

# ISPC 2017 ACTIVITY AND FINANCIAL REPORT

4 MAY 2018

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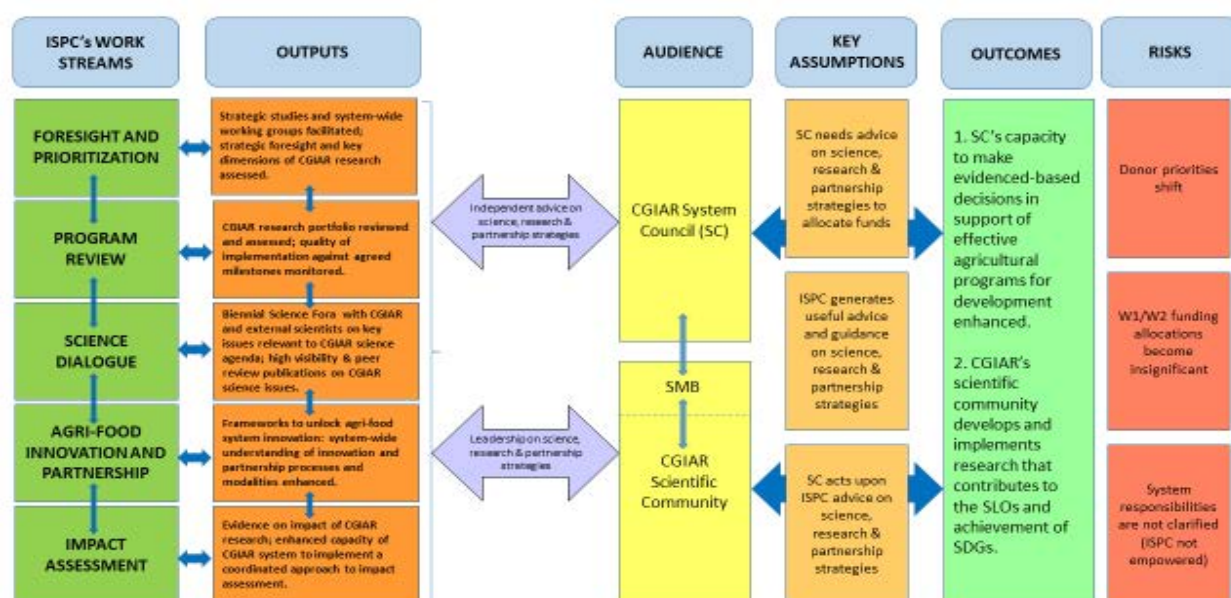
## SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND HIGHLIGHTS

### ISPC Theory of Change

In 2016 the ISPC finalized a theory of change to guide its work, albeit in a context of ongoing discussion about the role of advisory services in CGIAR and delays in finalizing the ISPC terms of reference. The 2017 activities were developed based on the ToC and draft Terms of Reference provided by the CGIAR transition team in 2016.

In the 2016 ToC, the ISPC interpreted its remit as providing the CGIAR System Council with independent advice on science, research, and partnership strategies, to enhance the Council's capacity to make evidence-based decisions in support of effective agricultural research programs for sustainable development. The ISPC also provides the CGIAR scientific community with leadership on science, research, and partnership strategies to develop, and implement research that contributes to CGIAR System-Level Outcomes and contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. It does this by drawing upon expertise across the CGIAR System, but conducts its own analysis of the information obtained to maintain the independence of its advice.

**Figure 1: ISPC Theory of Change**



This report of the 2017 activities shows that ISPC has been successful in delivering planned outputs. We expect to see these outputs develop into the outcomes, but the mechanisms for achieving this are still under discussion as part of the overall discussion of the advisory services to the System Council.

In 2017 an evaluation of the ISPC was carried out (see section ISPC evaluation below), the recommendations of which form part of the overall discussion of the advisory services.

WPB\_17 was organized around five work streams. Highlights of the 2017 ISPC achievements are:

1. **Foresight and Prioritization** – An independent foresight assessment was initiated with a first foresight workshop on “Global Agri-Food Systems to 2050: Threats and Opportunities” organized in collaboration with University of Naples in April 2017, for which eighteen background papers on

key topics and global trends were commissioned. In the Prioritization work stream, the ISPC has been working with the SMO in exploring the development of a fund allocation simulation tool.

2. **Independent Program Review** – The ISPC conducted the assessment of the new GLDC proposal and the five Flagships resubmitted in 2017. In addition to its own review of CRPs and FPs, the ISPC was requested by SIMEC to organize a simultaneous review process in 2017 by reviewers nominated by donor agencies.
3. **Science Dialogue** – The Science Forum 16 special issue papers were put online in the journal Agricultural Systems, whereas the special issue will be published in its entirety in mid-2018. The Steering Committee for SF18 on “Win more, lose less: Capturing synergies between SDGs through agricultural research” to be held in October 2018 in South Africa was established and topics of focus finalized.
4. **Agri-food system Innovation and Partnership** – Seventeen in-depth case studies of domestic and international agri-food systems and sub-sectors provided additional evidence on the nature of agri-food systems innovation and impact. The key insights and other findings were discussed as part of the ISPC/CSIRO Joint initiative’s campaign and ongoing dialogue on the reframing of the common narrative on agri-food system innovation at a second system-wide workshop at ICRISAT, Hyderabad in June 2017. Joint activities with the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, GFAR and FAO allowed for the development of additional strategic policy and practice partnership guidance to the CGIAR.
5. **Impact Assessment** – The SPIA conference in Nairobi in July 2017 on “Impacts of International Agricultural Research: Rigorous Evidence for Policy” was the culmination of several years’ work across the SIAC program and was attended by 180 participants. The SIAC program (2013-2017) was successfully closed and the final report published. Several early synthesis pieces have already been published whereas the full synthesis paper will be published in 2018.

The approved ISPC budget for 2017 was USD 3.52 million. Expenditure in 2017 amounted to USD 3.38 million, thus providing savings of USD 142,000.

More details on the ISPC progress against the 2017 work plan is provided in the following section.

### 1. FORESIGHT AND PRIORITIZATION

#### *Strategic foresight*

Providing Strategic Foresight at the System level is an important role of the ISPC (ISPC Task Force Report, 2015). The ISPC is expected to be leading the strategic foresight process for advising the System Council on strategy, drawing on and synthesizing Centers' foresight reports and other sources of external data and studies. The objective of the ISPC foresight work stream in 2017 was to launch a process of strategic foresight analysis at System level. The process includes three main steps: i) the development of an independent (non-CGIAR) assessment of major trends and drivers affecting global agri-food systems ii) a stocktaking of current foresight analysis in the CGIAR and its potential contribution to System level foresight and iii) scenario development and technology horizon scanning with donor agencies and System Council members for CGIAR strategic foresight. This exercise is intended to inform the System Council in its deliberations on strategic relevance and prioritization of CGIAR research.

The following activities were completed in 2017 under the ISPC strategic foresight work stream:

- A concept note on foresight was prepared and discussed at ISPC meetings and served as a basis for developing the foresight process and activities. A first step was the development of an independent Foresight Assessment. This was initiated by commissioning eighteen background papers on key topics and global trends affecting agri-food systems. Lead authors were identified and invited to contribute paper outlines for discussion in the foresight workshop.
- The foresight workshop on “[Global Agri-Food Systems to 2050: Threats and Opportunities](#)” was organized in collaboration with the University of Naples, with lead authors of the independent assessment and selected partners and stakeholders (April 2017). A [report of the workshop proceedings](#) was published.
- The proceedings of the independent foresight assessment are being edited for publication in a book in 2018. The chapters include an overview paper on the status of foresight and its recent evolution, prepared in collaboration with JRC - EU and University of Naples, and presented at the foresight workshop; and a synthesis paper summarizing the key findings and conclusion of the independent foresight assessment papers.
- The next steps of the strategic foresight exercise planned for 2018 include a [workshop on the state of foresight in the CGIAR](#) (Aberdeen, UK April 2018), and a second event on scenarios on the future of agricultural research for development in the CGIAR context (Seattle, USA, November 2018).

#### *Prioritization*

During the November 2017 System Council meeting, it was proposed to explore the development of a tool, based on a set of input criteria covering estimates of research outputs, CRP funding needs, and funder priorities, to analyze the impact of different funding scenarios on the CRP portfolio outputs. Following this proposal, the SMO has facilitated a System-wide process, involving representatives from the donor community, the ISPC, the IEA, and the CRPs to outline and discuss the required attributes of

such a tool. ISPC also continues to provide independent advice to ensure alignment of the tool with the System's QoR4D process and criteria in the recently established design team for the fund allocation simulation tool. The ISPC has actively participated in the working group led by SMO and the on-going activities related to the development of a tool to support funding allocation decisions.

### ***Quality of research***

Discussions leading up to and during the CGIAR reform highlighted the number of committees involved in the oversight of CGIAR research and their differing definitions of 'science quality'. It was suggested that the ISPC was in the best position to facilitate System-wide agreement on the nature and assessment of quality of science, which was broadened to address Quality of Research for Development (QoR4D) to account for the likelihood of achieving development outcomes in addition to scientific credibility. As a first step, a small working group on QoR4D with representation from Centers, CRPs and the IEA was established in December 2016, and a workshop held at FAO HQ, Rome, Italy on 06-07 February 2017 with 22 invited participants. Insights from the workshop and way forward were published in an ISPC brief ([#52](#)) in March 2017. A consultation document was then sent out for feedback from entities across the System which led to a consensus that QoR4D in the CGIAR context should be viewed as an integrated whole of four key elements that could be the basis for a common frame of reference. Case studies from different entities were published in a brief ([#62](#)) in October 2017 that provide a brief overview of key considerations and suggested approaches for designing, implementing, assessing and managing QoR4D at each level, from Center/CRP to performance management for individual scientists. The QoR4D framework is now being utilized in developing the CGIAR Program Performance Management System.

## **2. INDEPENDENT PROGRAM REVIEW**

The ISPC continued its role in independent review of CRPs for strategic relevance, rigor and credibility, capturing synergies across CGIAR Research, coherence to the SRF through the provision of commentary to System Council. Five CRP flagships and a full CRP proposal (Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals) were re-submitted for ISPC assessment in 2017. The ISPC successfully conducted the CRP review process (July-September 2017), and delivered the following achievements:

- Assessment of the new [GLDC proposal](#) and the five Flagships resubmitted (Sep. 2017).
- In addition to its own review of CRPs and FPs, the ISPC was requested by SIMEC to organize a simultaneous review process in 2017 by reviewers nominated by donor agencies. This has led to a set of additional reviews submitted to the System Council along with the ISPC assessments.
- Evaluation of the ISPC Review Process of CRP-II Proposals – Synthesis & Lessons learned. The cross-CRP analysis (ToC, Gender, CD, Partnership, Integration, etc.) which was published on the [ISPC website](#) (Oct. 2017).

## **3. AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM INNOVATION AND PARTNERSHIP**

ISPC and the CSIRO are collaborating to explore the nature of agri-food system innovation, including the role of research, partnership, and how different innovation processes lead to impact. The joint activities aim to support a wider collaborative process to assist in the development and application of explanatory principles, guidance, and tools, to improve the impact effectiveness of investments in CGIAR research in an era of transformational change framed by the SDGs. In 2017, the outputs under this work stream

included new insights on the role of agricultural research in agri-food system transformation provided by the analysis of [17 in-depth case studies](#) of systems and sub-sectors in diverse agricultural, political, geographical, and temporal settings. Our findings suggest that transformation involves four interrelated dimensions:

- i) Technology embedding within a system of use – new conditions or ‘regimes’ that enable technology use;
- ii) Transitions – pathways towards new modes of operation, indicates that transformation processes are dynamic, rather than static, one off events;
- iii) Addressing perverse consequences of earlier transformation - values and priorities of particular periods are dealt with later by transition to new systems and modes, and
- iv) Multi-level, multi-scale – inter-locking set of adaptations from individuals to entire ‘systems of use’. Multi-stakeholder to orchestrate the integration of various institutional/technological dimensions.

These outputs also supported an ongoing dialogue, and the [workshops convened at ICRISAT in June 2017](#) provided a unique opportunity for System-wide contribution to the building of a [global agenda for transformational change](#).

Joint activities with the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, GFAR and FAO to field-test the [Innovation and Partnership Modes framework](#) developed by the ISPC not only provided valuable information on its further development and practical application, but also reframed the partnership strategy deployed by Tanzania in its recently launched [ASDP II](#).

Finally, two major reports providing i) additional policy and practice guidance to the CGIAR to navigate agricultural research and development partnerships, and ii) strategic guidance on the role of CGIAR research in innovation framed by Sustainable agri-food system transitions based on above highlighted activities are expected to be finalized by the end of April 2018.

## **4. SCIENCE DIALOGUE**

### ***Dissemination of the SF16 outcomes***

The ISPC Science Forum 2016 (SF 2016) was co-hosted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and held from 12-14 April 2016 in Addis Ababa addressing the topic of: “Agricultural research for rural prosperity: rethinking the pathways”. The objective of the Forum was to reassess the pathways for agricultural research to stimulate inclusive development of rural economies in an era of climate change. The contents of the Plenary and Breakout sessions were published in a [summary report](#) in August 2017. Following the Forum, the ISPC worked through various materials to produce an ex-ante list of 18 impact pathways, linking agricultural research for development (AR4D) with poverty reduction in a results-based management format. The impact pathways framework was then used to generate an idealized “wish list” table of contents for a special issue, proposing research papers that in most cases were intended to cover more than one pathway. A workshop for lead authors was held at Oxford University in December 2016, and key messages were published in an ISPC brief ([#54](#)) in June 2017. It proved challenging to get stand-alone papers across the full gamut of 18 pathways and therefore some pathways were covered in the [introductory paper](#). Of a total of nine papers, 7 are in press and available online, one is undergoing peer review and the concluding paper is in preparation. The special issue (edited

by Tom Tomich, Preet Lidder and Peter Carberry), in its entirety, will be published in the journal *Agricultural Systems* in 2018.

### ***Setting the scene for Science Forum 2018***

Science Forum 2018 (SF18) on “Win more, lose less: Capturing synergies between SDGs through agricultural research” will be held from 10-12 October 2018 in Stellenbosch, South Africa and will be co-hosted by the Agricultural Research Council, South Africa. The objective of SF18 is to identify substantial interactions between the SDGs (both positive and negative), the role of agricultural research in augmenting synergies and managing trade-offs, and the ensuing implications for the science-policy interface. The SF results will contribute to the discussion of developing research themes and frameworks in the CGIAR. A Steering Committee was set up and a first virtual meeting held in December 2017. Through discussions with the SF18 steering committee and guided by the emerging scientific literature and global policy discourse, three major topic areas of SDG interactions have been identified that are particularly important to the international agricultural research agenda and that can lead to practical recommendations for concrete actions by the CGIAR research community. These include:

- Interactions between increasing staple crop productivity, resilience to climate change, improving nutrition and sustaining agro-biodiversity.
- Interactions between intensifying livestock production for food and nutrition security, and: a) increased vulnerability to antimicrobial resistance and zoonoses; b) land use change.
- Water-energy-food nexus interactions.

## **5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

In 2017, SPIA completed a 5 year project on Strengthening Impact Assessment in CGIAR (SIAC) which was designed to improve and increase 1) collection of data at scale on CGIAR innovations, 2) evidence on the impact of CGIAR research on SLOs, and 3) capacity for impact assessment in CGIAR. Activities in 2017 focused on finalizing outputs, communicating findings, conducting synthesis, and preparing the future work agenda. A complete summary of SIAC outputs and activities can be found [here](#).

### ***Collection of data at scale on CGIAR innovations***

In 2017, the [database](#) of varietal release and adoption estimates for eleven CGIAR mandated crops for 15 countries across South, South-East and East Asia, representing 134 combinations of crop by country was published on the ASTI website, along with an accompanying [blog](#).

Results of SPIA’s work on testing alternative methods for collecting data on crop varietal improvement began to become available in 2017. The draft paper reporting results for the full set of pilot studies is available [here](#). What they show is that, in that are important for CGIAR, the only way to get accurate identification at varietal level is through use of DNA fingerprinting. While in many cases farmer identification and DNA fingerprinting give similar aggregate estimates (improved v unimproved), the averages mask significant over and underestimation that have important [consequences for analysis of the determinants and impacts of adoption](#).

To institutionalize use of DNA fingerprint for tracking varietal diffusion at scale, SPIA organized a workshop with the Excellence in Breeding platform to develop a manual for gold-standard implementation of



varietal adoption surveys. Workshop preparations took place in 2017 however the [workshop](#) itself took place in January, 2018 in Seattle.

To document diffusion of other types of research outputs at scale, SPIA commissioned 9 case studies on adoption of on-farm NRM practices, and the results were presented and synthesized in 2017. A summary can be found [here](#). While many of the innovative methods to document use of NRM practices such as conservation agriculture, agroforestry and integrated soil fertility management practices at scale, for example using remote sensing, showed good results, in general, the diffusion rates were much lower than expected. This has important implications for CGIAR research in this area, especially since these cases were identified based on past claims of success by Centers.

A data base of 94 plausible policy outcomes of CGIAR research covering the period 2006-2014 was compiled. An analysis of the outcomes and a link to the data base can be found [here](#).

To institutionalize both the lesson learned on good practice in measuring technology adoption and the collection of data on CGIAR innovations, SPIA worked with World Bank, FAO, national statistical agencies and CGIAR centers to refine household survey questions and protocols. Questions on CGIAR-related innovations<sup>1</sup> were included in the third wave (2015/16) of the Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey (ESS) and results were reported in 2017. In Uganda, Annual Agricultural Survey (AAS), a new survey funded by the Ugandan government and implemented by the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) tested questions on a series of CGIAR innovations<sup>2</sup> however implementation of the full survey was delayed. An experiment on collection of data on bananas was implemented in 2017. In 2017, two additional post-doc researchers were hired by SPIA to work in Tanzania and Nigeria to link national statistical agencies and CGIAR centers and initiative work on prioritizing innovations to be incorporated into nationally-representative surveys.

### ***Evidence of impact of CGIAR research on System-level Outcomes (SLOs)***

Under SIAC, a total of 27 impact assessments were commissioned (see Box 1 below). All have been externally and internally reviewed and are in various stages of peer review. Findings for individual studies and for emerging synthesis pieces can be found on the [ISPC website](#). Several early synthesis pieces have been published ([long term large scale impacts of CGIAR innovations](#); [impacts on nutrition and health](#)) and the full synthesis paper is in process.

Several publications updating recent estimates of returns to research were conducted by INSTEPP at the university of Minnesota. A [summary](#) was presented at the SPIA conference in Nairobi.

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<sup>1</sup> Orange-fleshed sweet potato; Awassa variety sweet potato; Crop rotation in previous three years; Treadle pump; Motorised pump; Desi / Kabuli type of chickpea; Weather index insurance; Broad-bed maker; Improved livestock feed module.

<sup>2</sup> bean varieties; cassava varieties; maize varieties; sweet potato varieties; sorghum varieties; agroforestry; livestock; conservation agriculture

### **Box 1. Some emerging findings from SIAC impact assessments**

SLO 1 (Poverty): Ten studies focused on poverty-related outcomes, mostly via the crop productivity pathway. All studies documented adoption, some estimated production gains, and a few measured impacts on incomes and poverty. The one study focused on the resilience pathway found mixed results.

SLO 2 (Food security, nutrition and health): Eight studies looked at outcomes under SLO 2. Three long-term, large-scale studies linked Green Revolution-era research on improved varieties to reductions in infant mortality, fertility and food insecurity. One more recent study on improved varieties in the context of diversified cropping systems found associations with stunting, most likely via an income causal pathway. A RCT on NERICA found impacts on food security and on some key child anthropometrics (wasting, BMI). A quasi-experimental study of an agroforestry program found small but positive impacts on women's dietary diversity (MDD-W).

SLO 3 (Natural resource systems and ecosystem services): Three studies directly addressed SLO 3 outcomes and two found positive effects, one on carbon sequestration and one on soil organic matter. In some cases, effects on other environmental outcomes were measured but were not significant. Other studies, such as those focusing on production system innovations, had implications for SLO 3-DOs and sub-DOs, but didn't measure the outcomes.

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) provided rigorous estimates of the magnitudes of impacts that several innovations had on key outcomes like productivity, income and nutrition. However, results also show that complementary interventions (addressing for instance, information or liquidity constraints) can be necessary for innovations to be adopted or to lead to expected returns.

### ***Support the development of communities of practice for ex-post impact assessment***

The SPIA conference in Nairobi in July 2017 was the culmination of several years' work across the SIAC program and was attended by 180 participants. The conference included a SPIA Focal Point meeting to reflect on SIAC lessons and SPIA's future plans, as well as a match-making session designed to make connections between CGIAR centers and CRPs and external impact assessment specialists.

To build capacity and strengthen linkages with external impact assessment specialists, SPIA supported CGIAR-university partnerships. In the context of these partnerships, five impact assessment studies<sup>3</sup> from the Virginia Tech and CIP/CIFOR collaboration were completed. The ICRISAT-Univ. of Illinois collaboration resulted in one impact assessment study on conservation agriculture. Univ. of Illinois was given additional funding to host a second capacity building workshop on 'advanced methods in impact assessment'. Thirty

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<sup>3</sup> (1) sustainable wetland adaptation and mitigation project (SWAMP), (2) Jepara furniture value chain, (3) C88 potato in China (co-funded through SIAC 3.1), (4) CIP genebank, and (5) diffusion and impact of CIP potato varieties in Peru

four scientists from 11 CGIAR Centers attended the workshop at WorldFish HQ in Malaysia between 8-12 May 2017. Of the 34 scientists, 14 were non-economists and 10 scientists were women.

The plan to audit claims of impact in 2017 was dropped, and it was decided that SPIA would continue to evaluate what role (if any) it would play, particularly as some issues that influence the quality and rigor of impact assessments and claims are structural in nature.

Rather than persisting with a stand-alone website, SPIA in 2017 migrated all the content from <http://impact.cgiar.org> over on to [www.ispc.cgiar.org](http://www.ispc.cgiar.org). This should help drive traffic to the impact assessment pages (<http://ispc.cgiar.org/workstreams/impact-assessment>).

A proposal was prepared for System Council in November 2017 however a final decision on SPIA future work program was postponed pending resolution of the broader issues related to external advisory services. A new SPIA chair was appointed in 2017. Prof. Karen Macours of Paris School of Economics replaced Prof. Doug Gollin on Oxford University.

## **6. ISPC communications**

Two important conclusions emerged from the ISPC's new Theory of Change and its work streams: 1) Communication is one of the ISPC's most important functions, and 2) The ISPC needs to communicate with its target audience in diverse ways. During 2017 ISPC took the following steps to address these identified gaps:

1. During 2017, a new, more interactive and dynamic ISPC website/ blog was launched with SPIA and ISPC websites successfully merged. As part of this exercise, a comprehensive inventory of ISPC content was carried out with all materials tagged accordingly or archived where necessary. All ISPC publications were categorized and streamlined according to new publication types and consistent ISPC branding.
2. A new communications strategy based on identified gaps and opportunities with timeline and milestones was drafted. Key objectives, target audiences and focal areas of communication were identified including ISPC website, blog, publications, video and social media. The following actions were outlined in the strategy and undertaken in 2017:
  - Extensive ISPC & SPIA mailing list was prepared in preparation for dissemination of ISPC newsletter (sent in January 2018). Sign up available through website also.
  - Branded ISPC PPTs and folders created to be used at meetings.
  - Updated calendar of ISPC events created and ISPC information packets prepared for key meetings.
  - Review of ISPC/SPIA Twitter accounts undertaken including outreach and consistent promotion of content to increase followers. ISPC and SPIA Twitter accounts merged.
  - Ensured RSS feeds on CGIAR.org were active.
  - Monthly Google Analytics reporting used to inform new direction of ISPC outreach and knowledge management.
  - Detailed content strategy implemented based on calendar of ISPC materials.
  - Blog guidelines and style guide (ongoing) prepared.

The communications strategy is a living document and will be reviewed accordingly as priority areas and tasks change over time.

## ISPC EVALUATION

An evaluation of the ISPC was commissioned and financed by the Independent Evaluation Arrangement of CGIAR (IEA) in early 2017, upon approval by the System Council in November 2016.

The evaluation had two main objectives:

- i) to provide accountability to System Council and CGIAR as a whole on the relevance, value-added and overall performance of the ISPC with respect to all dimensions of the ISPC's functions and work;
- ii) to draw lessons and make recommendations for the future, with a view for the ISPC to best serve the System Council and CGIAR as a whole in the context of the governance reform and the implementation of the Strategy and Results Framework (SRF) 2016-30.

The ISPC actively supported the evaluation team, by organizing a dropbox with all relevant ISPC information covering technical, management, financial, organizational and meeting documentation and supplying the evaluation team with additional documents as and when required. Both individual Council members and the Secretariat furthermore met with the evaluation team for interviews, either face to face or by telephone.

Some of the main findings of the evaluation report, presented to the System Council in September 2017 were:

- The ISPC and Secretariat deliver significant output professionally;
- The ISPC has generated considerable value in various ways (e.g. in terms of global public goods, adding value to the research program of the System as a whole through CRP assessment activities and through the work of SPIA) albeit qualified in some cases;
- The functional performance of the ISPC as a whole, and in its areas of activity is good, especially given the limitations associated with the ongoing change in the System and the lack of formal ISPC terms of reference;
- The operational performance of the ISPC as a whole and in its areas of activity is very good. The ISPC, its Secretariat, and especially its Chair are to be commended for such a strong operational performance in the face of a considerable workload on CRP proposal reviews and the recent changes in CGIAR governance and funding arrangements.

The ISPC management response to the evaluation indicated agreement with key recommendations made for the future nature of the advisory services including:

- That clearer and stronger linkages should be established between the advisory body and both SC and SMB;
- That the advisory body should focus on high-level strategic and forward-looking issues, and not get caught up "in the weeds";
- That reducing cost is essential given current financial situation of the CGIAR.

The ISPC has already moved to respond to these concerns in the latter part of 2017 and in 2018, both through budget reductions and building stronger linkages with other System entities.

2017 ISPC Budget Table

Budget Categories	2016 Expenditure	2017 Work Plan and Budget	2017 Expenditure	2017 Balance
<b>Council</b>				
<i>Honoraria Chair and Office</i>	159	95	89*	6
<i>Honoraria (Council and Panel Members)</i>	223	290	195	95
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Technical Activities</b>				
<i>Foresight and Prioritization</i>	159	185	194	(9)
<i>Independent Program Review</i>	165	105	12	93
<i>Science Dialogue</i>		125	196	(71)
<i>Agri-food System Innovation and Partnership</i>	525	175	130	45
<i>Impact Assessment</i>	503	530	535	(5)
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Personnel Costs**</b>				
<i>Professional Staff</i>	1,329	1,465	1,408	57
<i>Administrative Support</i>	181	200	208	(8)
<i>Long term Consultant</i>	125	130	113	17
<i>Short term Consultant</i>		-	53	(53)
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Travel</b>				
<i>Travel and Per diem (Chair, Council Members)</i>	105	110	131	(21)
<i>Travel &amp; Per Diem (Office/Secretariat)</i>	94	45	35	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>(11)</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>				
<i>Meetings and Trainings</i>	35	20	22	(2)
<i>Communication</i>	18	25	36	(11)
<i>Supplies, consumables and others</i>	21	20	21	(1)
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>(14)</b>
<b>Activities to support Task Force Recommendation</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>142</b>

\* Chair and office cost from Jul to Dec 2017 only since until that time costs were met directly from the Trust Fund in the World Bank

\*\* 7 FTE Professionals, 2 FTE General service, 1.5 FTE Long term consultants

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS REPORT TO SIAC ACTIVITIES IN 2017

SIAC OBJECTIVES	2017 BUDGET BMGF	2017 BUDGET W1	2017 BUDGET ISPC*	2017 BUDGET TOTAL	2017 SPEND & COMMIT BMGF	2017 SPEND & COMMIT W1	2017 SPEND & COMMIT ISPC	2017 SPEND & COMMIT TOTAL
<b>Sub-grant with MSU for:</b>								
<b>Objective 1:</b> Develop, pilot and verify innovative methods for collection and assembly of diffusion data								
<b>Objective 2:</b> Institutionalize the collection of the diffusion data needed to conduct critical CGIAR impact evaluations	-189,477	79,638	0	-109,839	-189,477	49,138	0	-140,339
<b>Activities carried out by SPIA for:</b>								
<b>Objective 2:</b> Institutionalise the collection of the diffusion data needed to conduct critical CGIAR impact evaluations	336,723	527,437	189,192	1,053,352	264,437	523,884	189,192	977,513
<b>Objective 3:</b> Assess the full range of impacts from CGIAR research	231,026	663,156	163,357	1,057,539	228,662	659,467	163,357	1,051,486
<b>Objective 4:</b> Support the development of communities of practice for ex-post impact assessment	47,414	236,772	22,912	307,098	47,414	235,898	22,912	306,224
<b>SIAC Management and Oversight</b>	0	79,844	63,847	143,691	0	73,621	63,868	137,489
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>425,686</b>	<b>1,586,848</b>	<b>439,308</b>	<b>2,451,842</b>	<b>351,035</b>	<b>1,542,008</b>	<b>439,329</b>	<b>2,332,372</b>
Indirect costs: 4% on sub-grants	17,027			17,027	14,041			14,041
Indirect costs: 10% on all direct costs	0			0	0			0
Total indirect costs	17,027			17,027	14,041			14,041
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>442,713</b>	<b>1,586,848</b>	<b>439,308</b>	<b>2,468,869</b>	<b>365,077</b>	<b>1,542,008</b>	<b>439,329</b>	<b>2,346,414</b>

\* includes funds committed in 2016

N.B. The SIAC program ended on 30 June 2017.