

STATUS OF EVALUATIONS, IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AND OTHER LEARNING EXERCISES PLANNED IN 2017 POWB

CRP	STUDIES/LEARNING EXERCISES IN 2017 (FROM POWB)	STATUS	COMMENTS
A4NH	Review of equity in A4NH in response to recommendations from our 2015 external evaluation.	Complete	Read the brief: https://a4nh.cgiar.org/files/2018/04/PN_2018_A4NH_Equity_Web.pdf
A4NH	Joint evaluation/impact assessment (A4NH PMU & IFPRI) of the IFPRI research program on Diet Quality and Health of the Poor (Global Research Program 24 – GRP24).	On-going	This research program ran from 2003-2011 before becoming part of A4NH Phase I as FP4 on Integrated Programs and Policies.
CCAFS	Responding to global change: A theory of change approach to making agricultural research for development outcome-based	Complete	Evaluated the theory of change approach to project planning and management. Published as peer-reviewed literature.
CCAFS	National food security act supports CSA in India by stimulating the sourcing of small millets	On-going	Initiated in 2017, due to be complete in 2018. The original Bioversity research that informed this policy demonstrated the viability of processing small millets into products with high market potential and high nutritional value, empowering women and reducing their drudgery, while supporting food security and climate adaptation.
CCAFS	CCAFS CSV approach synthesis of lessons learned	Complete	In the Phase II proposal, there was a commitment to do a review of lessons learnt in CSVs, with a view to making directional corrections. Some of the recommendations in this report are already being implemented, while others will be taken into account in the preparation of concept notes for the 2019 portfolio.
CCAFS	Assessing the influence of CCAFS' climate data and tools: findings from an outcome harvesting evaluation	Complete	The study demonstrated that CCAFS' climate data and tools are widely used even without specific promotion, consistent with CCAFS' mandate as a provider of international public goods.
CCAFS	Feasibility and validity of using mobile phone-based monitoring tools	Complete	This study was conducted to assess the role of the ICRAF research for the outcome case study: "World Food Programme uses mobile-based monitoring tools to guide programming in three countries, affecting up to 2.6 million persons"
CCAFS	Qualitative cost-benefit assessment of pilot climate information services in My Loi, Vietnam	On-going	Initial results showed that respondents strongly agreed or agreed that the seasonal forecast and agro-advisories benefitted their farm operations.
CCAFS	Evaluation of institutions, actions, and the political economy of ENSO responses in SEA countries	Complete	CCAFS-SEA, in partnership with IFPRI, provided detailed discussions on institutions, mechanisms, and past and present actions to build resilience and provide emergency response to ENSO-related shocks in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam. Findings and recommendations were presented in five country reports. Final reports are currently being reviewed by the World Bank.

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CCAFS	Role of different business models in scaling and adoption of Happy Seeder technology in Haryana and Punjab	Complete	This was linked to the outcome case study "CCAFS evidence on scalable CSA business models drove USD 170 million national policy investment in India to curb crop residue burning". It identified Farmer Service Providers (FSPs) as the key players to scale the use of the Happy Seeder technology, with FSPs to be targeted for policy support, timely subsidy disbursement, capacity building and credit support. FSPs and lead farmers are identified as flag bearers for the expansion of the area under zero-tillage wheat.
FISH	No evaluations were planned during 2017	N/A	M&E strategy drafted during 2017 and steps taken to adopt an on-line platform for FISH monitoring and evaluation activities from 2018
FISH	Completion of the SPIA research grant initiated under L&F to assess impacts of improved tilapia dissemination with genomics tools.	The report on "Estimating improved tilapia adoption using DNA fingerprinting: Philippines and Bangladesh" was submitted to SPIA and is in the process of preparation for publication. Results are summarized in a SPIA Technical Note (Herdt, 2018)	The study of GIFT tilapia confirmed the widespread use of GIFT or GIFT-derived strains in both countries, accounting for almost 53% of production in the sampled hatcheries in Bangladesh and 40% of that in the Philippines. Funding limitations precluded research to confirm their contribution to farmer productivity and income, or broader contributions to nutrition and poverty. Hence, those questions remain unanswered, as do questions about spread and impact in other countries that produce tilapia in Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.
FISH	Assessment of GIFT tilapia dissemination in Bangladesh and Abbassa strain in Egypt	Egypt studies were completed as part of the SDC-funded "STREAMS" and IFAD project. Bangladesh studies were extended into 2018	See Table A-2
FISH	Multi-country assessment of small-scale fisheries research	Completed, including evidence gathering through an ACIAR-funded Small-Scale Fisheries Symposium	These assessments provided evidence and updated the ToC and impact pathway to strengthen the case for future investment in SSF research for development.
FISH	An annual program review and planning meeting has been used to monitor progress at CRP and flagship level, within the framework of FISH's overall theory of change.	Management Committee meetings were held during 2017.	The Management Committee meetings represented a very fruitful moment for the regular review of program progress as well as a way for increasing research ownership and strengthening participation among different scientific leaders and partners attending at the meetings.
FTA	SPIA and FTA supported Impact Assessment: Assessing the Downstream Socio-economic and Land Health Impacts of Agroforestry in Kenya.	Final report produced and externally peer reviewed by SPIA in 2017 but publications under developed.	Positive effects identified for adoption of CG informed agroforestry germplasm and management practices, with modest effects on asset accumulation, particularly among female participant households. For greater impact to be realized, there is likely a need to intensify extension and the establishment of market linkages, combined with complementary efforts, e.g. nutrition education.
FTA	SPIA and FTA supported Impact Assessment: Into the Forest With or Without a Trace?: A Multi-Level Impact Analysis of Forest Co-Management in Guinea.	Completed and published	Positive effects on forest conservation over time. Mixed results in terms improved agricultural and non-timber forest product management practices. Minimal livelihood impacts and equity concerns raised.

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FTA	SPIA and FTA supported Impact Assessment: An ex-ante impact assessment of the CIFOR Sustainable Wetlands Adaptation and Mitigation Project.	Draft report submitted progress stalled due to turn over in research partner staff)	The study shows mixed results arising from the initial implementation of an FTA research informed peatland development moratorium in Indonesia. There were increases in deforestation in some areas and decreases in deforestation in others. Calculations based on the assumption of a successful moratorium show that an effective moratorium would decreased emissions from peat deforestation by 4.02 MtCO ₂ (million tons of carbon dioxide) over a three year period and by up to 20.13 MtCO ₂ over 15 years. Using social cost of carbon (SCC) estimates of \$40/tCO ₂ (IWG, 2015) and a 3% discount rate, the social value of avoided carbon emissions over the 15 years horizon is \$805 million.
FTA	FTA supported impact and adoption study on fertilizer tree systems in Malawi.	Final report produced but publications under development.	Low uptake of promoted fertilizer tree systems reveals the limitations of simple, linear extension approaches when promoting complex agronomic and natural resource management innovations informed by research. For intended impacts to be realized, much more intensive participatory research, M&E, and technology adaptation and refinement likely needs to be built into the scaling process itself.
FTA	MELIA supported impact/adoption studies as part of the ACIAR and FTA supported Value Chain Innovation Platform for Food Security Project (VIP4FS).	Behavioral treatments and testing protocols developed for coffee, dairy shrub fodder, and indigenous chicken value chain sub-projects, coupled with baseline data collection for the former two	The project seeks to support the development of selected value chains. Key barriers have been identified affecting the development of these value chains, many of which are behavioral in nature. ICRAF's MELIA team has sought insights from the Busara Centre for Behavioural Economics on how to address such barriers and is working with other ICRAF scientists and partners to test the effectiveness of such approaches in promoting the adoption of research-informed innovations.
FTA	Intervention Exposure and Uptake Surveys in 5 African Countries for Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) of the Netherlands and FTA supported Drylands Development Programme.	Data successfully collected during the course of 2017 (n=2,467) on the uptake of improved agronomic and natural management practices promoted under the project. Analysis and report to be finalized in 2018.	Fair exposure and uptake of promoted practices revealed but with significant variation across the five participating countries and within the country defined scaling areas. Significant areas to strengthen the program are being identified to ensure maximum uptake and, in turn, impact before program closure.
FTA	International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) and FTA supported work on Crop Insurance.	Pilot study on the effectiveness of experiential insurance games in bolstering the uptake of crop insurance among farmers in Eastern Kenya implemented and finalized (n=487), leading to Phase II funding.	Some evidence that the experiential games increased Willingness to Pay (WTP) for crop insurance. However, actual purchase among the participating farmers was very low (with only seven purchases). It is hypothesized that higher crop insurance uptake will take place when bundled with other products, hence the focus of Phase II's work.
FTA	International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) and FTA supported Evidence Gap Map (EGM) and Systematic Review (SR) in the impacts of agroforestry.	Given the large number of potential studies to be reviewed, both the EGM and SR are taking longer to complete than expected. However, the EGM protocol was finalized and approved in 2017 and now under full implementation.	The EGM is due as a deliverable to 3ie by June 30th, 2018, which is then expected to lead into the full SR. About 15 people, mainly students for the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), have been busy conducting literature searches to implement the agreed protocol.
FTA	The Political Economy of Fire and Haze: A participatory outcome assessment	Final report completed, undergoing review in preparation for publishing	FTA has identified and critically reflected on the value of positioning key scientists as timely, relevant and high-profile experts and in appropriate, well-crafted early engagement around emerging knowledge on hot-topic issues. The challenges

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FTA	The Poverty Environment Network: A participatory outcome assessment	Final report completed, undergoing review in preparation for publishing	PEN's success was facilitated by a number of factors: (i) the focus on addressing a high-demand niche knowledge gap; (ii) the highly participatory design and implementation of the research; and (iii) engagement with strategic 'amplifiers' for use of methods and tools. PEN's experience shows that even in a demand driven context, it took over 10 years for truly agenda setting research using these strategies to be mainstreamed into practices that have the potential to influence development outcomes.
FTA	Optimizing Brazil Nut Production in the Peruvian Amazon: A participatory outcome assessment	Final report completed, undergoing review in preparation for publishing	The project did not initially conceive of the intended outcome as requiring a multi-actor, multi-level process and focused exclusively on influencing national policy makers directly. Working through alternative trusted networks to reach concessionaires may have been more effective. This points to the value of more thorough social-ecological and political economy analysis of key sectors/thematic areas prior to project design in identifying appropriate influence and engagement strategies.
FTA	REDD+ Benefit Sharing Evaluation	Final report completed, undergoing review in preparation for publishing	Achievement of intended outcomes from global, multi-streamed, policy relevant interdisciplinary research would be strengthened by:- Aiming to influence fewer countries through more focused and coordinated engagement strategies- Ensuring projects are designed in such a way that synthesis of findings into coherent policy recommendations is possible- Clearly articulating a strategy for balancing project specific, national policy relevant research and longer term public good research to ensure both objectives are adequately addressed
FTA	Realist Outcome Evaluation of Gender Integration in FTA	An initial review of existing document report detailing the. Data collection with scientists has commenced	Initial reviews of existing information indicate that there is still very little information consistently collected in relation to gender integration and gender inclusive processes.
FTA	Global Comparative Study on Tenure: A participatory outcome assessment	The evaluation design has been completed and three country case-studies (Peru, Uganda, and Indonesia) scoped in collaboration with research and implementation partners. Peru study data collection underway.	Early indications show that the project has increased the awareness and understanding of land tenure issues at national and sub-national levels with community groups, CSOs and government actors.
FTA	Global Comparative Study on REDD+: A participatory, qualitative midterm review	The review design has been completed, data collection tools designed, informants identified.	
Maize	Abate, T., Fisher, M., Abdoulaye, T., Kassie, G.T., Lunduka, R., Marenya, P., Asnake, W., 2017. Characteristics of maize cultivars in Africa: How modern are they and how many do smallholder farmers grow? Agriculture & Food Security 6, 30.	Complete	SSA

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Maize	Ali, A., Erenstein, O., 2017. Assessing farmer use of climate change adaptation practices and impacts on food security and poverty in Pakistan. <i>Climate Risk Management</i> 16, 183-194.	Complete	Pakistan
Maize	Brown, B., Nuberg, I., Llewellyn, R., 2017. Negative evaluation of conservation agriculture: perspectives from African smallholder farmers. <i>International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability</i> 15, 467-481.	Complete	ESA
Maize	Cheesman, S., Andersson, J.A., Frossard, E., 2017. Does closing knowledge gaps close yield gaps? On-farm conservation agriculture trials and adoption dynamics in three smallholder farming areas in Zimbabwe. <i>The Journal of Agricultural Science</i> 155, 81-100.	Complete	ESA
Maize	Haile, M.G., Wossen, T., Tesfaye, K., von Braun, J., 2017. Impact of Climate Change, Weather Extremes, and Price Risk on Global Food Supply. <i>Economics of Disasters and Climate Change</i> 1, 55-75.	Complete	Global
Maize	Kassie, G.T., Abdulai, A., Greene, W.H., Shiferaw, B., Abate, T., Tarekegne, A., Sutcliffe, C., 2017. Modeling Preference and Willingness to Pay for Drought Tolerance (DT) in Maize in Rural Zimbabwe. <i>World Development</i> 94, 465-477.	Complete	Zimbabwe
Maize	Koppmair, S., Kassie, M., Qaim, M., 2017. Farm production, market access and dietary diversity in Malawi. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> 20, 325-335.	Complete	Malawi
Maize	Koppmair, S., Kassie, M., Qaim, M., 2017. The influence of farm input subsidies on the adoption of natural resource management technologies. <i>Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics</i> 61, 539-556.	Complete	ESA

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Maize	Kotu, B.H., Alene, A., Manyong, V., Hoeschle-Zeledon, I., Larbi, A., 2017. Adoption and impacts of sustainable intensification practices in Ghana. International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability 15, 539-554.	Complete	ESA
Maize	Manda, J., Alene, A.D., Mukuma, C., Chikoye, D., 2017. Ex-ante welfare impacts of adopting maize-soybean rotation in eastern Zambia. Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment 249, 22-30.	Complete	Zambia
Maize	Marenya, P.P., Kassie, M., Jaleta, M., Rahut, D.B., Erenstein, O., 2017. Predicting minimum tillage adoption among smallholder farmers using micro-level and policy variables. Agricultural and Food Economics 5, 12.	Complete	ESA
Maize	Mottaleb, K.A., Rahut, D.B., Ali, A., Gérard, B., Erenstein, O., 2017. Enhancing Smallholder Access to Agricultural Machinery Services: Lessons from Bangladesh. The Journal of Development Studies 53, 1502-1517	Complete	Bangladesh
Maize	Mulwa, C., Marenya, P., Rahut, D.B., Kassie, M., 2017. Response to climate risks among smallholder farmers in Malawi: A multivariate probit assessment of the role of information, household demographics, and farm characteristics. Climate Risk Management 16, 208-221.	Complete	Malawi
Maize	Tsegaye, W., La Rovere, R., Mwabu, G., Kassie, G.T., 2017. Adoption and farm-level impact of conservation agriculture in Central Ethiopia. Environment, Development and Sustainability 19, 2517–2533.	Complete	Ethiopia
Maize	Wossen, T., Abdoulaye, T., Alene, A., Feleke, S., Menkir, A., Manyong, V., 2017. Measuring the impacts of adaptation strategies to drought stress: The case of drought tolerant maize varieties. Journal of Environmental Management 203, 106-113.	Complete	SSA

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Maize	Wossen, T., Abdoulaye, T., Alene, A., Feleke, S., Ricker-Gilbert, J., Manyong, V., Awotide, B.A., 2017. Productivity and Welfare Effects of Nigeria's e-Voucher-Based Input Subsidy Program. World Development 97, 251-265.	Complete	SSA
Maize	Zeng, D., Alwang, J., Norton, G.W., Shiferaw, B., Jaleta, M., Yirga, C., 2017. Agricultural technology adoption and child nutrition enhancement: improved maize varieties in rural Ethiopia. Agricultural Economics 48, 573–586	Complete	Ethiopia
Maize	CC5.1.1.2 - RTB crops productivity projections under alternative socioeconomic and climate scenarios	Manuscript submitted to Global Food Security as part of a joint special issue developed with PIM.	The role of roots, tubers and bananas (RT&B) in achieving nutritional security and providing income opportunities for the poor under changing socioeconomic and climate scenarios is analyzed in this paper.
Maize	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. cubense tropical race 4 of bananas: Disease spread and global loss projections (CC5.1.2.1/10846)	Brief available	Scientists have recently estimated that tropical race 4 of the fungal pathogen <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. cubense (Foc TR4) could spread to 1.65 million ha of current banana lands by 2040 if no significant interventions are instituted (Scheerer et al 2016). This is about 17% of the current area under production. The annual production potential of this area is estimated at 36 million tonnes with an estimated value of over 10 billion dollars at current prices. This estimate does not even take into consideration the impact of production loss on livelihoods along the banana value chains and on the environment.
Maize	Setting priorities for potato research under different future change scenarios (CC5.1.2.1/5995)	Manuscript accepted. It will be published in 2018	This article examines how the estimated impacts of crop technologies vary with alternate methods and assumptions, and also discusses the implications of these differences for the design of studies to inform research prioritization. Drawing on international potato research, it shows how foresight scenarios, realized by a multi-period global multi-commodity equilibrium model, can affect the estimated magnitudes of welfare impacts and the ranking of different potato research options, as opposed to the static, single-commodity, and country assumptions of the economic surplus model which is commonly used in priority setting studies.

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Maize	CC5.1.2.2 - Ex-ante analysis of economic benefits and returns on investments in yam seed systems	Manuscript submitted.	The Yam Improvement for Income and Food Security in West Africa (YIIFSWA) project promoted the development, deployment and dissemination of an array of technologies and agronomic interventions in Nigeria and Ghana to address constraints affecting yam productivity. Key technologies deployed include: adaptive yam minisett technique (AYMT), vine rooting technique, conventional tissue culture (CTC), aeroponics system (AS), temporary immersion bioreactor system (TIBS), somatic embryogenesis (SE), varieties adapted to various stresses, diagnostic tools for seed health management, nematode resistant cultivars, crop management and postharvest practices. This study assesses the potential economic returns, the number of beneficiaries and poverty reduction resulting from the use of technologies/intervention options for yam production. The technologies are expected to reach not less than 18.7 million households by 2037 in Nigeria and Ghana.
PIM	Launch of the MARLO MIS	Completed	Throughout 2017 as in 2016, the PIM Program Management Unit actively participated in the MARLO group. MARLO has been in use since the PIM 2017 planning cycle. Feedback is collected from users, and lessons learned are shared with the MARLO group for improvement of the tool.
PIM	Evaluation of IFPRI country programs	To be completed in 2018	A three-component study assesses the outcomes and impacts of the IFPRI country programs. The first component examines the extent to which research influenced policy outcomes, while the second component focuses on country case studies, with interviews of key stakeholders. The third component measures quantitatively the impact of the country programs over the period 1981-2014. As of June 2018, the results of the first two components have been combined into a draft paper, while the results of the third component were presented at the PIM/SPIA conference in Nairobi in July 2017 and included in a paper accepted for publication in an IFPRI impact assessment series.
PIM	Assessment of uses of Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) outputs	Draft completed	An external consultant was hired to follow up with users of the ASTI outputs to determine the extent to which they have influenced decision making. The report is being finalized in June 2018.
PIM	Assessment of uses of Statistics on Public Expenditure for Economic Development (SPEED) outputs	Draft completed	An external consultant was hired to follow up with users of the SPEED outputs to determine the extent to which they have influenced decision making. The report is being finalized in July 2018.
PIM	Session on outcomes at the 2017 PIM management team meeting	Completed	A half day was devoted to presentations on outcomes from each of the flagships and feedback from participants, including the Independent Steering Committee members. In addition, a representative from DFID served as a guest speaker and provided inputs on DFID's expectations about outcomes and the extent to which the PIM outcome notes match DFID's interests.

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PIM	Sessions at the PIM/SPIA conference on assessing the impacts of agricultural research in Nairobi, July 2017	Completed	PIM provided support to many scientists to participate in the conference and learn new impact assessment methods. In addition, PIM convened a day-long capacity and knowledge exchange session which included a presentation on the CGIAR performance management system and a networking session on scaling up methods that the CRPs are using or testing.
RICE	RICE MELIAG (Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, Impact Assessment, Gender) Workshop, 4-5 September, 2017, Bangkok, Thailand.	Completed	This workshop was organized to Evaluate and monitor overall progress of RICE towards outcomes and impacts including gender objectives and outcomes; and to document learning from in relation to RICE theories of change. The workshop report is available at http://www.grisp.net
RICE	Report summarizing RICE progress indicators	Completed	The report was prepared as part of the area-based survey implemented in 6 Asian countries in 2014 and 2016.
RICE	Surveys completed in Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia and Myanmar to gather impact stories from IRRI interventions in Southeast Asia	Completed	The Most Significant Change (MSC) approach was used to gather impact information and data to develop impact stories for the 4 countries. Report summarizing the impact stories will be published in 2018.
RICE	ME&L training workshop	Completed	The RICE ME&L training workshop was organized on May 15-19 in Los Baños, Philippines
RICE	Adoption and impact of alternate wetting and drying (AWD) water management for irrigated rice production in the Philippines	Completed	This study was commissioned by the Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA)
RICE	Impact assessment of Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) in India	Completed	This study has been published in Food Policy. Mishra, A.K., Khanal, A. R., and Pedde, V.O (2017). Is direct seeded rice a boon for economic performance? Empirical evidence from India. Food Policy 7:10–18.
RICE	Gender differences in perception and adaptation to climate change	Completed	This study is part of the collaboration between RICE and CCAFS in Vietnam. Mishra, A. K and Pedde, V.O. (2017) "Perception of climate change and adaptation strategies in Vietnam: Are there intra-household gender differences?", International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management, Vol. 9 Issue: 4, pp.501-516.
RICE	Adoption and Impact assessment of Swarnasub1	Completed	Veettil, P.C., Reghu, P.T., Gupta, I. and Mohanty, S. (2017). Swarnasub1 adoption and its impact on household welfare. Report submitted to Global Futures and Strategic Foresight (GFSF) project and CGIAR Research on Policies, Institutions and markets (PIM), IFPRI, Washington, DC.
RICE	Developing sustainable institutional interventions to improve seed system	Completed	Two manuscripts were written from this study, and have been submitted to peer-reviewed journals. Veettil, P.C., Johny, J. and Yashodha, Y. 2017. "Seed contracts and sustainability of seed production groups – Experimental evidences from India." Veettil, P.C., Gupta, I., Yamano, T., Reddy, V.B. and Kretschmar, T. 2017. Investigating Rice Seeds Sold by Dealers in Eastern India: Evidence from DNA Fingerprinting.

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RICE	Evaluation of IRRI's contribution to rice improvement in India	Completed	Janaiah, A., Veettil, P.C., Joshi, E. and Mohanty, S. 2017. IRRI's contribution to yield improvement and its impact on rice sector in India. Presented at IRRI Thursday seminar series on 16th February 2017.
RICE	Impact of mechanization on welfare of marginalized	Completed	A manuscript has been written from this study and is awaiting submission to peer-reviewed journal after internal clearance Joshi, E. and Veettil, P.C. and Vikraman, S. 2017. Effect of Mechanization on the welfare of marginalized sections of the society.
RICE	Assessing the impact of local development project on social capital	Completed	A manuscript has been published on this work. Hogeun Park, Takuji W. Tsusaka, Valerien O. Pede and Kyung-Min Kim. (2017). "The Impact of a Local Development Project on Social Capital: Evidence from the Bohol Irrigation Scheme in the Philippines" <i>Water</i> , 9 (3): 1-15.
RICE	Assessing neighborhood and spillover effects on technical efficiency of irrigated rice farmers	Completed	Villanueva, Donald.; Sumalde, Zenaida.; Garcia, Yolanda, Valerien O. Pede and Rodriguez, Prime. (2017). "Assessment of Neighborhood and Spillover Effects on Technical Efficiency of Irrigated Rice Farmers" Asian Journal of Agriculture and Development, 14(2):103-125.
RICE	Impact assessment of improved varieties in Africa	Completed	Done and published in Arouna et al., 2017 Impact of other new germplasm is on-going
RICE	Impact of non-germplasm technologies	Completed	Done for ASI thresher and Smart-valley technology for water management. Adoption of contractual arrangement in rice value chain was done. Impact for GEM, and RiceAdvice is on-going
RICE	Update of the mIax system for monitoring, evaluation and learning in Africa	Completed	Update done and improvement is on-going
RICE	Monitoring of progress of indicators of sub-IDOs and IDOs	Completed	Panel data were collected in Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Sierra Leone and Benin Training and pilot survey on new method of rice statistics survey in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau and Niger
RICE	Rural organizations and the adoption of improved varieties	Report in progress	To be submitted in 2018
RICE	Economic value of rice varietal traits in Ecuador from farmers perspective	Report in progress	To be submitted in 2018
RICE	Promissory rice lines for los Llanos in Colombia	Report in progress	To be submitted in 2018
RICE	CIAT impact assessment brief	Completed	It estimates the economic benefits from all CIAT mandate crops including rice
RICE	Adoption and impact of stress tolerant rice varieties in Bangladesh	On-going	Household survey completed and data analysis is ongoing.
RICE	Adoption and impact of Green Super Rice varieties in Bangladesh	On-going	Household survey completed and data analysis is ongoing.
RICE	Adoption and impact of high zinc rice varieties in Bangladesh	On-going	Household survey completed and data analysis is ongoing.
RICE	Adoption and impact of Green Super Rice varieties; and Adoption and impact of Zinc-rich rice varieties.	On-going	Three separate farm household surveys were conducted to study the following adoption and impact studies in Bangladesh:

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RICE	A Randomized Control Trial (RCT) experiment in Bangladesh to assess the impact of micronutrients training on zinc-Rice demand among mothers	On-going	Household surveys have been completed and a preliminary report has been drafted. This work will continue in 2018 and will lead to peer-reviewed publication.
RICE	Assessing the impact of AWD water management in the Philippines.	On-going	This study was commissioned by IFAD. A preliminary report summarizing all inputs has been prepared and submitted to IFAD in 2017. This work will continue in 2018 and will lead to peer-reviewed publication
RICE	Participatory Impact Pathway Analysis Workshop conducted on "Improved Mechanization in Post-Harvest to Reduce Losses and Improve Quality of Rice in Odisha, India to start up a new postharvest initiative. 7-8 November 2017	Inception phase of new 5year project for reducing PH losses	With W3 funding from India
RICE	ProRice project in Myanmar on village level postharvest value chain upgrading and linking farmers to markets through Learning alliances.	Completed and reviewed by ACIAR	With W3 funding from ACIAR
RTB	CC5.1.3.3 - Comprehensive database on cassava varieties used by farmers in Cauca & Vietnam	Floro IV, Victorino O.; Labarta, Ricardo A.; Becerra López-Lavalle, Luis Augusto; Martinez, Jose M.; Ovalle, Tatiana. 2017. Household Determinants of the Adoption of Improved Cassava Varieties using DNA Fingerprinting to Identify Varieties in Farmer Fields: A Case Study in Colombia. Journal of Agricultural Economics 1-19 p. http://hdl.handle.net/10568/89044 Dataset available for Vietnam	The study examines factors affecting the adoption of improved cassava varieties of 217 households in the Cauca Department in southwest Colombia. Using DNA fingerprinting through Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) different cultivars were identified in farmers' fields. This information was used to remove possible bias in the adoption model that could have resulted from a misclassification of improved varieties (IVs). As a result, we found that farmers substantially overestimate their use of IVs and there are important differences in the determinants of adoption between farmer self-identification and DNA fingerprinting. This finding implies that the incorporation of DNA fingerprinting in IV adoption studies is important to ensure the accuracy of future agricultural economic research and the relevance of subsequent policy recommendations. In terms of acreage, DNA fingerprinting found that only 12.6% of land was cultivated with IVs while farmer self-identification pegged this figure at 24.4% or an overestimation of the number of ha by 11.8%.
RTB	CC5.1.3.4 - Outcomes of crop germplasm improvement research: potatoes and sweetpotatoes varietal release and adoption in Asia	6803-Use of expert panels for ex ante and ex post food security impact assessment of root and tuber crops technologies validated in Asia (SIAC 2.1) Datasets available	
RTB	CC5.1.3.5 - Impacts of potato variety Cooperation 88 (C88) in Yunnan Province of China assessed	6809-M.S. thesis and journal article assessing impacts of potato variety Cooperation 88 (C88) in Yunnan Province of China	

CRP	STUDIES/LEARNING EXERCISES IN 2017 (FROM POWB)	STATUS	COMMENTS
RTB	CC5.1.6.8 - Adoption determinants of potato varieties in Peru	<p>Pradel, W.; Hareau, G.; Quintanilla, L.; Suarez, V. 2017. Adopcion e impacto de variedades mejoradas de papa en el Peru: Resultado de una encuesta a nivel nacional (2013). Lima (Peru). Centro Internacional de la Papa. ISBN 978-92-9060-211-8. 48 p. http://hdl.handle.net/10568/83497</p>	See section 1.1 for a summary
RTB	CC5.1.3.8 - Ex-post analysis of the livelihood impacts of cassava improved varieties in Nigeria	<p>Wossen, T., G. Tessema., T. Abdoulaye, I. Rabbi, A. Olanrewaju, A. Alene, S. Feleke, P. Kulakow, G. Asumugha, A. Adebayo, and V. Manyong. 2017. The cassava monitoring survey in Nigeria final report. IITA, Ibadan, Nigeria. ISBN 978-978-8444-81-7. 66 pp. http://hdl.handle.net/10568/80706</p> <p>Wossen, T., T. Abdoulaye, A. Alene, S. Feleke, I. Rabbi, G. Asumugha, P. Kulakow, and V. Manyong. 2017. Impact of improved cassava varieties in Nigeria final report. RTB / IITA, Ibadan, Nigeria</p>	<p>Report 1: Results from CMS showed that more than 60% of farm households have adopted improved cassava varieties in Nigeria. The distribution of adoption by gender also revealed that the adoption rate among male-headed households (MHHs) was about 61.5% while among female-headed households (FHHs) it was relatively low, about 48.6%. While combining DNA fingerprinted data with the CMS socioeconomic data, average adoption rates tended to be similar, the misclassification rate is large. Misclassification happens when farmers who think they are growing improved varieties grow local varieties or when farmers who think they are growing local varieties grow improved varieties. Therefore, for examining the determinants of adoption, the measurement of “improved varieties” matters as the determinants of adoption are different while using farmers’ self-reported and DNA fingerprinted data. Three sources of heterogeneity largely explain the probability of correctly classifying cassava into improved and local varieties. These include level of education, access to information (such as mobile phone ownership and access to extension access), membership of formal and informal organizations, and location.</p> <p>Report 2: This report answers the following key research question: Does adoption of improved cassava varieties have any significant causal effects on productivity and poverty? The results of this project showed that about 60% of the farmers growing cassava have adopted improved varieties. However, when adoption was measured using DNA-fingerprinting approach, it was found that about 66% of the farmers have adopted improved cassava varieties. Despite higher adoption rates, the intensification rate of improved cassava varieties was found to be about 38%, which is quite modest. The productivity effect of adoption of improved cassava varieties was estimated using alternative measures of adoption (using self-reported adoption data from household surveys and DNA-fingerprinted adoption data) as well as specifications (OLS and IV estimation strategies). Using OLS estimation strategy, we found that the effect of adoption of improved cassava varieties on cassava yield is about 55%. Further, IV estimation results suggest a 64% productivity gain as a result of adoption of improved cassava varieties. Using a poverty line of USD1.25 per person per day, adoption has led to a 4.7% and 4.02% poverty reduction in the closed economy and small open economy case, respectively. This poverty reduction role of adoption at USD1.25 per person per day poverty line implies that 6.2%-7.15% of the rural poor cassava producers have escaped poverty in the current year due to adoption of improved cassava varieties. Similarly, at the poverty line of USD1.9 per person per day poverty line, adoption has led to a 2.06% to 2.92% poverty reduction in a small open economy and closed economy, respectively. These changes correspond to a 2.9%-4% poverty reduction among rural poor cassava producers.</p>

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RTB	CC5.1.3.9 - Ex-post analysis of the Impacts of yam seed technologies in Nigeria and Ghana	Impact Assessment Report of YIFSWA Project Linked with: CC5.1.3.1 - Database on yam producing household in Nigeria and Ghana and impact indicators	This study focused on providing an answer to the question of how much impact the adaptive yam minisett technique (AYMT) interventions of YIFSWA project had had on rural farm households' income and food security and how this has contributed to the reduction of poverty in Nigeria. We started by documenting the rate of AYMT awareness and adoption among the sampled farmers. The result showed that the AYMT adoption rate was about 18%; the awareness rate was 23%. Furthermore, the proportion of adopters among the exposed farmers was 75%, confirming that awareness / exposure is very important in achieving a high rate of AYMT adoption. Therefore, policy and programs that would further increase the farmers' awareness were recommended. In addition, the existing extension program was encouraged to be well rehabilitated and supported to improve the performance of extension agents and increase the number of contacts with farmers to improve their awareness.
RTB	CC5.1.3.11 - Ex-post analysis of the livelihood impacts of cassava technologies in Tanzania and DRC	Preliminary report available Linked with: CC5.1.3.2 - Database with information on cassava producing household surveys in DRC and Tanzania	Innovations to improve staple crop germplasm can reduce poverty and otherwise improve farmer livelihoods through complex and multiple pathways. This paper reviews the evidence for one prominent pathway—through increased incomes (in cash and kind) for poor farmers who adopt the technology. An important determinant of poverty reduction is the ability of poor producers to adopt productivity-enhancing varieties, and the paper analyzes recent household-level data from two African countries to examine if poor producers face unique barriers to adoption. A second determinant of poverty reduction is the area available to plant these varieties and whether the intensity of adoption is great enough to significantly reduce poverty. The paper uses a double-hurdle estimation framework to model the adoption/area planted joint decision for maize farmers in Ethiopia and sweetpotato farmers in Uganda. The focus of the analysis is the effect of poverty-related variables on adoption/area planted decisions. Farmer wealth, landholding, education, location, and access to support and information services are included to understand how correlates of poverty affect adoption decisions. We find evidence that landholding size is an important barrier to poverty reduction; poor farmers are able to adopt improved varieties, but their intensity is constrained by land availability. In Uganda, farmers at the 95th percentile of adoption area received about USD 0.13 per person per day from the incremental yield, covering < 50% of the mean household poverty gap. This gain only comes under optimistic assumptions and most adopters do not have sufficient area for the direct income effect to be large. The evidence suggests that direct, short-term impacts of increased productivity to increased income may be limited in magnitude. Nonetheless, we recognize that other, less direct pathways may be important, particularly over longer times. Impacts through indirect pathways are, however, more difficult to measure. This has implications for the design of M & E and the crafting of appropriate targets for outcomes of research on staple crops which should focus perhaps on the other pathways where poverty reduction is more probable.
RTB	CC5.1.3.12 - Impacts of RTB crop technologies on rural transformation	10726-Pathways from research on improved staple crop germplasm to poverty reduction for smallholder farmers Alwang, E., Agricultural Systems (2017), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2017.10.005	Innovations to improve staple crop germplasm can reduce poverty and otherwise improve farmer livelihoods through complex and multiple pathways. This paper reviews the evidence for one prominent pathway—through increased incomes (in cash and kind) for poor farmers who adopt the technology. An important determinant of poverty reduction is the ability of poor producers to adopt productivity-enhancing varieties, and the paper analyzes recent household-level data from two African countries to examine if poor producers face unique barriers to adoption. A second determinant of poverty reduction is the area available to plant these varieties and whether the intensity of adoption is great enough to significantly reduce poverty. The paper uses a double-hurdle estimation framework to model the adoption/area planted joint decision for maize farmers in Ethiopia and sweetpotato farmers in Uganda. The focus of the analysis is the effect of poverty-related variables on adoption/area planted decisions. Farmer wealth, landholding, education, location, and access to support and information services are included to understand how correlates of poverty affect adoption decisions. We find evidence that landholding size is an important barrier to poverty reduction; poor farmers are able to adopt improved varieties, but their intensity is constrained by land availability. In Uganda, farmers at the 95th percentile of adoption area received about USD 0.13 per person per day from the incremental yield, covering < 50% of the mean household poverty gap. This gain only comes under optimistic assumptions and most adopters do not have sufficient area for the direct income effect to be large. The evidence suggests that direct, short-term impacts of increased productivity to increased income may be limited in magnitude. Nonetheless, we recognize that other, less direct pathways may be important, particularly over longer times. Impacts through indirect pathways are, however, more difficult to measure. This has implications for the design of M & E and the crafting of appropriate targets for outcomes of research on staple crops which should focus perhaps on the other pathways where poverty reduction is more probable.

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RTB	CC5.1.6.17 - An ex post assessment of impact of BXW disease and the control practices on different household livelihood options in East and Central Africa	Donor report and Manuscript available	
RTB	CC5.1.6.20 - Ex-post analysis of the impacts of improved cassava varieties on smallholder livelihoods in Sierra Leone	Dataset and preliminary report available Linked with: CC5.1.6.20 - Ex-post analysis of the impacts of improved cassava varieties on smallholder livelihoods in Sierra Leone	
RTB	Assessing the efficiency of sweetpotato Producers in the southern region of Ethiopia	Jote, A., Feleke, S., Tufa, A., Manyong, V., & Lemma, T. (2017). Assessing the efficiency of sweetpotato producers in the southern region of Ethiopia. Experimental agriculture , 1-16. https://doi.org/10.1017/s0014479717000199	Applying stochastic frontier Cobb–Douglas production function, the study assessed the efficiency of sweetpotato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>) producers in the Southern region of Ethiopia. The study revealed the existence of fairly large technical inefficiency in sweetpotato production. The technical efficiency ranged from 12.6 to 93.7%, with more than half of the producers above the mean efficiency level (66.1%). This suggests that there is room for output gains through technical efficiency improvement. If the average producers in the study region are to achieve the technical efficiency level of the most efficient producer in the sample (93.7%), they can realize nearly 30% output gains. The analysis of allocative efficiency also revealed that sweetpotato producers were producing sweetpotato with sub-optimal utilization of production inputs, suggesting that potential for output gains remains to be exploited through reconfiguration of the existing resource use. They can make more value out of their sweetpotato production by reconfiguring their current utilization of production inputs in favour of more land and manure but less seed rate. Furthermore, age and education are important determinants of the efficiency of sweetpotato production. In view of these findings, it is advisable to put in place appropriate extension intervention programmes that enable sweetpotato producers to exploit the potential gains in sweetpotato output through technical and allocative efficiency improvement.
WLE	Adoption Study: Adoption and economic impact of briquette as cooking fuel: the case of women fish smokers in Ghana	Completed	The study was done as part of the CapVal (Creating and capturing value) project looking at identifying potential market segments for briquettes and how the briquettes can benefit potential end users specifically women (publication forthcoming in 2018)
WLE	Impact Assessment: Impacts of Fortifer processing plant	Ongoing	This study (publication forthcoming in 2018) investigated the financial, environmental, health and some social impacts of the Fortifer processing plant in Greater Accra, Ghana.
WLE	Evaluation: Performance Evaluations of GFDRR-UK Aid Challenge Fund: Open Source, DIY Remote Weather Stations in Sri Lanka	Completed	This evaluation was undertaken as part of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery's (GFDRR's) Innovation Lab.

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WLE	Evaluation: Mid Term Evaluation- Agrobiodiversity conservation and Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Reserves in Cuba: bridging managed and natural landscapes	Completed	Conservation of agrobiodiversity in reserves is a complex, new area of work for WLE. Yet this mid-term review shows that the team has made important efforts to integrate agrobiodiversity into MAB reserve management plans and encourage environmentally friendly farming practices in and around reserves. Such efforts are now being operationalized through the new Plan of the National System of Protected Areas 2015-2020
