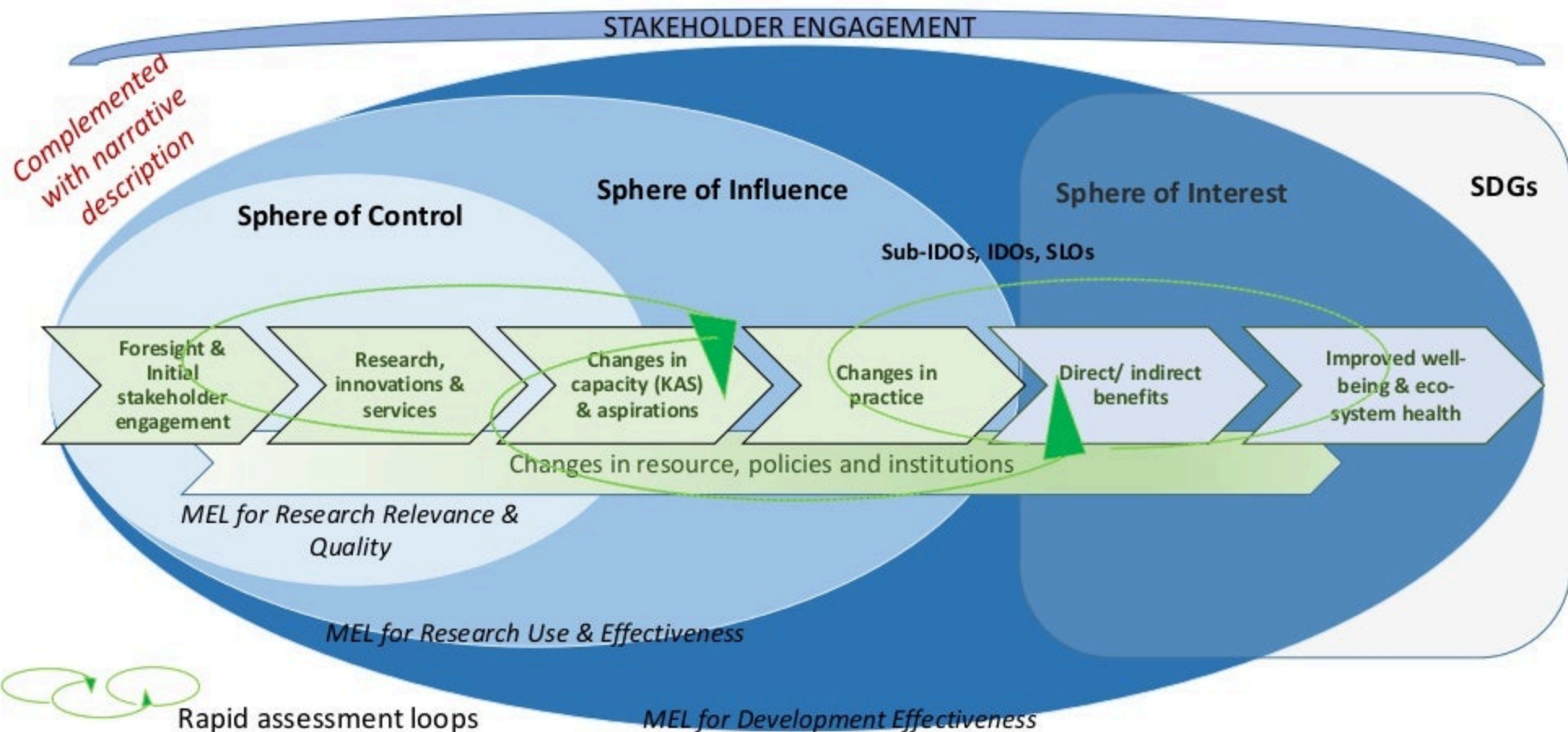


Task Force Tested the Approach

- Example draft pathway
- To be developed for the 3 SLOs and 10 SRF targets
- Mapped CRPs and flagships from proposals
- Examples of indicators by draft pathway
- Identified some initial SDSN indicators



Indicators need to be seen within a wide MEL Framework – the operationalization of CGIAR's Strategy & Results Framework



July-September 2016

Developing the Impact Pathways and see if we can get to a concise set of system level indicators

Aspirational SRF/SLO1 targets for 2022



1.1. 100M more farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds or trees, ...

1.2 30 M people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty

1st impact pathway for SRF/SLO 1.1 & 1.2



Key Pathway	CRPs/FPs Contributing	Pathway Details	Development Outcomes	Indicators
breeding pipeline: from discovery to adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAIZE FP 1,2,3 • RICE-FP 1,3,4,5 • WHEAT- FP 1,2,3 • RTB-FP 1, 2 • FISH-FP 1,2 • LIVESTOCK-FP 3 • FTA-FP 1,2 • A4NH-FP 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market research and priority setting, • trait discover • variety/tree/fish improvement, • field tested with farmers, • seed system strengthening (multiplication, storage and delivery), • dissemination, awareness and access for large number and area, • adoption of new variety/tree/fish, • increased productivity, • increased income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase in in-farm genetic gain by crop x trait x user b) Number of improved crops, trees, breeds released by country c) Number of improved crops, trees, breeds adopted by smallholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) % enhanced in-farm genetic gain by [varieties, breeds, trees] x [trait] x [region/country] 2) Number of smallholders / farmers adopting new crops, trees, breeds by [targeted region /country] 3) Number of hectares with improved [crops, trees] by targeted region/country 4) Number of seed systems strengthened by [crop] x targeted [region/country] 5) Number of households benefitting from new adoptions by targeted region/country

2nd impact pathway for SRF/SLO 1.1 & 1.2



Key Pathway	CRPs/FPs Contributing	Pathway Details	Development Outcomes	Indicators
Improved technologies, sustainable management and intensification strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAIZE-FP 1,4 • RICE-FP 1,3 • WHEAT-FP 1,2 • RTB-FP 2,3 • LIVESTOCK FP 5 • CCAFS-FP 2 • FISH-FP 2 • FTA-FP 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market research and priority setting, • improving technologies, management and intensification strategies, • field testing with farmers, research, extension and development orgs strengthened for dissemination (capacity building), • dissemination and awareness created, • adoption of new technologies, improved and sustainable management of crops and resources, • increased productivity, • increased income 	d) improved technologies, management and intensification strategies adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6) Number of smallholders / farmers adopting improved technologies, management and intensification strategies 7) Number of hectares under improved technologies, mgt and intensification strategies 8) % yield increased - or yield gap reduction - through improved tech mgt in target regions/countries

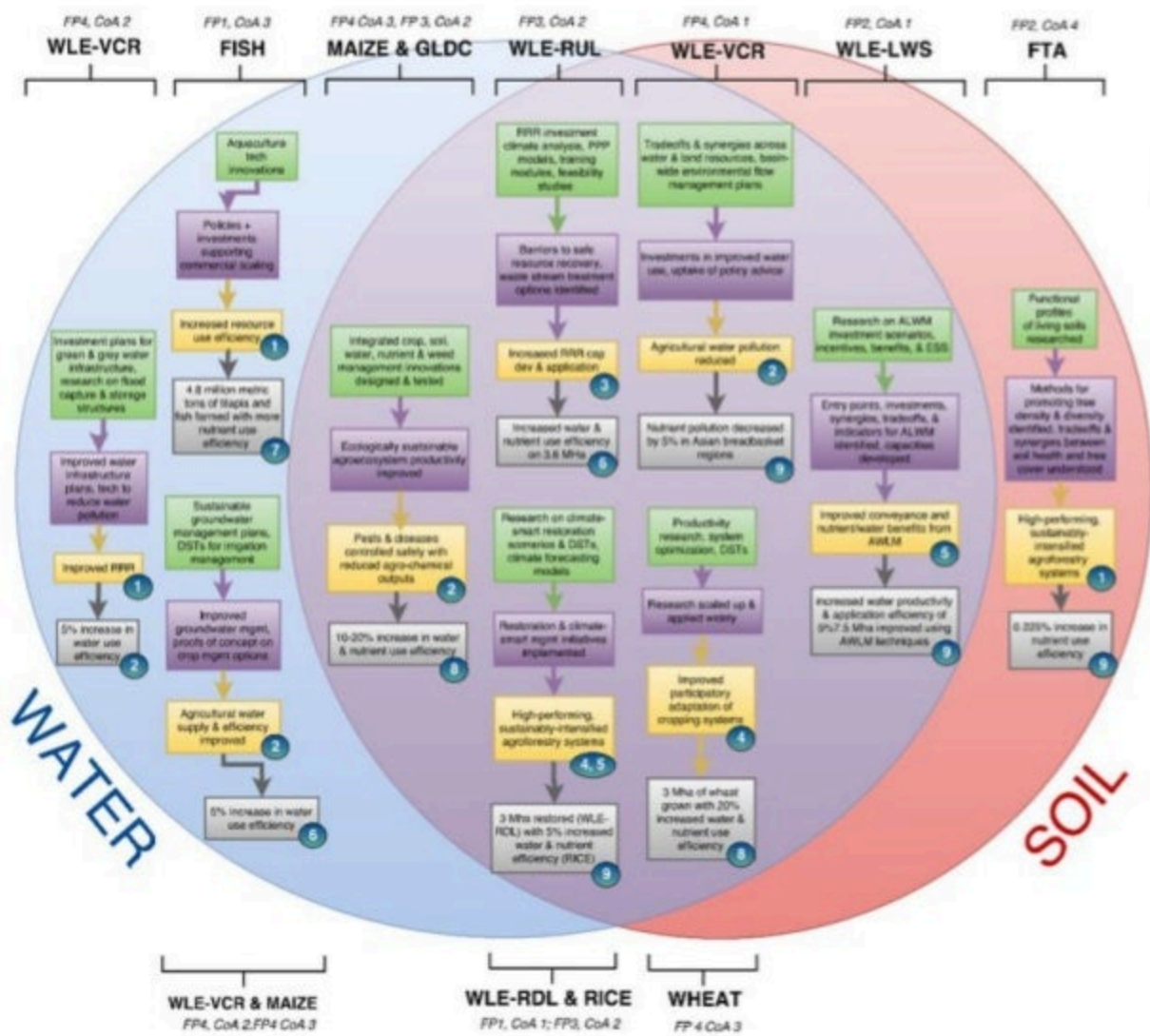
3rd impact pathway for SRF/ mainly for SLO 1.2



Key Pathway	CRPs/FPs Contributing	Pathway Details	Development Outcomes	Indicators
Value chain improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RICE-FP 1,2,3 • MAIZE-FP 1,5 • WHEAT-FP 1,4 • RTB-FP 4,5 • FTA-FP 3 • FISH-FP 3 • LIVESTOCK-FP 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • value chain analysis and market research, • Targeted actors/stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ producers/growers ➤ processors, ➤ distributors, ➤ consumers • different types of interventions by actors to targeted weak areas • improved value chains • easier and more efficient market access for value chain actors, • increased sales and profit for value chain actors • increased incomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h) improved access to financial and other VC services i) diversified enterprise opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9) Number of actors benefitting from targeted VC improvement by region/country 10) % change in actors' profits by targeted VC x region/country 11) % of increased income by targeted VC actors and by region/country

SLO 3 - Improved NR systems and ES services

3.1 20 % increase in water and nutrient (inorganic, biological) use efficiency in agro-ecosystems, including through recycling and reuse.



Outputs summary second phase (Jul-Sep)

1. Consolidated generic pathways which will outline and link the portfolios proposed work and contribution to the defined System Level Outcomes (SLO) described in the SRF
2. Derived at a draft set of 25-30 high level indicators, from the consolidated outcomes of the identified key pathways under each SLO (1 Poverty, 2 Nutrition and 3 Health, Natural Resource Management) mapped with the Intermediary Development Outcomes (IDOs) of the SRF
3. Tested the robustness and quality of the SLO 1 (Poverty) identified indicators against a set of criteria: annually measurable, aggregable, affordable/ feasible to measure, and
4. Mapped the tested indicators with the three spheres of control, influence, and interest to identify they - high – level of contribution.
5. Near full fleshed example for SLO 1 (Poverty)

The third phase (Sep-Nov)



The third phase (Sep-Nov)

- Refine products described above and follow the same process for SLO 2 & 3
- Consult with CRP and flagship leaders to ensure technical appropriateness and quality for the indicators (validation)
- Provide further detail on each indicator, including a definition for each, caveats and limitations, standardized methodologies to measure them (where available, draw from expertise within CGIAR and beyond, e.g. building on SDSN)
- Provide an update at the MEL CoP meeting in October (12-14) and broader framework / discussion for further validation through the MEL expertise
- Socializing the indicators product, e.g. handbook, webinar, pptx
- Present to the System Council and System Management Board in November
- Clarify system-wide roles and responsibilities for next steps