



SPIA country-level studies: Webinar for researchers preparing Eols

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Context



Yield-enhancing agricultural innovations played an important role in reducing poverty worldwide (Evenson & Gollin 2003, Gollin, Hansen & Wingender 2020, Fishman et al. 2020)

Tradition of Rates of Return calculations (Alston, Pardey et al.), often based on very imperfect adoption data (e.g., "expert opinion") and modeling

Are those answers still relevant today?

Rapidly changing world, including climate change challenges, asking for different types of data / insights

Agricultural research for development of last 20 years has focused on resilienceenhancing and nutritional traits

- Less observable, which reinforces long-standing concerns about data quality and representativeness (Stevenson, Macours, Gollin, 2023)
- New measurement challenges demand new approaches and methods



Shining a brighter light at country level



Systematically document <u>reach</u> of agricultural R&D across crop, livestock and natural research management research

- Stocktake of all innovations and policy influences of CGIAR and its national partners, and their documented scaling
- National stakeholder engagement to define measurement priorities (~ policy)
- Novel data protocols and measures built into nationally representative longitudinal (panel) surveys to provide an initial estimation
 - representative and at scale
 - objective & independent measures

Towards 2030: Follow-on data to detect dynamic changes and scaling

→ System-level evidence at relevant unit for investment decisions (country)



COUNTRY LEVEL STUDIES BY PHASE





SPIA country-level studies

Backstory



Partnership with LSMS team

- 2013 2015: Discussions with LSMS team and development of a joint agenda for learning about measurement topics
- Crop varieties with DNA fingerprinting, yield estimation with cropcuts, livestock issues, community surveys....
- SPIA staff in country full time in Ethiopia and Uganda
- Opportunistic / exploratory attempts through short-term consultancies in Malawi, Nigeria, Mali, Tanzania

Ethiopia

- Data on agricultural innovations successfully integrated into the ESS3 (2015-16), ESS4 (2018-19) and ESS5 (2021-22)
- First SPIA report published 2020 using ESS4. Second report coming soon using ESS4 and 5 data in panel

Uganda

- Integration with UNPS in 2021-22
- Dataset still in final stages of preparation at UBOS (statistical weights, consumption aggregates) for analysis and publication



Vietnam

- SPIA staff in Hanoi since late 2020, creating partnership with General Statistics Office (GSO).
- Preliminary report published 2023 based on limited data integrated in VHLSS 22
- Full report coming in 2024 using the more comprehensive data integrated in VHLSS 23

Bangladesh

- SPIA staff in country since mid-2022. SPIA fielding an independent round of the BIHS in 2024 – revisit of the 2018/19 panel.
- Report by end of 2024.

SPIA country-level studies

Backstory





SPIA country-level studies

Backstory



Operational model

Variations depending on local institutional capacities and specific opportunities for collaboration

Core components unchanged across countries:

- Stocktake
- Data collection pilots / experimentation
- Consultation workshop(s)
- Nationally-representative HH survey
 - Estimates of reach of CGIAR-related innovations
- Synthesis report



Universe of all CGIAR-related research in Ethiopia

- 90 interviews with CGIAR scientists, EIAR colleagues, government officials
- Review of published and grey literature, official statistics, NGO projects.
- 52 innovations identified being at least at pilot stage: documented in the **stocktake**
- **26** claims of policy influence (from CGIAR monitoring)
- 30 innovations with information suggesting having been disseminated at scale.

• 30 candidate innovations with "observable features" for either household or community survey.

18 integrated into ESS 3 / ESS 4 and the focus of the 2020 report.

3 the focus of other nationallyrepresentative studies.







Photo: G. Smith

Crop germplasm

Animal agric.

National resource management

Number of rural HHs (millions)

-5

5.0

Dynamic change in estimated reach of innovations

(in millions of rural households) Lighter shade: 2018/19 (ESS4) Darker shade: 2021/22 (ESS5)

Animal agriculture

Crop germplasm improvement

Natural resource management

Test - re-test validity good (soil and water conservation practices)

Improved forages & maize varieties booming (qual work supports this being a real effect)

Wheat area and production also expanding rapidly (not part of our analysis – DNA-based monitoring being done by CIMMYT)

Significant government investments changing the agricultural landscape



SPIA country-level studies Pipeline





Ethiopia

Full report 2nd version (panel edition!): March 2024

Uganda First full synthesis report: Q2 2024

Vietnam First full synthesis report: Q3 2024 (Preliminary report published Sept 2023)

Bangladesh First full synthesis report: Q4 2024

Guidance documents for developing full proposals

Remote sensing: Aug 2023 DNA fingerprinting: Q2 2024 Stocktaking: Q2 2024

SPIA country-level studies Support team





James Stevenson Hosted by IFPRI, USA SPIA country-level study Program Director

TBD Hosted by CIAT, Cali, Colombia **Remote sensing; Spatial data applications across studies**

Davis Gimode Hosted by CIAT, Cali, Colombia Bioinformatics; Genotyping

TBD Hosted by ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya Stocktaking; CGIAR-facing communications

TBD Hosted by ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya **Qualitative methods; policy influence claims**

SPIA country-level studies

Research opportunities



Where is the creative research space?

(Why research teams, not consulting/survey firms?)

Methodological Innovation

Disembodied technologies, policy influence, qualitative evidence

Specific Measurement

• New questions, new ways of collecting data, integration with remote sensing, biophysical measures, genotyping, etc.

Setting the Stage for Rigorous Impact Evaluation

- A steady stream of rich research questions will emerge from this engagement, including 'stocktake only' Phase 3 countries
- Networks and capacity to crowd-in other funding to pursue promising questions in follow-on (or simultaneous) research



FAQs: A growing resource based on common questions



Four broad categories of FAQs



- 1. SPIA's expectations for EoIs and (ultimately) full proposals
- 2. Role of CGIAR researchers in these studies/proposals
- 3. Technical expectations
- 4. Budgeting and qualifying expenses

Standing		ISDC SPIA Evaluation
CGIAR Panel on Impact Assessment	WHO WE ARE NEWS EVENTS	S PUBLICATIONS OUR WORK
▲ BACK TO IAES MAIN MENU FAQs		 ✓ Phase 1 Call Document ✓ Phase 2 Call Document ✓ Phase 3 Call Document
\rightarrow What is SPIA expecting in the EoIs in terms of information about potential impact evaluations?		GUIDANCE NOTE
\rightarrow Can CGIAR researchers apply for this call?		REGISTER TO LEARN MORE
→ What role might CGIAR researchers play in this process then?		\mathscr{S} Indicate your interest in learning more and/or register for the webinar here
→ Can I form a team from one	research institution?	
\rightarrow Does team size matter especially after having the core team in place?		
→ Will the webinar be recorde	d?	

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