



Independent
Advisory and
Evaluation
Service



Independent
Science for
Development
Council



Standing
Panel on
Impact
Assessment



2023 Consolidated Technical and Financial Report for Independent Advisory and Evaluation Service (IAES), Independent Science for Development Council (ISDC), and Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA)

**CGIAR's IAES provides operational support as the secretariat for ISDC and SPIA, and implements CGIAR's multiyear, independent evaluation plan as approved by the CGIAR System Council*

February 2024

Organization of this report: Within CGIAR, the Independent Advisory and Evaluation Services (IAES) provides operational support as the secretariat for the Independent Science for Development Council (ISDC) and the Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA), and it implements CGIAR's multi-year, independent evaluation plan as approved by the CGIAR System Council. As such, this report compiles the 2023 summary technical and financial reporting for each of these areas, i.e., both supported independent bodies and the evaluation activities conducted under the auspices of IAES. The report opens with reporting on the two independent supported bodies (ISDC and SPIA), then covers the independent evaluation activities, and concludes with operational support.

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Abbreviations

ISDC	Independent Science for Development Council
SPIA	Standing Panel on Impact Assessment
IAES	Independent Advisory and Evaluation Service
QoR4D	Quality of Research for Development
CA	Comparative Advantage
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
GENDER	CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIP	International Potato Center
SIMEC	Strategic Impact, Monitoring, and Evaluation Committee of CGIAR System Council
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning

Executive Summary

The Independent Science for Development Council (ISDC) experienced a dynamic year in 2023, in which it positioned itself to contribute significantly to CGIAR's portfolio evolution in 2024 and delivered key commissioned research on megatrends. The Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA) secured approval for a new plan extending through 2030 while successfully navigating the penultimate year of the 2019–2024 workplan, focusing on country reach and causal evidence studies. IAES's Evaluation Function completed the full cycle of System Council-commissioned program and platform evaluations for the period 2016–2021.

ISDC Achievements

ISDC coordinated with CGIAR leadership, anticipating a moderated review of proposals under Portfolio25 in 2024. The Council rendered a comparative advantage (CA) analysis technical note into podcasts and videos as a means to enhance understanding of the CA concept. ISDC also conducted a Megatrends project that yielded a discussion paper outlining nine implications crucial for the evolution of CGIAR's research and innovation portfolio. Additionally, ISDC hosted a science forum during the 19th System Council meeting, focusing on megatrends impacting gender equality, youth, and social inclusion. ISDC also published a Perspective piece in *npj Sustainable Agriculture* [a Nature publication] that explored some of the interlinked concepts it has used in advising CGIAR.

SPIA Achievements

SPIA progressed as planned with its 2019–2024 workplan, while also securing approval for a new operational model and the 2023–2030 workplan. The panel organized webinars and published guidelines on remote sensing for impact assessment to strengthen the methods base for the SPIA approach. SPIA made significant strides in collecting diffusion data in Bangladesh and Vietnam and published a report on the adoption of improved rice cultivars and sustainable practices. The panel expects to publish reports from country studies in Ethiopia and Uganda in 2024. In 2023, study teams completed three accountability studies and two learning studies commissioned by SPIA.

IAES/Evaluation Function Achievements

The Evaluation Function work continued, focusing on operationalizing the CGIAR Evaluation Framework and Policy, with an increasingly dedicated emphasis on knowledge management. Evaluative engagements addressed assurance and 'evaluability,' such as the Performance and Results Management System (PRMS) advisory engagement. Platform evaluations for GENDER and Genebanks concluded, providing transitional and forward-looking recommendations for the ongoing CGIAR portfolio revision. Efforts toward inclusivity and capacity sharing were highlighted by the translation of key documents into Spanish and the convening of an IAES and ISDC Spanish-language knowledge-sharing event. Process evaluation included an advisory activity in partnership with Internal Audit on CGIAR's PRMS.

Conclusion

The 2023 efforts of ISDC, SPIA, and IAES/Evaluation Function, underpinned by IAES operational support, reflect a productive year providing independent advising and evaluative and impact evidence in CGIAR's research and innovation landscape. These entities' dedication to inclusivity, knowledge sharing, and effective governance helps to position them for continued success in the coming years.

1 Independent Science for Development Council

ISDC's work in 2023 bolstered its advice for the Portfolio25 evolution. Outputs focused on megatrends affecting the agrifood system and the CGIAR Impact Area on Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion. ISDC also welcomed new member [David R. Just](#) in January.

1.1 Preparing for Portfolio25

In preparation for the portfolio evolution—and an ISDC-moderated review of proposals anticipated in 2024—ISDC participated in many meetings with CGIAR leadership to coordinate efforts and timelines. Near the close of the year, ISDC started the review of Draft Portfolio25 Document: A set of proposals on the CGIAR 2025–27 Research and Innovation, which was posted [online](#) in January 2024.

During the first semester of 2023, ISDC rolled out the translation of comparative advantage analysis for CGIAR via podcasts and videos. These [resources](#) take the framework further to provide a general understanding of a highly technical, economic concept.

1.2 Advising Portfolio25 on Evolving Megatrends

One of ISDC's major efforts in 2023 was completing a commissioned literature review of megatrends as part of its mandate on foresight. The review advises the System Council, System Board and management, and the CGIAR scientific community at large on the implications of the changing dynamics of megatrends. The discussion paper concludes with nine implications to inform the evolution of the research and innovation portfolio.

Presenting 2023 Science Forum *Innovation for Impact: Growing Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion*

During the 19th meeting of the System Council (SC19), ISDC presented a five-hour Science Forum hosted by the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and l'Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique in Rabat, Morocco on 19 October 2023. The Forum included three research presentations, including two external early career scientists, and multiple panel discussions to boost science dialogue. ISDC also prepared and presented an [interim report](#) on megatrends focused on gender equality, youth, and social inclusion. You can view the videos and their presentations [here](#).



1.3 Connecting with CGIAR Scientists

For the first time since the Council's 2019 commencement, ISDC visited a CGIAR center as a group, in conjunction with SC19 and the ISDC Science Forum, in the week of 15 October hosted by ICARDA. Members had a full schedule in Rabat, including a [visit](#) to three ICARDA laboratories specializing respectively in milling and baking, integrated pest management, and seed health, where they interacted with scientists and learned about current research.



1.4 Publishing for Global Good

ISDC continued its publishing efforts with a special issue in *Agricultural Systems*—slated for rolling online publication in 2024—on inclusive innovation. The special issue is in the peer review phase and includes 28 submissions, many of which include CGIAR-based corresponding authors and peer reviewers.

ISDC also published a [Perspective](#) piece in *npj Sustainable Agriculture* that offers insights into the evolution of CGIAR's research and innovation portfolio from 2019 to 2023, underpinning the transformative journey towards One CGIAR. In this publication, ISDC explored the interlinked operational frameworks that were developed, including Quality of Research for Development, Comparative Advantage Analysis, and Inclusive Innovation.

2 Standing Panel on Impact Assessment

SPIA is on track to deliver its 2019–2024 workplan. In May 2023, CGIAR's System Council approved the new SPIA operational model and 2023–2030 workplan; SPIA started its implementation concurrently with the 2019–2024 workplan in the second semester of 2023. This report summarizes the progress made on the 2019–2024 SPIA workplan in 2023.

2.1 Strengthening the Culture of Impact Assessment in CGIAR

SPIA continued its webinar series on a bi-monthly basis in 2023. Six webinars were organized, with presentations of several ongoing impact assessment projects and a methodological guidance note.

SPIA allocated small funds to support the scoping activities of eight potential impact evaluations. It also supported five fellowships to facilitate the participation of PhD students and their academic advisors in the design of impact evaluations testing hypotheses in the theory of change of six initiatives (Livestock and Climate, Market Intelligence, Plant Health, AGRILAC, SAPLING, and Nexus Gains).

In August, SPIA published a [guideline for using remote sensing approaches for impact evaluation of agriculture and natural resources research](#). It also initiated a [blog series on the use of qualitative methods in impact assessment](#) during 2023.

In September, SPIA organized two symposia at the 60th African Conference of Agricultural Economics. There, it supported CGIAR and independent researchers leading SPIA studies to participate and present findings on the reach and impacts of CGIAR research.

2.2 Expanding Independent Evidence of CGIAR Research Impacts

In 2023, many of the [studies designed to generate causal impact evidence of CGIAR research](#) delivered final reports. Three accountability studies and two learning studies were completed. The remaining studies in the portfolio are on track and will deliver results in 2024.

In 2023, SPIA also approved the final study under the 2019–2024 workplan, which will measure the impacts of group-based ICT extension support systems among potato growers in Peru, and builds on the original ideas proposed by CIP and Michigan State University. In 2023, SPIA provided input to the research design and supported pilot research to better document the effectiveness of the proposed digital extension approaches. Using learning from the pilot phase and addressing comments from the external reviewers, the team developed a suitable impact evaluation design that SPIA approved for funding. This study will also contribute to documenting CGIAR impacts of digital tools.

2.3 Institutionalizing Collection of Diffusion Data of CGIAR Innovations

2023 marked the end of the stocktaking phase of the Bangladesh country study, which identified the CGIAR-related innovations most likely to have scaled in the country. This initial list was revisited in July when [SPIA organized a consultation meeting in Dhaka](#) to get input from CGIAR scientists, academia members, NARS, and policymakers to narrow down the scope of the study.

In Vietnam, SPIA continued its partnership with the General Statistics Office (GSO) and helped integrate additional modules into the Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey (VHLSS). In September, [SPIA released a preliminary report](#) sharing findings on the adoption of improved rice cultivars, sustainable intensification practices, and climate change adaptation options. (A full report will follow in 2024, including the data from VHLSS 23.)

SPIA will publish reports from the country studies in Ethiopia and Uganda in 2024.



3 IAES Evaluation Function

In 2023, the Evaluation Function continued delivery of its work program along the four priority areas, with a stronger focus on operationalizing CGIAR's evaluation framework and policy and knowledge management, including in Spanish. A part-time knowledge management officer joined the Evaluation Function to continue its strategic focus on translating and communicating evaluative knowledge and advising.

3.1 Closing the Evaluative Loop on CGIAR's Platform Evaluations – GENDER and Genebank

Two platform evaluations have either passed (GENDER) or reached (Genebank) their final reporting stage, with endorsement from the Strategic Impact, Monitoring, and Evaluation Committee (SIMEC). The management response (MR) to the GENDER evaluation was published, with MR for the Genebank Platform evaluation expected by the end of Q1 2024. The platform evaluations have proven to be instrumental for institutional learning within CGIAR and its partners: they have identified commendable practices, highlighted lessons, and provided forward-looking recommendations for the expanded CGIAR GENDER Impact Platform and the Genebanks Initiative. Several sub-studies under these two platform evaluations, such as component/module studies, online survey reports, and social network analyses, have also been published. The 2023 platform evaluations complemented earlier evaluations of the Excellence in Breeding and [Big Data in Agriculture](#) platforms. To amplify learnings from the four Platform evaluations, IAES is currently developing a synthesis of evidence and recommendations on cross-cutting themes: stay tuned for its publication in the first quarter of 2024.



3.2 Operationalizing the Evaluation Framework and Policy with Evaluation Guidelines

In 2023, the application of the CGIAR-wide [CGIAR Evaluation Framework](#) and revised [CGIAR Evaluation Policy](#), which were approved in 2022 by the CGIAR System Board ([23rd Session](#)) and System Council ([15th Meeting](#)), has continued to expand. The roll-out has helped meet CGIAR's evolving needs, in support of an organizational culture of learning and accountability—including commitments aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Evaluating Quality of Science: Applying the QoR4D Framework to Process and Performance Evaluations

2023 began with the launch of the pioneering [Evaluation Guidelines on applying QoR4D framework to process and performance evaluations](#), which offer a comprehensive framework and diverse methods for assessing CGIAR research quality in development contexts, at a hybrid workshop. The Guidelines formalize the Quality of Science (QoS) evaluation criterion in alignment with the ISDC's Quality of Research for Development (QoR4D) framework. These guidelines aim to benefit a wide internal and external audience—including CGIAR System contributors, evaluators, research and evaluation managers, and MEL professionals—and are adaptable across various contexts. Towards learning together with evaluation professionals, the discussion on evaluating QoS and the Guidelines was introduced in the American Evaluation Association blog and a podcast by the [European Evaluation Society](#), and summarized by

EVALForward ([spn](#), [frn](#)). After testing in the GENDER Platform evaluation, these resources will be operationalized during the 2024 evaluation of three science groups at CGIAR ([TORs – terms of reference](#)). The Evaluation Function also welcomes questions, with a view to enhancing its FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions).

3.3 Assuring Together with Internal Audit of CGIAR: a PRMS Study

The IAES Evaluation Function and CGIAR's Internal Audit function collaborated on the Advisory Engagement around the Performance Results Management System (PRMS) of CGIAR, which focused on project management approaches and fit-for-purpose information products. The study approach combined project risk analysis and formative evaluation, adhering to CGIAR-wide Evaluation Framework standards of evaluability and measurability. Ten unified recommendations were made to CGIAR management for the redesign of CGIAR's PRMS, aligning with CGIAR's governance framework. Key identified opportunities for improvement included clarifying PRMS scope, improving governance, gathering user feedback, enhancing technology, and conducting third-party peer reviews. The final report presents insights into the status of implementing 10 recommendations as per the Management Response (MR). Shared reflections and process-related learnings by the evaluation and internal audit functions were summarized in a [blog](#).

3.4 Inclusive practices towards evaluation capacity sharing and uptake of evaluative advice

Towards inclusivity, capacity sharing, and uptake of evaluation recommendations of CGIAR's internal and external stakeholders, and building on its staff's collective language skills, the Evaluation Function under IAES spearheaded a designated effort to translate and present various materials in different fora. The Evaluation Function engaged ISDC and colleagues from the three CGIAR centers based in the Americas (CIMMYT, Alliance of Bioversity/CIAT, and CIP) to review the translations, and invited them to participate in its first Spanish-speaking [event](#). The Evaluation Function has translated several key documents into Spanish (including guidelines, blogs, briefs, and more) and held a joint online seminar with ISDC in December. Outreach to colleagues who need or prefer to work in Spanish is especially pertinent and allows IAES to capture the experiences and opinions of a greater number of internal and external partners and beneficiaries. The engagement opportunities were considered useful and as such were used more frequently by Spanish speakers within the CGIAR system and beyond. Externally, the function continued its collaboration with a trilingual Community of Practice ([spn](#), [frn](#)).

Box 1. Prácticas inclusivas para el intercambio de capacidades de evaluación y la adopción de asesoramiento evaluativo

Hacia la inclusividad, el intercambio de capacidades y la adopción de las recomendaciones de evaluación aportadas por actores involucrados —tanto internos como externos— de CGIAR, y aprovechando las habilidades lingüísticas colectivas de la IAES, se ha realizado un esfuerzo adicional para traducir y presentar diversos materiales en diferentes foros. La función de evaluación involucró a compañeros de los tres centros de CGIAR con base en las Américas (CIMMYT, Alliance of Bioversity/CIAT y CIP) para revisar las traducciones, además de invitarles a participar en el primer [evento](#) en español. Se tradujeron varios documentos clave al español (guías, blogs, resúmenes, etc.) y en diciembre se organizó un evento online conjuntamente con ISDC. Llegar a aquellos compañeros que necesitan o prefieren trabajar en español es especialmente pertinente y abre a IAES la puerta a las experiencias y opiniones de un mayor número de socios y beneficiarios, tanto internos como externos. La iniciativa se juzgó útil y, por lo tanto, se ha extendido su uso, especialmente por parte de hispanohablantes a nivel interno en CGIAR, a fin de cuentas el propósito final. A nivel externo la colaboración con una Comunidad de Práctica trilingüe ([es](#), [fr](#)) ha continuado.

4 IAES Cross-Cutting Support

In 2023, IAES continued to fulfill its mandate to provide operational support to ISDC and SPIA, and to implement—through its Evaluation Function—CGIAR’s independent evaluation plan (see Evaluation Function highlights in Section 3). IAES provides several core cross-cutting oversight, representation, and support activities, reported here.

- **Participation and Representation with Governance and Management** – Regular participation of the IAES director and colleagues in governance meetings brings attention to the IAES-supported mandates, and signals available and emerging ISDC, SPIA, and IAES/Evaluation deliverables to System Council, System Board, and relevant committees. Regular interactions with CGIAR Science and Management leadership were enriched this year through visits to CIMMYT and ICARDA.
- **Framing Use of Advice and Evidence** – IAES continued to run a common website, LinkedIn, Twitter/X, and a bimonthly newsletter supporting the three independent workstreams. IAES engaged in robust internal discussions about the distinct yet often complementary approaches and channels across the three workstreams to bring independent advice and evidence to CGIAR, and the ISDC and SPIA chair and IAES director agreed on an aide-memoire on the Use of Independent Advice and Evidence in the Portfolio²⁵.
- **Team Change Management** – 2023 marked the third full calendar year of IAES¹ operation. Building on internal assessment and what has been learned so far, there was reorganization to best deploy the IAES resources; new team members were brought on whilst others completed their service. One focus of the changes was to bolster and support SPIA’s vision for its new plan, with SPIA Program

¹ IAES’ name changed in 2022; it was initially called CGIAR Advisory Services Shared Secretariat, dating to when the new office was created by System Council in 2019.

Management, Operational and Use of Evidence support housed as a facet of the IAES team, and impact assessment research staff reporting directly to the Panel.

IAES implemented the full range of processes for planning, reporting, risk management, and operational support, with several key business services (e.g., travel, procurement, contracting) delivered through strong partnerships with System Organization and Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT admin/finance teams.

5 Financial Report (pre-closure)

Table 1. IAES Financial Report 2023 (in USD 000)²

Workstream	Original Budget	Final Budget ³	Expenditure	Balance	Variance to Final Budget
ISDC	1,019	505	454	51	10%
SPIA	3,897	3,109	3,277	-168	-5%
Evaluation	1,488	767	593	174	23%
Shared Services	2,057	2,027	2,004	23	1%
GRAND TOTAL	8,461	6,408	6,328	80	1%

5.1 Budget Notes

In 2023, IAES reported a total expenditure of USD 6.33 million, expending very close to the recalibrated budget for the year of USD 6.40 million. (The original projected budget of USD 8.46 million budget approved by CGIAR System Council was officially revised downward in the third quarter of 2023). Therefore, in 2023, IAES met its internal target of **<10% variance on the final budget** (annual expenditure was 75% of the original budget).

The following notes explain the causes for any downward revision in the three functional budgets (ISDC, SPIA, Evaluation Function) and budget for the IAES operational support – i.e., material revisions to the original budget reflected in the final budget column are noted in this report.

5.1.1 ISDC

ISDC came in under budget for 2023 because the open access fees for the special issue in Agricultural Systems will be invoiced in 2024. ISDC also had lower costs for meeting travel than budgeted.

² This is a consolidated financial report prepared by IAES for expenditures incurred in 2023 under several hosting agreements (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT, System Organization (SO), IFPRI, ILRI and IRRI). It is understood that it is the responsibility of the System Organization to submit the formal (audited) financial report that may differ from the above, depending on whether costs incurred were accounted for in the SO's books by year-end closure.

³ *Annually in third quarter, CGIAR finance director invites the recalibration of budgets, leading to final projected budgets per annum. Following this CGIAR practice and deadlines set in 2023, IAES submitted a Final Budget that recalibrated the budget.

5.1.2 SPIA

The SPIA-approved original budget for 2023 was USD 3.897 million, of which SPIA spent USD 3.277 million. During the third quarter 2023 recalibration exercise, the SPIA forecast was revised to USD 3.109 million. In keeping with SPIA's commitment to reach its planned deliverables in its six-year workplan (2019–2024), a carryover of USD 750k was reprogrammed into the approved 2024 workplan/budget. This carryover was due to an adapted approach to early career researcher support, budget shifts in the grant-making component (no cost extensions for ongoing studies), and adaptations in launching country work in Vietnam and Bangladesh. However, country work activities accelerated in the last quarter of 2023, with expenditures exceeding the forecast by USD 168k.

The SPIA expenditure includes the reported hosting costs of SPIA researchers at IFPRI, ILRI, IRRI, and the Alliance in Cali as of 31 December 2023 through hosting agreements with the System Organization, regardless of whether these costs have already been accounted for in the books or not. The expenditure furthermore includes accruals of USD 241k for payments of studies plus related overheads. For the studies, it is assumed that progress and/or final reports due in January 2024 for work carried out in 2023 will be approved by SPIA and payments made.

5.1.3 Evaluation Function

There were two main themes behind slower spending. First, changing priorities within CGIAR, and limited opportunities for in-person engagements by IAES and consultant teams. For example, the annual MELIA event was cancelled (for which the function had budgeted contribution and two staff members' time); fieldwork for the GENDER Platform was not deemed necessary after consultations with the Platform management and key stakeholders; and due to incoming portfolio redesign and limited resourcing of RII, the four evaluability assessments were planned without fieldwork. Secondly, there were significant staffing changes and periods of short-staffing within the Evaluation Function, and time-intensive recruitment processes that slowed the delivery of planned work.

5.1.4 IAES Operational Support

The IAES operational budget entails the full suite of professional staff providing operational support to ISDC and SPIA and implementing the Evaluation Function, and a small number of targeted cross-cutting services, such as facility cost and hosting fees and communications. The approved budget for 2023 was USD 2.05 million, revised down moderately to USD 2.02 million based on the spending trajectory, of which 99% has been expended.

Material variances due to staff turnover and unbudgeted inflation increases were addressed through savings in travel and team building.

6 2023 Deliverables and Resources

Note: Not an exhaustive list; further resources available at <https://iaes.cgiar.org/>

6.1 ISDC

Web Pages

ISDC. 2023. *2023 Science Forum*.

<https://iaes.cgiar.org/isdc/events/2023-science-forum-innovation-impact-science-forum-growing-gender-equality-youth-and-social-inclusion>

ISDC. 2023. *Megatrends and CGIAR's research portfolio*.

<https://iaes.cgiar.org/isdc/megatrends/>

Peer-Reviewed Publications

Meinke, H., Ash, A., Barrett, C.B. et al. 2023. Evolution of the One CGIAR's research and innovation portfolio to 2030: approaches, tools, and insights after the reform. *npj Sustain. Agric.* 1, 6.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s44264-023-00005-x>

Technical Notes

ISDC. 2023. *Responding to evolving megatrends interim report: CGIAR Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion Impact Area*.

<https://iaes.cgiar.org/isdc/publications/responding-evolving-megatrends-interim-report-cgiar-gender-equality-youth-socialinclusion>

ISDC. 2023. *Responding to evolving megatrends*.

<https://iaes.cgiar.org/isdc/publications/responding-evolving-megatrends>

Blogs

Beaudreault, A.R. 2023. *Reconnecting with CGIAR scientists in Rabat, Morocco at ICARDA*.

<https://iaes.cgiar.org/isdc/news/reconnecting-cgiar-scientists-rabat-morocco-icarda>

Meinke, H. 2023. *Why coherence and cohesion matter for the CGIAR research portfolio*.

<https://iaes.cgiar.org/isdc/news/why-coherence-and-cohesion-matter-cgiar-research-portfolio>

Garcia, M. and Boulanger, P. 2023. *Hacia potenciar la calidad de la investigación en el CGIAR con el uso de un marco de referencia*.

<https://iaes.cgiar.org/isdc/news/hacia-potenciar-la-calidad-de-la-investigacion-en-el-cgiar-con-el-uso-de-un-marco-de>

Beaudreault, A.R, Meinke, H. & Islam, M. 2023. *Call for manuscript proposals for Agricultural Systems*.

<https://iaes.cgiar.org/isdc/news/call-manuscript-proposals-agricultural-systems>

6.2 SPIA

Web Pages

[SPIA Webinar Series: Supporting the Design of Rigorous Impact Evaluations of CGIAR Innovations](#)

Blogs

[A Deep Dive into the Land of Rivers: Taking Stock of the Role of CGIAR Research in Bangladesh](#)

[SPIA Blog Series on Qualitative Methods for Impact Assessment](#)

[Social Incentive Nudges Decrease Prosocial Behavior and Diffusion of Agricultural Innovations in Uganda](#)

[What is the Potential Contribution of Remote Sensing for Impact Evaluation within CGIAR?](#)

[Challenges of Using Earth Observation Data for Impact Evaluation](#)

[Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Methods for Impact Assessment](#)

Guidelines

Pelletier, J., Maue, C., Karasalo, M., & Jack, K., Barros, J. 2023. [Remote sensing for impact evaluation of agriculture and natural resource management research: Guidelines for use in One CGIAR](#). Rome: Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA).

Standing Panel on Impact Assessment. 2023. [Guidance note: Carrying out a country-level stocktake](#). Rome: CGIAR Independent Advisory and Evaluation Service (IAES)

Strategic & Synthesis Studies

Kosmowski, F., Bach, T., Nguyen, O., Stevenson, J., & Visaria, S. 2023. [Preliminary Insights into the Adoption of CGIAR-Related Agricultural Innovations in Vietnam](#). Rome: Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA).

6.3 IAES Evaluation Function

Web Pages

[CGIAR GENDER Platform: Evaluation Report](#)

[CGIAR Genebank Platform Evaluation](#)

[Advisory Report: Study on the Performance Results Management System \(PRMS\) Project Management Approaches and Fit-for-Purpose Information Products](#)

Blogs and Q&A Features

[Using Social Network Analysis to Assess Collaborative Networks: A Case Study from the Genebank Platform Evaluation](#)

[Q+A: GEF IEO Director Juha Uitto on the QoR4D Frame of Reference Workshop](#)

[¿Qué Pasó en el Primer Webinar en Español? Nuevos Productos para Evaluar la Calidad de la Ciencia](#)

[What Happened at the First Spanish Webinar? New Products to Evaluate Quality of Science in Spanish](#)

[Q&A with ERG Member Professor Guy M Poppy, on His Participation in the Launch of a New UK-CGIAR Centre for Collaboration and Innovation in Science and Technology](#)

[Assuring Together: Lessons Learned from the Joint Study On CGIAR's Performance and Results Management System \(PRMS\)](#)

[Behind the Scenes of a Feminist Principles Evaluation: CGIAR's GENDER Platform](#)

[CGIAR's GENDER \(Impact\) Platform Evaluation: Online Survey Results](#)

[Q+A: Etienne Vignola-Gagné, Science-Metrix, and Enrico Bonaiuti, CGIAR, on the QoR4D Frame of Reference Workshop](#)

[Reflections on workshop: Adaptive Co-Design of Research for Development \(R4D\) Evaluations – the Need for Engagement, Learning and Ongoing Reflection](#)

[Q+A: GEF IEO Director Juha Uitto on the QoR4D Frame of Reference Workshop](#)

[Q+A: Former ICAR-NAARM Head Dr D. Rama Rao on the QoR4D Frame of Reference Workshop](#)

[Q+A: International Project Management Expert Hasna Ziraoui on the QoR4D Frame of Reference Workshop](#)

[Q+A: International evaluation specialists Emma Rotondo and Rodrigo Paz Ybarnebaray on the QoR4D Frame of Reference workshop](#)

[Q+A: Sonal Zaveri on the Power and Potential of Real-Time Evaluation](#)

[Preguntas y Respuestas: Emma Rotondo y Rodrigo Paz Ybarnebaray, Especialistas de Evaluación Internacional, Acerca del Taller Sobre el Marco de Referencia de la QoR4D](#)

[Leveraging Theories of Change for Progress in Agriculture Research for Development: the CGIAR Approach](#)

Evaluation Guidelines (part of CGIAR Evaluation Framework and Policy)

[Applying the CGIAR Quality of Research for Development Framework to Process and Performance Evaluations](#)

[Workshop Report: Evaluation Guidelines: Applying QoR4D Frame of Reference to Process and Performance Evaluations, February 2023, Rome](#)

Reports, Briefs, and Technical Notes

[Workshop Report: Evaluation Guidelines: Applying QoR4D Frame of Reference to Process and Performance Evaluations, February 2023, Rome](#)

[CGIAR GENDER \(Generating Evidence and New Directions for Equitable Results\) Platform: Evaluation Brief](#)

[Evaluation of the CGIAR Genebank Platform: Results from Online Survey](#)

[Evaluation of the CGIAR Genebank Platform: Inception Report](#)

[CGIAR GENDER Platform Evaluation: Inception Report](#)

[Terms of Reference: Evaluability Assessments of the Regional Integrated Initiatives](#)

[Terms of Reference: Genebank Platform Evaluation](#)

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