



# SPIA evidence, new workplan and panel member nominations

# Travis Lybbert

Chair, Standing Panel on Impact Assessment Professor, Ag & Resource Economics, UC Davis





Based on insights from the 2020 "Shining a Brighter Light" Ethiopia report, funders requested an expansion of SPIA Country Studies At SC18, System Council approved a new operational model and expanded workplan for SPIA corresponding to this request

# **Today:**

- 1. Wrapping up the 2019-2024 workplan
  - a) Ethiopia country study: from static 'reach' to adoption dynamics
  - b) Causal impact evidence: child growth impacts of OFSP in Uganda
  - c) Use of evidence: SPIA Fest, 2 Aug 2024 in Delhi as ICAE pre-conference
- 2. Action requested: Nomination/renewal of SPIA panel members
- 3. Funding update for SPIA's SC-approved workplan and model











## Reliable estimates of CGIAR reach at system level

- Systematic, comprehensive with (country x CGIAR) scope
- Country-level studies in CGIAR priority countries
  - Stock take of all CGIAR-related innovations and policy influences and their documented scaling
  - Measures built into national representative panel surveys to provide an initial estimation of reach
  - Towards 2030: Follow-up on dynamic changes, and incorporate innovations from the new portfolio
- System-level evidence in countries with largest CGIAR footprint







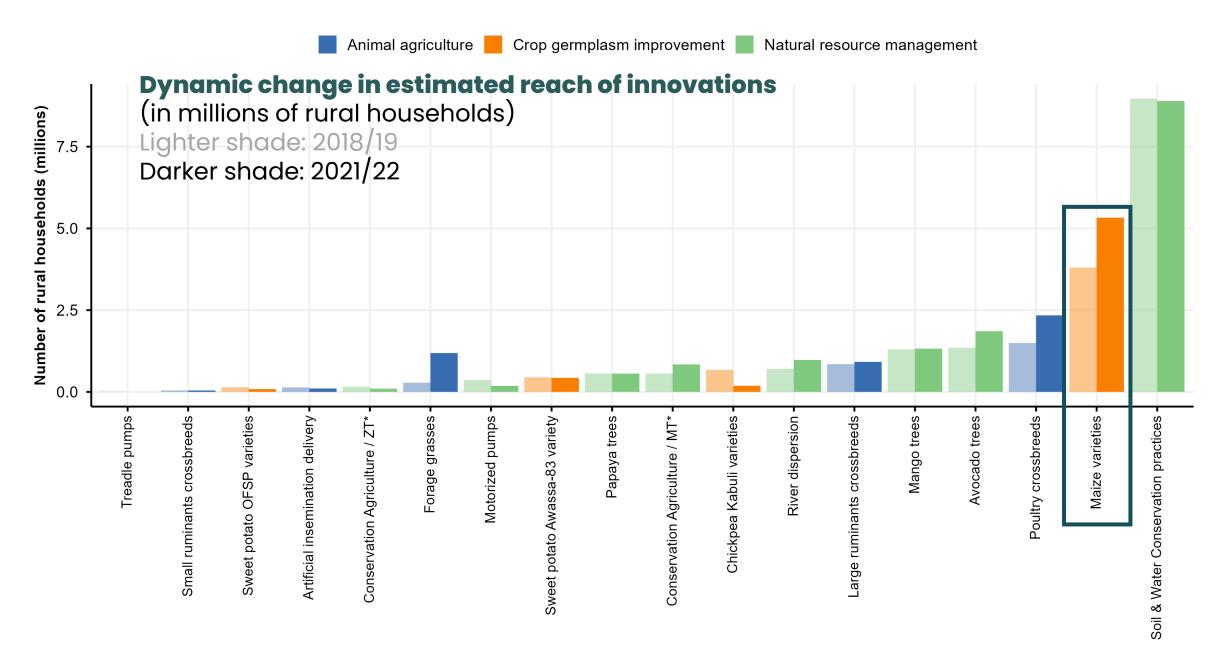
# From static 'reach' to adoption dynamics

### **2020 report:**

- Key innovations from each domain of research (crop improvement, natural resource management, livestock) had scaled
- Many seemingly promising innovations had not scaled

### 2024 report (forthcoming):

- We measure adoption by the SAME households
- Notable shocks between the two waves of data collection (2018/19 to 2021/22): COVID-19, violent conflict, drought



# Maize DNA: Panel insights

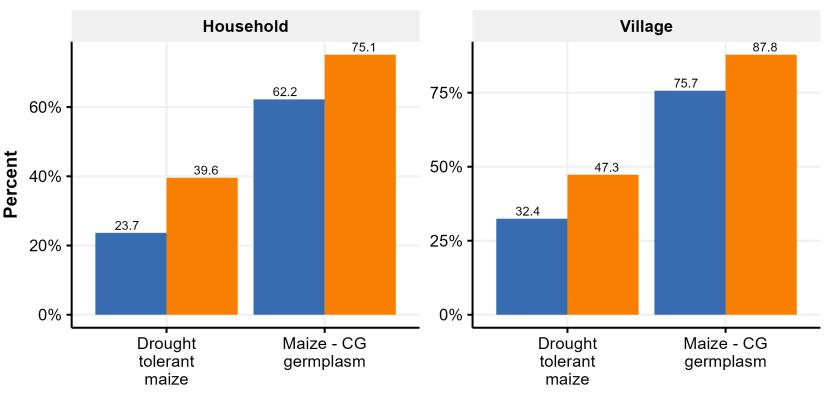
Steady expansion of improved maize and DT maize in particular











Only panel sample used. Percent at the household level are weighted sample means using panel weights.



Steady expansion of improved maize and DT maize in particular

60%

20%

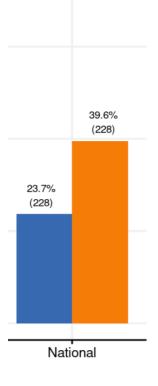
0% -





### **Drought Tolerant Maize (DNA data)**





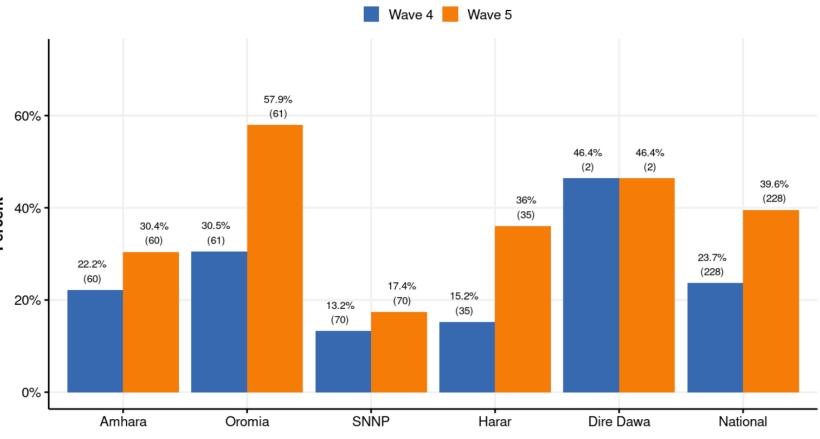
# Maize DNA: Panel insights

Steady expansion of improved maize and DT maize in particular





### **Drought Tolerant Maize (DNA data)**



Percent at the household level are weighted sample means.

Number of observations in parenthesis.

# Maize DNA: Panel insights

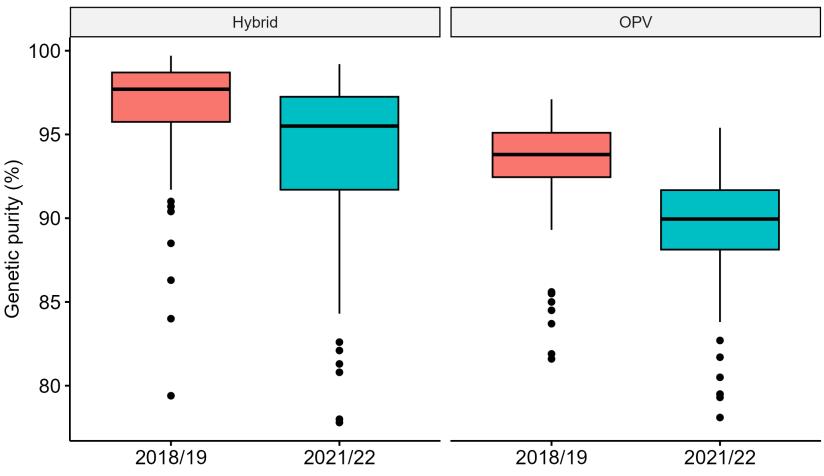
Large decline in genetic purity for both Hybrid and OPV

Decline in genetic purity independent of the source of seed

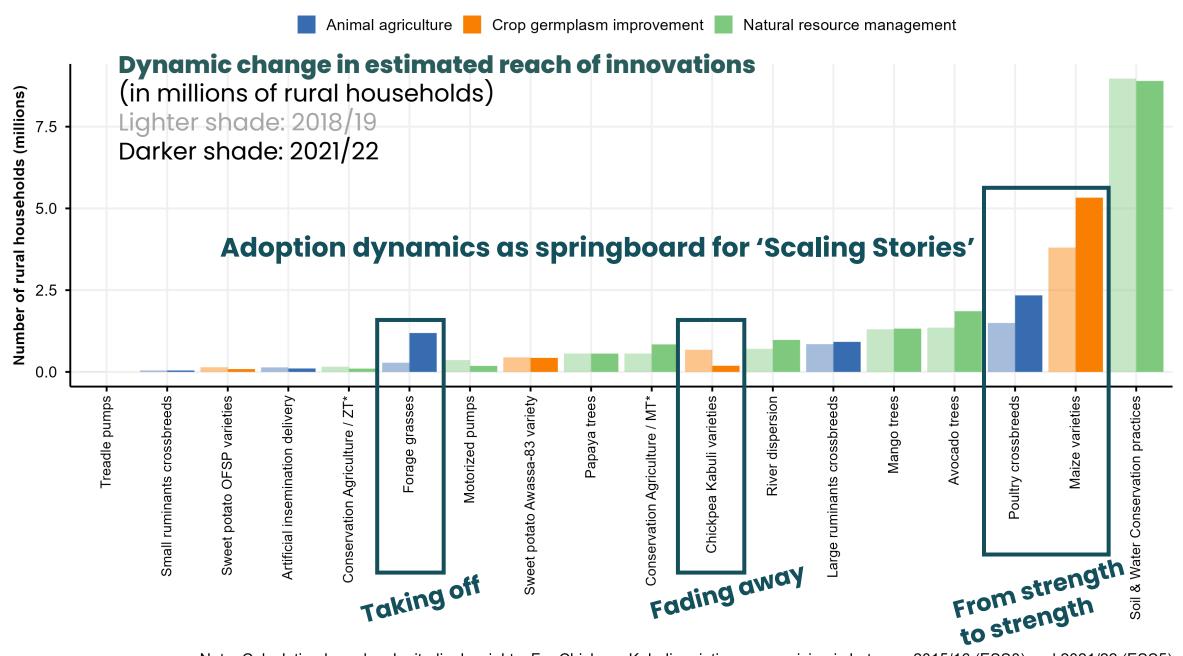








Sample only includes panel households with DNAFP and CG-germplasm.









**Taking off** 

From strength to strength

Fading away

Improved forages

Improved maize Crossbred chicken

Kabuli chickpea

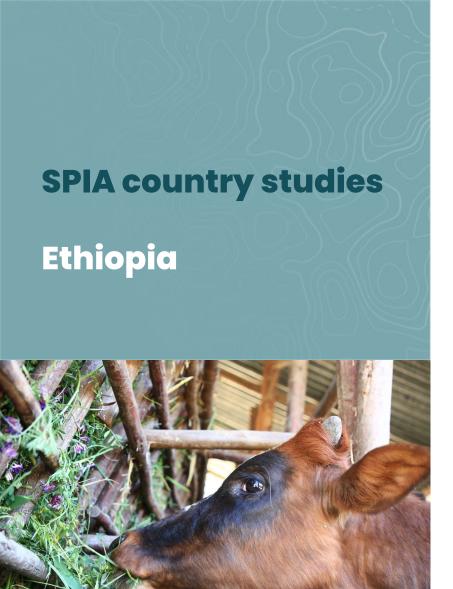












# **Emerging 'Scaling Stories': Taking off**



### Improved forages

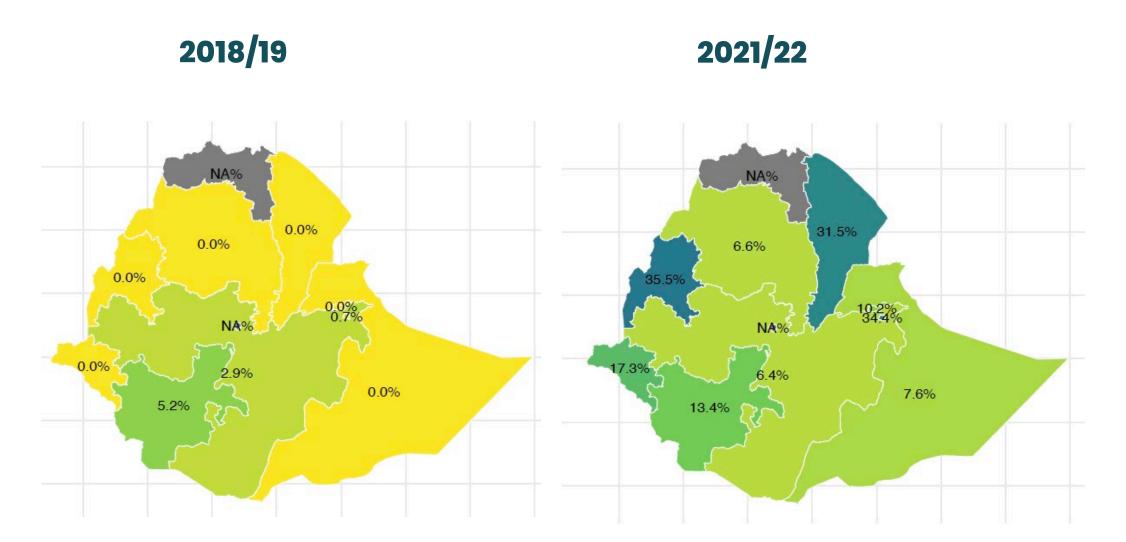
ILRI's genebank has been a provider of high-quality forage germplasm in Ethiopia since 1983 - distributing species to private sector, NGOs, government

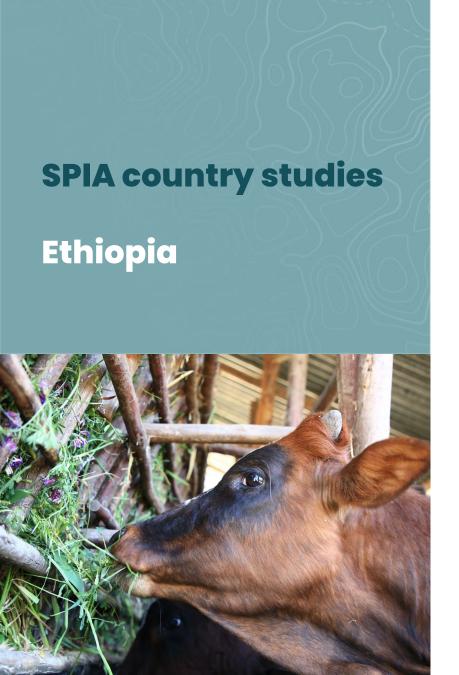
Elephant grass, Sesbaniya, Alfalfa & Rhodes grasses (promoted by AfricaRising): Number of animal-owning HHs reporting their use **quadrupled** (from 2.2% in 2018/19 to 9% 2021/22)

Concentrated in Ethiopia's lowland areas where semi- or full pastoralist livelihoods dominate

# Spatial expansion of improved forage adoption







# **Emerging 'Scaling Stories': Taking off**



### **Improved forages**

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CGIAR projects kick-started investment by the private sector (e.g. Eden Field Agri-seed and the Ethiopian Seed Enterprise)

Anatoli Animal Forge and Plant Seed Supply Enterprise

2018/19: **30** farmers doing seed multiplication

2023: **250** farmers doing seed multiplication





# **Emerging 'Scaling Stories': Strength<sup>2</sup>**



### Improved maize

Unique dataset sheds light on farmer behavior

- 20% of households switch non-CGIAR to CGIAR varieties
- 6% make the opposite switch
- 36% of farmers switched to a more recently-released variety
- 18% of farmers switched to an older variety
- Average of maize varieties on farmers' fields is still ~20 years
   Some more recent breeding improvements not detected
- No evidence of quality protein maize (QPM) varieties on farmers' fields

### Candidate explanations:

- Government distribution of specific varieties in 2020/21
- Farmers adopting based on recent drought experiences







**Taking off** 

From strength to strength

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Orange-fleshed sweetpotato, Uganda





# Child growth impacts of long-term large-scale dissemination of orange-fleshed sweetpotato

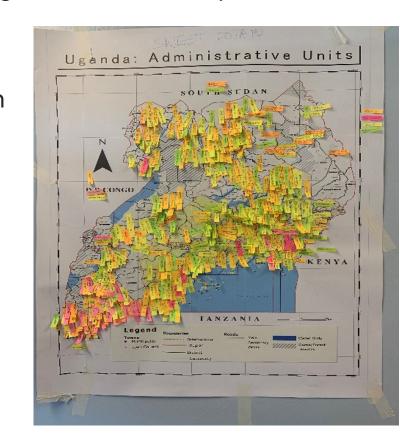
- Harvest+ dissemination for more than 10 years
- o SPIA country study shows challenges to sustain adoption

### Causal Impact Study

- Reconstructing dissemination efforts → sticky note map
- Used dissemination rollout and DHS data to test impacts on child growth outcomes

### o Results

 Exposure to OFSP distribution during the first 2 years of childhood leads to improved growth outcomes





**SPIA Fest** 

Assessing the impacts of international agricultural research: New methods, rigorous evidence, better decisions

2 August 2024 | New Delhi, India NASC Complex

# SPIAFest





### **Plenary Keynote:**

Douglas Gollin (Tufts University)

# Strategies to overcoming constraints to adoption

- Susan Godlonton (Williams College)
- Shilpa Aggarwal (Indian School of Business)
- Rachid Laajaj (University de los Andes)

# Targeting agricultural technology for impact

- Ujjayant Chakravorty (Tufts University)
- John Ashton Loeser (World Bank)
- Mai Mahmoud (Tufts University)

# Environmental impacts of intensification

- Dilini Abeygunawardene (IAMO)
- Vijesh Krishna (CIMMYT)
- Christopher Barrett (Cornell University)

# Panel Discussion: Mapping rigorous methods into impactful decisions: Interpretation and use of evidence in agri-food policy

- Jo Puri (IFAD)
- Johan Swinnen (CGIAR)
- Maximo Torero (FAO)
- Prabhu Pingali (Cornell / ICRISAT)
- J V Meenakshi (Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, former SPIA Panel member)

# Long-term large-scale impacts of agricultural innovations

- Karl Hughes (ICRAF)
- **Jeffrey Michler** (University of Arizona)
- Joel Ferguson (UC Berkeley)

# Climate change adaptation technologies and impacts

- Fiona Burlig (University of Chicago)
- Ashwin Rode (University of Chicago)
- Paul Christian (World Bank)

### **Agricultural mechanization**

- Kanika Mahajan (Ashoka University)
- Nedumaran Swamikannu (ICRISAT)
- Travis Lybbert (UC Davis/SPIA)

### Ethiopia: A country-level approach

- Frederic Kosmowski (SPIA)
- Karen Macours (Paris School of Economics)/ James Stevensson (SPIA)
- Johanne Pelletier (SPIA)

### Uganda: A country-level approach

- Julius Okello (CIP)
- John Ilukor (World Bank/SPIA)
- Enid Katungi (Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)

### Vietnam: A country-level approach

- Frederic Kosmowski (SPIA)
- Thao Bach (UC Davis)
- Le, Dung Phuong (Wageningen University /Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT)

Science Talk: Documenting the reach and impacts of CGIAR related innovations, New approaches and emerging evidence from the Standing Panel on Impact Assessment

research portfolio

# A CGIAR SCIENCE WEEK SCIENCE TALK

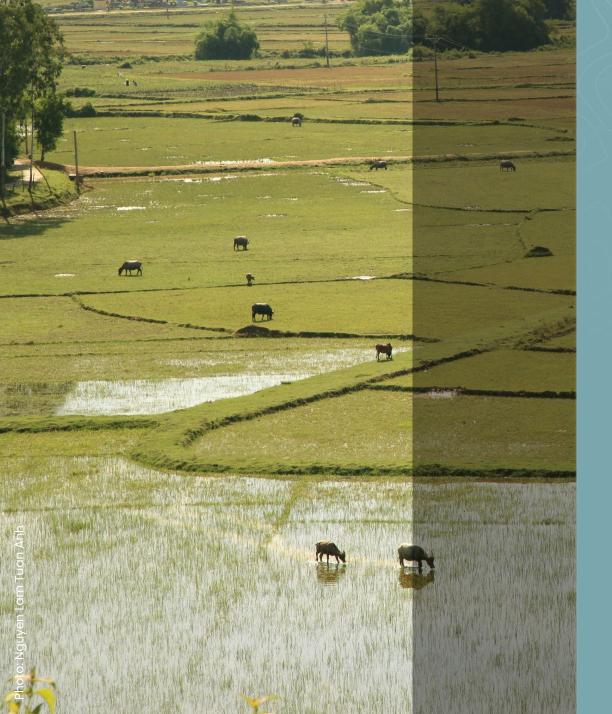
TIME



we can









# New panel member nominations





### Jennifer Burney, UC San Diego

- PhD in Physics
- Established expertise in remote sensing and earth observation



# Susan Godlonton, Williams College/University of Cape Town

- Extensive experience in economics of development, health and labor
- Institutional connections with the Sub-Saharan Africa region



## Jenny Aker, Tufts (Cornell) University/Wageningen

- · Strong impact assessment expertise, including ICTs and agriculture
- Broad network from her collaborations with CGIAR researchers, NGOs and funders

### Renewing

Sujata Visaria (City, University of London) Monica Biradavolu (QualAnalytics)

### Continuing

Kyle Emerick (Tufts)
Rachid Laajaj (Los Andes)
Travis Lybbert (UC Davis)





# Expressions of interest for SPIA country studies expanded the pool

- Four (male) candidates identified:
  - A nutritionist from a university in East Africa
  - · An East African economist based at a university in Scandinavia
  - · A South Asian economist based at a university in Australia
  - An economist from a university in West Africa
- Nominations paused while proposals for country studies under review
- Aim to nominate 2-3 additional panel members by Nov 2024

Target full panel size: 9 total members (down from 12-13 approved by SC18)





As SIMEC endorsed, we request System Council to consider/approve:

- Extension of Dr. Sujata Visaria and Dr. Monica Biradavolu as SPIA Members for a second 3 year term effective 1 July 2024
- Appointment of Dr. Jennifer Burney, Dr. Susan Godlonton and Dr. Jenny Aker as SPIA Members for 3 year term from 1 July 2024





# 3. Funding update for SPIA's SC-approved workplan and model



1. Approved Scenario 1 of the new operational model, workplan, and committed multi-year budget (2023-2030) of SPIA, pursuant to paragraph 6.6 of the SPIA terms of reference

2. Authorized SPIA to receive additional budget allocations through a flexible funding mechanism to supplement pooled funding for the committed multi-year budgets



# Funding the SPIA workplan and model 2023 - 2030

• Initial budget (2023-2030) approved by SC in May 2023 (SC/M18/DP3):

\$49,492,430

• Cuts, adjustments & shifting Egypt from to stocktake only - Revised budget: \$45,479,864

Budget 2023 - 2030 (in \$) SPIA Objectives	Original SC approved budget	Adjusted budget w/ cuts
1. Institutionalizing and scaling country-level data on CGIAR reach	32,859,400	29,350,645
2. Expanding and deepening evidence of causal impacts of CGIAR research	9,023,600	9,084,169
3. Strengthening the use of rigorous impact evidence	3,204,200	3,104,200
4. Program Management	2,442,000	2,187,981
O. CGIAR Overheads and Hosting Costs	1,963,230	1,752,870
Total	49,492,430	45,479,865

2024	\$1.9M
2025	\$7.1M
2026	\$8.6M
2027	\$8.4M
2028	\$7.5M
2029	\$6.0M
2030	\$5.7M

- Aim to sign contracts with research teams Aug-Dec: 3 year renewable agreements
- Contingent on other funders stepping up, BMGF willing to fund:

\$6,000,000

• Funding gap to be filled by Pooled (and Bilateral) funds:

\$39,479,864

