ICARDA

Science for resilient livelihoods in dry areas

CLCA II Scaling Indicators

Team Brainstorming Meeting

Enrico Bonaiuti

18th December, 2019

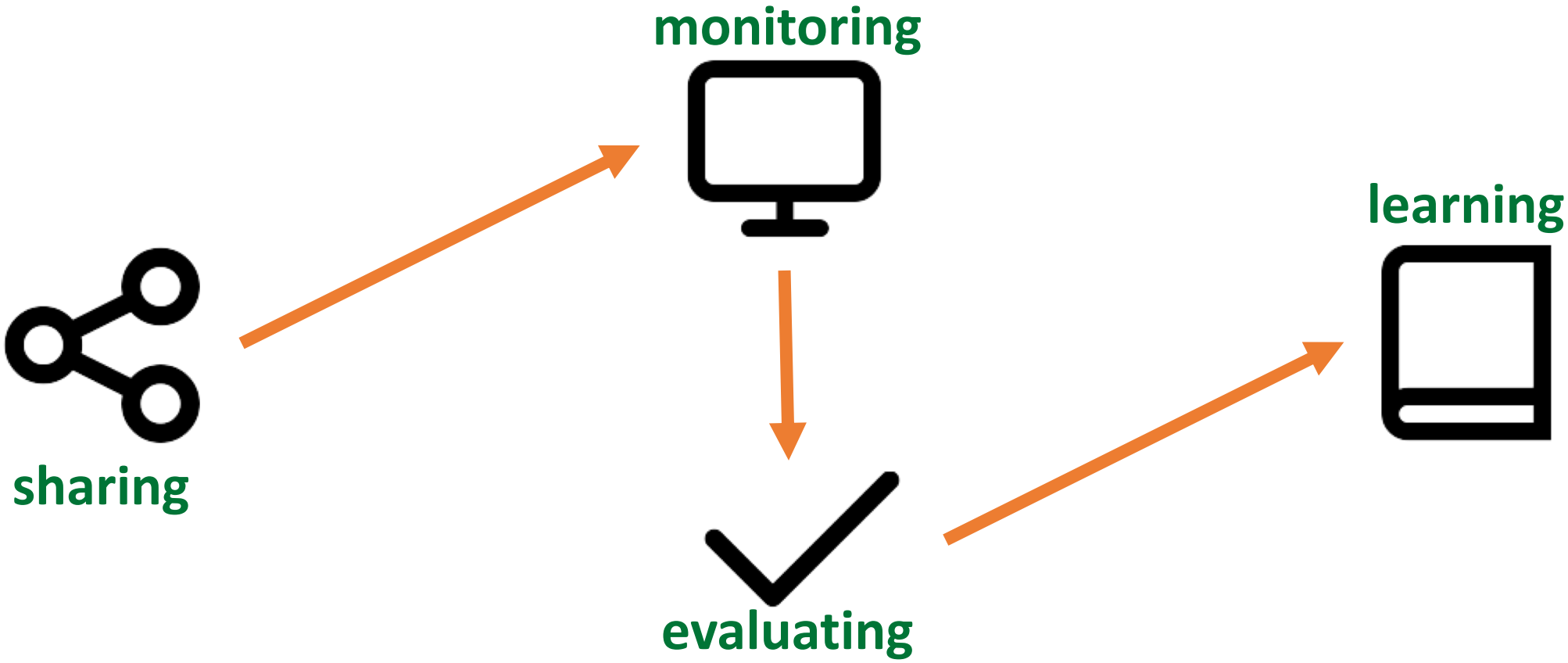
Outline

1. ICARDA Strategy and CGIAR Indicators
2. Knowledge Management (Tools, Interfaces and Use)
3. Project Log Frame (indicators)
4. M&E Plan


UN Sustainable Development Goals
CGIAR Strategic Level Outcomes
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
15 LIFE ON LAND
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
REDUCED POVERTY
FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Taking Research to Scale – Partnerships for Impact
OUR RESEARCH
5 SRATEGIC RESEARCH PRIORITIES (SRP)
3 CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES (CCP)
SRP1. Preserve and protect agricultural biodiversity in drylands in order to meet future climate and market related challenges.
SRP2. Improved and resilient crops for greater food security in face of climate change and market volatilities.
SRP3. Develop integrated drylands farming systems for improved and resilient livelihoods.
SRP4. Support the establishment of functional value chains and viable off-farm activities for diversified incomes and improved livelihoods in drylands.
SRP5: Support sustainable use and management of water and land resources in drylands.
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
Gender Equity and Youth
Big Data and ICT

The value of Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management means more than optimizing the data flow within an institution, itself an essential and valuable asset, it also means enabling and foster post-research impact over time, through:



Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

MEL is an online platform for integrated management, monitoring, and reporting of projects, from planning to budgeting, risks assessment, knowledge sharing.

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals

MEL™ monitoring evaluation and learning

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Dryland Cereals

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Roots, Tubers and Bananas

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Grain Legumes

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Fish

World Agroforestry Centre

WorldFish

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Dryland Systems

ICARDA
Science for resilient livelihoods in dry areas

powered by amazon web services

iMMAP

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals

IFAD

CIP INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
A CGIAR RESEARCH CENTER

IITA
Transforming African Agriculture

CodeObia

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Interoperability Network: Sustainability through Partners

GitHub

HIGHCHARTS

D SPACE

twitter

Atlassian JIRA

ArcGIS®

United Nations Statistics Division

MEL monitoring evaluation and learning

The Dataverse Project

YouTube

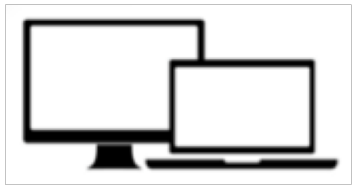
ORCID Connecting Research and Researchers

AIMS

flickr

SHERPA RoMEO

Field Data Collection



Analyze

Server: Download – Upload

Field Collection

Curation/ Sharing

Coding

Geo-informatics and Data Management

Reporting

Aggregate

Standards

Data Collection Template

Research/ Outreach Team

Project Planning

Staff/User

Visualize

What we offer

National and International Actors **target** their **investment** for Agricultural **Technologies** & Natural Resources Management **Practices**

Context-specific **evidence** available to support sound **investment decisions**

Promote **scaling** of Technologies and Practices for **socio-economic impact**

Shareable **global knowledge** applicable at **local dimension**

Spatio-temporal linkages for **evaluation** and dissemination

Flexible entry points to accommodate **users requirements**

European Union

IFAD
Investing in rural people

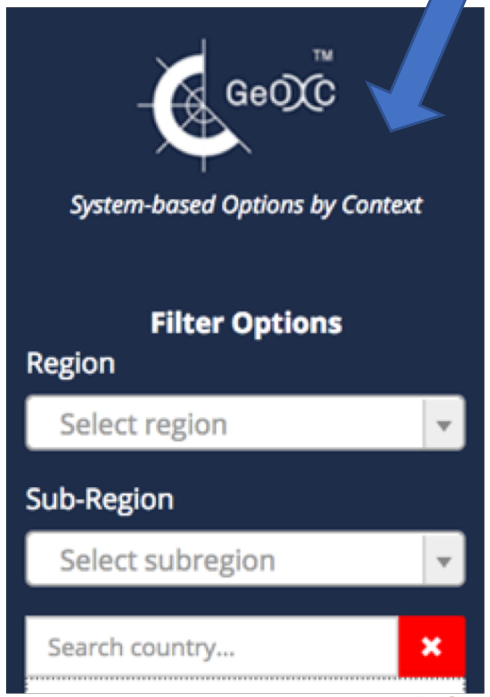
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

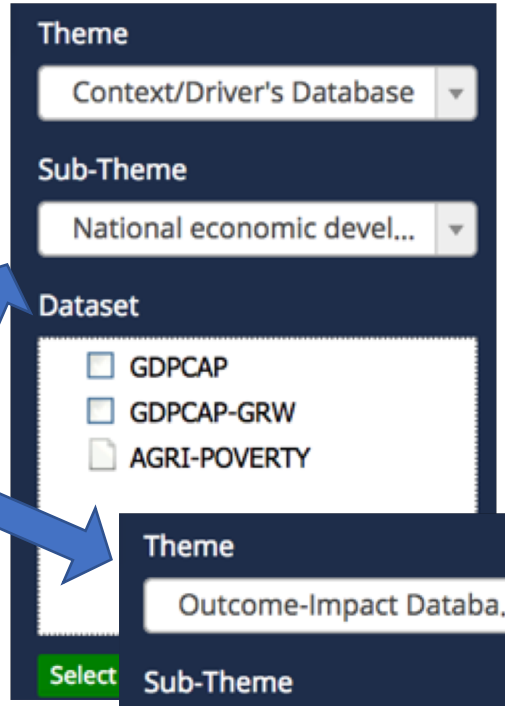
A tool for Better Investment Decisions in Agriculture and Rural Development

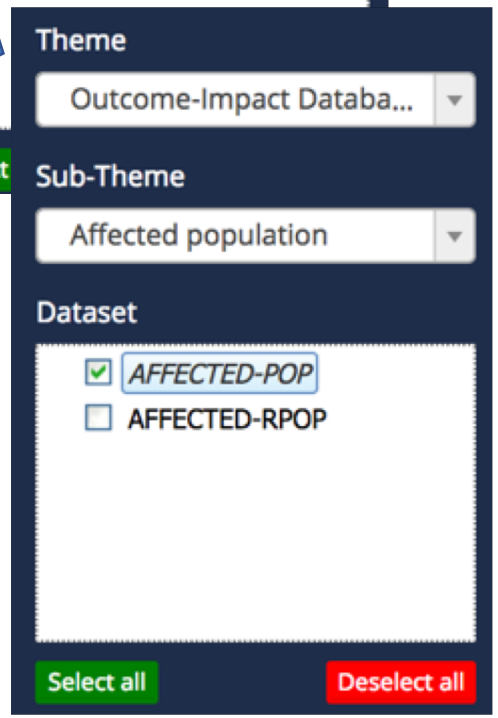
What you'll achieve with us

GeOCC™

Select



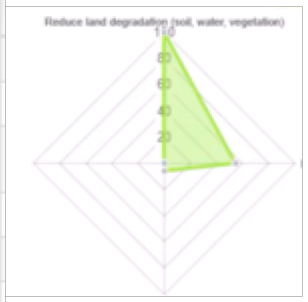




Visualize

Rank

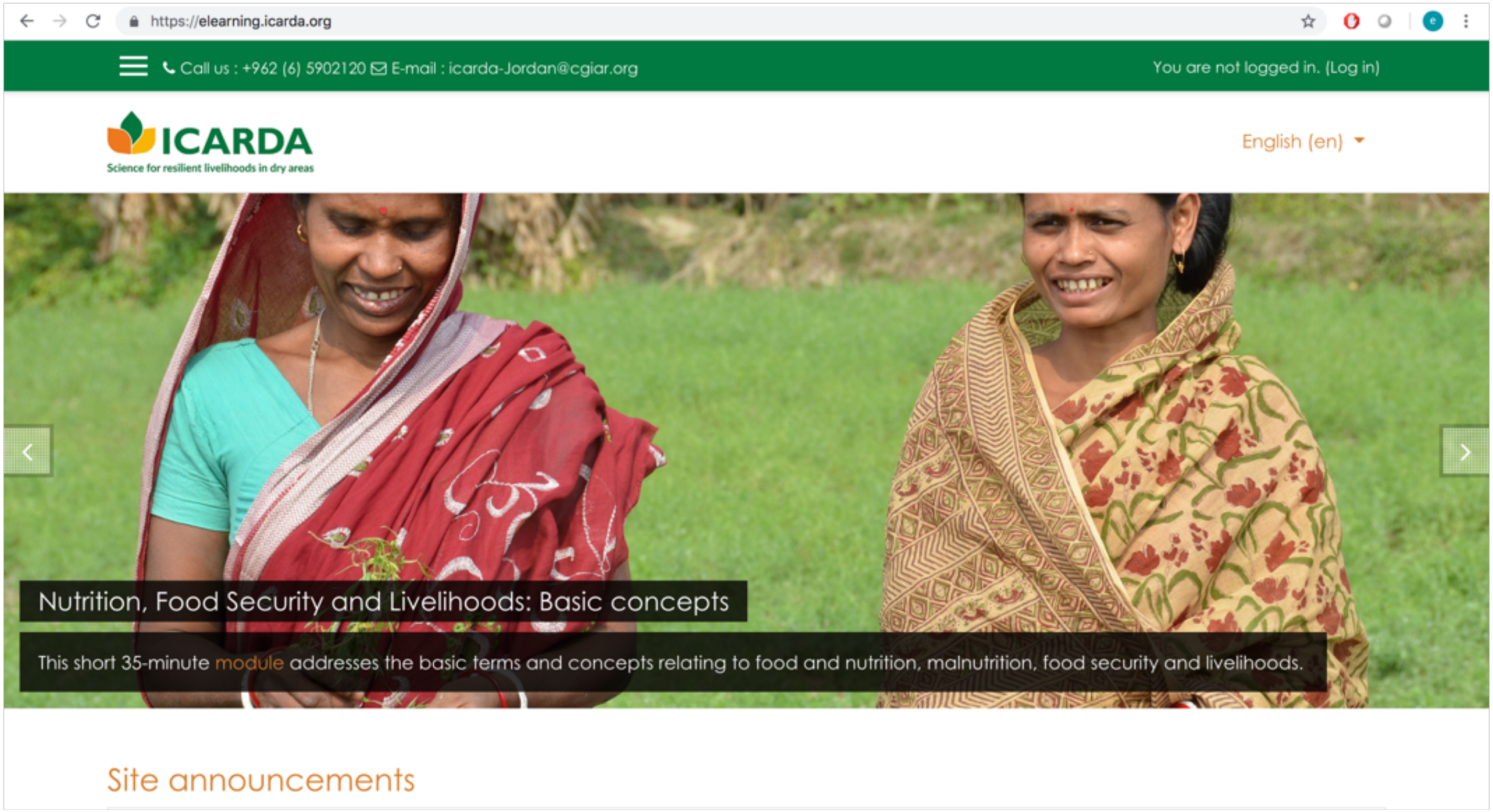
SLMs in the area of interest	Socio-economic impacts-Production
Afforestation	Slightly positive
Area enclosure	Very positive
Biological fixation of sand dunes	Very positive
Buried diffuser	Very positive
Cisterns	Slightly positive
Cisterns	Slightly positive



Scale

A tool for Better Investment Decisions in Agriculture and Rural Development

E-Learning Platform



Project Log Frame (indicators)

Goal:

- Yield gaps of cereals, legumes and livestock are reduced by increased resources use efficiency (e.g. water and nutrients). **Crop yield gaps reduced by as much as 40% and livestock offtake rate by 30% in both rain fed and irrigated systems**.

Objectives:

1. Beneficiaries of existing and new IFAD as well as other government initiatives have been **exposed** and have applied technologies and practices promoted by the project through **4 country-based formative research and interactive KM models, tools and products**.
2. **Regulatory systems and policies** in four countries **have been informed** on newly gained knowledge via evidence based policy briefs and bottom-up information flow.
3. Four national innovation systems (one in each target countries) have been engaged in developing avenues for enhancing an enabling institutional and economic environment to facilitate broad uptake of CLCA technologies.
4. Farmers, men and women, **have adopted agronomic and biomass management practices** resulting in a better management of natural resources for more productive and sustainable use (relative increase of 3-5% of soil organic matter depending on soil type and aridity conditions and 10-20% increase in water use efficiency).
5. Farmers, men and women, have adopted fodder, cover crops, and alternative feed resources leading to increased feed availability with ultimate increases in livestock productivity.
6. Farmers, men and women, in the intervention areas of NA and LAC are **exposed** to an efficient, integrated and economically viable CLCA system **achieving increased productivity**, and most importantly, stabilization in cereal yields, as well as reduction in production costs (**20-40% reduction in energy cost, 15-20% reduction in other production costs**).

Project Log Frame (indicators)

Outcome 1: 3,000 smallholder farmers reached (at least 40% women and 20% youth below 35 years) and 2100 have directly adopted CLCA farming systems (in 4 target countries) with increased production and improved cost-benefits that are optimized by filling research and development gaps;

1. In NA, 20% increase in barley and wheat yields across a total area of 60,000 ha (11,000 irrigated) through effective integrated CA packages; 30 % increase of forage
   biomass which will support small-scale farm feedlots.
2. In NA at least 25% increase in live weight growth and 20% increase in fertility of sheep directly and indirectly impacting 220,000 heads.
3. In LAC grain and straw yield of cropping systems increased by 15% through CA management, including agroforestry and soil and water conservation practices. Fodder and cover crops adopted by farmers leading to 25% increased fodder availability with ultimate increase of livestock productivity by 15%.
4. In both regions, 25% of total beneficiaries (900 farmers), 50 extension staff, and 30 scientists participate in knowledge sharing on CLCA practice management.
5. A suite of pertinent soil and water conservation practices (SWC) (including no-till and residue management) identified and promoted for different agro-ecologies in LAC countries and appropriate for different types of farming systems.

Project Log Frame (indicators)

Outcome 2*:* At least 6 NARES, in addition to decision makers, NGO's and IFAD loan project partners in the 4 target countries have adopted tools and methodologies for reliable decision making and guide investments on contextually appropriate CLCA systems.

1. Detailed analysis of costs, benefits, and market viability of CLCA options.
2. Farm level models for multi-criteria assessment and trade off analysis for different farm types and agro-ecologies, one in each target countries of NA and LAC developed, calibrated and available for use by NARES.
3. Simplified simulation tools of optimised CLCA systems for wider use by IFAD loan projects and local development partners.
4. ITC-based M&E tools developed and used by NARES and collaborators. Algorithms for data storage, classification and analysis developed.
5. 4 qualitative studies on farmers' (men and women) existing knowledge, attitudes and practices are carried out with 150 participants in each country.
6. 4 participatory evaluations are conducted with 150 farmers (men and women) in each country.
7. Feedback indicators from decision makers and private market actors are collected via survey monkey on a national level and shared between the countries.

Project Log Frame (indicators)

Outcome 3: At least 4 effective agricultural innovation systems - 1 in each implementation area of the 4 target countries - are coalesced in order to foster broad uptake of conservation agriculture practices within integrated dryland crop-livestock production systems

1. Context relevant knowledge and learning centred structures are facilitated (innovation systems, learning centres, multi-stakeholder workshops) – at least two in each country of engagement – within which IFAD's toolkits on household methodologies (HHMs) are tested for proof of concept and adaptation in context.
2. Extension/advisory services providing efficient and effective support to the beneficiaries allowing for a successful implementation of the framework.
3. CLCA guidelines for extension and advisory services are developed with partner organizations.
4. Private machinery service providers are supported through facilitation in access conventional finance sources, and where required through public-private partnerships in order to foster investment in machinery required to facilitate broad uptake of CA.
5. 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
6. At least 1 training platform and 10 validation sites and 10 scaling partners using methodologies and knowledge generated in the project per country.
7. At least 2 research questions per country formulated that feed back to Component 1.

IFAD Projects Link

Country	Projects proposed for linking with the CLCA grant in the grant project document
Algeria	No IFAD projects currently relevant. The grant will link to a national programme for fallow resorption in the cereal-livestock belt of the country's North Central and North Eastern regions.
Tunisia	1. "Development of agricultural value chains for local development in Siliana". Spill-overs in the area of alternative feeding systems and livestock enterprises are expected within the IFAD investment project 2. "Agro-pastoral value chains in the governorate of Medenine".
Nicaragua **Honduras?**	1. "NICAVIDA (Nicaraguan Dry Corridor Rural Family Sustainable Development Project)" aims at strengthening the resilience of rural families and indigenous people by promoting links between economic diversification, productive transformation, environmental protection, and family nutrition.
Bolivia	1. "Integral Strengthening Programme for the Camelid Value Chain in the Bolivian High Plateau" (Pro-Camélidos) that aims to reduce rural poverty and child malnutrition, increase the incomes of rural families, and promote practices that are conducive to sustainable natural resource management.

CGIAR: Indicators for Impact….

CGIAR Planning & Reporting

Guidance Sheets for Common Reporting Indicators

https://sites.google.com/cgxchange.org/cgiar-pbm-resources/guidance/guidance-sheets-for-indicators

CGIAR Common Reporting Indicators

#C1 Innovations	-->	pdf print version - 1MB - 03.05.2018
#C2 Partnerships	-->	pdf print version - 878KB - 03.05.2018
#C3 Participants + #C4 Trainees	-->	pdf print version - 1MB - 03.05.2018
#C5 Peer review papers	-->	pdf print version - 460KB - 03.05.2018
#C6 Altmetrics*	-->	pdf print version - 1021KB - 20.07.2018

*only for CRPs with Altmetrics subscription

#I3 Policies	-->	pdf print version - 1014KB - 03.05.2018

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SDG 1
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1 Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator) *World Bank*
2 Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator) *World Bank, UN DESA*
3 Multidimensional Poverty Index *UNDP, World Bank, UNSD, UNICEF*
4 Percentage of eligible population covered by national social protection programs *ILO, CCAFS*
5 Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources, measured by (i) percentage with documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and (ii) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected. *FAO, UNDP, UNHabitat*
6 Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US$ and lives lost) *UNISDR, FAO, WHO, CRED*
7 Total fertility rate UN Population Division, *UNFPA*

Complementary National Indicators:
1.1. Poverty gap ratio (MDG Indicator)
1.2. Percentage of population using banking services (including mobile banking)
1.3. [Indicator on equal access to inheritance] – to be developed
1.4. [Disaster Risk Reduction Indicator] – to be developed , **CCAFS**

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

8 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator) *FAO, WHO*
9 Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anemia *FAO, WHO*
10 Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age *WHO, UNICEF*
11 Percentage of infants under 6 months who are exclusively breast fed *WHO, UNICEF*
12 Percentage of women, 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups *FAO, WHO*
13 Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of potential or water-limited potential yield) *FAO*
14 Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services] *FAO*
15 Nitrogen use efficiency in food systems *FAO, International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA)*
16 [Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed *FAO*

Complementary National Indicators:

2.1. Percentage of population with shortfalls of: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, vitamin B12, [and vitamin D]
2.2. Proportion of infants 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
2.3. Percentage children born with low birth weight
2.4. Cereal yield growth rate (% p.a.)
2.5. Livestock yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)
2.6. [Phosphorus use efficiency in food systems] – to be developed
2.7. Share of calories from non-staple crops
2.8. Percentage of total daily energy intake from protein in adults
2.9. [Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] – to be developed
2.10. [Indicator on genetic diversity in agriculture] – to be developed
2.11. [Indicator on irrigation access gap] – to be developed
2.12. [Farmers with nationally appropriate crop insurance (%)] – to be developed
2.13. Public and private R&D expenditure on agriculture and rural development (% of GNI)
2.14. [Indicator on food price volatility] – to be developed

SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

77 Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050. *UNFCCC*
78 CO2 intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO2 per kWh), and of new cars (gCO2/pkm) and trucks (gCO2/tkm) *UNFCCC, IEA*
79 Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO2e) *UNFCCC , CCAFS, WLE, DCL*
80 Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US$) *OECD DAC, UNFCCC, IEA*

Complementary National Indicators:
13.1. [Climate Change Action Index] – to be developed
13.2. GHG emissions intensity of areas under forest management (GtCO2e / ha)

SDG15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

83 Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator) *FAO, UNEP*
84 Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percent of forest area *FAO, UNEP*
85 Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha) *FAO, UNEP, CCAFS*
86 Red List Index (changing state of global biodiversity) *IUCN*
87 Protected areas overlay with biodiversity *UNEP-WCMC*

Check for 15.3 LDN

Complementary National Indicators:
15.1. Improved tenure security and governance of forests
15.2. [Indicator on the conservation of mountain ecosystems] – to be developed
15.3. Vitality Index of Traditional Environmental Knowledge
15.4. [Indicator on access to genetic resources] – to be developed
15.5. Abundance of invasive alien species
15.6. [Indicator on financial resources for biodiversity and ecosystems] – to be developed
15.7. [Indicator on financial resources for sustainable forest management] – to be developed
15.8. [Indicator on global support to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species] – to be developed
15.9. Living Planet Index

Monitoring Progress along the Result Framework

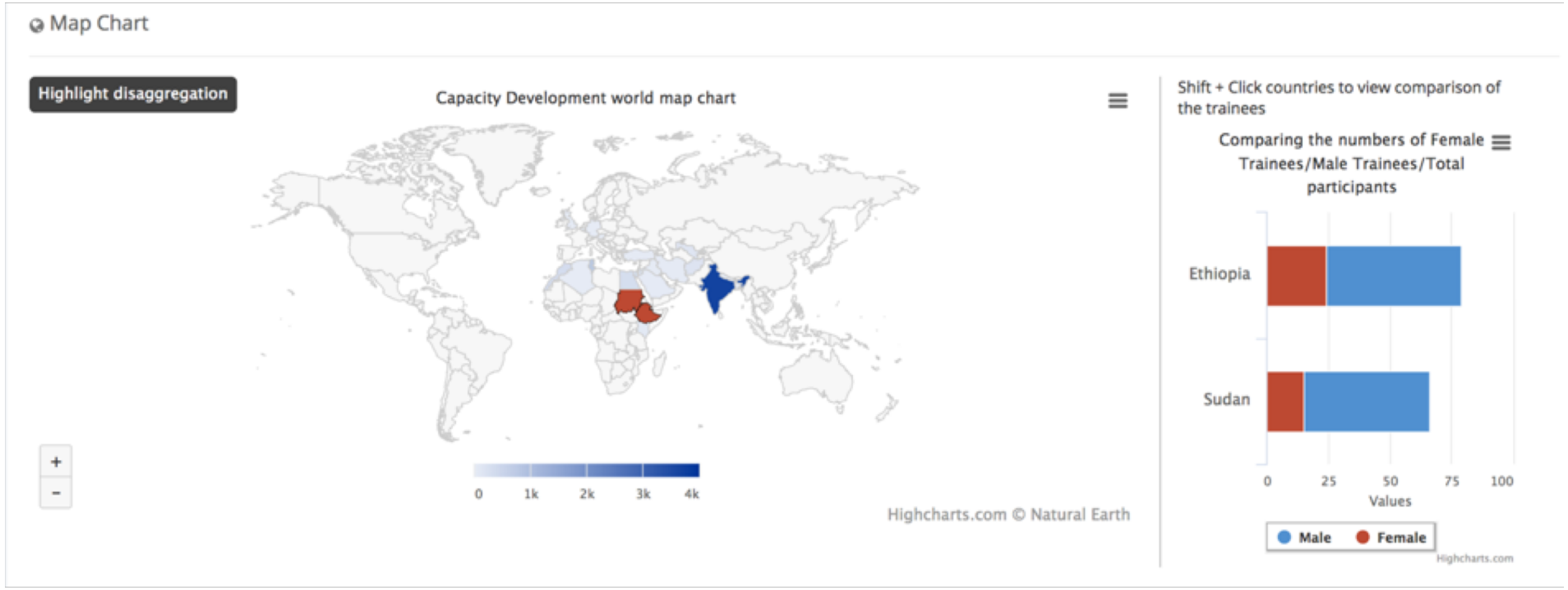
ICARDA - Use of Conservation Agriculture in Crop-Livestock Systems (CLCA) in the Drylands for Enhanced Water Use and Soil Fertility in NEN and LAC Countries - Mourad Rekik - Budget: $1,808,049 *Overview*

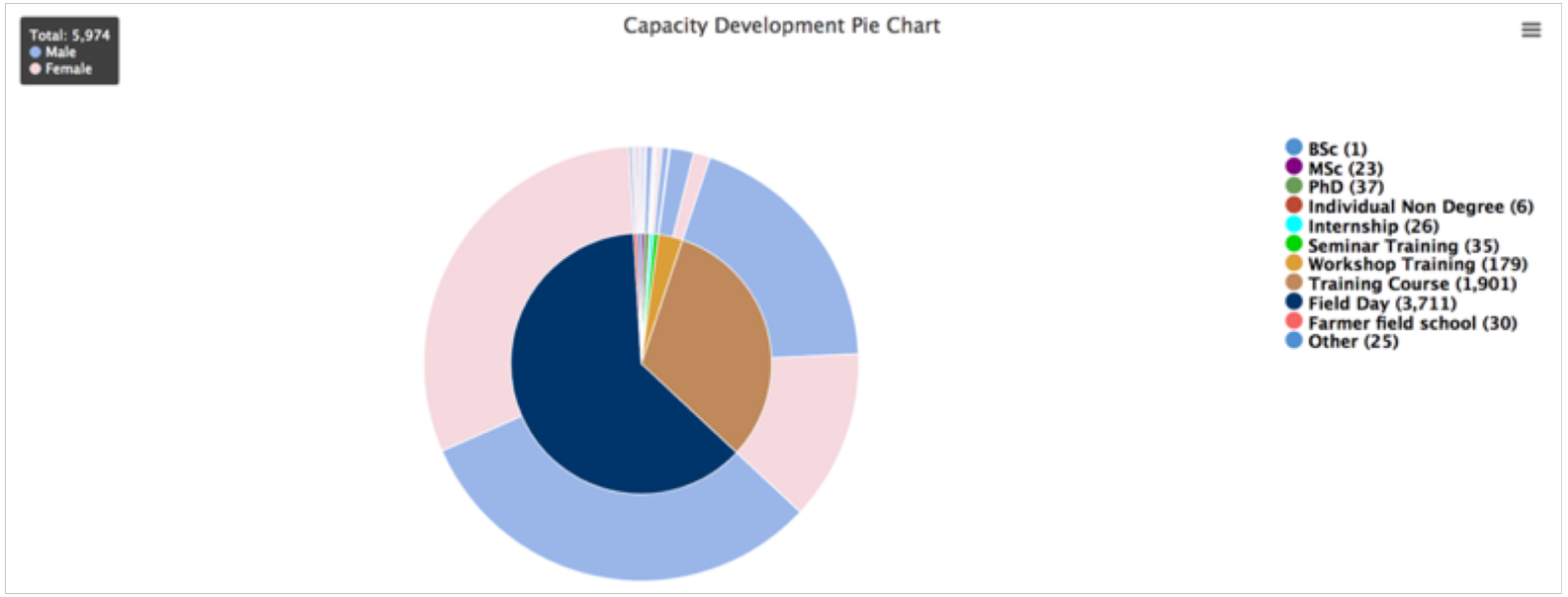
Output	Type	Output Responsible	Deliverable	Crops	Reporting Scientist	Center	Type	Delivery date	Files
1.1 Extended technical CLCA framework develpoed and applied		L: Mourad Rekik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Increased water use efficiency in rainfed and irrigated systems and reduction of erosion in soils with steep slopes		L: Claudio Zucca	13987-Field experiment on WUE, SOC, and erosion on steep slopes: work plan 2018-12-18	-	Claudio Zucca	ICARDA	Report	2018-12-31	-
1.3 Comprehensive trade-off models between competing uses for crop residue biomass developed and simplified for wider use		L: Aymen Frija	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Appropriate monitoring and evaluation frameworks are established		L: Enrico Bonaiuti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Contextually relevant processes for enhancing broad uptake of conservation agriculture		L: Andrea Gardeazabal Monsalue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effective delivery systems for machinery, agronomic and livestock services through facilitation of access to finance, private investment and public-private partnerships		L: Mourad Rekik	15054-Tunisia: Pioneering new ways of farming 2018-12-18 09:12:19	-	Udo Rudiger	ICARDA	Blog	2018-12-01	Type:Blog Date:2018-12-18 09:12:19

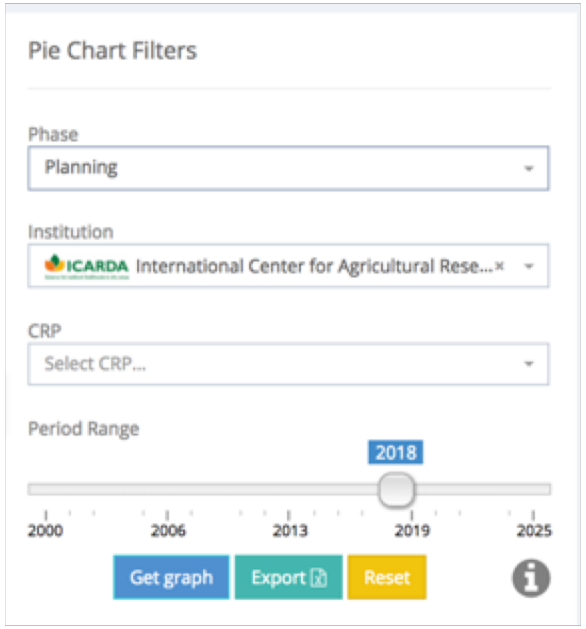
Training Information	Supervisor	Center	Type	Implementation Period	Files
Tunisia Female PhD on Crop-Livestock Integration under Conservation Agriculture: Modelling Alternative Intensification Options and Environmental Trade-offs for wider adaptation	Aymen Frija	ICARDA	Individual Degree - PhD	From: 2018-06-01 To: 2019-05-31	-
Tunisia Female MSc on Trade-off analysis of options for enhancing the large scale adoption of conservation agriculture practices in small farming systems of North Africa: case of Tunisia	Aymen Frija	ICARDA	Individual Degree - MSc	From: 2018-06-01 To: 2018-08-15	-
Regional Face to face Workshop Training on CLCAII - Inception Meeting in (Tunisia) (Male:10, Female:5)	Mourad Rekik	ICARDA	Sem/WS/TC - Workshop Training	From: 2018-05-07 To: 2018-05-09	Type: Presentation Date: 2018-05-08
		ICARDA	Sem/WS/TC - Training Course	From: 2018-11-20 To: 2018-11-22	-

Outcome	Outcome type	Indicator	Indicator description	Indicator values
1. Smallholder farmers reached and directly adopted CLCA farming systems with increased production and improved cost-benefits optimized by filling research and development gaps	Development Outcome	Smallholder farmers reached	The indicator measures the number of farmers (disaggregated by gender and country) reached	Values
		Smallholder farmers have directly adopted CLCA farming systems	The indicator measures the number of farmers (disaggregated by gender and country) adopting CLCA farming systems with increased production and improved cost-benefits that are optimized by filling research and development gaps	Values
2. NARES, in addition to decision makers, NGO's and IFAD loan project partners have adopted tools and methodologies for reliable decision making and guide investments on contextually appropriate CLCA systems	Research Outcome	Adopting institutions/Projects	The indicator measures the number of institutions (disaggregated by type and country) adopting tools and methodologies for reliable decision making and guide investments on contextually appropriate CLCA systems	Values
3. Effective agricultural innovation systems coalesced in order to foster broad uptake of conservation agriculture practices within integrated dryland crop-livestock production systems	Research Outcome	# of agricultural innovation systems coalesced	The indicator measures the number of innovation systems coalesced (disaggregated by country)	Values

Capacity Development







Publications and Data

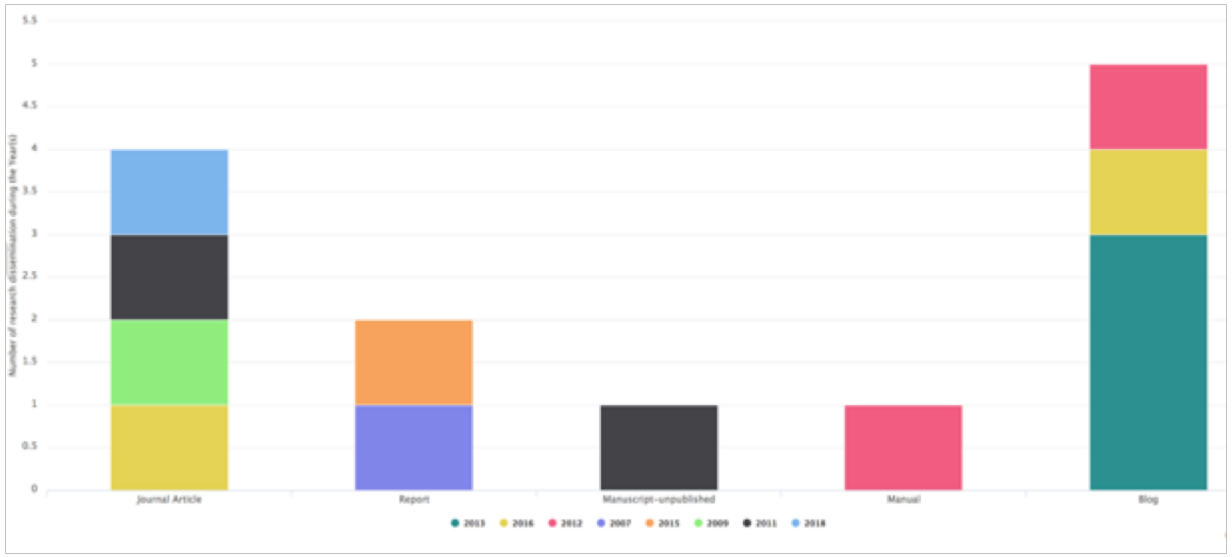
Keyword(s)

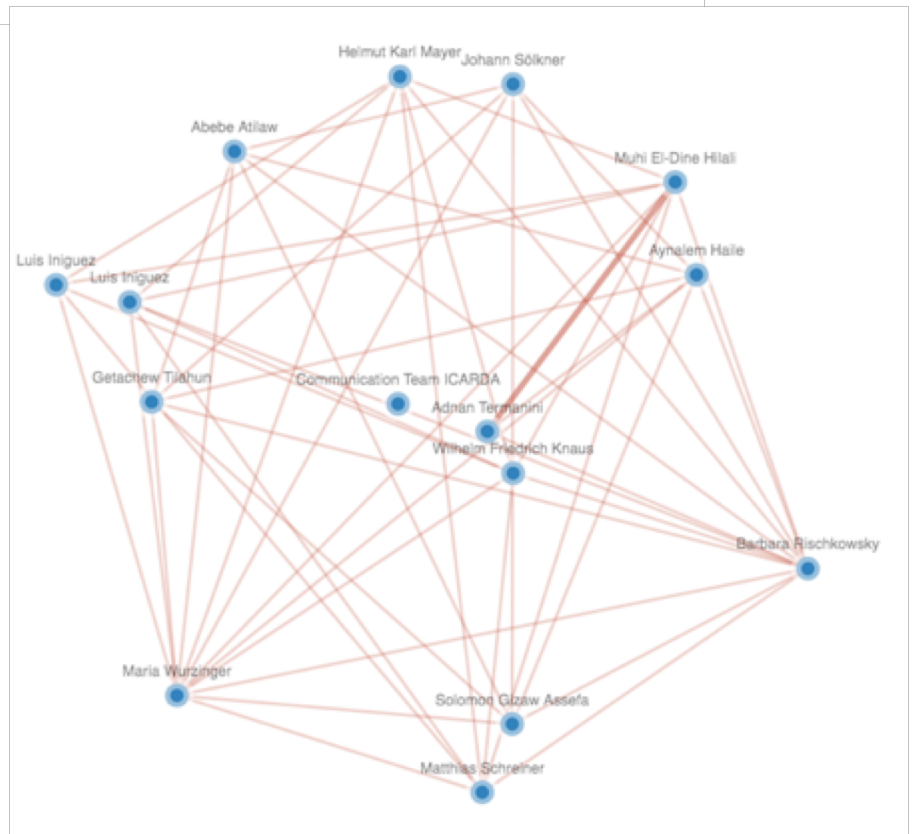
× awassi × awassi sheep × awassi sheep milk

Authors: Adnan Termanini, Muhi El-Dine Hilali

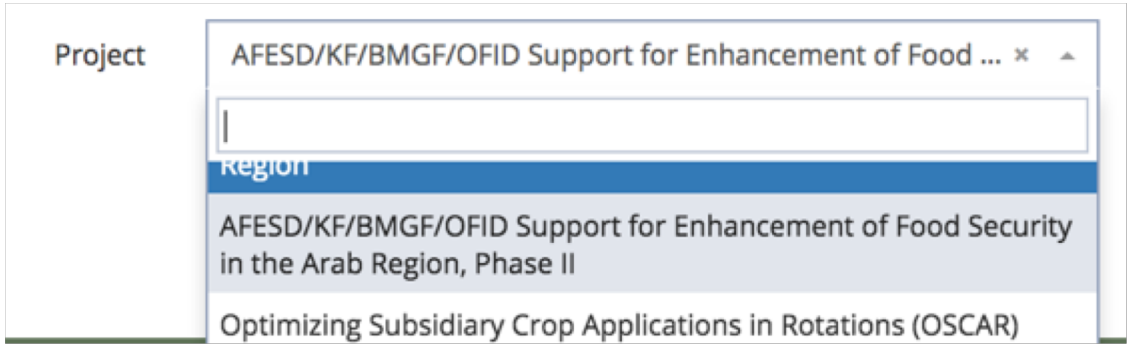
Number of publications *for* *Adnan Termanini* and *Muhi El-Dine Hilali* together: 1

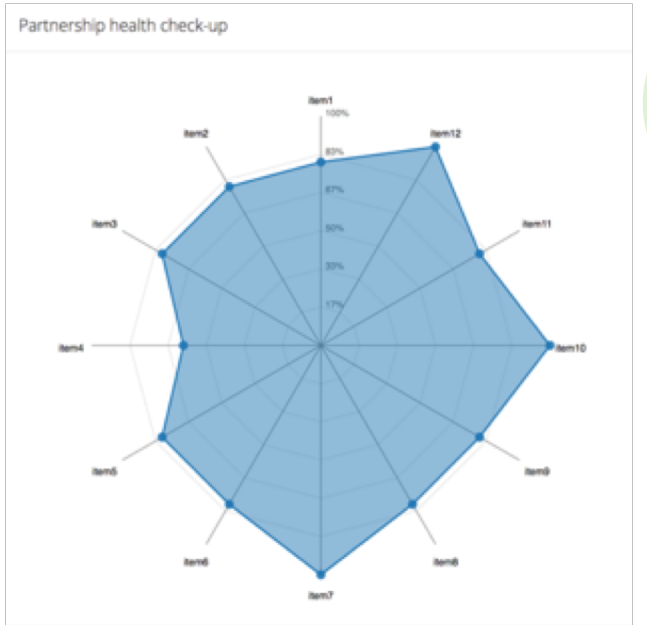
- http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11766/7111

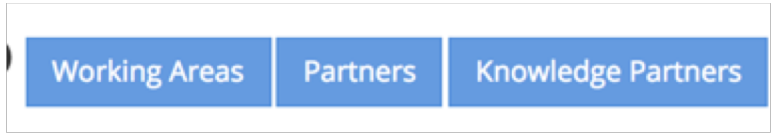




Partnership Evaluation







Information Sharing

MEL

token

Explore

Welcome to MEL API

Project Show/Hide | List Operations | Expand Operations

GET	/v1/projects/{id}	Read Object(s)
GET	/v1/projects	Read Object(s)
GET	/v1/projects/{parentid}/project_manager_id/{id}	Read Object(s)
GET	/v1/projects/{parentid}/project_co_manager_id/{id}	Read Object(s)

Publication Show/Hide | List Operations | Expand Operations

GET	/v1/publications?id={id}	Get a publication by id
GET	/v1/publications/search	Get publications count
GET	/v1/publications/count	Get publications count

Home > Our experts > Mourad Rekik

Mourad Rekik
Small ruminant production scientist
m.rekik[AT]cgiar.org

Mourad Rekik is livestock scientist based in Amman, Jordan with more than 25 years of experience in animal reproduction and small ruminants' production and management in drylands. His expertise includes sheep and goats reproduction and its interaction with nutrition, health and genetics. He is involved in the CGIAR research program on dryland systems as well as livestock and fish. His current research interests focus on boosting resilience and productivity of the livestock production systems at the household level and attenuating the impact of environmental and economic stressors.

Prior to joining ICARDA, Rekik was researcher and lecturer in several universities in Tunisia. He was also coordinator of several research-for-development projects, involving multidisciplinary teams. He served as member of the British Society of Animal Science and FAO-CIHEAM network on sheep and goats nutrition. Rekik is author of more than 80 peer-reviewed journal publications, book chapters, and conference papers.

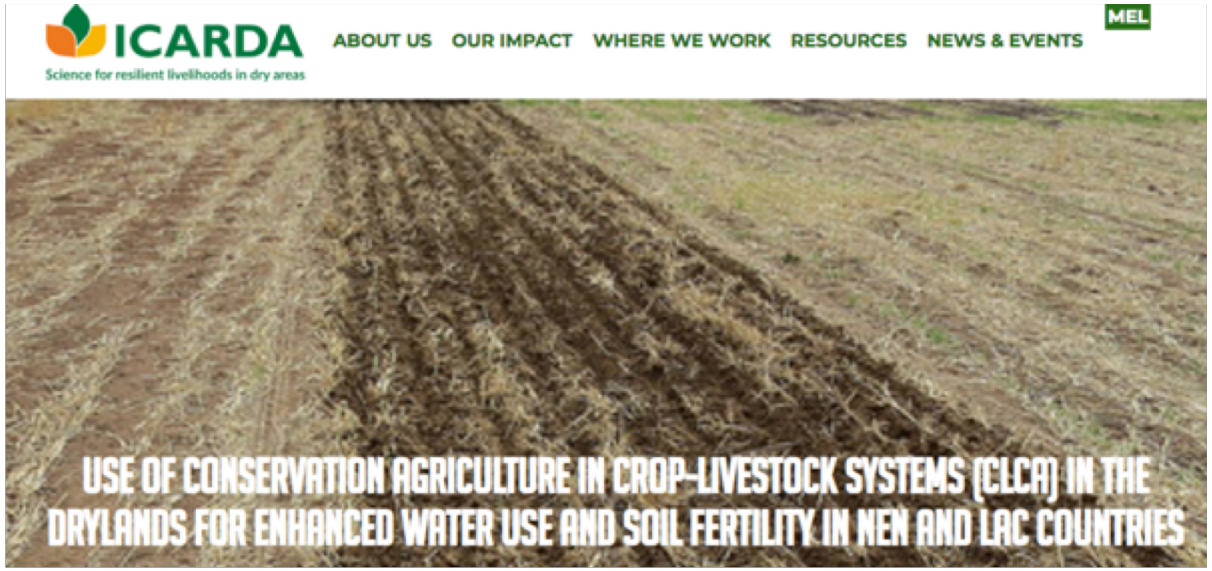
Rekik holds a Ph.D. in animal production from the University of Reading in the UK.

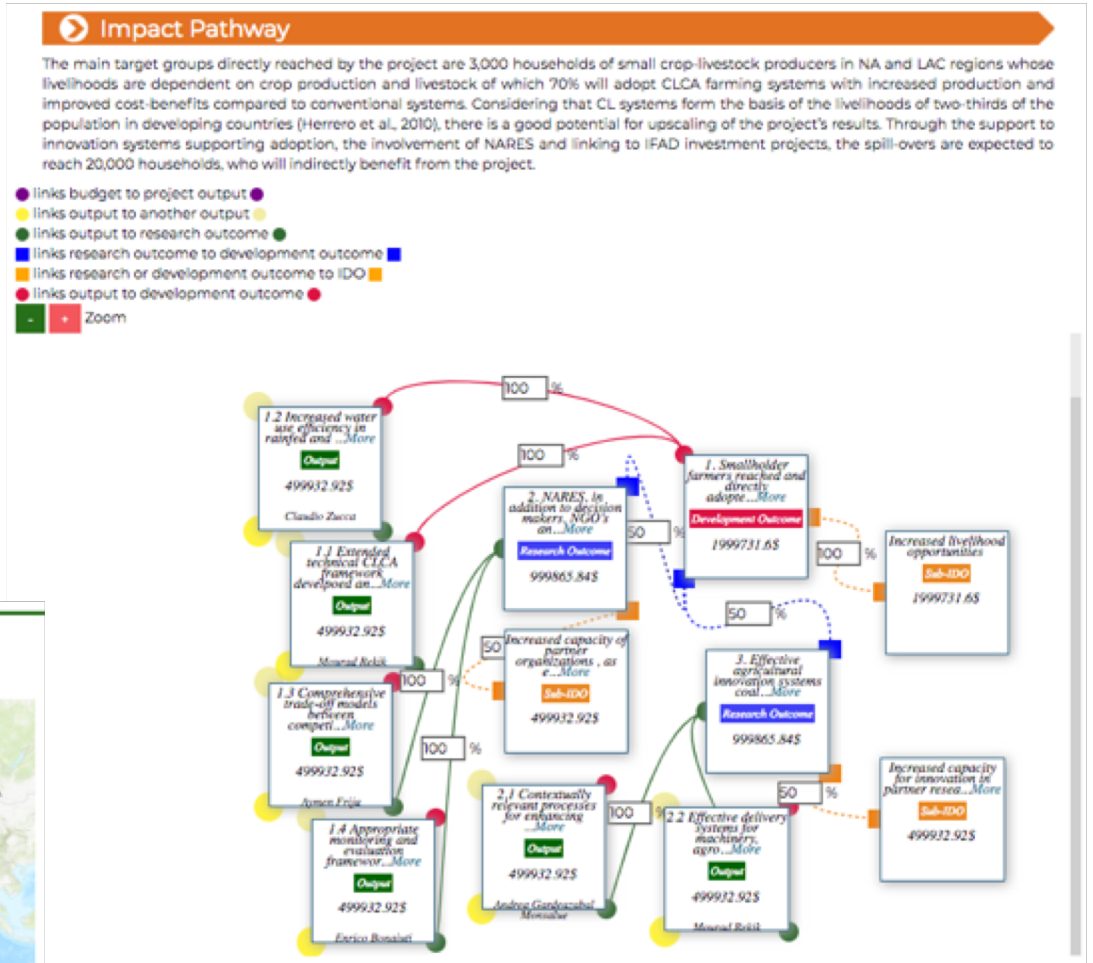
Publications

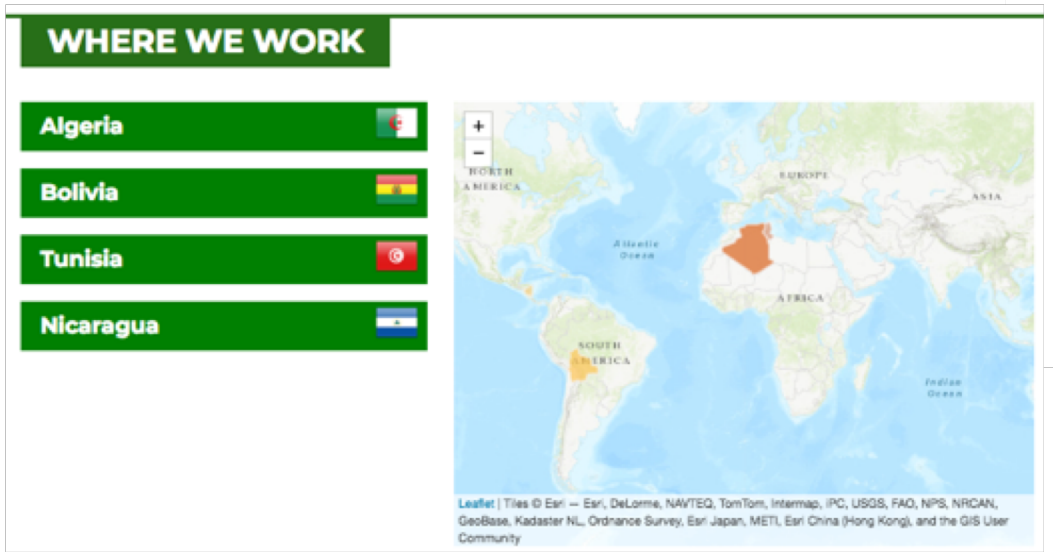
Molecular detection and phylogenetic analyses of Toxoplasma gondii from naturally infected sheep in Northern and Central Tunisia
Mariem Rouatbi, Yosra Amdouni, Safa Amairia, Mohammed Rijeibi, Said Sammoudi, Mourad Rekik, Mohamed Gharbi. (20/12/2017). Molecular detection and phylogenetic analyses of Toxoplasma gondii from naturally infected sheep in Northern and Central Tunisia. Veterinary Medicine and Science, 3(1), pp. 22-31.

Molecular survey and genetic characterization of Anaplasma centrale, A. marginale and A. bovis in cattle from Algeria
Mohammed Rijeibi, Mourad Rekik, Mohamed Gharbi, Omar Ayadi. (30/4/2018). Molecular survey and genetic characterization of Anaplasma centrale, A. marginale and A. bovis in cattle from Algeria. Transboundary and Emerging Diseases, 65(2), pp. 456-464.

Interoperable Website







IFAD
Investing in rural people

CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Wheat

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Figures and Tables

79569	55105 / 69.25%	21586 / 27.13%	2878 / 3.62%
Total Items	Open Access	Limited Access	N/A

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Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security	(4508)
Dryland Systems	(3246)
Water, Land and Ecosystems	(2966)
Forests, Trees and Agroforestry	(2787)
Livestock and Fish	(2242)

Top Contributors

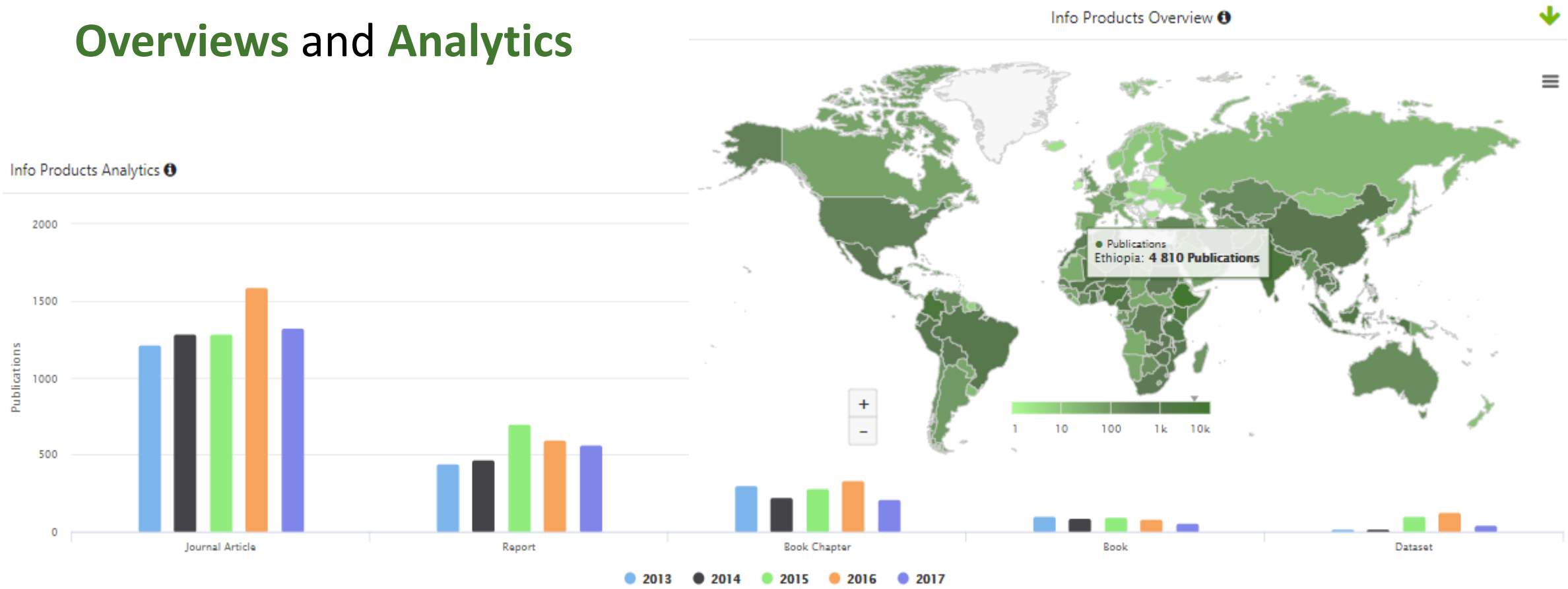
Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
International Center for Tropical Agriculture
International Livestock Research Institute
CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
Grace, Delia
CGIAR Secretariat
CGIAR Consortium Office

Funders (Tag)

United States Agency for International Development - USAID	(1516)
International Fund for Agricultural Development	(853)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	(714)
Canadian International Development Agency	(599)
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas - ICARDA	(595)

Agricultural Research e-Seeker

Overviews and Analytics



Type: Journal Article, Report, Book, Book Chapter, Dataset

Year: 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2017

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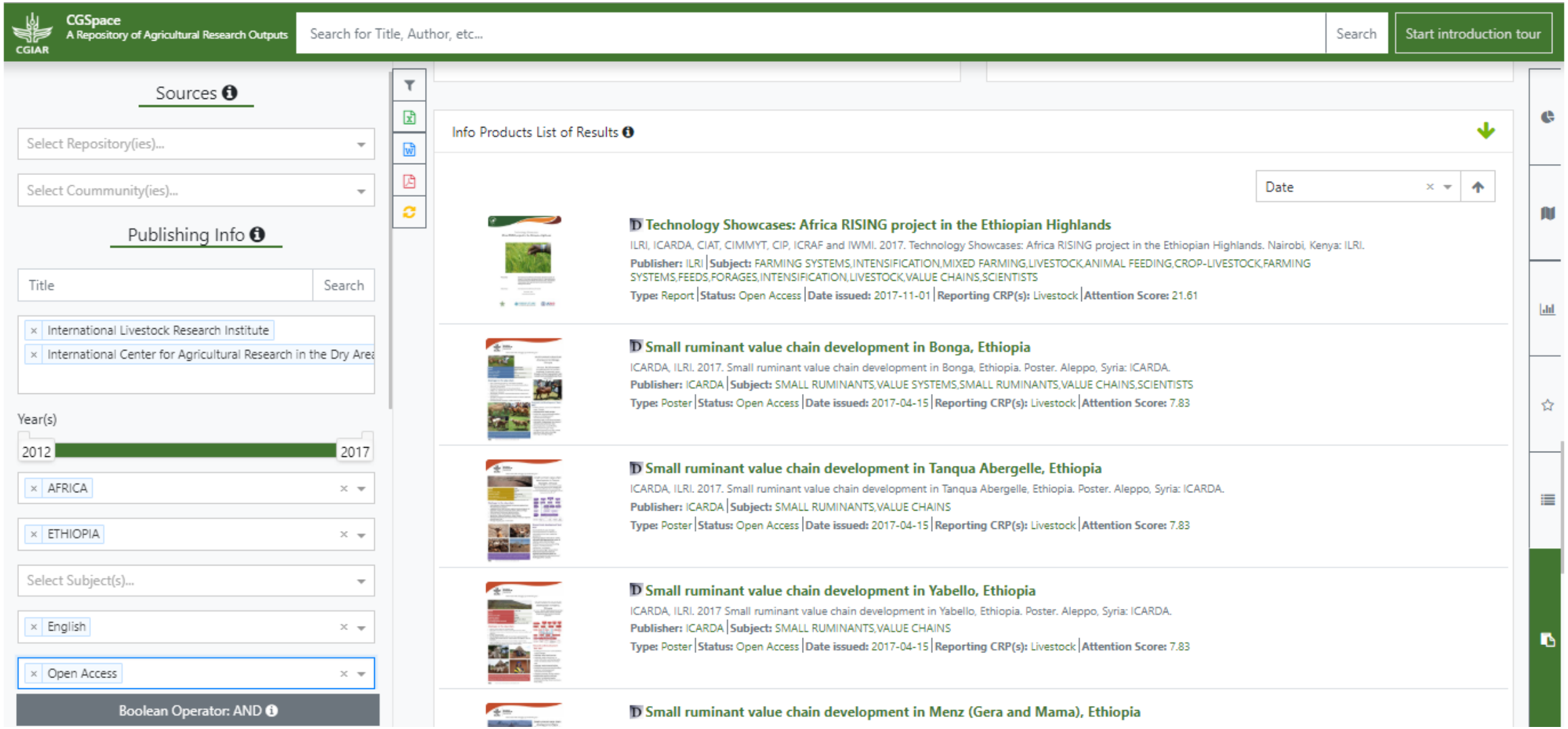
List of Publications



Agricultural Research e-Seeker

Where does IFAD concentrates its effort during the last five year? And on which subjects?

Select Year «2013-2018» and Funder «International Fund for Agricultural Development» and find out!

Region and Countries are shown in the atlas, while the «Subject» filter will automatically sort for those available in the Info Products List of Results. The same list if sortable by Subject.

Agricultural Research e-Seeker

How did ICARDA funded its work on gender and livestock in Ethiopia? Which scientists took part in those projects?

Select Affiliaton «International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas», select Subject «Gender» and «Livestock», then select Country «Ethiopia» and find out!

The top Funders and top Contributors are shown in the tables.

Plan

1. Draft M&E Plan. Outline – January 2019
2. Analysis of IFAD, CGIAR, UN Projects Indicators - February-March 2019
3. Consultation with National Partners (Algeria/January; ++)
4. Sharing and finalization of M&E plan including Mid-term Review TOR
5. Implementation of Indicators Monitoring using MEL.CGIAR.ORG