

CLCA Year II Reporting: Guidelines

Stakeholder engagement and rapid appraisal

Coordination meetings

National and regional meetings with stakeholders, decision makers

Meetings/agreements for the engagement of new partners (public and private)

Evidence if available (article in local newspaper, coverage by local media, youtube...)

Country	Type of event	Target population	Location	Objective/topic	Main output	#attending
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Key informant tool for the enhancement CLCA systems??



Developing integrated improved crop management systems including reduction of erosion and improvement of water use efficiency

Main results of the 2018 – 2019 trials

- Agronomy trials
- Forage trials
- Weeding trials
- Soil health measurements (OM, Erosion, Water retention)

Establishment of the 2019 – 2020 trials

- Expansion of the geographic area/# of farmers/# of ha compared to Year 1 (digital maps)
- Full CLCA vs. lightened package
- Innovation in rotations
- Introduction of new forage species
- Monitoring of erosion, WUE: where and how




Fine-tuning crop residue use in different geographies and socioeconomic environments

- Results summarizing the use of the stubble grazing tools during the summer 2019:
- Initial stubble biomass,
- stocking rate,
- number of days of grazing,
- residual biomass,
- changes in live weight, BCS,
- description of the type of animals, physiological stage



Advocating alternative feeding systems and livestock enterprises

- Analysis of the summer feeding calendars under a full CLCA package
- Valorization of the forages during summer feeding trials
- Introduction of alternative feeding resources
- More efficient use of straw



Financially viable business models for No-Till and other agricultural machinery service provision enterprises

- The large scale marketing of the BOUDOUR seeder in Algeria: document the different steps leading to this output and the impact of the expansion of CA area
- Transformation of conventional seeder in Tunisia?
- Success of the small machinery in support of the livestock sector in Tunisia: feed grinders, forage seed cleaning and treatment machines, hand-held forage seeders: we should go beyond the description and report on perceptions, uses and adoption by the individual farmers and group organizations

Developing comprehensive trade-off models

- Any progress on farm typology
- financial evaluation and adoption assessment of CLCA related technologies
- Modelling options to assess the contribution of different CLCA alternatives to the sustainability of farming systems
- characterizing the tradeoffs related to the use of crop residues in smallholder farms (Algeria??)

Innovation

- Forage mixtures initiative between INRAT and COTUGRAIN: innovation at a scaling phase
- The vetch multiplication contracts with farmers
- The stubble grazing tool
- Other innovations at an early stage...

Title of innovation (with link if possible for evidence)	Innovation Type: biophysical research, genetic, management practice, communication methodologies and tools...	Stage of innovation (50 words): (i) end of research phase (discovery/proof of concept); ii) end of piloting phase (if relevant); iii) available for uptake; iv) uptake by next user	Narrative (75 words)	Geographic scope (with location)
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Knowledge Management and Sharing



- Newsletter...

Knowledge Management and Sharing

Activity.2.2.2 To fine-tune and implement a gender/youth sensitive KM strategy of the project by developing a network of on-field, multiscale testing and validation sites, and multi-level capacities to manage interventions from field to food through the integration of scaling partners.

- 500 farmers, 50 extension staff, 20 scientists, 2 NGOs, and 2 traders per country participating in courses, workshops and field days in relation to CLCA
- At least 1 training platform and 10 validation sites per country installed and operating
- Participatory research on CLCA is implemented throughout the delivery process.
- CLCA trainings take place for farmers, extension agents and stakeholders.
- Farmers' feedback indicators available and shared with different project stakeholders.
- Knowledge products generated for different stakeholders disseminated through relevant channels
- Exchange visits from non-beneficiary farmers' groups, extension staff, and interested stakeholders.
- Three NARES researchers trained for MSc degree during project implementation in respective countries.
- Identified plan to integrate efforts and knowledge of the project into the existing IFAD scaling-up methodology.
- At least 10 scaling partners using methodologies and knowledge generated in the project.
- At least 2 research questions per country formulated that feed back to Component 1.
- At least 10 scaling partners using a system for field-based data generation.
- Project evidence for success stories, best practices and lessons learnt available
- ICT-based survey tools and data analysis within an M&E framework developed and used by collaborators including women involvement in CLCA systems as well as the effect of enhanced integration between crop and livestock on women and other marginal groups.
- A strategy for empowerment of women under CLCA systems is developed, and disseminated.

Knowledge Management and Sharing

Data collection tools (off/online functionality)	Knowledge of production and agrifood systems and beneficiaries of the project			Knowledge sharing			
	Conducting baselines (productivity, social inclusion, income, etc)	Targeting beneficiaries	Developing performance and impact indicators	Printed material (infographics, magazines, brochures, etc)	Online content (Blogs, websites, APPs, articles, videos, etc)	GIS tools	SMS tools
Which tool (ODK, web forms, ect), describe data storage (servers management), collected forms and member staff responsible	If available describe year, groups of questions and sample. Include links to data or more info	If available describe methodology, results and links to documentation	Type of indicators, if measured before include year/month and links to results	Decribe type of material, links to PDFs and # of printed copies	Decribe type of material, include links and feed responsible	Briefly describe and include links. Mexico example: http://46.20.115.195/MasAgroTTF/v2/Estado/GTO/	Briefly describe and include links

Knowledge Management and Sharing

Capacity building			Peer knowledge exchange			Evidence-based recommendations for farmers		Public policy influence
Trainings to farmers and key stakeholders	Demonstration events	Trainings to service providers	South – south collaboration	Peer to peer videos	Whatsapp groups	Data cleaning and analysis	Decision Support Systems	Policy briefs for decision makers
<i>Number of trainings, topics, and links to attendance lists. Describe data collection tool</i>	<i>Number of trainings, topics, and links to attendance lists. Describe data collection tool</i>	<i>Number of trainings, topics, and links to attendance lists. Describe data collection tool</i>	<i>If available describe strategies and include links to results</i>	<i>Describe strategy, year and include links</i>	<i>Describe strategy, year and results</i>	<i>Describe strategy, and include links to results</i>	<i>Describe protocols and user interfaces. Include links to additional info.</i>	<i>Describe if it has been done in the past. Include links to PFD if available.</i>

Scaling up and sustainability

- The 4-wheel scaling approach: concept and description
- Mapping partners in Algeria and Tunisia to the 4-wheel approach (Partner description template from CRP Livestock)
- Synergies CLCA ICT2 to scale
- Persistent scaling constraints in Algeria and Tunisia vs. the scaling road maps (updated barrel of constraints)


Gender focus



Environment and climate focus

- Confirmation of the results on the reduction of erosion in Tunisia
- Optimization of the use of herbicides in Algeria

Monitoring and evaluation



- The logframe Results achievement

Mid-Term Evaluation

<https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/vacancy/request-for-proposal-mid-term-evaluation-of-the-integrated-crop-livestock-conservation-agriculture-clca-for-sustainable-intensification-of-cereal-based-systems-in-north-africa-and-central/>

Relevance

Is the **project design appropriate** to meet the intervention's objectives?

Has the project been **adjusted during implementation** as a result of changes in context? Was the adjustment necessary?

Effectiveness

To what extent have the objectives of the project and its components been **attained in quantitative and in qualitative terms**?

What changes in the overall context (e.g. policy framework, political situation, institutional set-up, economic shocks, civil unrest) have affected or are likely to affect project implementation and overall results?

Efficiency

How does the **project expenditure compare to the budget**- whole budget and per deliverable?

Have any re-allocations been done? What was the rationale? What are the implications of the reallocations to the budget structure, cost-effectiveness and likelihood of achieving project results?

Have **resources been leveraged from NARES partners**?

Are **disbursements of funds to implementing partners/units been efficient** to ensure timely implementation of project activities?

Mid-Term Evaluation

Sustainability

Do project activities benefit from the **engagement, participation and ownership** of all the relevant stakeholders and are adopted approaches technically viable?

Is there a **clear indication of government commitment** after the project closing date, for example, in terms of provision of funds for selected activities, human resources, and institutional support?

Gender equality and women's empowerment

In what ways and to what extent are the technologies and practices promoted by the project likely to **transform gender norms and roles**?

Knowledge Management and scaling up

What **innovative knowledge management tools, platforms and/or approaches** have been adopted and promoted by the project?

How effectively have the knowledge management tools, platforms and approaches been **effective in disseminating relevant information** on conservation agriculture (CA) and crop-livestock production systems?

What is the extent the development interventions: (i) **have introduced innovative approaches to rural poverty reduction**; and (ii) have been (or are likely to be) **scaled up by government authorities, donor organizations, the private sector and others agencies**?

Mid-Term Evaluation

Phase	Description	Deliverable	Due date
Bid submission	The technical and financial bids must be submitted together, in a format provided.	Technical and financial bids	30/03/2020
Evaluation of submitted bids	Review and evaluation of both the technical and financial proposals.	Letter of intent to award contract	10/04/2020
		Signed contract	23/04/2020
Inception	Includes desk review, briefing, consultation with stakeholders, inception report drafting (revision of evaluation matrix, methodology and development of data collection tools), and fieldwork plan.	Draft Inception Report	15/05/2020
		Final Inception Report	30/05/2020
Field work	Includes continuation of desk review, field visits, and debriefing.	N/A	01/06/2020
Reporting	It includes the preparation of the evaluation report, QA review and finalization.	First Draft Evaluation Report	01/08/2020
		Final Evaluation Report	01/09/2020
Results dissemination	The evaluation report and the management responses will be presented remotely to the Stakeholders and posted publicly on the ICARDA website and on the MEL Platform .	Knowledge products from the evaluation report	01/09/2020

IFAD last year overall comments

- The economic benefits of improved technologies, practices...
- Gender and youth in farm typologies
- Returns to input costs, and resilience capacities in the tradeoff models
- Including the benefits from livestock under different scenarios
- Need to include an analysis of the advisory services
- All numbers related to participants in meetings, field days, trainings, workshops, students... need to be disaggregated by gender and age (below and above 35 years)
- We need to make very clear what target numbers stand for: direct beneficiaries, indirect beneficiaries, HH's impacted by spillovers (20,000 HH's)...
- Women involvement in the on-farm trials and biophysical activities (GFDA Oued Sbaihia – forage; 18 farm trials with women in Tunisia...)
- To show variability around and deviations from means and percentages; units in international standards