Support for One CGIAR Initiatives' reporting: Outputs and Outcomes

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Team (MEL)

MEL Team members presenting today

Jake Carampatana
MEL Assistant

Joren Verbist
MEL Technologies Systematization Officer

Ruth Mawia
Project and Knowledge Management Curator

Sara Jani
Project Monitoring and Knowledge Management Coordinator and Knowledge Management sub-team leader

Valentina De Col
Agricultural Information System Officer

2022 Initiative Reporting

1. Timeline
2. General Overview
3. Output Reporting
4. Outcome Reporting

1. Timeline

Technical Reporting opens

Key results Reporting closes

Quality Assurance window

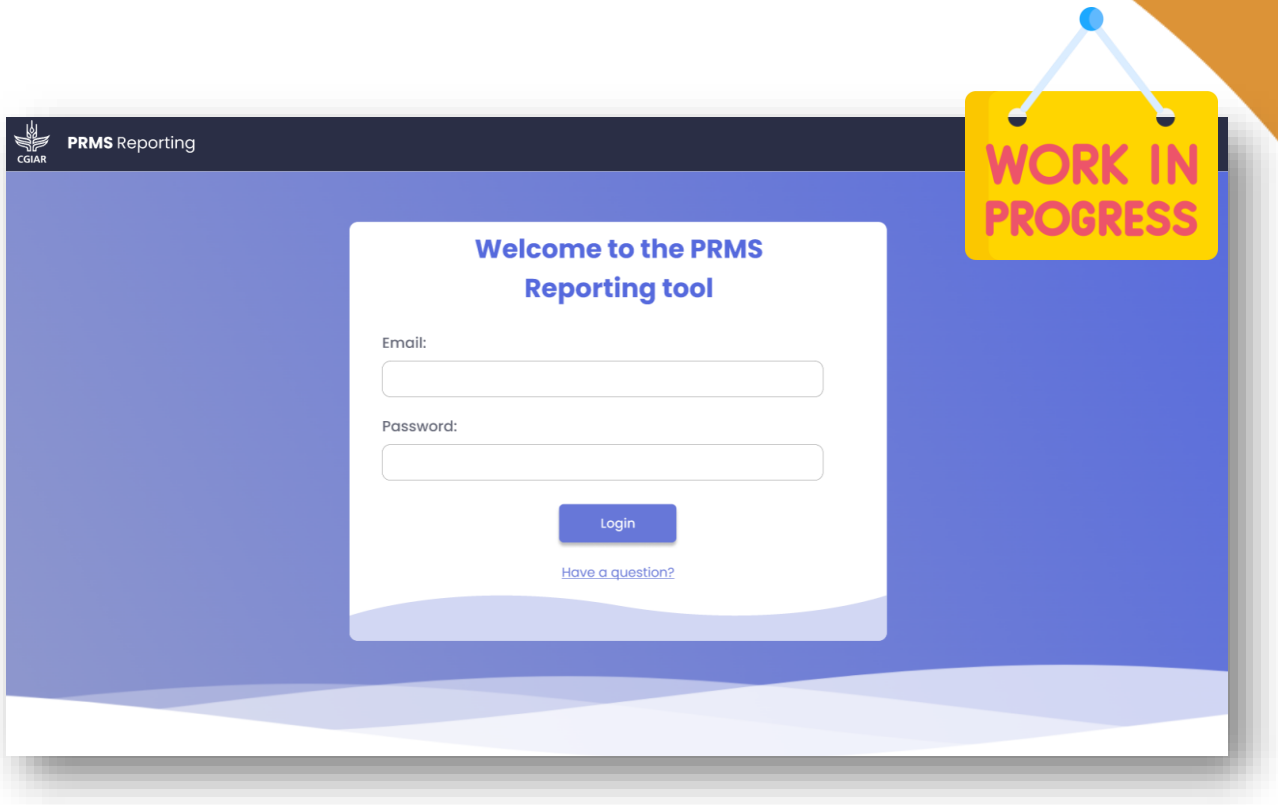
2. General Overview: Performance and Results Management System (PRMS)

Mock-up DISCLAIMER

All of these images are conceptual mockups of PRMS Reporting tool, particular features may end up looking different, or may not make it into the final release.

*The following roles are assigned at the **Initiative level**.*

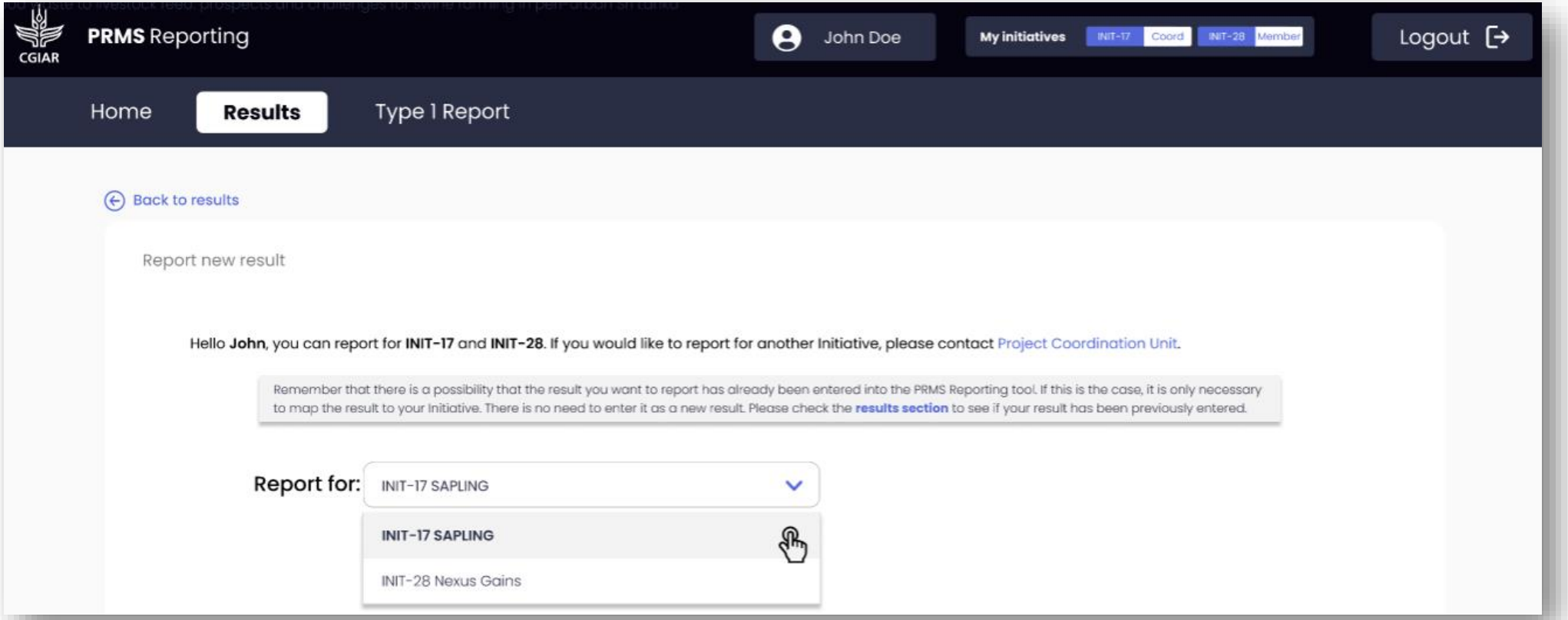
- Lead
- Co-Lead
- Coordinator
- Member



In today's session we will present only the **reporting part of the PRMS**

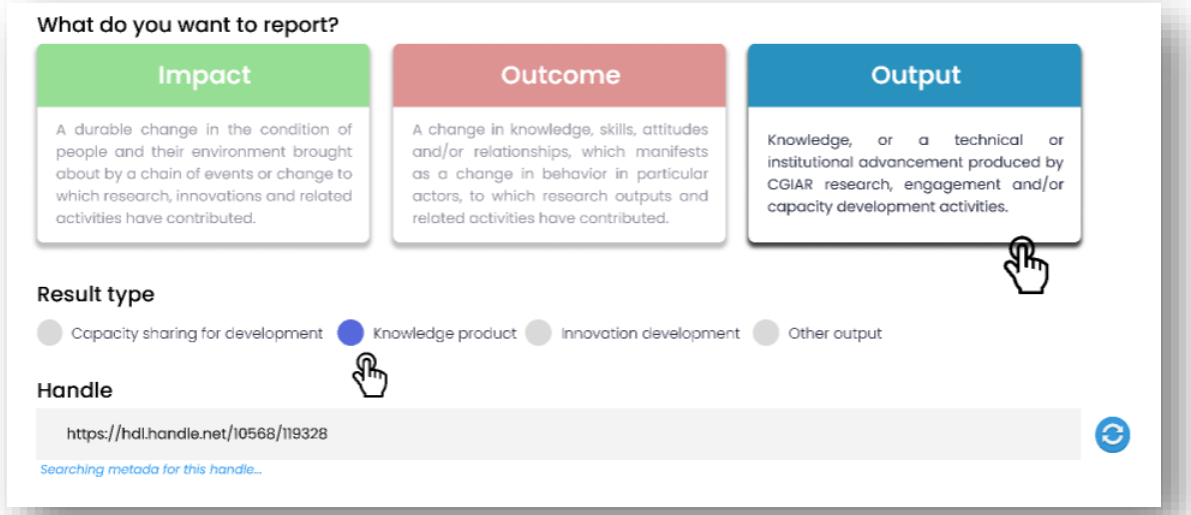
2. General Overview: Performance and Results Management System (PRMS)

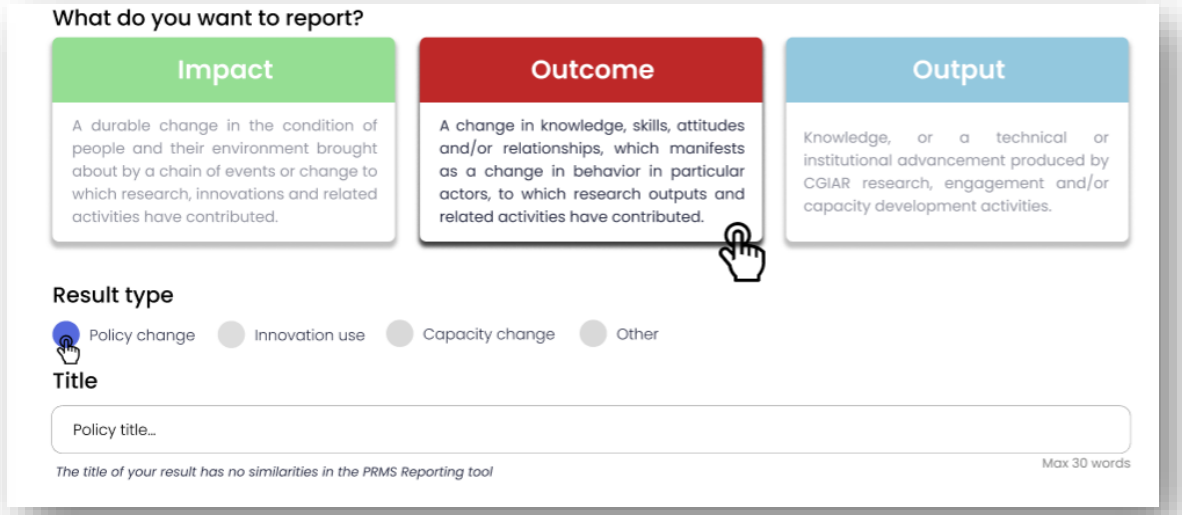
Registered users of the PRMS will be asked to select the **Initiative** they wish to report for.



2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)

The next step will be to select an **Output** or an **Outcome**, choose the **result type** and provide the **title.**

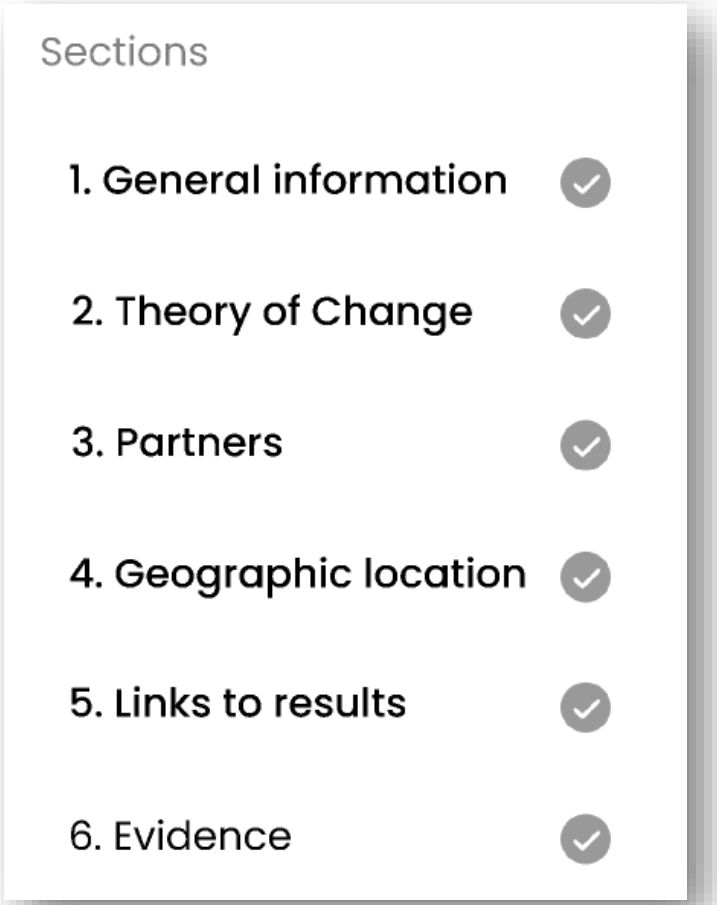




2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)

Result	Result Type
Output	Knowledge product
	Capacity sharing for development
	Innovation development
	Other Outputs
Outcome	Policy change
	Innovation use
	Capacity change
	Other

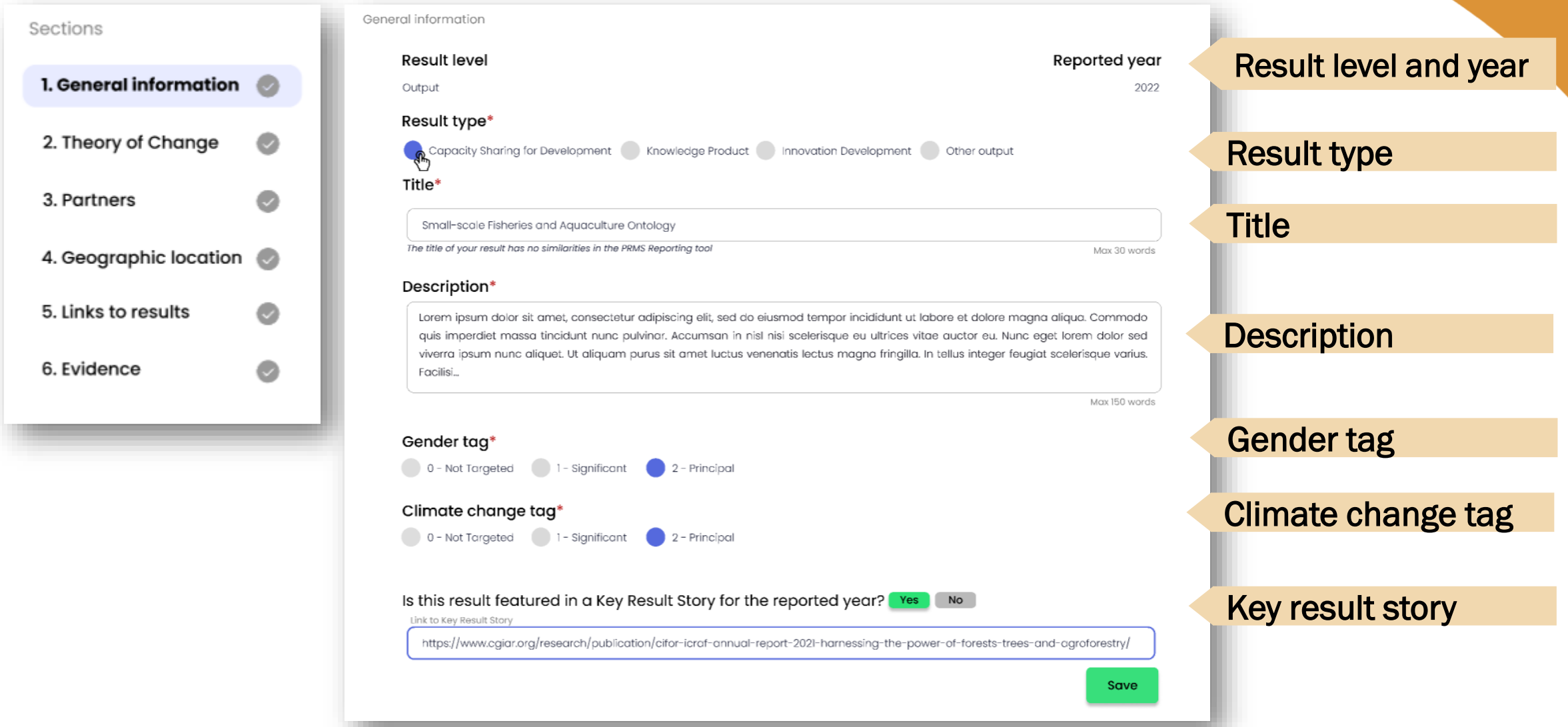
2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)



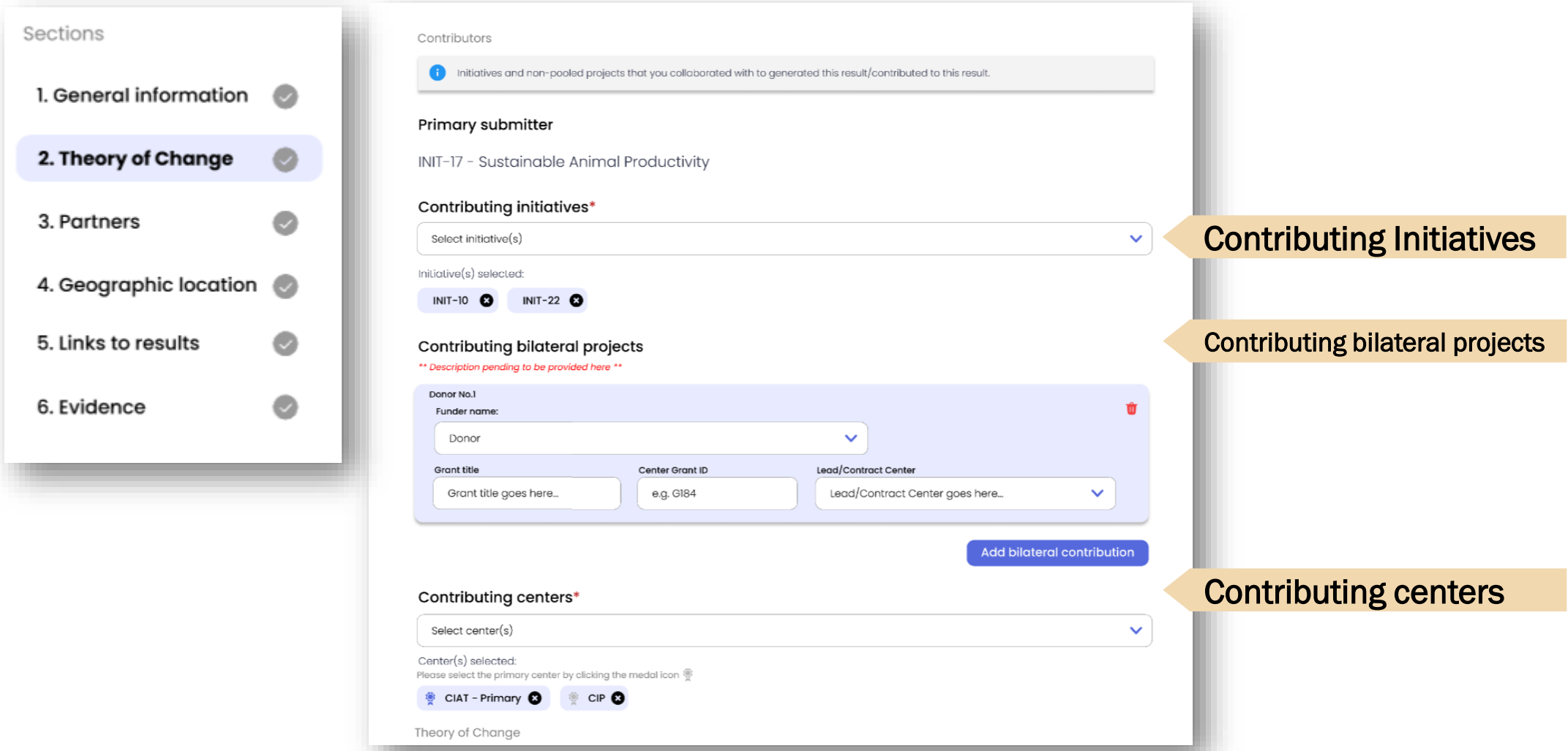
- After the first step, users will access a second page in which information about a specific output or outcome is grouped around **six main fields, common to different indicators.**

- There can also be **additional sections that are indicator-specific.**

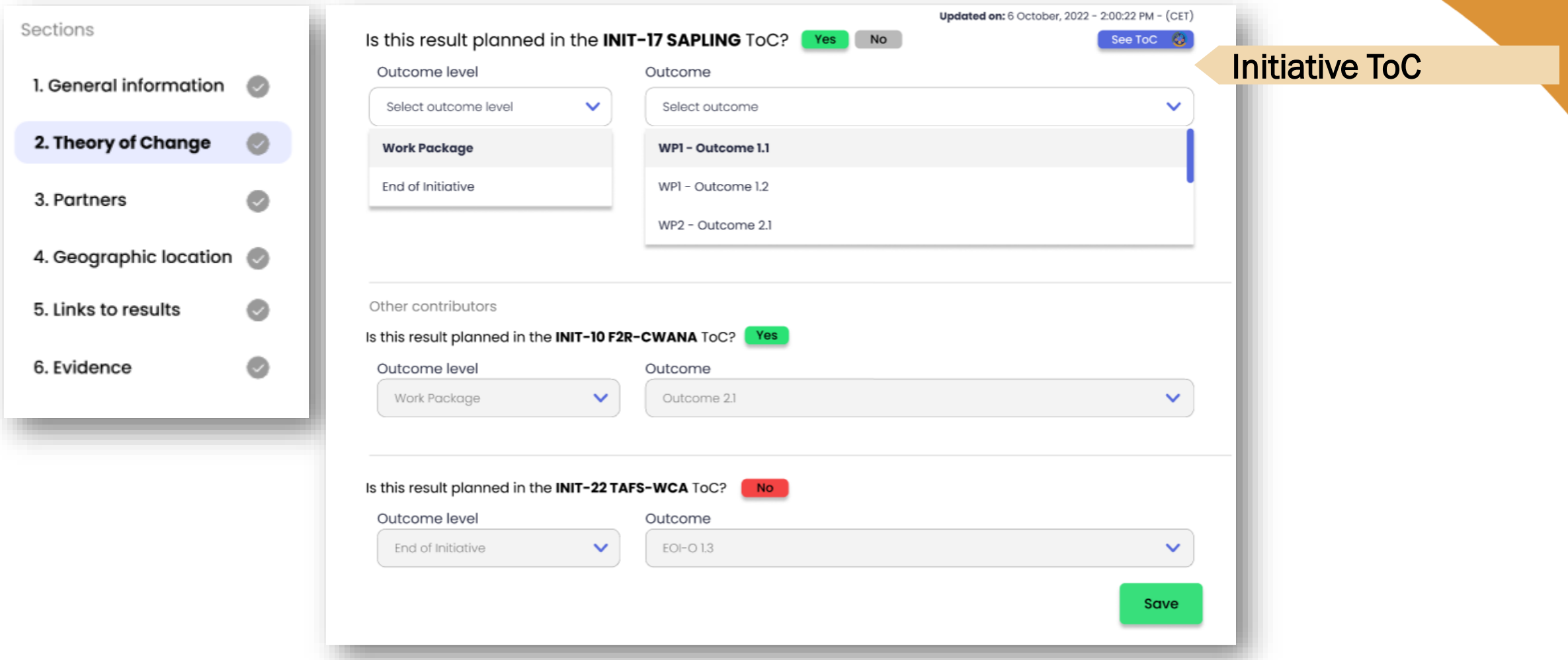
2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)



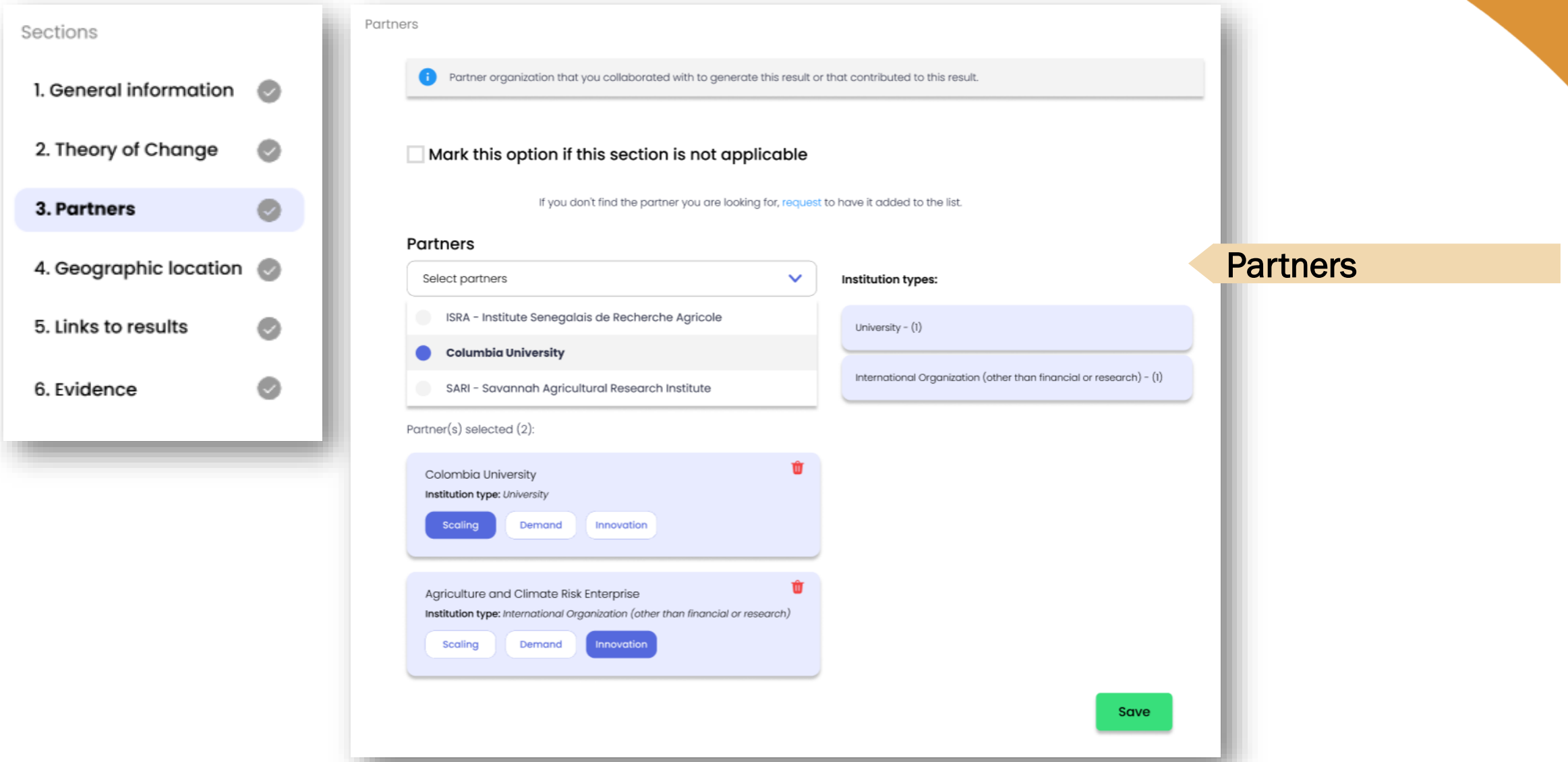
2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)



2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)

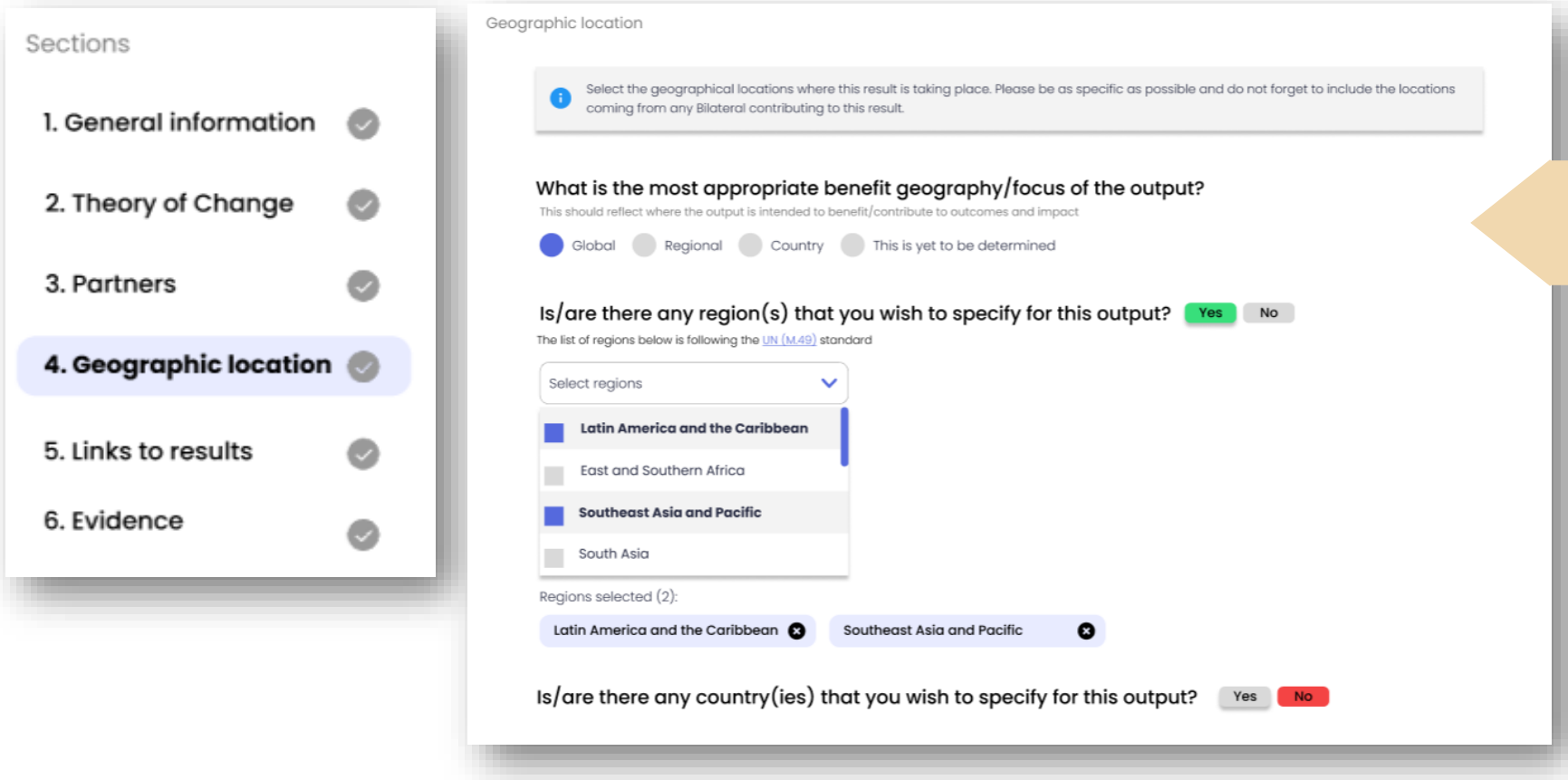


2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)



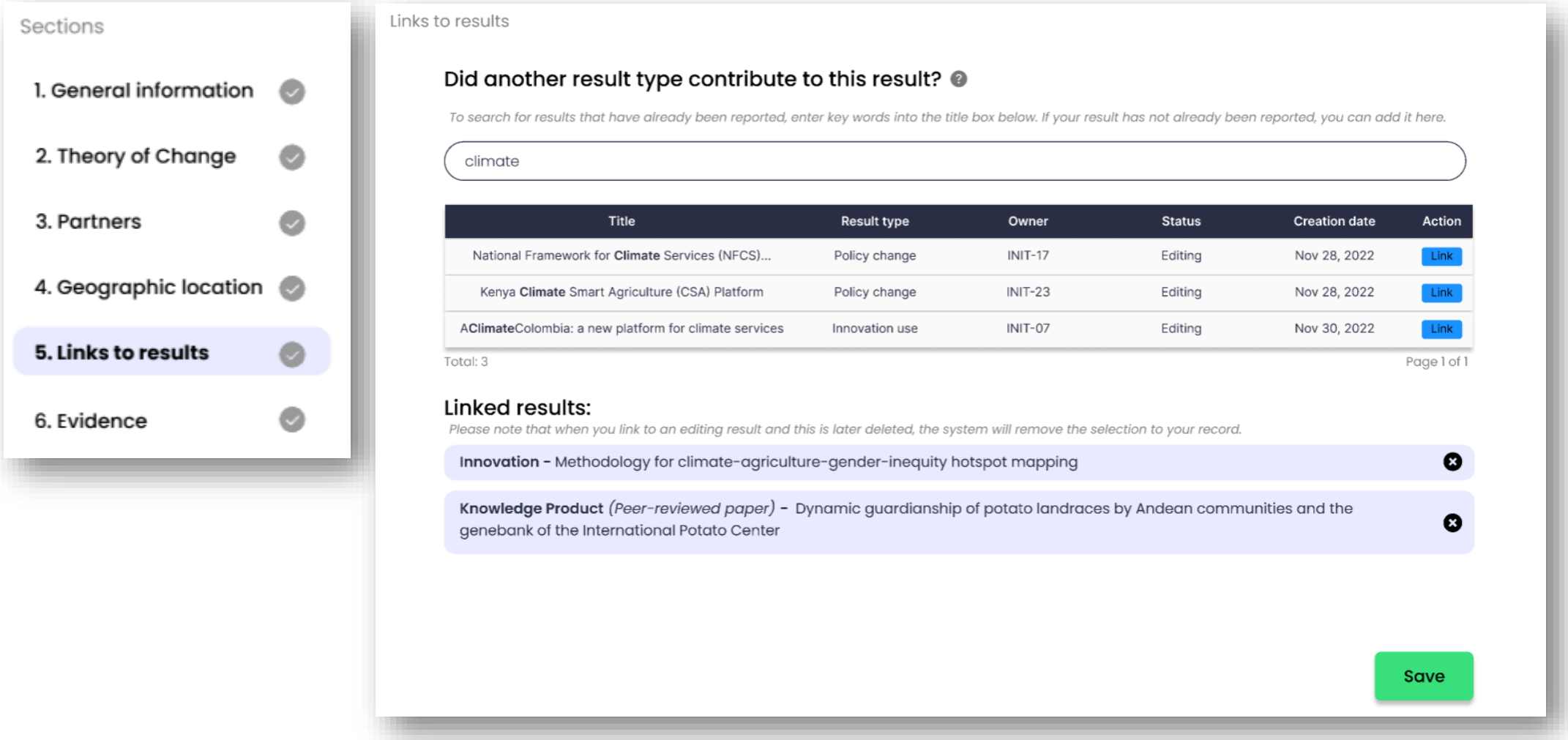
Partners

2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)

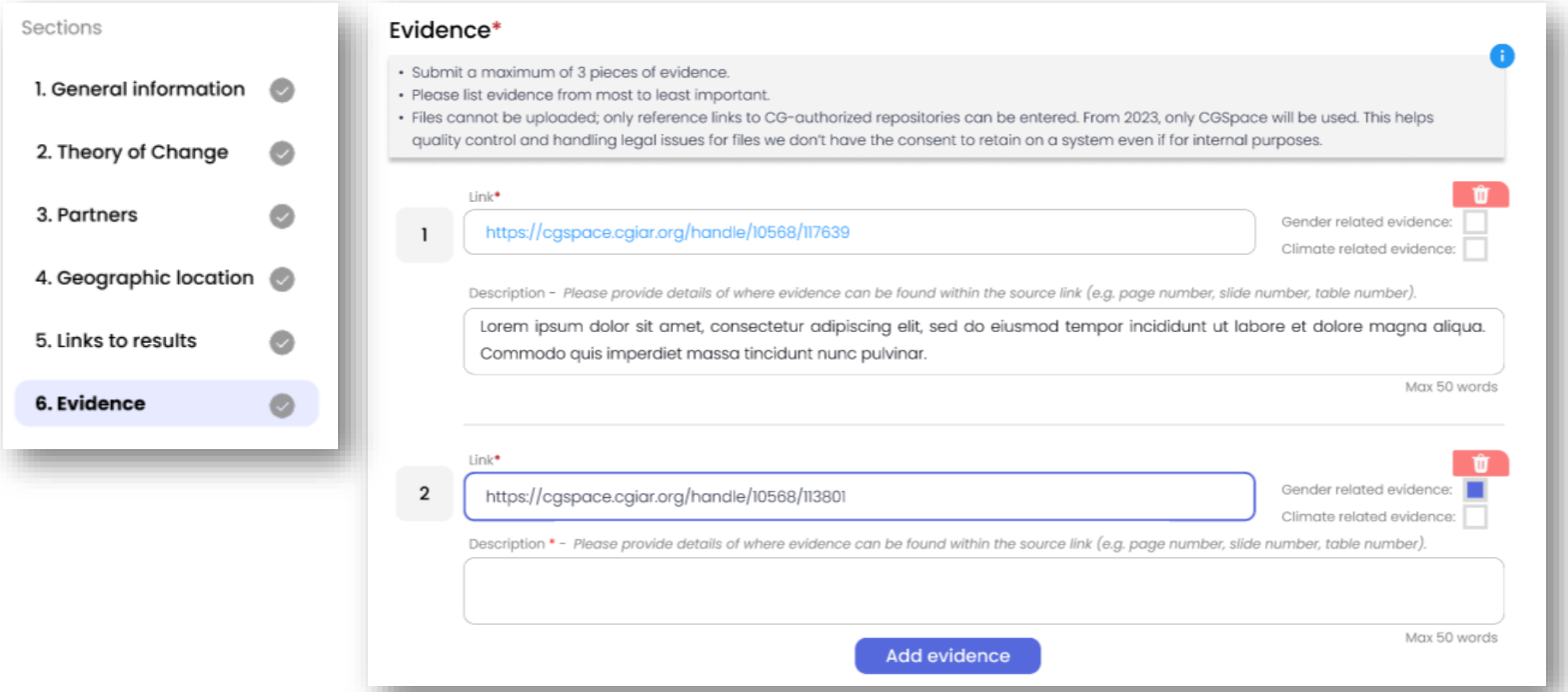


Dimension: global, regional, national

2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)



2. General Overview: Common fields across all indicators (outputs/outcomes)

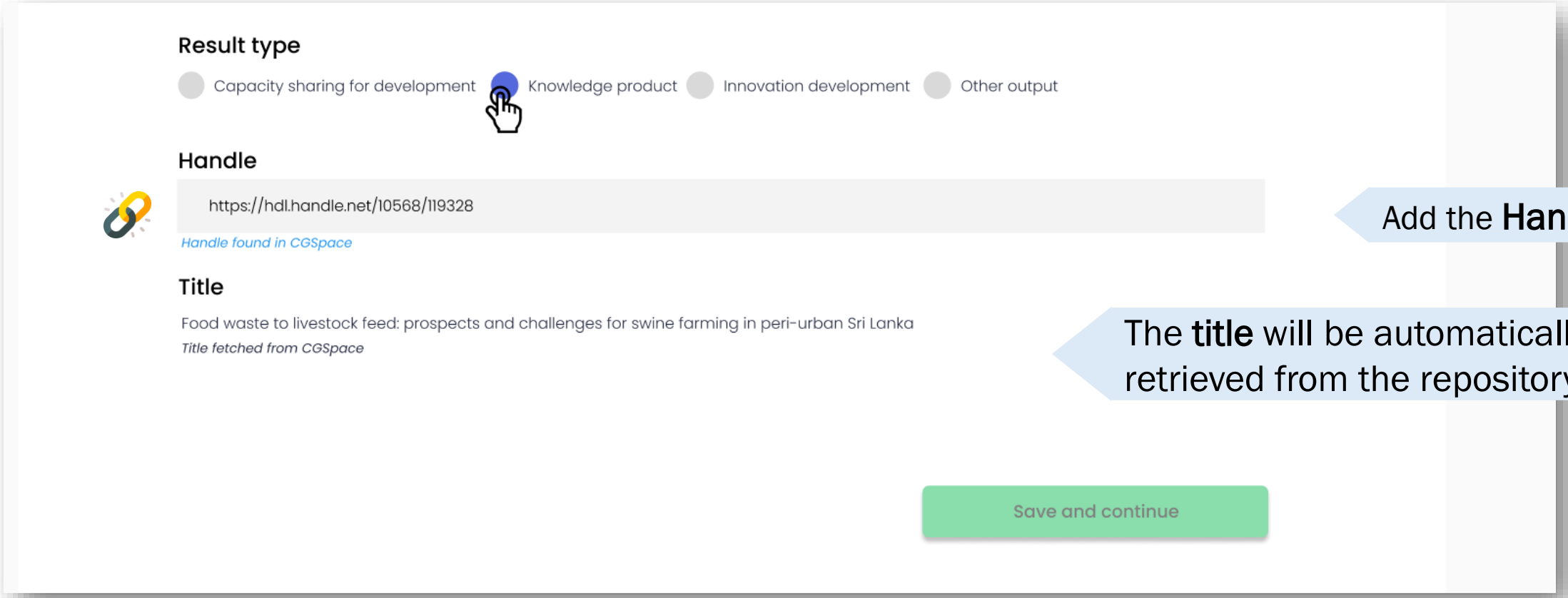


Knowledge product indicator

a) KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Parameter	Description
Unit	• Number of knowledge products, including peer-reviewed journal articles, published in the reporting year
Disaggregation (automatically generated from the evidence links provided)	• Total no. of knowledge products • No. of peer-reviewed journal articles • No. of open access (OA) peer-reviewed journal articles • No. of Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection (former ISI) journal articles • No. of other knowledge products, by type • No. of open access (OA) other knowledge products • No. of knowledge products complying with FAIR principles • Top 10 Altmetric Attention score knowledge products
MELIA	• Is this knowledge product a MELIA study? ○ Yes {select from drop-down list of MELIA study types}: ▪ Was it planned in your Initiative proposal? - Yes - No ○ No
Comments	

Knowledge Product Reporting



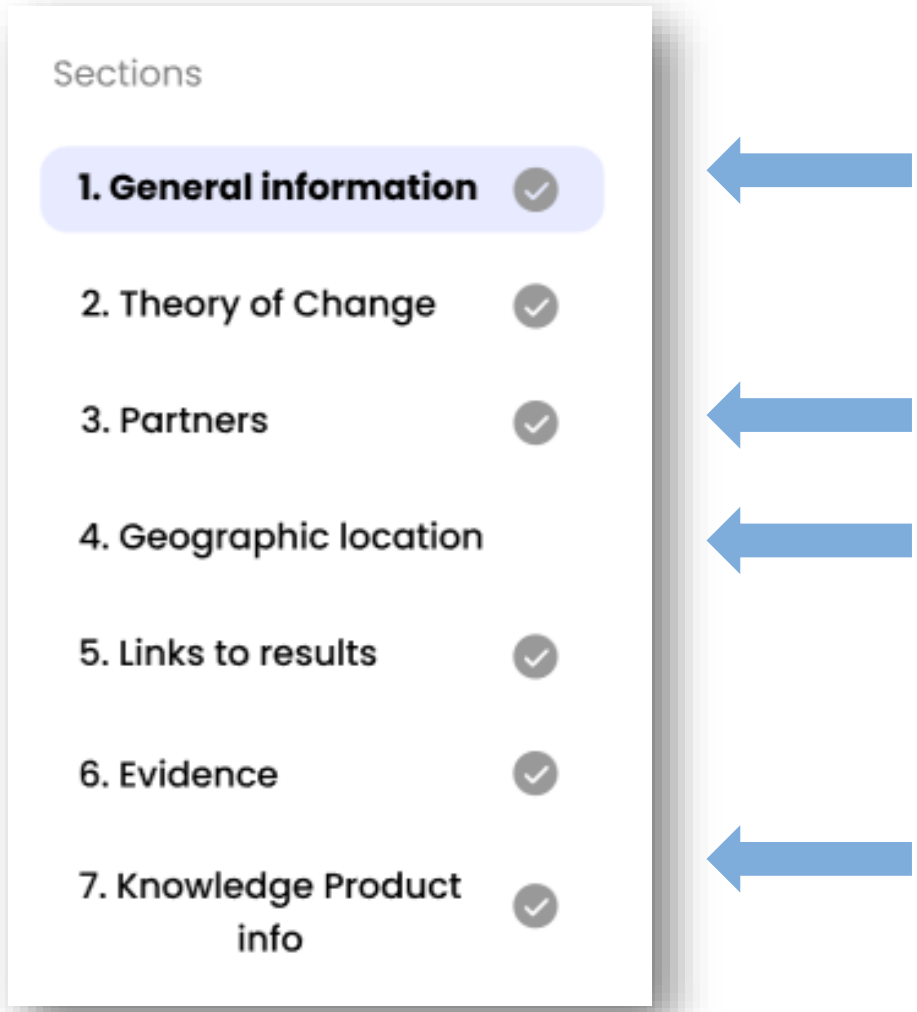
Add the **Handle***

The **title** will be automatically retrieved from the repository

*** Metadata that will be used to assess FAIR compliance**

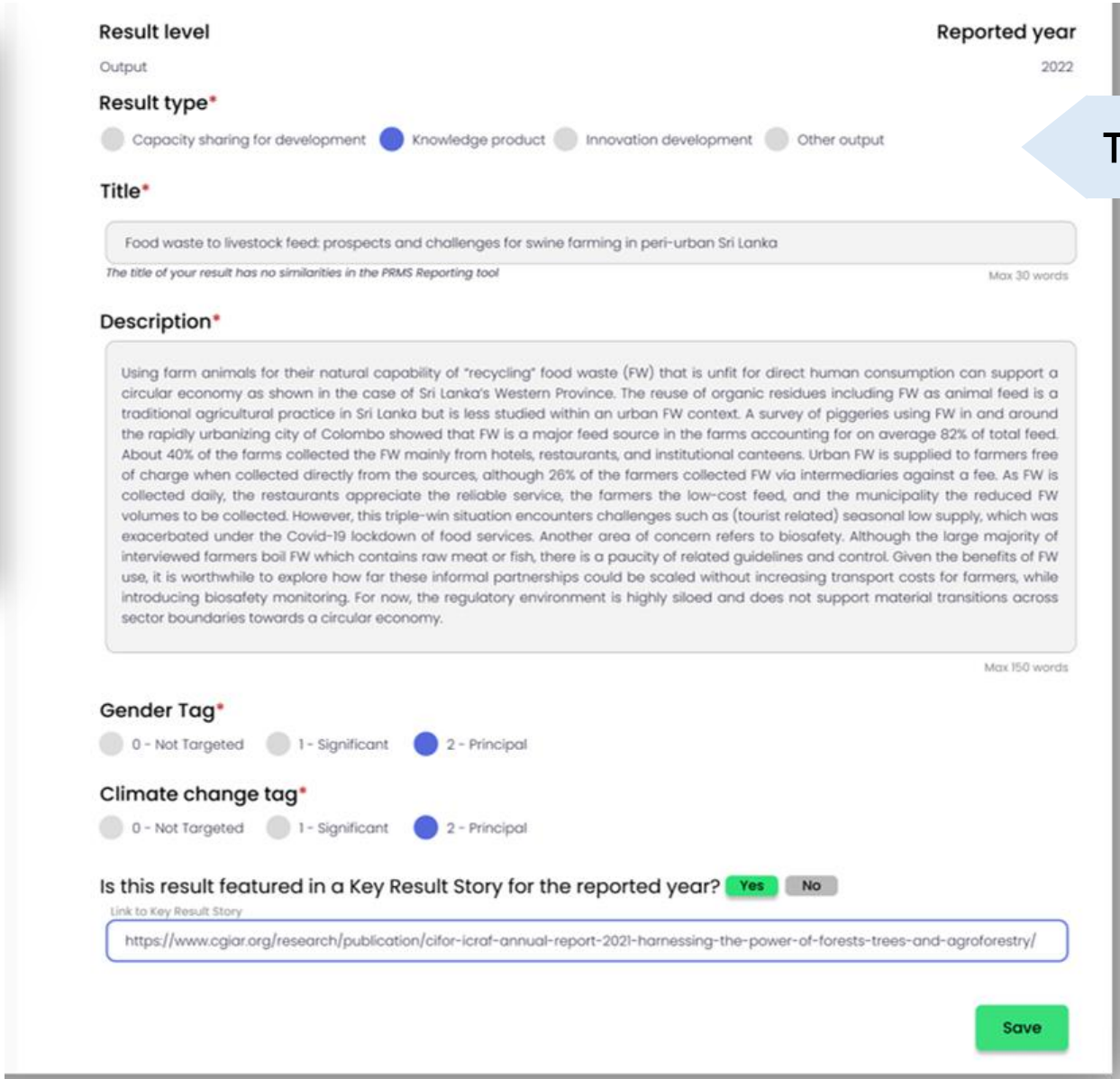
Knowledge Product Reporting

All relevant **metadata** for reporting will be automatically retrieved from the repository



Knowledge Product Reporting

1. General information
2. Theory of Change
3. Partners
4. Geographic location
5. Links to results
6. Evidence
7. Knowledge Product info



Result level
Output

Reported year
2022

Result type*
Capacity sharing for development | Knowledge product | Innovation development | Other output

Title*
Food waste to livestock feed: prospects and challenges for swine farming in peri-urban Sri Lanka
The title of your result has no similarities in the PRMS Reporting tool
Max 30 words

Description*
Using farm animals for their natural capability of "recycling" food waste (FW) that is unfit for direct human consumption can support a circular economy as shown in the case of Sri Lanka's Western Province. The reuse of organic residues including FW as animal feed is a traditional agricultural practice in Sri Lanka but is less studied within an urban FW context. A survey of piggeries using FW in and around the rapidly urbanizing city of Colombo showed that FW is a major feed source in the farms accounting for on average 82% of total feed. About 40% of the farms collected the FW mainly from hotels, restaurants, and institutional canteens. Urban FW is supplied to farmers free of charge when collected directly from the sources, although 26% of the farmers collected FW via intermediaries against a fee. As FW is collected daily, the restaurants appreciate the reliable service, the farmers the low-cost feed, and the municipality the reduced FW volumes to be collected. However, this triple-win situation encounters challenges such as (tourist related) seasonal low supply, which was exacerbated under the Covid-19 lockdown of food services. Another area of concern refers to biosafety. Although the large majority of interviewed farmers boil FW which contains raw meat or fish, there is a paucity of related guidelines and control. Given the benefits of FW use, it is worthwhile to explore how far these informal partnerships could be scaled without increasing transport costs for farmers, while introducing biosafety monitoring. For now, the regulatory environment is highly siloed and does not support material transitions across sector boundaries towards a circular economy.
Max 150 words

Gender Tag*
0 - Not Targeted | 1 - Significant | 2 - Principal

Climate change tag*
0 - Not Targeted | 1 - Significant | 2 - Principal

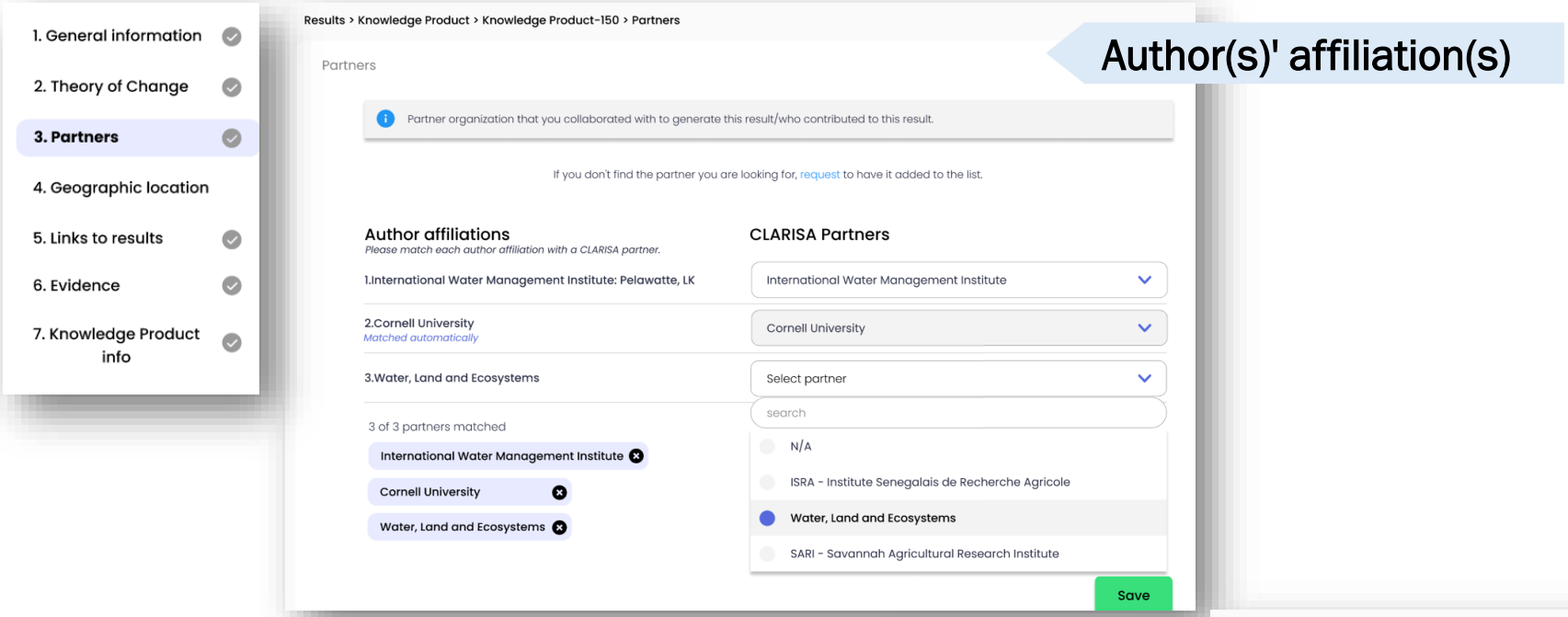
Is this result featured in a Key Result Story for the reported year? Yes | No
Link to Key Result Story
https://www.cgiar.org/research/publication/cifor-icraf-annual-report-2021-harnessing-the-power-of-forests-trees-and-agroforestry/

Save

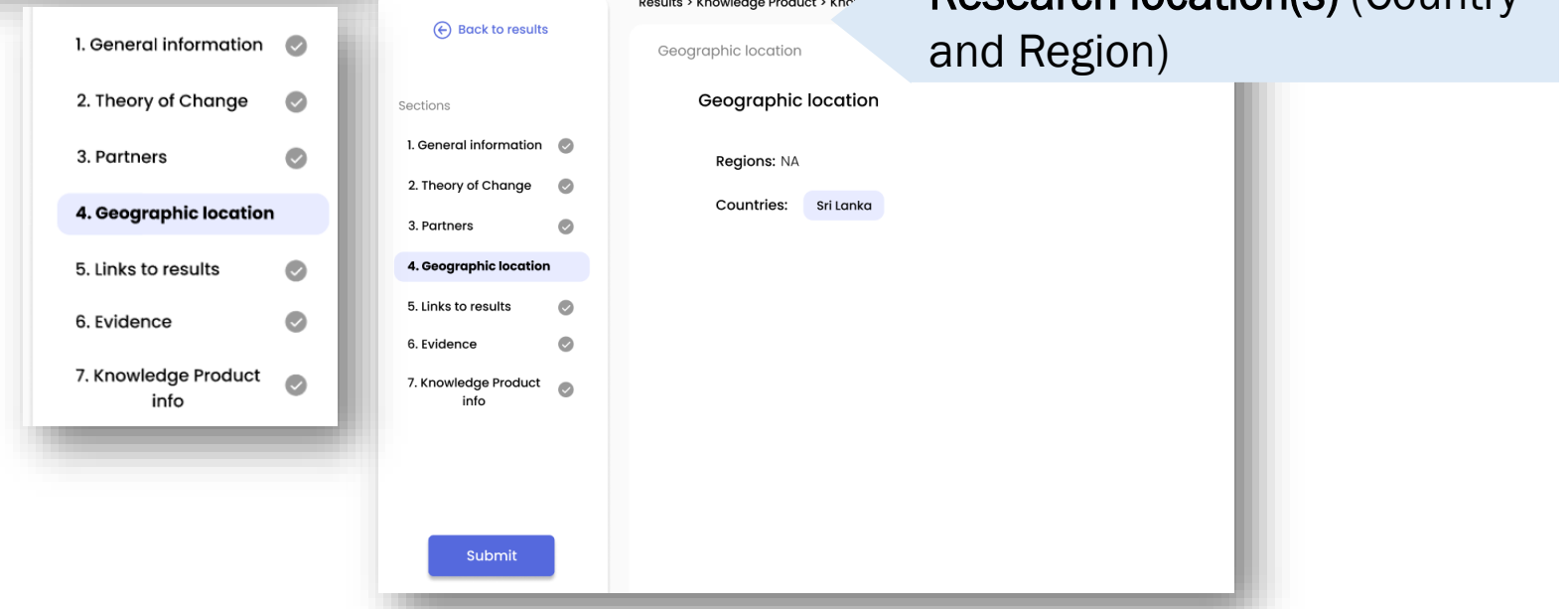
Title* and Description* (Abstract)

* Metadata that will be used to assess FAIR compliance

Knowledge Product Reporting

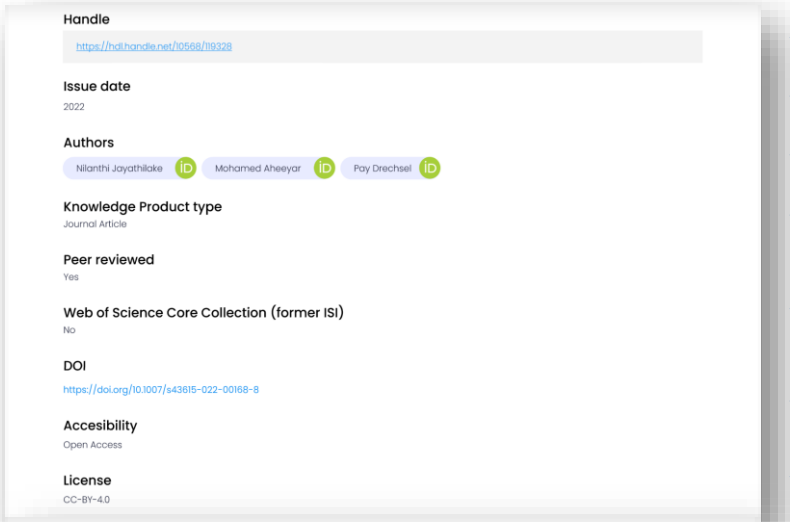


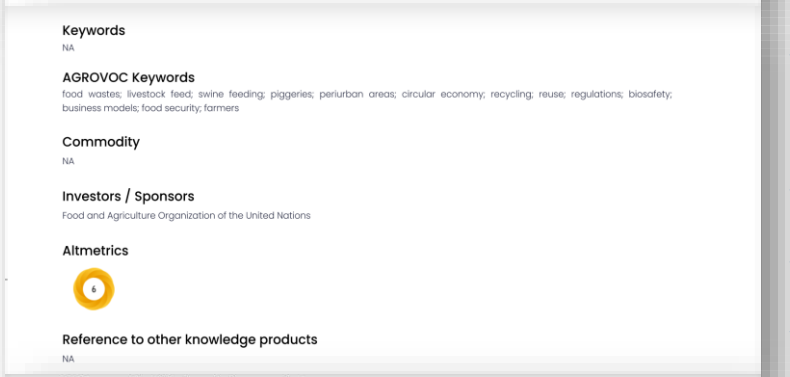
Author(s)' affiliation(s)

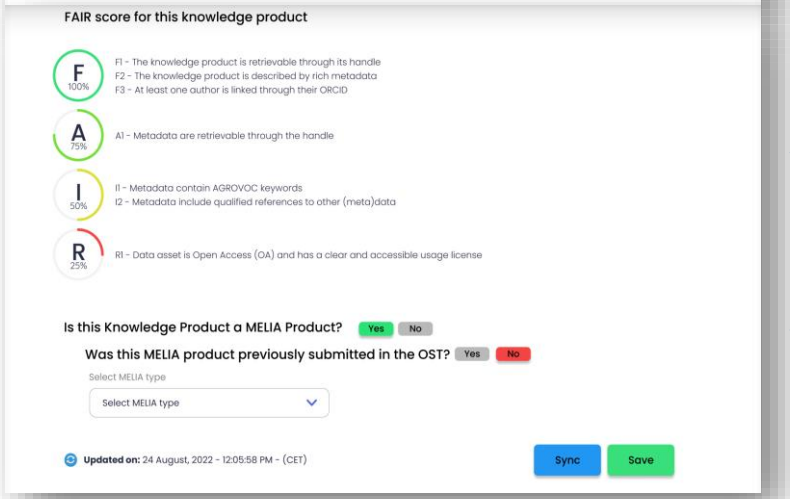


Research location(s) (Country and Region)

1. General information
2. Theory of Change
3. Partners
4. Geographic location
5. Links to results
6. Evidence
7. **Knowledge Product info**


Handle
https://hdl.handle.net/10568/119328
Issue date
2022
Authors
Nilanthi Jayathilake · Mohamed Aheeyar · Pay Drechsel
Knowledge Product type
Journal Article
Peer reviewed
Yes
Web of Science Core Collection (former ISI)
No
DOI
https://doi.org/10.1007/s43615-022-00168-8
Accesibility
Open Access
License
CC-BY-4.0


Keywords
NA
AGROVOC Keywords
food wastes; livestock feed; swine feeding; piggeries; periurban areas; circular economy; recycling; reuse; regulations; biosafety; business models; food security; farmers
Commodity
NA
Investors / Sponsors
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Altmetrics
6
Reference to other knowledge products
NA


FAIR score for this knowledge product
F 100%
F1 - The knowledge product is retrievable through its handle
F2 - The knowledge product is described by rich metadata
F3 - At least one author is linked through their ORCID
A 75%
A1 - Metadata are retrievable through the handle
I 50%
I1 - Metadata contain AGROVOC keywords
I2 - Metadata include qualified references to other (meta)data
R 25%
R1 - Data asset is Open Access (OA) and has a clear and accessible usage license
Is this Knowledge Product a MELIA Product? Yes No
Was this MELIA product previously submitted in the OST? Yes No
Select MELIA type
Select MELIA type
Updated on: 24 August, 2022 - 12:05:58 PM - (CET)
Sync
Save

Handle*

Issue **Date***

Author(s) name(s)* and **ORCID***

Knowledge product **type**

Peer-reviewed (Yes/No) and Web of Science Core Collection **(ISI)** (Yes/No)

DOI

Accessibility* and **License ***

Keywords (AGROVOC*, Commodity)

Investors/Sponsors

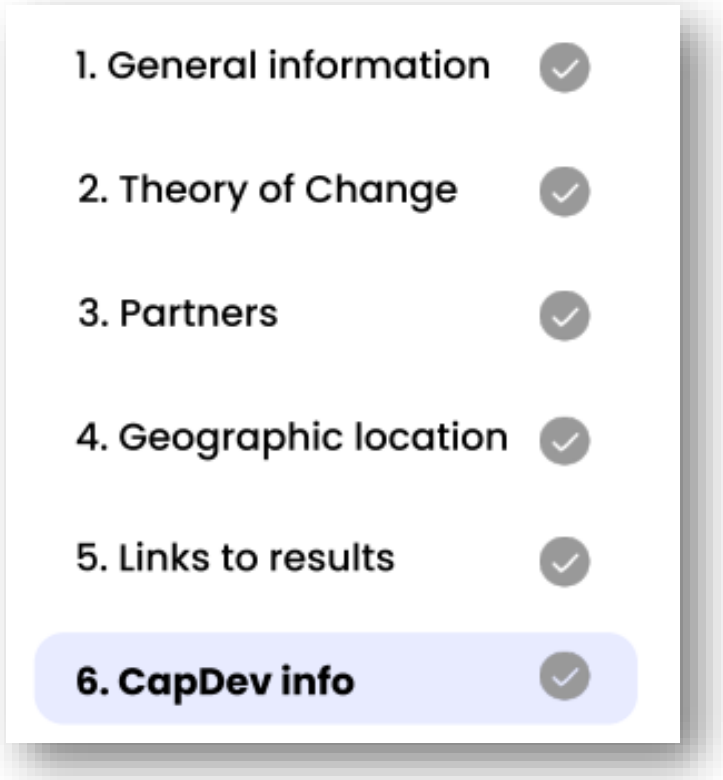
Altmetric score

Reference to other knowledge products*

*** Metadata that will be used to assess FAIR compliance**

Confirm if it is a MELIA product and the type

Capacity Sharing for Development



Capacity Sharing Development

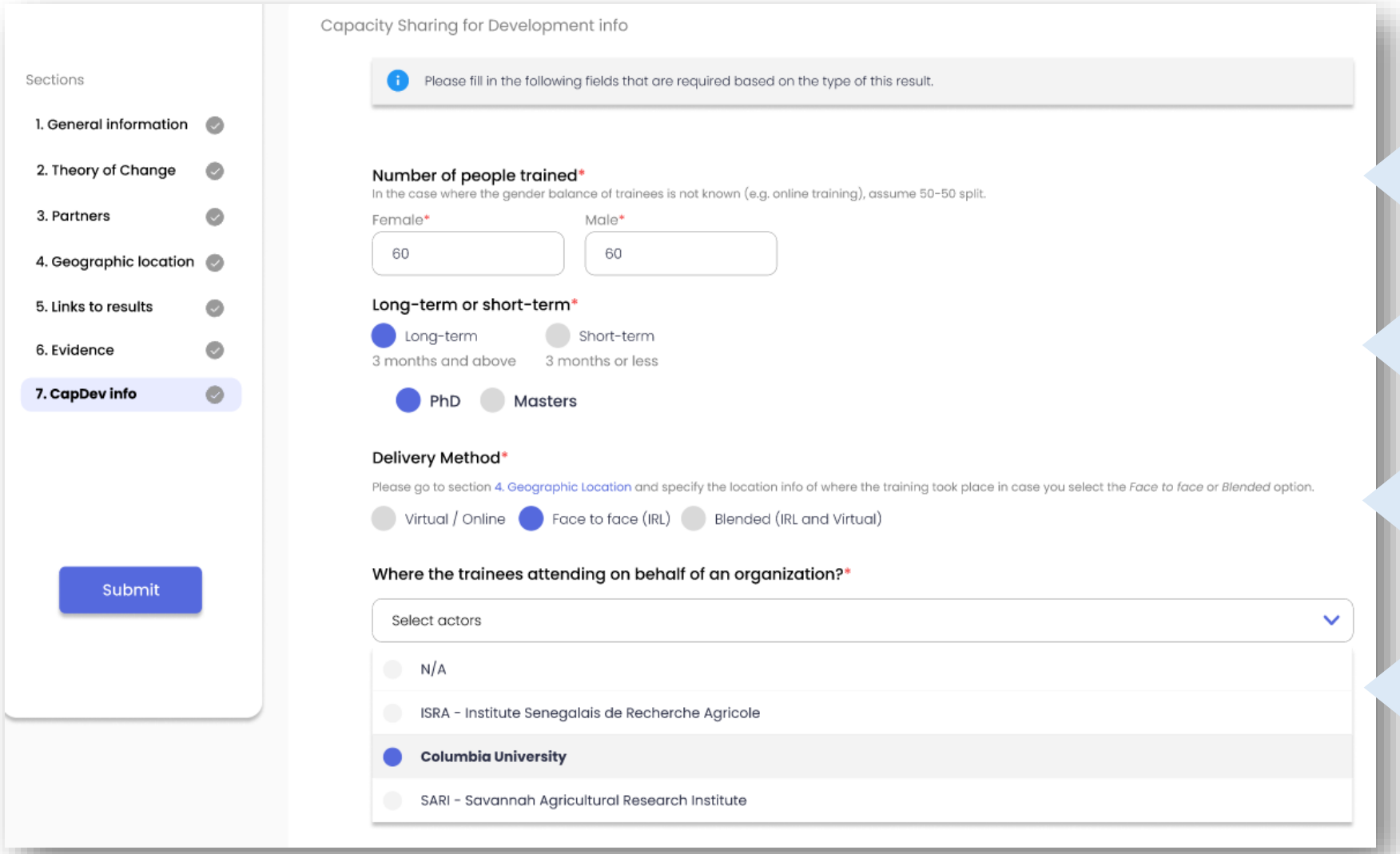
b) CAPACITY SHARING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Parameter	Description
Unit	• Number of people trained

Disaggregation	• Number of people trained:
	  ○ Male
	  ○ Female
	• Long term or short term:
	  ○ Long term (>3 months)
	  ▪ Optional sub-category PhD
	  • Link to evidence e.g. Human Resource documentation, thesis
	  ▪ Optional sub-category Masters
	  • Link to evidence e.g. Human Resource documentation, thesis
	  ○ Short term (<3 months)
	  • Link to evidence e.g. group sign up sheet
	• Were the trainees attending on behalf of a partner organization?
	  ○ Yes (select from CLARISA list)
	  ○ No

DRAFT

Capacity development



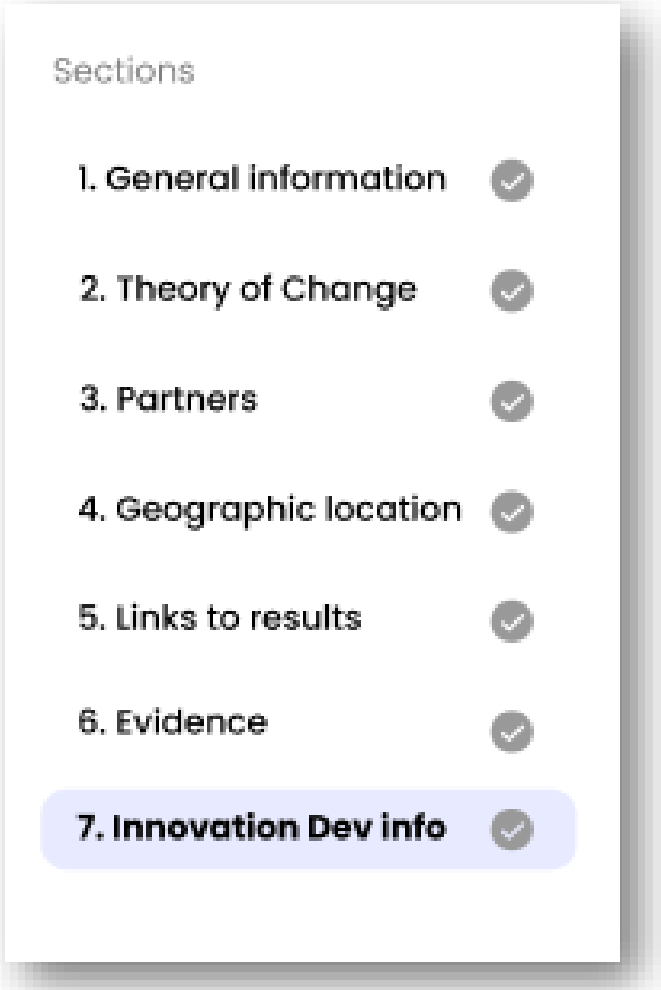
Add **number** of participants

Add **term of training of** participants

Add **delivery method** of the training

Add **affiliated partner Organization** of the training

Innovation Development



Output: Innovation Development

- **Why?**
  Track the development of ICARDA's ideas into proven innovations

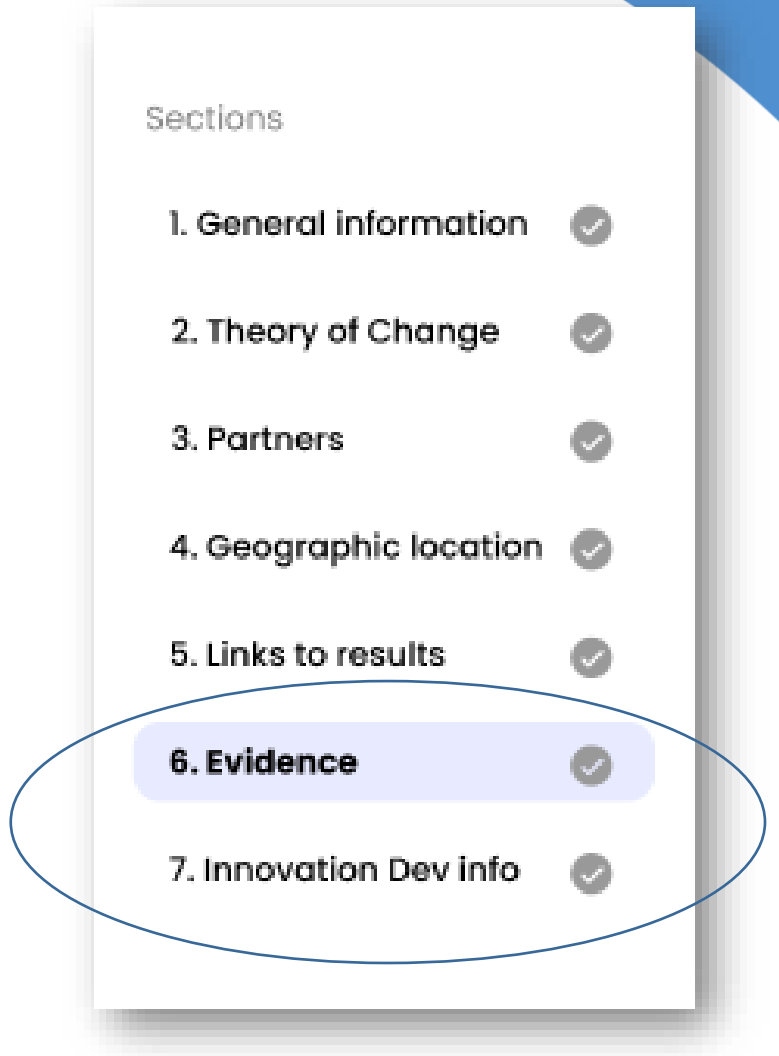
- **Objective:**
  - Profile ICARDA innovations
  - Track the progress of ICARDA innovations developments

- **Innovations:**
  New, improved, or adapted output or groups of outputs such as products, technologies, services, (institutional) arrangement with high potential to contribute to positive impacts when used at scale (source: MELCoP Glossary)

Output: Innovation Development

- **Information required:**
  - Short innovation name
  - Key Images, photos, or pictures (through links, not possible to upload)
  - Reference materials (preferably from MEL)
  - Impact area and Sustainable Develpoment Goal (SDG)
  - Evidence from MEL
  - Innovation type/characteristics
  - Innovation Development specific:
    - Innovation Readiness
    - Narrative

Focus



Output: Innovation Development

Evidence*

- Submit a maximum of 3 pieces of evidence.
- Please list evidence from most to least important.
- Files cannot be uploaded; only reference links to CG-authorized repositories can be entered. From 2023, only CGSpace will be used. This helps quality control and handling legal issues for files we don't have the consent to retain on a system even if for internal purposes.

1

Link*

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/117639

Gender related evidence:

Climate related evidence:

Description - *Please provide details of where evidence can be found within the source link (e.g. page number, slide number, table number).*

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Commodo quis imperdiet massa tincidunt nunc pulvinar.

Max 50 words

2

Link*

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/113801

Gender related evidence:

Climate related evidence:

Description * - *Please provide details of where evidence can be found within the source link (e.g. page number, slide number, table number).*

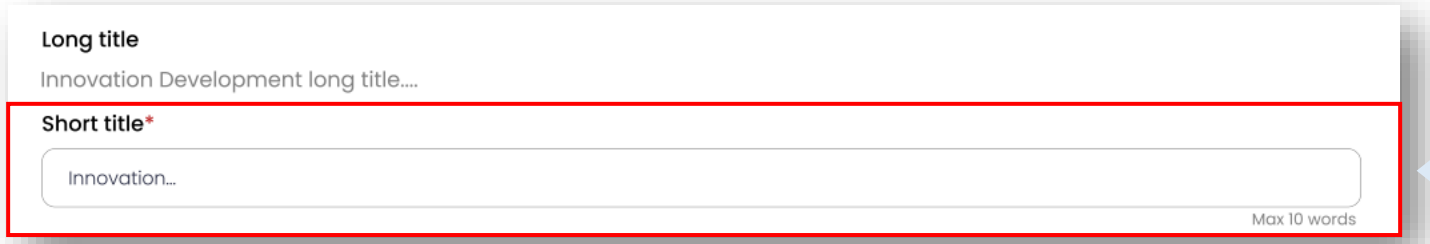
Max 50 words

Add evidence

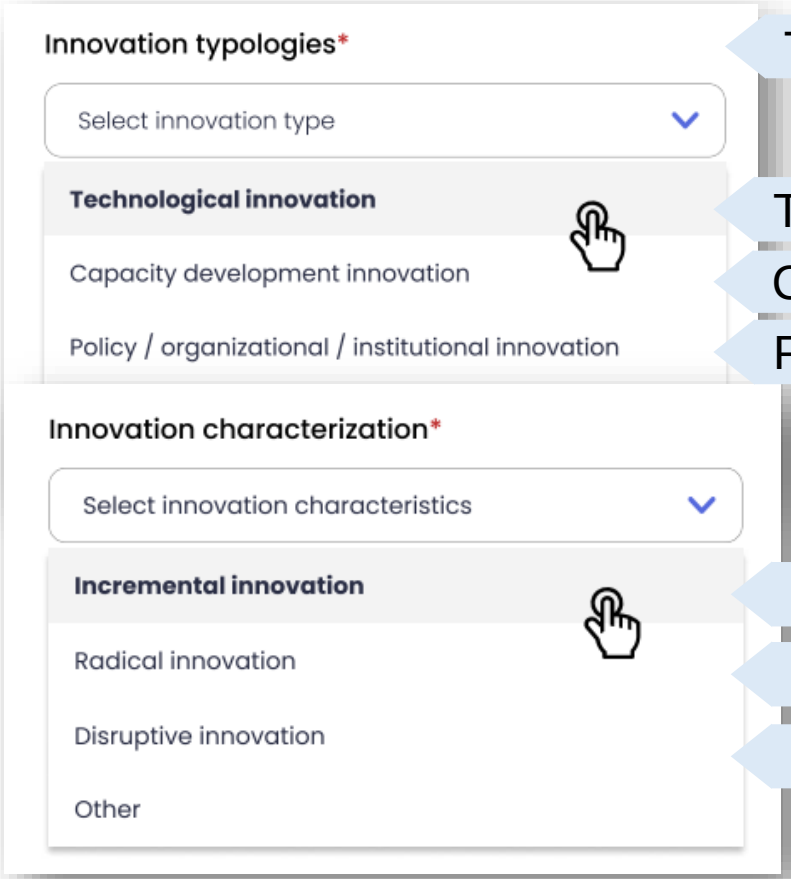
Max 3 Evidences:
first = most important
Last = least important

No file -> Link from MEL

Output: Innovation Development in PRMS format



Max 10 words (shorter than the previous title)



There are different types of innovations

TI: new machine, improved variety, big data

CDI: decision support system, online course

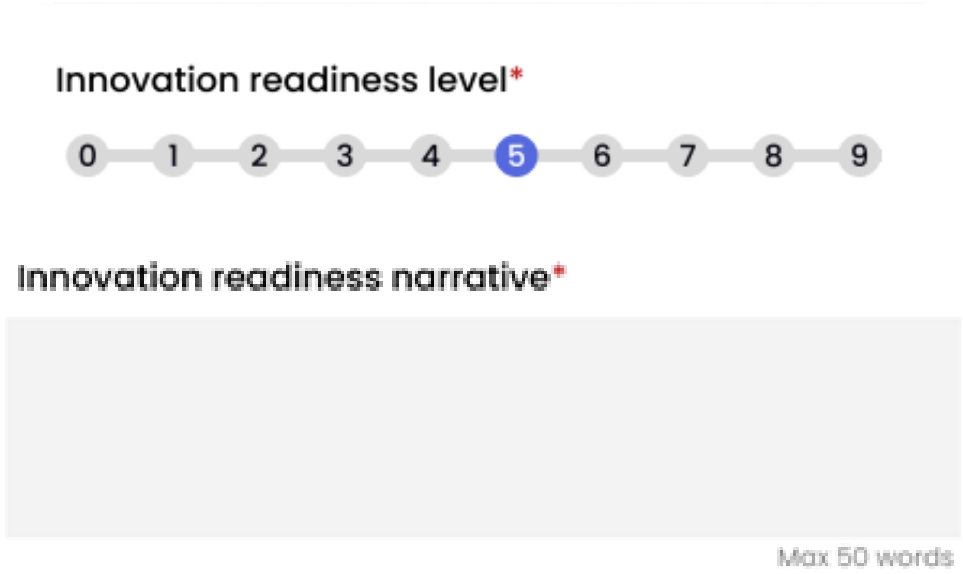
Policy: business models, partnerships

Incremental: existing and progressing

Radical: replace existing, but no reconfiguration

Disruptive: replace and require reconfiguration

Output: Innovation Development in PRSM format



!! Include Evidence (from MEL) to support !!

Level	Label	Description
9	Proven innovation	The innovation is validated for its ability to achieve a specific impact under uncontrolled conditions
8	Uncontrolled testing	The innovation is being tested for its ability to achieve a specific impact under uncontrolled conditions

Output: Innovation development, Example of *Conservation agriculture in maize-legume farming systems in southern Africa* *(link)*

THIS INNOVATION IS CHARACTERIZED AS

Technological Innovation

Innovations of technical/material nature, including varieties/breeds; crop and livestock management practices; machines; processing technologies; big data and information systems.

THE NATURE OF THIS INNOVATION IS

Incremental Innovation

Innovations that already exist and undergo constant, steady progress and improvement.

INNOVATION READINESS JUSTIFICATION

Conservation agriculture (CA) has been tried and tested in southern Africa since 1992 and has generated a wealth of knowledge and research results. In Malawi it was released in 2017 as an improved technology. In 1999 it was officially gazetted by the Zambian Government as a technology to be used by smallholder farmers to address soil fertility decline and low productivity. In Zimbabwe it is currently targeted by the Ministry of Agriculture to 3.2M smallholders showing a strong proof of concept and benefits for farmers and the society. CA has been at the centre for research and development activities by international research centers and NGOs ever since.

EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE INNOVATION READINESS LEVEL

bit.ly/3DIydyx

bit.ly/3BCDODW

9 PROVEN INNOVATION
The innovation is validated for its ability to achieve a specific impact under uncontrolled conditions

8 UNCONTROLLED TESTING
The innovation is being tested for its ability to achieve a specific impact under uncontrolled conditions

7 PROTOTYPE
The innovation is validated for its ability to achieve a specific impact under semi-controlled conditions

6 SEMI-CONTROLLED TESTING
The innovation is being tested for its ability to achieve a specific impact under semi-controlled conditions

5 MODEL/EARLY PROTOTYPE
The innovation is validated for its ability to achieve a specific impact under fully-controlled conditions

4 CONTROLLED TESTING
The innovation is being tested for its ability to achieve a specific impact under fully-controlled conditions

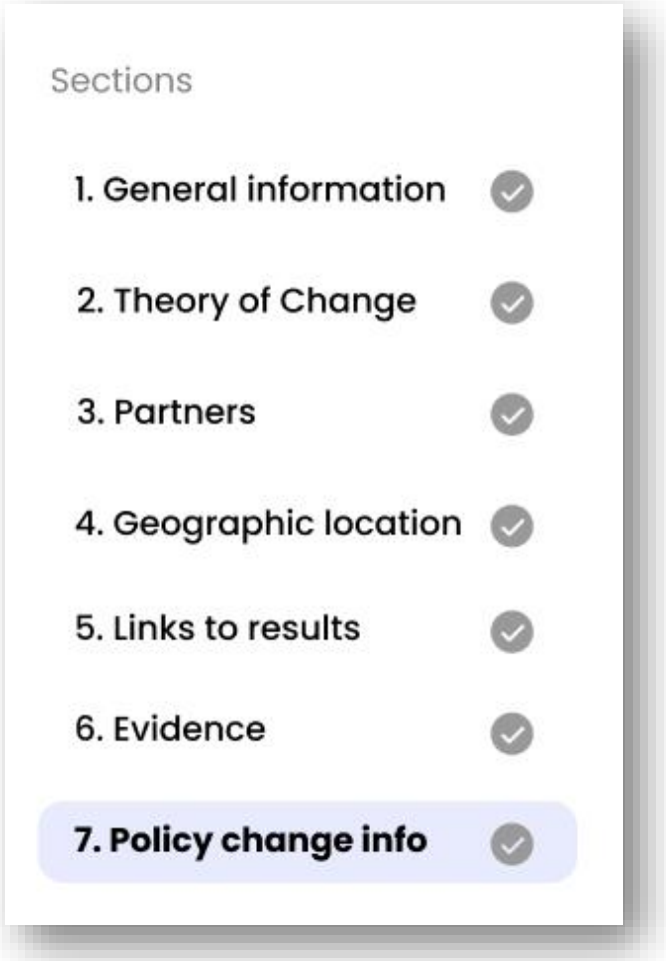
3 PROOF OF CONCEPT
The innovation's key concepts have been validated for their ability to achieve a specific impact

2 FORMULATION
The innovation's key concepts are being formulated or designed

1 BASIC RESEARCH
The innovation's basic principles are being researched for their ability to achieve a specific impact

0 IDEA
The innovation is at idea stage

Outcome: Policy Change



Outcome: Policy change

What is a reportable policy change?

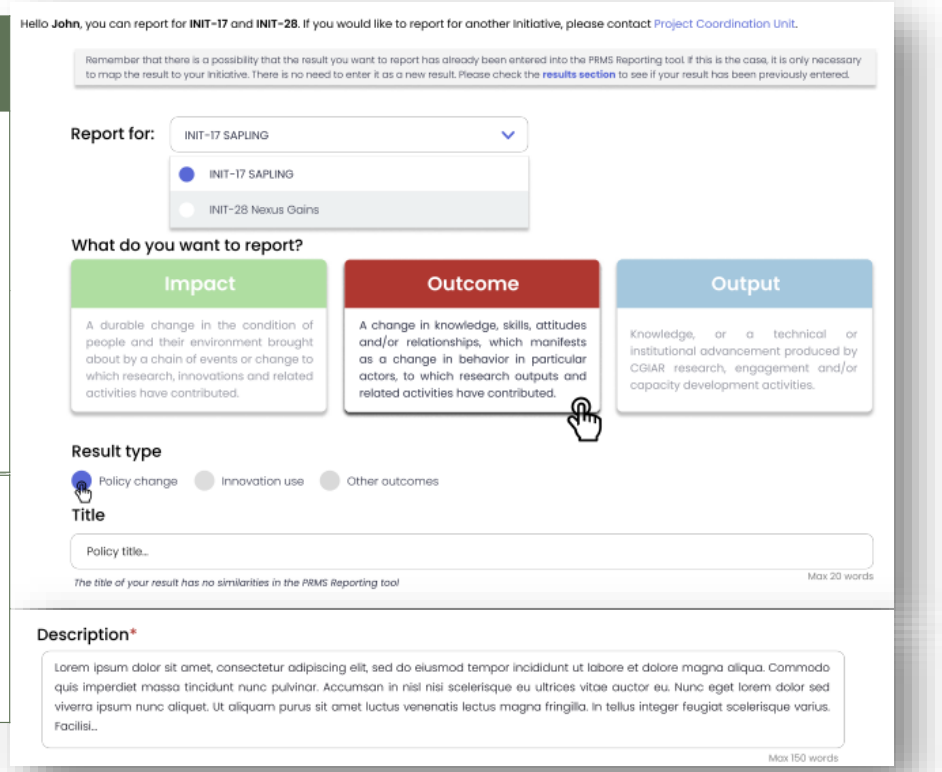
New or **significantly updated** policies, strategies, legal instruments, programs, budgets, or investments informed by CGIAR research.

What may not be reported as policy?

Policy recommendations by CGIAR
Policy changes within CGIAR
Policy change for very small areas (discretionary)

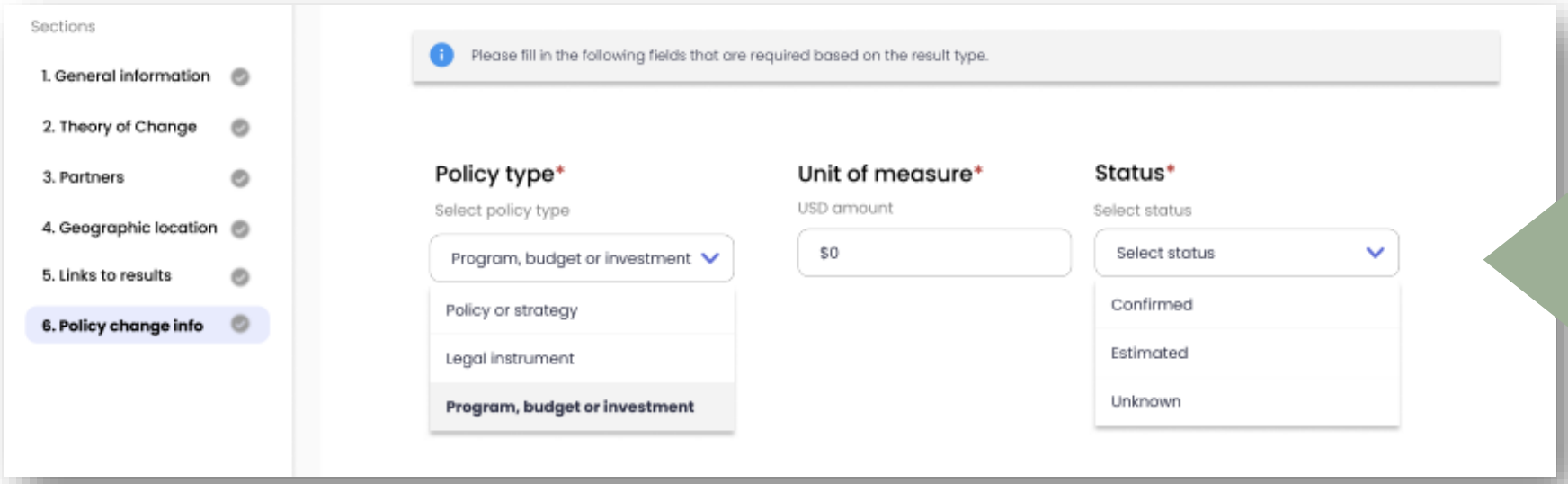
Guide when reporting the policy change:

Title	The title should be as **informative** as possible because it can be used as stand-alone information. Within the word limit, explain **what** the policy is about, **who** has implemented it and **where** it has been implemented. Please include the budget/investment amount, in USD, if relevant.
Description	This should describe the policy/legal instrument influenced in a concise, clear way, appropriate for a non-specialist audience, providing **background information that is not already included in the title**.



Outcome: Policy change

Policy change information: Policy Type



Choose the policy type, and provide the required relevant data.

Policy Type	Required information
Policy or strategy	Written decisions on, or commitments to, a particular course of action by an institution (policy); or a (government, NGO, private sector) high-level plan outlining how a particular course of action will be carried out (strategy).
Legal Instrument	Laws, which are defined as Bills passed into law by the highest elected body (a parliament, congress or equivalent); or regulations, which are defined as rules or norms adopted by a government and enforced by some threat of consequences, usually in the form of penalties.
Program, budget or investment	Budgets or investments are estimates of funds allocated for development. For investments, indicate amount (USD) and status (Confirmed, Estimated, Unknown)

Outcome: Policy change

EVIDENCE - Each stage in the policy process require different types of evidence.

Enter the evidence appropriate to the stage of the policy reported.

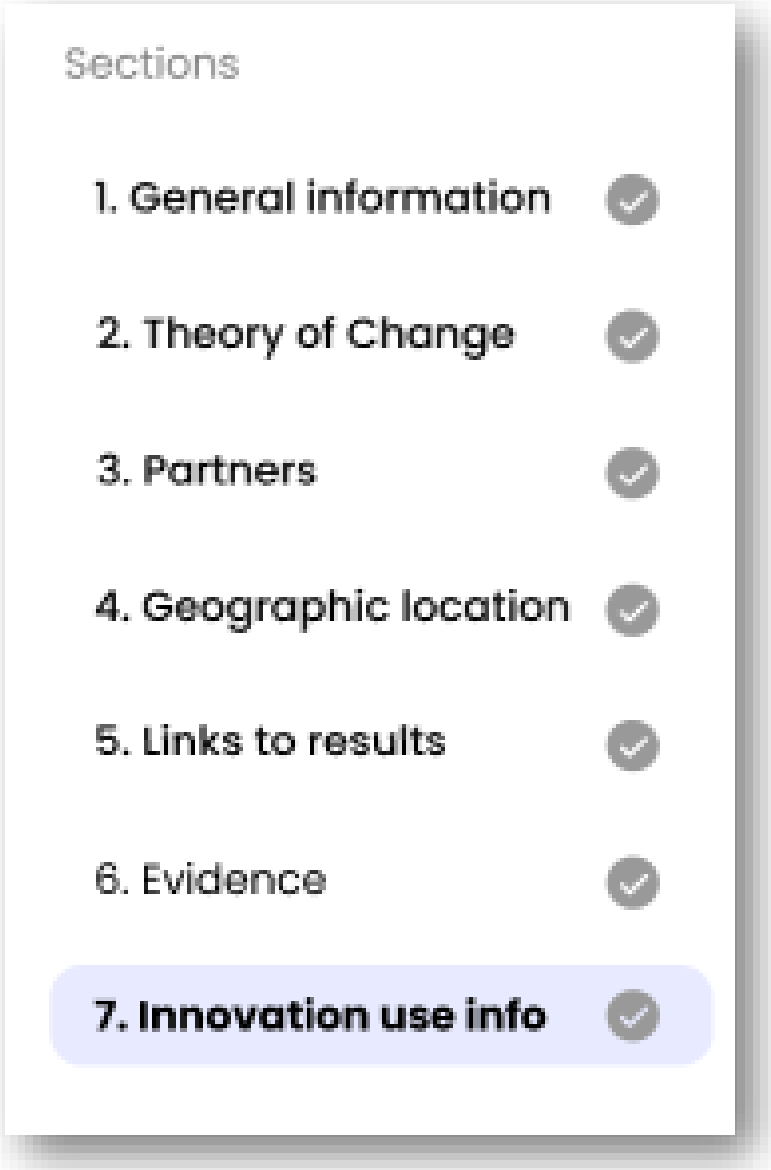
Stage		Prescribed evidence
Stage 1. Research taken up by next user, policy change not yet enacted.	Evidence is required as to validate the specific claims made as to the relationship between CGIAR`s research and any reported policy outcome for all stages.	Various types of evidence, which may include emails from the user of CGIAR research
Stage 2. Policy enacted.		Additional evidence that an outcome has taken place is required- e.g. a list to the published/enacted documents must be provided.
Stage 3. Evidence of impact of policy		An impact/outcome study (i.e. MELIA) , ideally peer reviewed showing strong evidence of the impact of the policy on people or the environment. Like all stages, the CGIAR contribution must be clearly indicated.

Outcome: Policy change

Sample:

Field	Sample
Title	Minimum Standards on Iron and Zinc Established in Pearl Millet National Cultivar Release Policy in India
Description	Micronutrient malnutrition, particular Fe deficiency is rampant among women and children in India. Biofortification is a sustainable, nutrition sensitive agricultural innovation. The All India Coordinated Research Project on Pearl Millet (AICRP-PM) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has **established 42 ppm of iron and 32 ppm of zinc as the minimum levels of iron and zinc to be bred into all national varieties of pearl millet** (public/private). ICRISAT's key contributions include, **establishing baselines of Fe and Zn for Indian cultivars released over 40 years and documenting them**. This development took four years, and continuing support of HarvestPlus to ICRISAT and ICAR partnership. Based on the policy guidelines test hybrids as well as pipeline hybrids are advanced and four hybrids (HHB 299, AHB1200, DHBH1211, AHB 1269) were subsequently released. This is a welcome policy that favors biofortification mainstreaming as a key innovation to drive nutrition sensitive agriculture.
Type	Policy/strategy
Stage	Stage 2
Evidence	http://dx.doi.org/20.500.11766.1/49b0d3; Policy favors biofortified pearl millet in India to combat Fe and Zn deficiencies

Outcome: Innovation Use



Outcome: Innovation use

Data Pathways

1. Innovation Package and Scaling Readiness (IPSR) pathway.

Potential focus for the future

2. Non-IPSR:

- Number of people using the innovation
- Or other quantitative indicator e.g., number of hectares
- Evidence

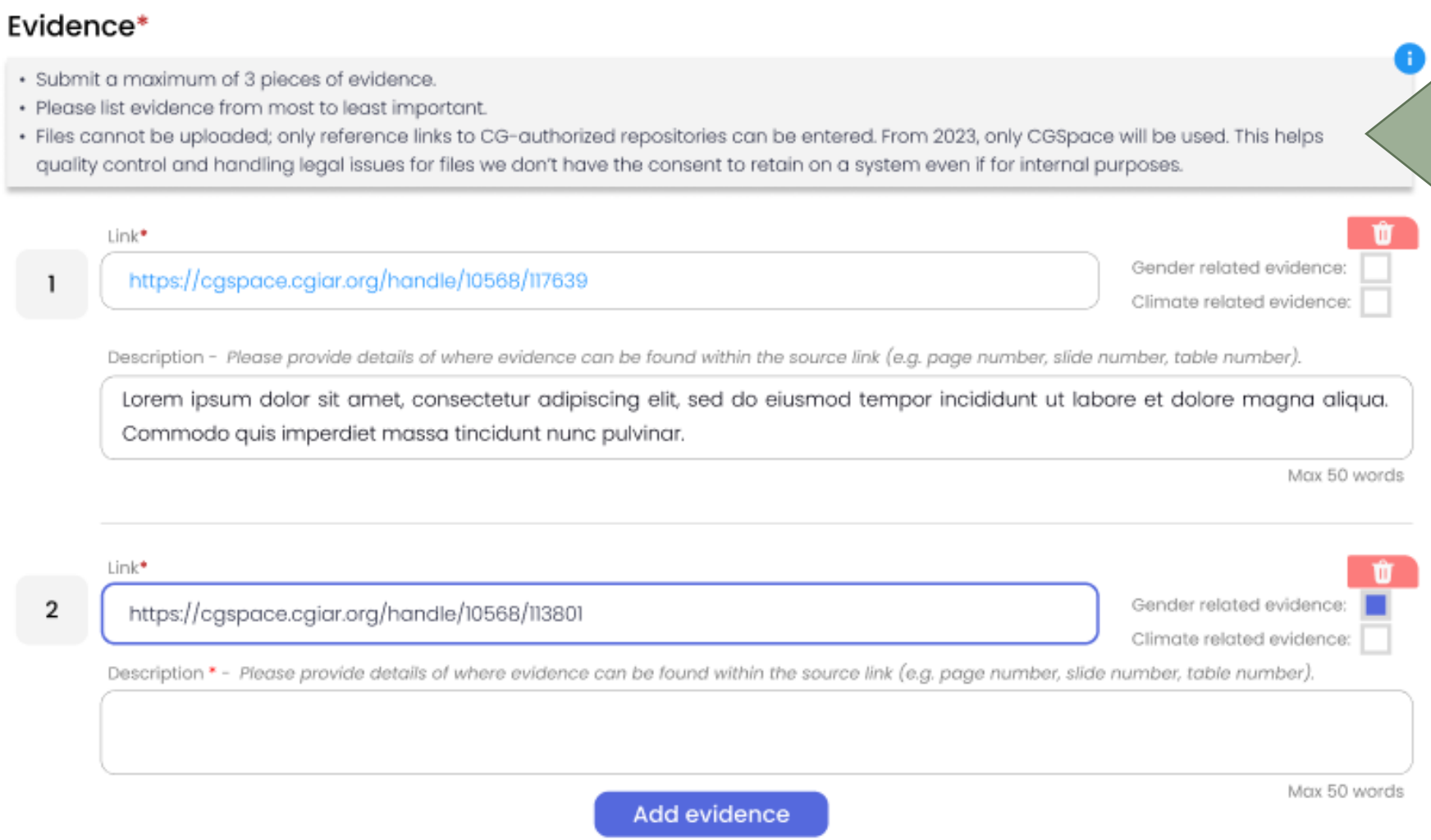
Current focus

Outcome: Innovation use

- **Why?**
  - Track the progress (also for e.g., ICARDA, CGIAR, and partners) in increasing the use of innovations along an impact pathway

- **Objective:**
  - Profile ICARDA innovations
  - Track the progress and monitor

Outcome: Innovation use



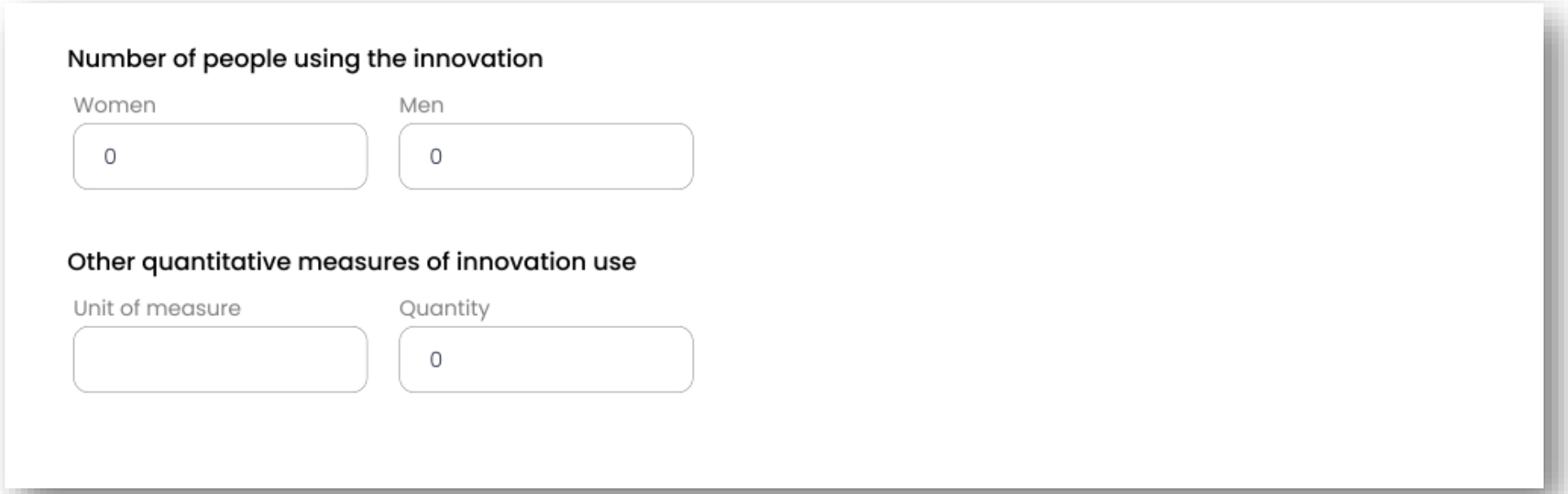
Max 3 Evidences:
first = most important
Last = least important

No file -> Link from MEL

Outcome: Innovation use

Outcome (Non-IPSR)

- Number of people using the innovation
- Or other quantitative indicator e.g., number of hectares
- Evidence from MEL



Thank you for your attention

Please:

- Contact MEL team for assistance!

- Start with reporting soon