

## Overview of case-study submissions from CGIAR centres

Note that #s 6, 9, 12, 18, 25 and 26 are well-known “success stories” for the CGIAR - they have been the subject of previous studies on adoption or aggregate economic impact, providing useful a start for assessing poverty impacts

#	Centre	Technology	Year of first adoption	Estimated scale (with year of adoption survey if known)	Methods ideas for poverty impact assessment from the centre scientists	Simple vs. Complex “treatment”	Research (R) vs. Dev. project (D) vs. Both (R4D)
1	AfricaRice 1	Parboiling equipment + video	2007	<10,000 farmers in Benin and Nigeria	Potential outcome framework	Simple	D – role of the centre?
2	AfricaRice 2	Participatory Learning and Action Research	2005-2008	1200 farmers in 5 countries in West Africa	Potential outcome framework	Complex	R4D
3	AfricaRice 3	Participatory Varietal Selection	1996	<15,000 farmers in 17 countries	Potential outcome framework	Complex	R4D
4	AfricaRice 4	Rice Advice videos	2007	160,000 farmers ‘exposed’ to the video in 7 countries	Potential outcome framework	Simple	D – role of the centre?
5	Bioversity	Home Garden Conservation Strategy in Nepal	2008 (policy)	16 districts in Nepal		Uncertain - norms implemented consistently?	D
6	CIMMYT 1	Drought tolerant maize	2003 onward	<1 million hectares, 9 countries	Propensity Score Matching at HH level	Simple	R
7	CIMMYT 2	Permanent raised beds	2000	12,000 ha in Mexico		Complex (combination of 3 treatments)	R4D
8	CIMMYT 3	Sensor-based nitrogen management	2004	>7,000 ha in Mexico		Complex	R4D
9	CIMMYT 4	Zero-till drill	2000	4.5 million acres in India		Complex (package of NRM)	R
10	CIMMYT 5	Stem borer resistant maize	2007	Kenya – no estimates on adoption		Simple	R
11	CIMMYT 6	Quality protein maize	2000 - 2008	<150,000 ha in 4 countries (mostly Uganda) (2008)		Simple	R
12	CIP 1	Late blight resistant potato varieties	1990 – 1995	>130,000 ha in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador		Simple	R
13	CIP 2	Late blight resistant potato varieties	1989 (Rwanda) 1998 (Kenya) 2000 (Ethiopia)	20 – 40% of potato area in each country Adoption data currently being collected (available June 2011)	Possible RCT	Simple	R
14	CIP 3	Virus-free seed + management techniques	2003 - 2007	5 – 10% potato area in 4 countries in SSA (2011)	Parsimonious impact assessment vs RCT	Complex (combination of 3 treatments)	R4D

#	Centre	Technology	Year of first adoption	Estimated scale	Methods ideas	Simple vs. Complex "treatment"	R, D, R4D?
15	Harvest Plus	Biofortified staple crops	2007 – 2013	Ex-ante aim of 100,000 HH   4 countries by end of 2013		Simple	R
16	ICARDA	Lentil variety Alemaya	1997 Ethiopia	> 35% of lentil area	Village CGE model into micro-regional model	Simple	R
17	IFPRI	25 years of investment in Ethiopia	1985	Ethiopia economy as a whole	Simulation of policy impacts using HH models with panel data and economy-wide model	Complex	R
18	IITA	Agricultural Research for Development Approach AR4D)	1995 - 2000	30-60% cassava area in Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin for imp. varieties; unclear scale for the rest	Propensity Score Matching at village level	Complex (combination of 6 treatments in R4D approach)	R4D
19	ILRI (and IITA)	Improved fodder varieties	1992 – 1997	38% of cowpea area in Nigeria	V-GET tool integrated with census data and national HH surveys	Simple	R
20	IRRI 1	Submergence-tolerant rice (Sub-1)	2009	Up to 1 million ha in 2011 in India, Nepal and B'desh		Simple	R
21	IRRI 2 (and CIMMYT)	Laser land levelling	Late 1990s	Approx 1.4 million ha in India and Pakistan		Simple	R4D
22	IWMI 1	Programme of integrated land and water management interventions	2002	400,000 families in India targeted, unclear how many have adopted at this point	With vs without programme	Complex (package of 7 interventions)	D
23	IWMI 2	Recommended package of reforms to water provision in Gujarat	2003	18,000 villages; 3.5 million irrigated ha affected; < 35 million people	Comparison with West Bengal	Simple (fairly discrete water reform programme)	R
24	IWMI 3	Water management reform package	2002	Kyrgyzstan (20,000 ha), Tajikistan (15,000 ha), Uzbekistan (108,000 ha)	Propensity score matching of project vs. non-project areas	Complex (integrated water resources management)	R4D
25	World Agrofor. Centre	Fodder shrubs	1995	206,000 farmers (2005 estimate) in Kenya, Uganda, Randa and N. Tanzania.		Simple	R
26	WorldFish Centre	Integrated aquaculture-agriculture (IAA)	Late 1980s	Malawi (5,000 ha); B'desh (276,000 ha)	Adopters vs non-adopters within same village for income effects; Village-level analysis of nutrition impact	Simple	R4D