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The Evaluability Assessment (EA) of 13 Programs and Accelerators of CGIAR's 2025-30 Research Portfolio under the 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy aligns with the System Council (SC)-endorsed Multi-Year Evaluation Plan (MYEP) per the 2025-27 Work Plan for CGIAR's Independent Advisory and Evaluation Service (IAES) (SC/M21/DP5). The EA process aligned with the Terms of Reference (ToR) EAs of CGIAR's Portfolio 2025-30**,** and was guided by the EA framework from the Guidelines for Conducting and Using EA in CGIAR (2022).

Annex 1. Executive Summaries of the 13 EA Reports with References

Evaluability Assessments (EA) of the 13 Programs and Accelerators (P/As) were carried out from August-October 2026 through the application of CGIAR's Evaluability Assessment (EA) Framework as per the Terms of Reference (ToR). Consultations included System Council (SC) 22 and SC23 status updates by IAES, as well as brief on EA FAQs of the 2025-30 Portfolio. Executive summaries of 13 EA reports are presented with the resources and evidence sources used for each of the thirteen EA reports and were reviewed for the Synthesis. Full reports are available upon request.

1.1 Scaling for Impact Program

Scaling for Impact (S4I) Program: Aligned to the ToR, an Evaluability Assessment (EA) of the Scaling for Impact (S4I) Program under the CGIAR's 2025-30 Portfolio was carried out from August to October and applied CGIAR's EA Framework seven Domains: (A) Intervention Logic; (B) MEL Systems and Resources; (C) Gender Diversity and Inclusion; (D) Long-Term Evaluability; (E) Context and Environment; (F) Management and Stakeholder Engagement and Response; and (G) Cost Effectiveness and Efficiency (see page 5 of the S4I EA Report, available upon request). The EA involved a review of Program documents, self-assessment survey results, Independent Science for Development Council (ISDC) Review documentation and S4I team feedback on the draft report. The EA team also conducted interviews with the S4I team and one key partner.

The EA found that the S4I Program has clear logic, reasonably explicit objectives, and plausible causal linkages. Scaling is logical for efficiency and effectiveness but is also ambitious and will require careful monitoring. Additional linkages with Policy Innovations Program, Capacity Sharing and gender, equality and inclusion (GEI) Accelerators contribute to Portfolio cohesion.

The Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment (MELIA) system is also clearly articulated and largely coherent, and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) activities are explained in detail, thus contributing to S4I's evaluability. Reflection Sessions and Learning Labs are key mechanisms for making use of MELIA results and subject to an ongoing review by S4I. Contextual evaluation is logistically and technically feasible provided it aligns with stabilized program operations and avoids overlap with reporting and seasonal activities. Finally, S4I's financial architecture shows strong intent and institutional alignment to assess efficiency and value-for-money.

Overall S4I is regarded as **partially evaluable** on all Domains except for Domain F, due to an under-developed strategy and mechanisms for engaging management and stakeholders in evaluation and learning. The EA found limited evaluability within the MEL Framework itself. While it demonstrates high conceptual maturity, institutional alignment, and adequate resourcing, it remains operationally incomplete due to missing baselines, F indicator coverage, and limited formalization of feedback loops. Moreover, operational evaluability of S4I's financial architecture is limited by aggregated budgeting, incomplete outcome-level cost data and constrained flexibility. As MELIA and budgeting systems evolve to link expenditures more directly with outcomes and integrate real-time learning, S4I's ability to demonstrate cost-effectiveness is expected to strengthen substantially.

Based on EA results, **fourteen recommendations** are made to enhance S4I's evaluability. A 2025 review and restructuring of the architecture of the Program, particularly Area of Work (AoW) 2, intended to contribute to further enhancing the evaluability of the Program. As a new integrative Program with limited historical legacies, a period of implementation and learning will help clarify and articulate strategies around gender, equality and social inclusion (GESI), partnerships, and long-term sustainability. With forthcoming improvements in indicator design, Technical Reporting Arrangement (TRA) 2025-30 compliance, and learning integration, the S4I MEL Framework is expected to progress toward full evaluability in the next reporting cycle.

Due to S4I's cross-cutting mandate, a forward-looking recommendation is that future evaluations should employ developmental designs to ensure coherence with its integrative function. The following resources and documents were considered in the EA of the S4I:

- S4I Full Program Design Proposal
- S4I Inception Report (June 2025), S4I PORB, S4I Prioritization, S4I MELIA Plan and Results Framework
- ISDC Reviews of Proposal
- ISDC review of 2025-30 Research and innovation (7 August 2025)
- S4I MELIA Plan (6 August 2025)
- S4I Program Inception Note (30 July 2025)
- MELIA Needs Assessment Survey
- Evaluability: P/A Self-Assessments and Reflections on the 2025–30 EA Process (launched 1 August 2025), two responses (one response from Interim Director and one response from MELIA -19 August 2025)
- Stakeholder interviews
- S4I Response to ISDC Review of the Inception Report
- Meeting notesSenegal Scaling Week: Workshop Report

1.2 Science Programs

Better Diets and Nutrition (BDN) Program: An EA of BDN was carried out from August to October through application of CGIAR's EA Framework. The EA involved a review of Program documents, self-assessment results, the ISDC review documentation and the BDN response. The EA team also collected data through interviews with the BDN team. The EA found that the theory of change (ToC) captures logical steps and plausible linkages to achieve change along **two synergistic pathways**: **policy interventions** to create enabling environments and **innovations and agency** for healthier food choices with consumers being central. The planned development of country-level ToCs should provide clear evidence-based frameworks for planning, monitoring and evaluation, and adaptive management. The EA also found that the MELIA Plan is comprehensive and ensures that results are tracked using CGIAR standard indicators. MELIA is institutionalized with evaluations, impact assessments, and learning studies integrated into the reporting cycle.

However, there is a need to strengthen awareness and recognition of the Quality of Research-for-Development (QoR4D) framework and quality of science (QoS) criterion and its role in monitoring progress and performance, which is a Portfolio-wide problem. Partners and stakeholders, including gender and youth, are clearly defined. Ongoing stakeholder mapping will help reduce the risk of marginalization and identify additional partners better positioned to reach these groups. BDN strengthened its long-term evaluability by linking specific indicators to sustainability-related assumptions. However, clearer articulation is needed on how sustained change beyond 2030 will be maintained, including the roles of stakeholders and the mechanisms involved.

The 2025 budget is broadly logical, aligned with identified priorities, and informed by stakeholder consultations. Non-pooled/bilateral funding is linked to specific High-Level Outcomes (HLOs) or outcomes, as evidenced in the PORB and ToC Board. However, attributing results to specific costs at HLO level is complicated by legacy activities and by contributions across AoWs, a challenge observed across the Portfolio. As a result, assessing the evaluability of cost-effectiveness may be constrained by the limited ability to attribute costs to specific outputs, intermediate outcomes, and 2030 outcomes. The BDN Bett Program offers a secure design model of evaluability which could be used to harmonize evaluability standards and support systems across the Portfolio. The BDN is evaluable for Domains A, B, C, D, E and F while Domain G faces common challenges across the Portfolio. Seven recommendations are made to enhance BDN's evaluability. The following resources were considered in the EA of the BDN program:

- BDN Program proposal
- BDN Inception Report (30 June 2025)

- BDN MELIA Plan, BDN PORBs
- ToC diagram and spreadsheet
- ISDC Review of CGIAR Portfolio 2025-30
- Self-Assessment Survey MELIA focal point
- Discussions with BDN Director and MELIA focal point; external partner Mathieu Ayenan, WorldVeg

Breeding for Tomorrow (B4T) Program: An EA of B4T was conducted between August and November 2025 using CGIAR's EA Framework. The review drew on Program documents, self-assessment results, the ISDC review, interviews with the B4T team (August-September 2025), and B4T team's response to the draft EA report (November 2025).

The B4T Program demonstrates strong overall evaluability, supported by a clear and robust ToC (Domain A) linking AoWs to intermediate, 2030 and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-aligned outcomes, and by realistic, transparent intervention logic with embedded learning. The MELIA Framework (Domain B) is strategically aligned and well-integrated into operations, representing a best practice that reduces the divide between 'monitoring for accountability' and 'learning for improvement'. Gender, diversity and inclusion (Domain C) are embedded through participatory design and inclusive partnerships. Long-Term Evaluability (Domain D) is strengthened by articulated sustainability pathways and cyclical breeding pipelines. Awareness of contextual risks (Domain E), strong stakeholder engagement (Domain F), and results-based budgeting and adaptive financial management (Domain G) further support evaluability.

Key challenges remain. Cross-Program linkages and attribution are not yet explicit (Domain A). Operational indicators, baselines, and role clarity are incomplete (Domain B). Systematic data disaggregation and social science integration are limited (Domain C). Sustainability timelines, external risk frameworks, and delivery and scaling pathways lack specificity (Domain D). Contextual risks are not systematically tracked (Domain E). Participatory evaluation and formal management engagement processes are underdeveloped (Domain F). Budget disaggregation limits cost-effectiveness analysis (Domain G).

Across the seven Domains, the EA makes **20 key recommendations**, focusing on: strengthening the ToC and cross-Program linkages (Domain A); finalizing operational indicators, baselines, roles, and Quality of Science (QoS) monitoring (Domain B); improving inclusion monitoring and engagement (Domain C); clarifying sustainability timelines, risks, and delivery pathways (Domain D); introducing context-sensitive scheduling and risk monitoring (Domain E); formalizing management and stakeholder engagement processes (Domain F); and improving budget distribution transparency and cost–result mapping (Domain G). Overall, B4T is highly evaluable, requiring targeted refinements to ensure greater **clarity, consistency, and robustness of evidence** across partners, Domains, and time horizons. The following resources and documents were considered in the EA of the B4T program:

- B4T: Full design document
- MELIA Needs Assessment Survey
- (October 2025) MELIA Plan, B4T PORB
- Results Framework (June 2025), B4T Inception Report, B4T prioritization Excel file
- B4T EA Inception Note with B4T team comments of 4 August 2025
- B4T ToC files, including the B4T ToC board
- B4T EA Self-Assessment (one response from MELIA–22 September 2025)
- Extensive overview of how previous ISDC feedback was addressed
- Interview notes

While this EA does not examine the Program performance itself, the 2024 Genetic Innovation Science Group Evaluation offers important recommendations to strengthen the B4T Science Program (SP).

Climate Action (CA) Program: The EA of the CAProgram, conducted between March and October 2025, reviewed Program documents, self-assessment inputs, ISDC review materials, and interviews with CA teams.

The EA found that CA is anchored by a clear and scientifically robust program-level ToC, explicitly aligned with CGIAR's 2030 Strategy, the SDGs, and the Paris Agreement. The ToC articulates coherent, multi-scalar, and plausible causal pathways, providing strong conceptual clarity and reinforcing the internal logic of the Portfolio. CA's MELIA system further enhances evaluability through a well-structured architecture, including standardized templates, dashboards, annual learning cycles, quarterly validation processes, and clearly defined MELIA roles. These features demonstrate an intentional approach to evidence generation, supporting consistent monitoring, adaptive learning, and alignment with CGIAR's broader performance and quality frameworks. Collectively, these strengths place CA on a solid and strategically coherent footing for evaluability.

Evaluability is constrained by fragmented operationalization across AoWs, including uneven ToCs, untested assumptions, and inconsistent outcome indicators. Baseline gaps, limited gender- and inclusion-disaggregated data, and insufficient empirical evidence restrict assessment of adoption, equity, emissions influence, long-term sustainability, and policy contributions. Long-term evaluability is weakened by under-specified sustainability pathways and limited contribution-tracing. In addition, resource constraints, variable MELIA resourcing, and weak incentives and Quality Assurance (QA) mechanisms for partner contributions hinder coherent evidence generation.

The EA recommends the following: (1) finalizing and aligning AoW-level ToCs with the overall Program ToC; (2) strengthening testable evidence for assumptions and causal logic; (3) refining a more realistic and harmonized set of targets, indicators and baselines; (4) finalizing disaggregated indicators for gender and inclusion; and (5) motivating for more reliable resources to ensure the long-term persistence of CA's MELIA system. Enhanced data systems, clearer Management Response (MR) mechanisms, and improved financial traceability, will support evaluation readiness. The challenge is to streamline reporting systems by prioritizing data input requirements, developing simplified platforms to save reporting time, and harnessing AI for both input and analysis of monitoring data. Based on the results of this EA, 32 recommendations are made to enhance the evaluability of the CA Program.

Overall, evaluability in Domains A, B, E and G were found to be relatively strong, while Domains C, D and F require targeted improvements. Implementing the recommended actions will significantly enhance CA's readiness for forthcoming evaluations and improve the program's ability to demonstrate evidence-based contributions to CGIAR's climate goals. The following resources were used in the EA of the CA Program:

- CA: Full design document
- MELIA Needs Assessment Survey
- MELIA Plan (June 2025), CA Inception Report, CA PORB, CA Comparative Advantage, CA Prioritization
- MELIA Plan (August 2025);
- Results Framework (June 2025, August 2025)
- CA ToC (June 2025, August 2025)
- CA SP deliverable tracking template
- CASP Strategy for monitoring and reporting for learning and adaptive management (PowerPoint presentation)
- Draft ISDC Review of CA submitted 6 August 2025 (confidential)
- Toward Greater Impact: A CGIAR Engagement Framework for Partnerships and Advocacy
- Conducting and Using EAs in CGIAR. CGIAR Evaluation Guidelines 2022
- Presentation of the CA SP during the Strategy Dialogues at CGIAR Science Week (7-12 April 2025)
- CGIAR Partnerships and Regions webpage
- Synthesis: EAs Review of Four Regional Integrated Initiatives (IAES, June 2024)

- ToR: EAs of CGIAR's Portfolio 2025-30

Food Frontiers and Security (Frontiers and Security) Program: An EA of the Food Frontiers and Security Program was carried out from August to October through the application of CGIAR's EA Framework. The EA involved review of Program documents, self-assessment results, and the ISDC review documentation and Food Frontiers and Security response. The EA team also collected data through interviews with the Food Frontiers and Security team. Overall, the EA found that Food Frontiers and Security is largely evaluable. Evaluability is particularly supported by a well-articulated and coherent ToC (Domain A), developed through extensive stakeholder engagement. The Program is further supported by a comprehensive MELIA Framework (Domain B), aligned with the Performance and Results Management Framework (PRMF), including defined indicators, dedicated MELIA capacity, and mechanisms for learning and adaptive management. Strong engagement of management and partners (Domain F), together with a clear commitment to gender, diversity, and inclusion (Domain C), further strengthens the conditions for a credible future evaluation.

At the same time, the EA identifies areas where evaluability could be strengthened. These include the need for greater specificity in some assumptions and causal linkages within the ToC; further refinement of indicators to ensure they are consistently SMART and better capture scientific quality and environmental dimensions; more systematic articulation of sustainability pathways and long-term evaluability considerations (Domain D); and clearer outcome-level linkage of pooled and bilateral funding. In addition, the complex operating environments of fragile, urban, and island contexts pose practical constraints for data collection and evaluation planning, which will require continued adaptive and context-sensitive approaches (Domain E). A total of 28 recommendations across the seven Domains are made to support the Program in further strengthening its evaluability. Collectively, these recommendations are intended to support learning, adaptive management, and readiness for the 2027 mid-term evaluation.

The following resources and documents were considered in the EA of the Frontiers and Security Program:

- Frontiers and Security Program: Full design document
- MELIA Needs Assessment Survey
- (June 2025, 20 August 2025) Melia Plan; Inception Report; Results Framework; ToC;
- Frontiers and Security Comparative Advantage Analysis; Frontiers and Security PORB; Frontiers and Security Prioritization (June 2025)
- Presentation of the Frontiers and Security Program during the Strategy Dialogues at CGIAR Science Week (7-12 April 2025)
- Frontiers and Security comments on the Inception Note (1 August 2025)
- Response to EA comments-Causal linkages (20 August 2025)
- Evaluability: P/A Self-Assessments and Reflections on the 2025–30 EA Process (launched 1 August) – 2 responses (one collective response from Interim Director, Deputy Director and Program Coordinator–1 September 2025; one response from MELIA FP-19 August 2025)
- ISDC review of 2025-2030 Research and innovation (7 August 2025)
- (18 September 2025) Frontiers and Security Monitoring Tool, Frontiers and Security response to ISDC
- Interview (Deputy Director and MELIA-FP) 12 September 2025
- CGIAR Partnerships and Regions webpage
- Toward Greater Impact: A CGIAR Engagement Framework for Partnerships and Advocacy

Multifunctional Landscapes (MFL) Program: An EA of the MFL Program involved review of Program documents, self-assessment results, and the ISDC review documentation and BDN response. The EA team also collected data through interviews with the MFL team. The EA found that MFL's evaluability is conceptually strong but practically

constrained by methodological and systems-level factors. The current ToC and RF rely on linear, quantitative models that overlook feedback loops and behavioral dimensions.

Evaluability could be strengthened by emphasizing testable hypotheses, a balanced integration of agroecological and complementary innovations, integrating qualitative and intermediate indicators (e.g., early attitude or motivation shifts), and adopting a QA system to ensure methodological rigor and data quality. While the MELIA Framework is comprehensive, the EA found that evaluability requires more attention to data quality, timeliness, and QA mechanisms. A revised ToC reflecting non-linearity and emergent change, coupled with clearer linkages between data and insight generation, would improve evaluability.

There remains a lack of indicators for assessing science quality, though potential exists to align outputs with credibility and legitimacy through additional metrics. Partnership readiness is incomplete, limiting operational evaluability until Living Lab partners, inclusion mechanisms, and indicator disaggregation are finalized. Strengthening human and social indicators is essential for tracking behavioral, ethical, and well-being outcomes aligned with MFL's goals. Incentives for long-term stakeholder commitment remain untested and transparent, equitable reward structures are needed to sustain engagement. MFL is evaluable under current conditions but requires continued monitoring and funding to ensure readiness. Finally, while financial systems are established, the absence of cost–output linkages constrains cost-effectiveness analysis, underscoring the need for disaggregated budgeting and resource prioritization criteria.

Thirteen recommendations were made to enhance MFL's evaluability. These emphasize the need to recalibrate MFL's evaluability foundations by strengthening its Program ToC as well as landscape-level ToCs. Strengthening data systems, disaggregated and human-centered indicators, and integration of the QoR4D and QoS frameworks will further improve readiness for evaluation. Institutionalizing incentives for long-term stakeholder engagement, conducting annual environmental scans, and ensuring sustained funding are essential for evaluability over time. Finally, enhanced financial disaggregation and alignment of cost and performance data are needed to enable credible analysis of cost-effectiveness and value for investment (VfI). Although MFL is evaluable for Domains A, B, C, D, E and F, further improvements are needed in all. Domain G faces common challenges across the Portfolio. The following resources were considered in the EA of the MFL program:

- MFL: Full design document
- Needs Assessment Survey
- (June 2025) MELIA Plan, Results Framework, Inception Report
- Presentation of the MFL Program during the side events at CGIAR Science Week (7-12 April 2025)
- Meeting in Rome after CGIAR Science Week Monserrate *et al* 2024 synthesis report

Sustainable Animal and Aquatic Foods (SAAF) Program: An EA of the SAAF Program involved review of Program documents, self-assessment results, and the ISDC review documentation and SAAF response. The EA team also collected data through interviews with the SAAF team. SAAF demonstrates strong foundations across its ToC, MELIA system, partnership model, and financial architecture. The ToC credibly connects outputs to outcomes with operational grounding at AoW level, while MELIA integrates PRMS tracking, site-level ToCs, FAIR-based data systems, and decentralized personnel to foster evidence-based management. Partnerships are inclusive, leveraging co-design, South–South cooperation, and public–private collaboration, and financial systems are prudently structured with pooled and bilateral funds. However, evaluability is constrained by gaps in scaling strategies, un-tested assumptions, incomplete alignment with CGIAR frameworks, weak outcome-level indicators, absent stakeholder mapping, limited intersectional analysis, insufficient career-stage tracking, unclear SDG linkages, timing and accessibility risks, weak baselines, budget imbalances, and underfunded cross-cutting areas. These weaknesses undermine SAAF's ability to credibly demonstrate systemic and sustainable impact.

Without clear scaling pathways, robust baselines, and outcome-level indicators, evaluability risks remain high. Limited attention to delayed impacts in livestock and aquatic systems, coupled with contextual risks such as seasonality, climate variability, and insecurity, may compromise data quality and representativeness. Weak financial disaggregation and attribution reduce transparency and cost-effectiveness assessment, while gaps in inclusivity limit equity outcomes and scientific capacity development. The absence of formalized MR mechanisms

further threatens consistent use of evidence in decision-making, weakening accountability and adaptive learning. Overall, domains A, B, E, F, and G were judged moderately evaluable, while Domains C and D face challenges and remain partially evaluable. Strengths lie at the output and intermediate outcome levels, but systemic evaluability is fragile due to incomplete scaling pathways, weak baselines, and resource–ambition misalignment. **Twenty-four targeted recommendations** include: clarify causal pathways and scaling logic; strengthen MELIA indicators, baselines, and corporate alignment; develop stakeholder mapping and intersectional analysis; institutionalize MER processes; enhance financial transparency and cost-tracking; embed systematic context-risk planning; ensure human resource continuity; and realign resources toward underfunded enablers such as Digital Solutions, Gender, and MELIA. Recommended actions will likely sustain evaluability, optimize value for investment, and enable credible demonstration of SAAF's contribution to CGIAR's 2030 outcomes. The following resources and documents were considered in the EA:

- SAAF full design document
- MELIA Needs Assessment Survey
- ToC (June 2025), MELIA Plan
- Results Framework
- Inception Report Comparative Advantage
- Prioritization exercise
- (7-12 April 2025) PORB Presentation of the SAAF Science Program during the Strategy Dialogues at CGIAR Science Week; A Bilateral meeting during the CGIAR Science Week
- CGIAR Partnerships and Regions webpage
- Toward Greater Impact: A CGIAR Engagement Framework for Partnerships and Advocacy

Sustainable Farming Program (SFP): An EA of the SFP was carried out during August to October through the application of CGIAR's Evaluability Assessment Framework. The EA involved review of Program documents, self-assessment results, and the ISDC review documentation and SFP response. The EA team also collected data through interviews with the SFP team. It should be noted that SFP is still in the process of finalizing its documentation. The near-final ToC presents a logical model with clear impact pathways and causal plausible linkages across three pathways: innovation, capacity sharing, and policy change. Although SFP acknowledges the complexities and uncertainties of systems research, clear feedback loops are highlighted regarding how change processes are expected to occur. Completion of a fully functional ToC will support evaluability. The near-final MELIA Plan is fit to generate evidence to support the key events in the ToC and generate the data in support of the RF and PRMF.

MELIA results will be analyzed in Pause and Reflect and annual reviews and partnership platforms. SFP is developing appropriate qualitative indicators to monitor and evaluate from outputs to impacts, providing greater granularity to monitor behavioral change. Completion of the MELIA Plan will facilitate evaluability through improved monitoring, accountability, and decision making. Systematic monitoring of differentiated outcomes for women, men and youth using specific tools, processes, and methodologies is institutionalized.

There is clarity on the linkages of the ToC towards sustainable development impact through the establishment of long-term experiments across different countries which should ensure that impacts will continue beyond 2030. Stakeholders have mechanisms (reflection workshops and evidence-based learning) and aptitude to engage with evaluation findings. Pooled sources of funding are allocated to HLOs and outcomes across different AoWs while mapping of W3/bilateral funds to AoWs is in progress. There is currently no mechanism for determining how W3/bilateral projects contribute to the achievement of planned outputs and outcomes as the mapping process is ongoing. At present, it is not possible to evaluate cost-effectiveness or efficiency in SFP. SFP has made notable progress in restructuring the Program from disciplinary-based AoWs to integrated AoWs. Overall, Domains A, B, C, D, and E were judged to be evaluable once documentation is completed while Domains F and G face challenges. Nine recommendations are made to further enhance SFP's evaluability. It is recommended that evaluability and evaluation should be implemented at both center and Program levels for complex integrated programs such as SFP and others in the portfolio. The following resources and documents were considered in the EA of the SF Program:

- SFP revised full proposal (21 September 2025)
- SFP revised MELIA Plan (6 October 2025)
- List of Results Targets (4 October 2025)
- SFP Inception Report (old)
- Self-assessment surveys by Interim Program Director and MELIA Focal Point
- Interview with the above
- CGIAR ISDC Review of 2025-30 Research and Innovation Inception Reports

Policy and Innovations (PI) Program: Aligned to the ToR, an EA of the PI Program under the CGIAR's 2025-30 Portfolio was carried out during August to October through the application of CGIAR's EA Framework and the seven Domains. The EA involved a review of Program documents, self-assessment survey results, ISDC review documentation and the PIP team's feedback on the draft report. The EA team also collected data through interviews with selected members of the PI team and one key partner.

The EA found that the PI program demonstrates a clear logic, reasonably explicit objectives, and plausible linkages that are well-aligned with CGIAR's vision of fostering evidence-based policy for transformational change. Additional linkages with S4I, Capacity Sharing and Gender Equality and Inclusion P/As contribute to 2025-30 Portfolio cohesion. The PI Program MELIA system is also well-designed, with clear roles, functioning data systems, and a strong learning culture that integrates evidence into management decisions, thus contributing toward PI's evaluability. Contextual evaluation is logistically and technically feasible, with broad accessibility and strong institutional partnerships enabling evaluation activities. Finally, PI's financial architecture demonstrates sound foundation and institutional alignment for adaptive financial management but requires stronger integration of financial and performance evidence to fully assess cost-effectiveness.

Overall, the EA of the PI Program reveals a significant potential, but also notable gaps that need attention to enhance its effectiveness and evaluability. The Program is regarded as **moderately evaluable** on all but Domain D, specifically the limited information on the ability to anticipate and plan long-term outcomes. The EA found high evaluability for Domain E, with broad accessibility and strong institutional partnerships enabling evaluation activities. However, evaluability was found limited within the MEL Framework itself due to vague assumptions and largely output-focused and under-developed indicator set, which limit the ability to trace causal pathways or assess systemic change. Expanding indicators to capture behavioral shifts and institutional changes will enhance the Program's ability to demonstrate systemic impact.

Based on EA results, **sixteen recommendations** are made to further enhance PI program's evaluability. They cover the following areas: strengthening its intervention logic and assumptions, expanding outcome indicators, enhancing inclusivity and long-term planning, and improving financial tracking will enhance the Program's ability to demonstrate systemic impact. A 2025 Portfolio review and restructuring of the Program architecture will likely contribute to further enhancing its evaluability. As an integrative Program with rich historical legacies, adaptive implementation and learning will help clarify and articulate assumptions, contribution mechanisms, and strategies around key Domains. Due to the cross-cutting mandate, one specific recommendation is for future evaluations to employ developmental designs to ensure coherence with its integrative function. The following resources and documents were used in the EA of the PI Program:

- Policy and Innovations Program: Full design document
- MELIA Needs Assessment Survey
- Policy and Innovations MELIA Plan (June 2025); Policy and Innovations ToC; Policy and Innovations Results Framework; Policy and Innovations PORB; Policy and Innovations Prioritization; Policy and Innovations Inception Report
- Policy and Innovations Inception Note (1 August 2025)
- ISDC review of 2025-30 Research and innovation (7 August 2025)

- Two EA Self-Reflection Assessment Reports (one response from Director-1 September 2025; one response from MELIA FP-19 August 2025)
- (7-12 April 2025) Presentation of the Policy and Innovations Program during the Strategy Dialogues at CGIAR Science Week; Two Bilateral meetings (in-person and virtual)
- CGIAR Partnerships and Regions webpage
- Toward Greater Impact: A CGIAR Engagement Framework for Partnerships and Advocacy

1.3 Accelerators

Genebanks Accelerator (GBA): An EA of the GBA involved review of Program documents, self-assessment results, and the ISDC review documentation and GBA response, and interviews with the GBA team. The EA found that the GBA has clear logic, defined measurable objectives, and plausible causal linkages. Digitization, in collaboration with Digital Transformation, is logical for efficiency and effectiveness, but is also ambitious and will require careful monitoring. Additional linkages with B4T, MFL and Capacity Sharing contribute to Portfolio cohesion. The MEL system is also clearly articulated and largely coherent, and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) activities are explained in detail, thus contributing toward GBA's evaluability.

Quality Management Systems (QMS) and Communities of Practice (CoPs) are key mechanisms for making use of MELIA results and subject to an ongoing review by GBA. The EA found more limited evaluability within the MEL Framework itself. The development of qualitative measures—related to relevance, methodological rigor, inclusion, fairness, and ethical considerations—would provide a more holistic understanding of the GBA's activities and better enable evaluation of effectiveness and impact. There are opportunities to enhance gender, youth and inclusion indicators through *in situ* conservation and user-engagement activities. The unique legally bound position to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRA) and partnership with Crop Trust for funding supports long-term evaluability, as highlighted by the 2023 Evaluation of the Genebank Platform. GBA is on track to meet CGIAR requirements for integrating pooled and W3/bilateral funding for smooth Accelerator operations and benefits from the Crop Trust partnership for greater efficiencies in day-to-day activities in AoW1. However, the ability to clearly attribute interventions to specific costs is complex and often not possible due to past legacy contributions to many outputs and outcomes. Overall, Domains A, B, D, E and F were judged to be evaluable while Domains C and G face challenges. Eight recommendations are made to further enhance GBAs evaluability. The 2023 Evaluation of the Genebank Platform is important to note from an evaluability perspective. Based on the results of this evaluation, an ongoing 2025 Review of the Seed Quality Management (SQM) and QMS CoPs under the GBA will likely contribute to further enhancing Accelerator evaluability. The following resources were considered in the EA of the Genebanks Accelerator:

- Genebanks Proposal
- Genebanks ToC narrative 2025 and Accelerator-level diagram
- Results Framework 2025
- Genebanks Inception Report
- Genebanks MELIA Plan
- Genebanks PORBs
- ISDC review of Genebanks
- Interviews with Director, Coordinator, MELIA focal point and external partner Crop Trust
- Self-Assessment Surveys

Capacity Sharing (CapSha) Accelerator: An EA of the CapSha Accelerator was conducted between August and November 2025 using CGIAR's EA Framework. The review drew on Program documents, self-assessments, the ISDC review, interviews with the CapSha team (August-September 2025) and the CapSha team's response to the draft EA report (November 2025).

CapSha demonstrates generally strong evaluability, with many design aspects that contribute toward it. Its Intervention logic (Domain A) is coherent and well aligned with its Accelerator mandate. MELIA Systems (Domain B) are embedded in practice, with clear roles, multiple data sources, and active learning loops. Context and Environment (Domain E) are highly conducive to evaluation, and Management and Stakeholder Engagement (Domain F) are robust, centered on the Community of Practice. Cost-Effectiveness and Efficiency (Domain G) benefit from formal financial systems and lean budgeting. Overall, evaluability is moderate-to-strong, with high performance in Domains E and G, and moderate-to-high in B and F. Yet there are multiple constraints to evaluability. CapSha's enabling role, limited budget and MELIA resourcing shape the scope of what is feasible to evaluate, reinforcing the need for proportionate, contribution-focused approaches rather than resource-intensive impact designs. Key challenges reflect this context. AoW-level causal pathways and indicators require greater specificity (Domain A). MELIA (Domain B) remains overly activity-focused, with limited outcome and impact metrics and baseline depth. GDI (Domain C) lacks explicit stakeholder mapping and consistent disaggregation of user groups (SPs, centers, CoP participants). Long-Term Evaluability (Domain D) is limited by broad assumptions about institutional embedding and constraints on post-2030 tracking. Domain G is constrained by limited budget disaggregation linking resources to results. The EA of the CapSha Accelerator made six recommendations across EA domains, with twenty-six operational actions- they intend to enhance evaluability of CapSha Accelerator, and include:

1. **Refine the ToC and results logic (A):** Further tailor intermediate outcomes and causal pathways to CapSha's enabling mandate, ensuring outcomes reflect what CapSha can meaningfully influence—uptake, use, and institutional integration—while making assumptions and risks explicit.
2. **Strengthen MELIA systems (B):** Continue shifting from activity-focused metrics toward lean, actor-specific indicators that capture quality and use of capacity sharing practices, supported by realistic baselines and periodic outcome-level checks that fit CapSha's scale and resources.
3. **Advance inclusion within an enabling mandate (C & F):** Focus inclusion efforts where they are meaningful for an internal Accelerator—clearer stakeholder mapping within CGIAR, consistent disaggregation (gender, affiliation, region, career stage), and ensuring that CapSha's pilots, tools, and good practices integrate GDI considerations. Engagement with marginalized groups can be supported through the Community of Practice and alignment with the Gender and Social Inclusion Accelerator.
4. **Strengthen long-term evaluability (D):** Emphasize institutional embedding and continuity of capacity-sharing practices rather than long-term development impacts. Use light-touch sentinel indicators to track sustained uptake and integration post-2030 and pursue additional follow-up studies only as resources allow.
5. **Enhance evaluative use and decision clarity (E & F):** Continue strengthening the link between feedback, decision-making, and adaptive management. Document how Community of Practice insights, Innovation Lab learning, and partner feedback inform workstream adjustments, while recognizing W2 earmark constraints on CapSha's decision space.
6. **Improve resource traceability (G & A):** Maintain clarity in the PORB, ensure transparent alignment of resources with expected outcomes, and continue stress-testing AoW costings, especially given the constraints introduced by W2 earmarks.

Implementing CapSha Accelerator-specific recommendations and suggested actions behind them will strengthen CapSha's ability to demonstrate credible contributions to adoption and institutionalization of capacity-sharing practices within CGIAR and contribute toward greater cohesiveness and effectiveness of the 2025-30 Portfolio. The following resources and documents were considered in the EA of the CapSha Accelerator:

- CapSha Accelerator: Full design document
- MELIA Needs Assessment Survey
- CapSha MELIA Plan (June 2025), Results Framework, CapSha Inception Report; CapSha PORB; CapSha Prioritization (June 2025)
- Presentation of the CapSha Accelerator during CGIAR Science Week (7-12 April 2025)
- A Bilateral meeting during the CGIAR Science Week (7-12 April 2025)

- CGIAR Partnerships and Regions webpage
- Toward Greater Impact: A CGIAR Engagement Framework for Partnerships and Advocacy
- CapSha Inception Note, also comments by MP
- ISDC review of 2025-30 Research and innovation (7 August 2025) CapSha Comparative Advantage Excel file dated 30 June 2025
- CapSha EA Self-Assessment (Director, MELIA FP–August-September 2025)
- CapSha ToC (June 2025)
- CapSha Introduction slides
- CapSha PORB dated 30 June 2025
- Fakoya, K. (2024). Science Groups Evaluations (RAFS SG) Deep Dive: Social Inclusion and Participatory Research Processes. Rome: CGIAR Independent Advisory and Evaluation Service (IAES) Evaluation Function.
- Zake, J. (2024). Science Groups Evaluations (ST SG) Case Study: Transformational Agroecology – Natural Group Initiatives – Greenhouses (GhG) Reduction. Rome: CGIAR Independent Advisory and Evaluation Service (IAES) Evaluation Function.
- Howard, J. (2024). Science Groups Evaluations (ST SG) Deep Dive: Strengthening Policies And Institutions For Food, Land, And Water Transformation. Rome: CGIAR Independent Advisory and Evaluation Service (IAES) Evaluation Function.

Digital Transformation Accelerator (DTA): An EA of the DTA included a review of Program documents, self-assessment results, and ISDC review materials, as well as interviews with the DTA team. The EA found that while the DTA presents an ambitious and strategically relevant agenda, its intervention logic lacks sufficient detail to support full evaluability. Causal linkages between activities, outputs, and outcomes remain weakly articulated, and the underlying evidence base from previous work is not clearly referenced. As a result, it is difficult to assess the plausibility and testability of the DTA's ToC. The DTA demonstrates strong potential for cross-Portfolio impact and collaboration through its bilateral initiatives and partnerships, underscoring its value as a system-wide enabler. However, evaluability would be strengthened by greater emphasis on its excellence in digital science, supported by clear indicators of scientific quality, leadership in digital agriculture, and monitoring of stakeholder representativeness.

The MELIA Plan provides a solid starting framework but is not yet sufficiently developed to capture the full scope of DTA activities and expected results. Stronger alignment between the ToC and MELIA is needed, ensuring that SMART indicators reflect both quantitative and qualitative outcomes. Current activity tracking is not yet clear or detailed enough for evaluators to assess performance. Across Domains A, B C and F, the EA identified priority areas for improvement–particularly the precision of the ToC, integration of gender and inclusion, and mechanisms for stakeholder feedback and learning. Additional recommendations have been made across all seven evaluability domains (A-G) to strengthen the DTA's readiness for future evaluations. In Domain G, financial traceability and reporting systems are strong; however, cost-effectiveness analysis remains underdeveloped. To ensure long-term evaluability, the DTA should articulate a post-Program vision, particularly around sustaining leadership in digital science and innovation as pathways to reducing the digital divide in agriculture.

The following resources and documents were considered in the EA of the DTA**:**

- Digital.Transformation_Proposal_Full.Design.Accel (November 2024)
- Digit.Transf.Team_EA.Inception_Report.Feedback (August 2025)
- 250804 Digital Transformation Brief.xlsx & 250804 Digital Transformation Detailed.xlsx (Aug 2025)
- ToC_Digital Transformation_(03Sep2025, from https://toc.mel.cgiar.org/)
- DTA response to Needs Assessment online survey conducted early 2025
- EA_SelfAssessment_Responses_ (Director + MELIA focal point Sept 2025)

- Digital_innovation_outcome_2022-2024
- (June 2025) DTA Inception Report; Results Framework, DTA MELIA Plan; DTA Comparative Advantage exercise; DTA Prioritization exercise; DTA PORB
- ISDC-Review-of-2025-2030-Research-Innovation-Portfolio-Proposal (Nov 2024)

Gender, Equality and Inclusion (GEI) Accelerator: The CGIAR GEI Accelerator was launched in 2024 and built on a decade of gender research. The EA was conducted from August to October using CGIAR's EA Framework. The EA involved a review of Program documents, self-assessment results, and the ISDC review, as well as data collection through interviews with the GEI team between August and November 2025. The Accelerator benefits from a clearly defined ToC, refined in 2025, a structured MELIA system, and well-articulated HLOs with SMART indicators. Data collection is systematic, occurring annually and biannually, and is supported by strong gender expertise, established partnerships, and a coherent long-term vision through 2030. Documentation is comprehensive, roles are clearly defined, and the organization demonstrates a strong learning culture with a commitment to evidence-informed decision-making. Key limitations include limited clarity in monitoring activities between reporting cycles, which is currently being addressed; the need for additional qualitative indicators; and partner roles and causal pathways that are not always clearly defined. A further area to note is that, as a cross-cutting Accelerator, GEI depends on uptake by other Programs, making attribution difficult and requiring a contribution-focused evaluation approach. Evaluation in sensitive sociopolitical contexts may also affect data access and openness. There are 12 recommendations, including refining key assumptions, strengthening qualitative indicators, improving partner mapping, aligning evaluation timing with planning cycles, and formalizing stakeholder engagement to enhance the evaluation's usefulness and rigor. The following resources and documents were considered in the EA of the GEI Accelerator:

- GEI: Full design document
- Needs Assessment Survey
- ToC (June 2025), MELIA Plan, Inception Report, PORB, Comparative Advantage analysis, Prioritization exercise
- Results Framework (June 2025, October 2025)
- ISDC Review of 2025-30 Research and Innovation (7 August 2025)
- Evaluability: P/A Self-Assessments and Reflections on the 2025–30 EA Process (launched on August 1st)-one collective response from MELIA Focal Point and Program Coordinator
- (7-12 April 2025) Notes from a Presentation of the GEI Accelerator during the Strategy Dialogues at CGIAR Science Week; Notes from a Bilateral meeting during the CGIAR Science Week

Annex 2. Consolidated Evaluability Framework (2025 Revision) and Method

2.1 Evaluability Framework

The Evaluability Assessment (EA) Framework from the Guidelines for Conducting and Using EA in CGIAR (2022) is updated to combine the original IAES/ISDC criteria (Table 3 of the CGIAR EA Framework for CGIAR Initiatives, 2023) with the revised 2025 questions and the newly added Domain G: Cost-Effectiveness and Efficiency.

Intervention Logic

A1. Theory of change

1. Is there an explicit theory of change (ToC) (or logical framework) that describes the Program and Accelerator (P/A)'s expected results and impact pathways?
2. Are the ToC/logic model and narrative aligned? (e.g., the narrative explains the model and elaborates the causal logic with examples).
3. Have ToC assumptions that are essential to the ToC been explicitly stated in sufficient detail so that they can be assessed?
4. Are there sufficient causal linkages to plausibly suggest that intervention activities are sufficient to produce the desired outcomes (e.g., 2030 P/A outcomes)? Please reflect on both the plausibility of these causal linkages, as well as the possibility for achievement.

A2. Evidence base (quality & quantity)

5. Is the ToC supported by a credible body of evidence (e.g., previous evaluations, studies, peer-reviewed work, monitoring) that is described in an accompanying narrative?

A3. Additionality, comparative advantage and spheres of control/influence

6. Has evidence been provided around specific claims made about the P/A's comparative advantage and contribution, and that of other actors, to the achievement of the desired results (spheres of control and influence of an intervention) which could be assessed?

A4. Feasibility

7. Is the ToCs' causal logic realistic and feasible to achieve within the stated timeframe and allocated resources?

A5. Complexity

8. Does your Program's MELIA plan or framework discuss complex relationships between intervention components that may make result attribution difficult to assess?
9. Is your P/A ToC appropriately aligned and linked with other nested ToCs to realize broader strategic goals (e.g., Portfolio, 2030 Strategy)?
10. Is there an explicit written acknowledgment of how change processes are expected to occur (nonlinearity, emergence, adaptation, feedback loops)?
11. Are there planned reflection and evidence-based learning for managing change process for adapting the P/A ToC?

MEL Systems and Resources

B1. Quality of MEL(IA) framework

12. Does the P/A have a MEL(IA) Framework (MELIA-F) in place that is fit to generate evidence to support all the key events in the ToC and generate the data in support of the Results Framework and PRMF?
13. Does the MEL(IA)-F specify a monitoring plan for indicators (specifying who, when and how indicator data will be collected)?

B2. Information resources & systems

14. Are there designated MEL personnel at the level of evaluand (P/A)? Is it a joint position with IA or another role? (specify)
15. Is the MEL(IA) system likely to generate the data in support of the P/A Results Framework and CGIAR's Performance and Results Management Framework (PRMF)- e.g., information system, Excel?

B3. Approach to learning & use of evidence

16. Are there mechanisms in place for making use of MELIA results and products (reviews, evaluations, impact assessments) for decision-making? If so, please describe these mechanisms in place for using MELIA results and how they are used for decision-making.
17. Is there a clear pathway use of evidence to ensure quality of science (strategy, uptake) and use of learning opportunities in the past?
18. Are the MELIA results and products planned for your P/A aligned with the requirements of v2 of the Technical Reporting Arrangement (TRA)?

B4. Indicators (quality & appropriateness)

19. Does the P/A Results Framework include indicators that are appropriate to evidence its ToC from outputs to impacts?
20. Do indicators include both human/social and environmental qualities?
21. Are there indicators addressing science quality: design, inputs, management and outputs?
22. Do indicators align to the Quality of Research-for-Development (QoR4D) framework by ISDC?
23. Are the indicators SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound)?

B5. Baselines

24. Does the P/A have baseline evidence against its targets towards its objectives?
25. Is baseline data related explicitly to the Results Framework of your P/A (i.e., indicators)?

B6. Results statements

26. Are results statements for the P/A (output, outcome) sufficiently clear for success to be recognizable and measurable?
27. Is the framing correct and appropriate? (e.g., outcome statements are actor-specific and presented in active language: answers the question 'who is doing what differently?)
28. Do the result types make sense? Do they follow MEL Glossary and/or CGIAR RF?

Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion

C1. Clarity of partners & end-user groups

29. Are partners and other stakeholders clearly defined, within spheres of control and/or influence, along with how their interests may coincide or conflict?
30. Are types and roles of parters stipulated aligned with the CGIAR Partnership Framework, Strategy and tools?
31. Have differences between end-user groups been identified, specifically concerning differences in their expected roles and results?

C2. Data disaggregation & inclusive evidence

32. Do existing P/A monitoring data allow for data disaggregation according to targeted cross-cutting groups (gender, partner type, youth)?
33. For assessing inputs to Quality of Science (QoS)-is evidence available about young and mid-career researchers?

Long-Term Evaluability

D1. Sustainability

34. Is the nature and duration of the sustainability of the P/A intervention and/or its effects defined clearly to be evaluable?
35. Is there clarity on the linkages of the P/A ToC towards the potential sustainable development impact (SDG Impact Area), as appropriate?

Context and Environment

E1. Accessibility & timing

36. Is there anything about the timing of a mid-line/other evaluation that would make it difficult/impossible to conduct (e.g., seasonality, budget allocations, public holidays, local elections)?

Management & Stakeholder Engagement

F1. Return to management & stakeholders

37. Do the standard evaluation criteria (as reflected in CGIAR-wide evaluation policy) suffice for your program/accelerator? How do you plan to incorporate the voice of internal and external stakeholders into the evaluation questions and processes?
38. Is there an expressed interest and commitment to learning from evaluation findings by any of the stakeholders? If so, describe what this looks like.
39. Do CGIAR stakeholders have mechanisms and aptitude to engage with both positive and negative evaluation findings?
40. Are there any particularly sensitive areas of the evaluation that you can foresee?
41. Is there awareness about a process for ensuring Management Engagement and Response (MER) in the evaluations?

F2. Stakeholder participation & readiness

42. Do stakeholders understand expectations about their role and potential contribution to an evaluation?
43. Are stakeholders available and ready to participate in an evaluation?

Cost-Effectiveness and Efficiency

G1. Tracing of resources to results

44. Are pooled sources of funding clearly allocated in the PORB to specific activities, high level outputs and outcomes across different AoWs?
45. How are non-pooled/bilateral sources of funding linked to specific activities, high level outputs and outcomes across different AoW?
46. Will the complexity of the relationships between the AoWs of your P/A—and including your relationships with other P/As—allow for clear attribution of results to specific costs?
47. What mechanisms can mitigate challenges in assessing efficiency?

G2. Resource optimization & budget flexibility

48. Are costs traceable to the ToC, and how does this enable efficient and effective use of resources?
49. Is there a documented distinction mechanism for how W3 and bilateral projects contribute to the achievement of planned results, per ToCs of P/A?
50. Does the P/A identify strategies to optimize resource use along the results chain (from high-level outputs to outcomes to impacts)?
51. Are there mechanisms in place to allow for budget reallocation or adjustment in response to changes in funding levels or emerging needs?
52. Are there measures, including Key Performance Indicators or milestones, to monitor and verify whether results are delivered in a timely and resource-efficient manner?

2.2 Method

The EA process is aligned to the ToRs EAs of CGIAR's Portfolio 2025-30.

2.2.1 Analytical Foundation

The synthesis is grounded in the seven Domains (A–G) of the CGIAR EA Framework, each representing a distinct dimension of evaluation readiness—from intervention logic and MEL systems **to stakeholder engagement and cost-effectiveness. These Domains served both as an analytical framework and a comparative lens across the 13 completed EAs: eight Programs, Scaling for Impact (S4I), and four Accelerators.**

The seven-Domain structure provided a coherent analytical foundation for assessing evaluability as a system property-linking design quality, operational capacity, and institutional context. For each Domain, a shared set of guiding questions structured evidence extraction, synthesis, and judgment of evaluability. This ensured analytical consistency across interventions while preserving contextual nuance. Comparative application of the Domains allowed the team to move beyond descriptive aggregation toward system-level reasoning—linking evaluability conditions to institutional norms, incentives, and learning dynamics across CGIAR.

2.2.2 Validity of the Framework as an EA tool

The CGIAR EA Framework was co-designed through a collaborative, consultative process led by a globally recognized evaluation specialist with extensive experience in research-for-development (R4D) contexts. It was specifically adapted to CGIAR's mixed scientific and institutional environment, integrating principles from international evaluation standards while reflecting the system's complexity, multi-actor governance, and hybrid accountability model.

Since its introduction in 2021, the Framework has been applied, reviewed, and refined iteratively through successive EAs. After each application, IAES and evaluation teams conducted reflective debriefs to assess clarity, contextual fit, and analytical yield, adjusting domain questions and rubrics accordingly. This continuous calibration process validated the Framework's utility as both a diagnostic and learning instrument—reliable for cross-case comparison while flexible enough to capture variation across CGIAR's diverse Portfolio.

While the CGIAR EA Framework was applied uniformly across all 13 interventions, its interpretation was calibrated to the distinct functional roles of Science Programs (SPs), Accelerators, and the S4I Program. The seven Domains provide a stable analytical architecture, but the evaluative emphasis within domains shifts depending on the intervention type.

- For **SPs**, Domain A emphasizes causal specificity, research logic, and testable pathways; Domain B emphasizes evidence-generation systems and methodological robustness.
- For **Accelerators**, Domain A emphasizes clarifying enabling pathways and contribution logic; Domain B emphasizes the coherence of learning systems, partner engagement, and brokerage functions.

- For **S4I**, Domains A and D emphasize scaling pathways, contextual responsiveness, and evidence of translation from research to adoption; Domain B emphasizes systems for monitoring demand, uptake and scaling trajectories.

This differential emphasis reflects a core principle of the Framework: Domains are universal, but evaluability questions are adapted to the role, mandate, and mechanism of each intervention type. This ensures methodological credibility across diverse evaluands. Table 1 provides a summary of the differentiated roles and evaluability lenses across the three intervention types making up the Portfolio.

Table 1. Differentiated roles and evaluability lenses across the Portfolio's three intervention types

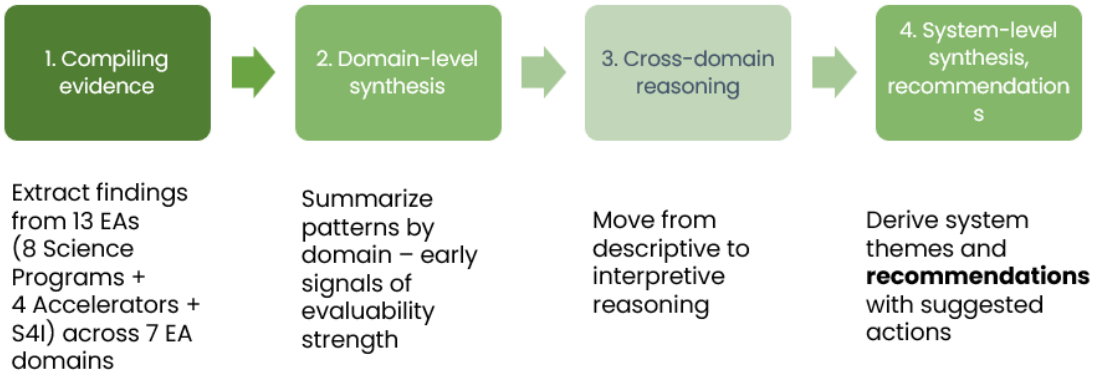
Intervention type	Core function in the CGIAR Portfolio	Implications for evaluability	How the EA Framework applies
SPs	Generate thematic research, evidence, and innovations; manage multi-year, multi-country research agendas.	Must operationalize complex causal pathways; require sub-ToCs, evaluable assumptions, and evidence systems capable of linking research outputs to outcomes.	EA Domains A-G apply fully; emphasis on Domain A (intervention logic), B (MELIA), D (long-term evaluability), and G (cost-performance linkages.
Accelerators	Strengthen cross-cutting capacities and enable research programs to translate and apply innovations.	Must show contribution through enabling functions (tools, convening, guidance, capacity). Evaluability depends on evidence of behavioral, institutional, or system change across partners.	EA Domains A-G apply fully; emphasis on contribution logic within Domain A, plus Domains C (GEI), F (engagement) and system enablers across B and G.
S4I	Dedicated system-wide scaling mechanisms supporting SPs and Accelerators in testing, adapting, and scaling innovations.	Must demonstrate demand-responsiveness, pathway-to-scale logic, and influence on partner systems; evaluability hinges on tracing adaptation uptake and system integration.	EA Domains apply; emphasis on Domains A (scaling logic), E (context/environment), F (partner engagement), and D (durability/*ex-post* evidence).

It is important to address Domain G, which was an added domain to the EA Framework for the Portfolio EA exercise. Domain G was intentionally scoped to assess cost-efficiency and financial traceability rather than economic rates of return. While long-term cost-benefit analysis is an aspiration for CGIAR, the current evidence base and financial tagging systems limit feasibility. Future iterations of the Framework may incorporate long-term cost metrics as TRA alignment and Portfolio financial architecture mature.

2.2.3 Analytical Approach

The synthesis followed a four-step iterative analytical process designed to move from descriptive comparison to interpretive reasoning and system-level inference (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Synthesis four-step analytical approach



Step 1: Evidence Compilation

For each EA, findings and recommendations were extracted by Domain into a structured Excel synthesis tool. The unit of analysis at this stage was the Domain within each Initiative. The goal was completeness and comparability—ensuring every cell contained evidence relevant to evaluability conditions (e.g., intervention logic, MELIA, inclusivity, cost-effectiveness)-before advancing to synthesis.

Step 2: Domain-Level Synthesis

Findings were then synthesized horizontally across all Initiatives within each Domain to detect recurring strengths, constraints, and evaluability enablers. This process surfaced systemic patterns such as consistently strong logic models but weak operational testability. At this stage, reasoning remained largely descriptive but comparative, forming the evidence base for subsequent interpretive analysis.

Step 3: Cross-Domain Reasoning

The analysis then shifted from descriptive to interpretive reasoning. Here, evaluability Domains were analyzed relationally—exploring how gaps in one Domain (e.g., MELIA design) influenced performance in another (e.g., GEI or cost-effectiveness). This step focused on tensions, alignments, and causal linkages among evaluability conditions and was used to identify recurring structural or cultural drivers of evaluability across CGIAR.

Step 4: System-Level Synthesis

The final step aggregated cross-Domain patterns to the level of the CGIAR system, applying analytical generalization to identify systemic regularities. The guiding question was: "If a pattern recurs across multiple initiatives, what does that reveal about how CGIAR operates—its norms, incentives, and design logics?"

Each observed pattern was interpreted not only as a feature of program design but as a reflection of deeper organizational norms, incentives, and institutional logics shaping CGIAR's evaluability landscape. Through this reasoning process, Domain-level findings were elevated into seven system level themes, each linked to specific domains (A-G) and accompanied by draft recommendations addressing institutional design, MELIA integration, learning infrastructure, and financial-performance alignment. The synthesis thus moved from assessing readiness *for* evaluation to interpreting evaluation as a *mirror of system behavior and norms*.

2.2.4 Calibration, Data Sources, and Analytical Rigor

Analytical rigor was ensured through an iterative calibration process involving three evaluators of the core team meeting regularly to discuss and negotiate interpretation and application of the EA Framework. This calibration process served as both a quality assurance and a reflexive learning mechanism, aligning evaluators' analytical perspectives, building a shared interpretive language, and enhancing the credibility of system-level inferences.

Data sources included the full EA reports for the 13 interventions, their annexes, and Portfolio MELIA documentation (e.g., PRMF indicators, ToCs, MELIA plans). Each report contained Domain-level narratives, evidence tables, and recommendations. These were extracted and summarized with the assistance of a Large

Language Model (LLM). They were then coded into a shared synthesis matrix to form a unified evidence base for cross-Program comparison.

Analytical rigor was further strengthened through multiple peer and external reviews of draft synthesis outputs. Reviewers included Subject Matter Experts involved in individual EA reports, and independent evaluation specialists external to the EA process. Their feedback supported reflection and refinement of interpretations, ensuring transparency and robustness of the synthesis findings.

Validation took place during two stages: a workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya (14 October), where preliminary findings were discussed with MELIA colleagues at program and system levels, and a virtual consultation (5 November) with a broader group of CGIAR stakeholders. Feedback from both sessions was integrated into the final synthesis.

2.2.5 Limitations and Scope of Inference

While the Synthesis draws on a standardized evaluability framework, the analysis is bounded by the scope and maturity of evidence available across the 13 EAs. Each assessment reflects the documentation, interviews, and data systems in place at the time of review, meaning that the degree of evaluability observed may evolve as P/As mature.

The Synthesis therefore interprets evaluability as a dynamic property rather than a fixed condition, reflecting both design quality and institutional context. Variability in timing, documentation depth, and MELIA capacity across interventions limits full comparability, though the use of a shared seven-Domain framework mitigates this by providing consistent analytical anchors.

Cross-Program inferences emphasize patterns and systemic tendencies rather than quantitative generalizations. The findings should thus be read as diagnostic and learning-oriented, illuminating how evaluability manifests and can be strengthened across the CGIAR Portfolio, not as summative performance judgments of individual P/As.

Annex 3. First Order Results of Synthesis: Evaluability Across Domains

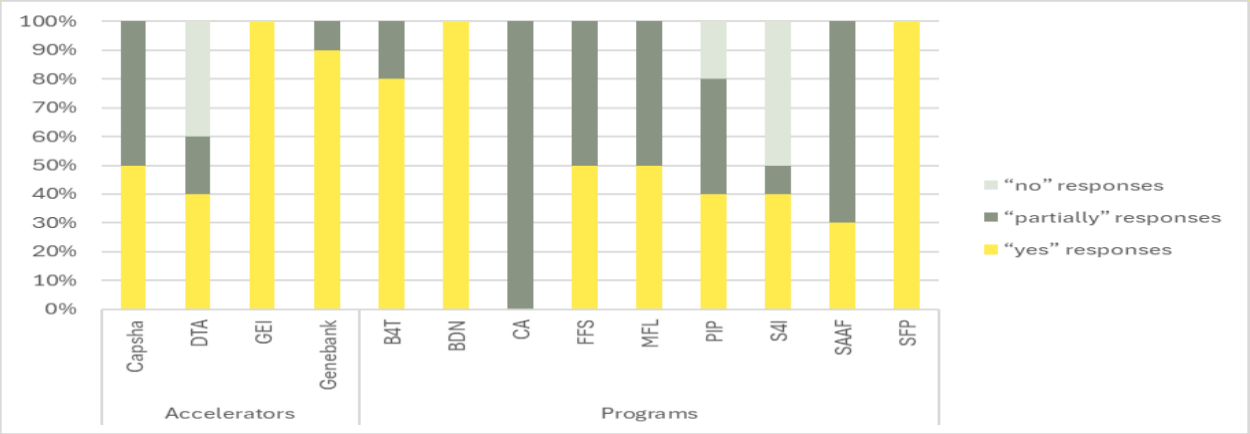
Organized by EA domain, this annex discusses evaluability across the 2025-30 Portfolio's 13 interventions—Programs and Accelerators (P/As). The Scaling for Impact (S4I) Program, while distinct from the Science Programs (SPs), is grouped under Programs.[1] The figures in each Portfolio section summarize how P/As responded to the guiding questions for the seven Domains. Questions differ in importance, and a 'Yes' does not always indicate full evaluability. Thus, the graphs should be read as illustrative patterns showing where evaluability conditions cluster, not as literal scores or ratings. They help visualize directionality and consistency across the 13 interventions by Domain.

Domain A: Intervention Logic

Portfolio-wide: Across the 13 interventions, theories of change (ToCs) are conceptually robust and well aligned with CGIAR's 2030 Systems Transformation framing. Most articulate plausible multi-actor pathways linking research to outcomes and impacts. However, evaluability depends on greater grounding and operational realism to align with programmatic application—specifying causal linkages, with evidence-based (rather than to-test) assumptions, and distinguishing spheres of (P/A level) control from spheres of influence. Across the Portfolio, ToCs tend to emphasize strategic alignment with CGIAR's transformation narrative more than evaluative clarity—often stronger on vision than on the mechanisms to assess progress. Complex research programs face constraints from non-linear change processes and delayed or cumulative effects, while system-level Accelerators must make their enabling roles more explicit and evidence-traceable.

Overall, the logic of intervention design is strong but often abstracted from operational feasibility. Evaluation readiness therefore requires simplifying nested ToCs, clarifying contribution pathways where attribution is not plausible, and documenting feedback mechanisms that connect outputs to outcomes within realistic timeframes. These adjustments would help transform conceptually coherent frameworks into empirically testable ones. Figure 2 below summarizes the pattern of 'Yes'/'Partially'/'No' responses to the questions under Domain A, highlighting that while most interventions demonstrate a clear overarching logic, fewer provide explicit, testable causal pathways or well-articulated assumptions. The Climate Action (CA) SP stands out with all partial responses, with variation in responses across the other P/As.

Figure 2. Percentage distribution of responses ('Yes', 'Partially', 'No') for Domain A across P/As.



[1] The S4I is grouped under Programs because it supports the SPs in testing, adapting, and scaling innovations, strengthens CGIAR's responsiveness to demand, and addresses recommendations to foster adoption of innovations at scale through coordinated scaling science. For further information, see the CGIAR Portfolio Narrative 2025–30.

Program-Specific

SPs demonstrate empirically-grounded and technically coherent ToCs, often underpinned by robust legacy data and mature scientific frameworks. However, across Breeding for Tomorrow (**B4T**), Sustainable Animal and Aquatic Foods (**SAAF**), Multifunctional Landscapes (**MFL**), Sustainable Farming Program (**SFP**) and CA Programs, evaluability is constrained by the nonlinear nature of agricultural innovation and the long temporal horizons required for observable change. These Programs operate through cumulative and interdependent processes—breeding cycles, agroecosystem feedback, or multi-scalar climate interventions—that unfold over decades rather than Portfolio cycles.

Programs such as SFP and MFL show progress by incorporating adaptive loops and nested causal pathways across Areas of Work (AoWs), signaling a shift toward systems-aware design. However, intermediate outcomes are still inconsistently operationalized, and empirical evidence on behavioral uptake reflected in program assumptions is limited. Strengthening evaluability across the SPs thus requires a move from attribution-based logic to contribution-based reasoning—defining sub-ToCs with measurable, time-bounded pathways and credible mechanisms for tracing influence across complex systems.

S4I contributes by operationalizing scaling readiness and the Partnership Framework (2024) to bridge research and implementation, though the evaluability of these pathways is constrained by diffuse accountability and the indirect nature of its enabling role.

Accelerator-Specific

All four Accelerators demonstrate increasingly sophisticated and relational ToCs that describe how they enable or catalyze system change through co-design, capacity building, and brokering functions. Gender, equality and inclusion (**GEI**) exemplify this evolution, articulating gender-responsive mechanisms and partnership models that position inclusion as a system enabler than an isolated outcome. Similarly, Capacity Sharing (**CapSha**) and Digital Transformation Accelerator (**DTA**) advance evaluability by defining facilitative pathways through which knowledge brokering, digital platforms, and learning networks influence program practice. Lastly, genebanks, while structurally distinct from the others, illustrates how institutional continuity and data infrastructure can strengthen evaluability.

However, across both P/As, evaluability remains constrained by the difficulty of linking their enabling roles to measurable system effects. Nested ToCs tend to be conceptually coherent but operationally generic, with limited articulation of assumptions about actors, behaviors, and conditions that drive uptake. The shift from attribution to contribution remains incomplete: facilitative mechanisms (e.g., policy guidance, shared tools, convening spaces) are often well-described but weakly evidenced in terms of behavioral or institutional change among partners. Strengthening evaluability will require sharper causal specificity involving defining credible pathways of influence, clarifying the scope of contribution, and embedding feedback mechanisms that capture how accelerator functions translate into Portfolio-level outcomes.

Domain B: MELIA System and Resources

Portfolio-Wide: Across the 13 interventions, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment (MELIA) systems are institutionally embedded, conceptually aligned with the CGIAR's Performance and Results Management Framework 2022-30 (PRMF). Nearly all P/As have operationalized regular data collection, performance tracking and learning processes. However, the overall pattern shows that while MELIA exists across all 13 interventions, its use and integration are uneven. Baseline data are frequently missing, zeroed, or incomplete across interventions. While zero baselines are expected for newly established indicators, the absence of structured, indicator-specific baselines limits evaluability by constraining the assessment of progress and contribution. To address this, baseline data can be established through rapid assessments, existing evidence, case studies, and early data collection protocols, ensuring feasible and credible starting points for tracking progress.

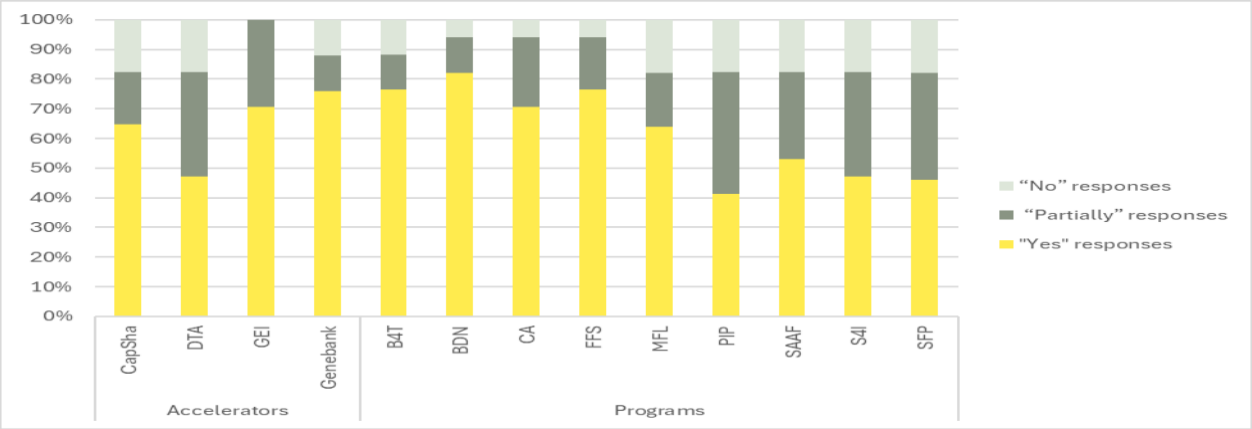
Indicator logic is variably applied, with some indicators remaining vague or only partially SMART. Quantitative compliance reporting dominates, with indicators often oriented toward accountability rather than learning.

Qualitative, behavioral, and process-based indicators–essential for assessing transformational change – are inconsistently applied or under-resourced. Several Initiatives (notably SFP, BDN and SAAF) are beginning to address this gap by strengthening their focus on behavioral outcomes and introducing more participatory reflection processes. These include site-level ToCs with stakeholder review cycles, behavioral outcome mapping and assumption validation studies, and digitally enabled feedback systems with real-time user engagement. However, the alignment with the ISDC Quality of Research for Development (Qo4RD) framework—across its four dimensions of relevance, scientific credibility, legitimacy, and effectiveness—remain only partially integrated in most interventions. Accelerators such as CapSha and GEI contribute further by experimenting with adaptive MELIA practices and digital feedback systems that enable real-time learning, although standardization across the Portfolio remains limited.

Accelerators such as CapSha and GEI contribute further by experimenting with adaptive MELIA practices and digital feedback systems that enable real-time learning, although standardization across the Portfolio remains limited. By this experimentation, standardization across the Portfolio remains limited.

Figure 3 below illustrates the summary responses for Domain B as assessed through the EA tool across P/As, providing a high-level overview of MELIA implementation patterns and variations in evaluability across the portfolio that complements the broader assessment. While MELIA mechanisms are consistently present across interventions, fewer demonstrate full evaluability–particularly in terms of baseline completion, data integration, and the linkage of MELIA outputs to decision processes.

Figure 3. Percentage distribution of responses ('Yes', 'Partially', 'No') for Domain B across P/As.



In summary, CGIAR's MELIA architecture is sound but fragmented: strong in data production, and weaker in interpretive use for adaptive management. To reach full evaluability, MELIA must evolve from a compliance mechanism to a sense-making infrastructure–one that connects evidence generation with its use for decision processes, links financial and performance data, and ensures that learning routinely informs management and portfolio strategy. This will also require continued strengthening of MELIA capacities and further alignment of internal processes across P/As, to support consistent data quality and overall coherence.

Program-Specific

SPs demonstrate methodological discipline and consistent institutionalization of MELIA systems. Their monitoring and reporting functions are well embedded and broadly aligned with the PRMF and TRA architecture—even when not explicitly referenced in P/As documentation—supported by digital dashboards, structured learning sessions, and indicator frameworks. However, integration between the generation of evidence and management of decision-making is partial. Programs such as B4T, SFP, BDN, and SAAF show stronger use of MELIA for **adaptive** management. The dual role of the MELIA focal point for Frontiers and Security, who also serves as the Communications focal point for the Policy and Innovations Program, facilitated coordinated communication and information sharing and may offer a replicable model for enhancing synergy across the Portfolio.

Across the Portfolio, MELIA tools such as reflection templates, learning logs, and PRMS dashboard are widely used but vary in depth and consistency. When applied as active learning mechanisms, they support real-time reflection and course correction; when used primarily for documentation, learning remains episodic. To advance evaluability, Programs need to further standardize baseline design, strengthen qualitative and behavioral indicators, and environmental indicators—currently the least represented across the Portfolio and critical for alignment with CGIAR's Impact Areas—and institutionalize feedback loops that connect data evidence to adaptive management.

S4I demonstrates a valuable methodological innovation through its developmental evaluation approach, which leverages real-time data to support adaptive management and emphasizes contribution rather than attribution. This approach, reinforced by the MELIA Point-of-Contact group connecting all centers, is particularly well-suited to intermediary roles and offers a potential model for how Accelerators can balance accountability with responsiveness to context.

The system supports accountability and transparency, yet evaluability still depends on the interpretive use of evidence. Quantitative indicators dominate at the expense of qualitative and behavioral measures that would better capture adaptive learning and systems change. In summary, programs exhibit a technically strong but compartmentalized MELIA practice–one that would benefit from greater cross-Program learning, consistent use of qualitative metrics, and stronger feedback between evidence and decision-making.

Accelerator-Specific

Accelerators demonstrate adaptive and learning-oriented MELIA practices that contrast with the more structured approaches of the SPs. Their MELIA systems emphasize iteration, stakeholder feedback, and responsiveness to contextual change. CapSha, GEI, and DTA developed reflective tools and participatory monitoring processes that document lessons and facilitate course correction, often in near real time. This flexibility supports innovation and partner engagement but comes at the cost of standardization and comparability across the Portfolio.

Unlike the Programs, most Accelerators do not yet operate within a fully integrated MELIA framework. While data are routinely collected and learning events are frequent, and reporting is aligned with Performance and Results Management Framework (PRMF) categories and QoR4D criteria, evidence of behavioral and institutional change is typically anecdotal or confined to project narratives, limiting the ability to aggregate results or demonstrate contribution at system level.

Evaluability is further constrained by the limited number of qualitative and behavioral metrics and by irregular data updates between annual or biennial reporting cycles. Most Accelerators emphasize activities, and participation counts over behavioral outcomes, leaving contribution pathways under-evidenced. There is growing recognition that Accelerators must demonstrate how their enabling roles-such as convening, capacity development, and systems brokering-translate into measurable change. Integrating quality of science (QoS) dimensions of credibility, legitimacy, and usefulness would strengthen the evidence base for assessing quality and impact.

To enhance evaluability, Accelerators would benefit from common MELIA protocols that preserve flexibility while ensuring data quality, comparability, and traceability across Initiatives. Their innovation lies in agility; their challenge lies in institutional coherence.

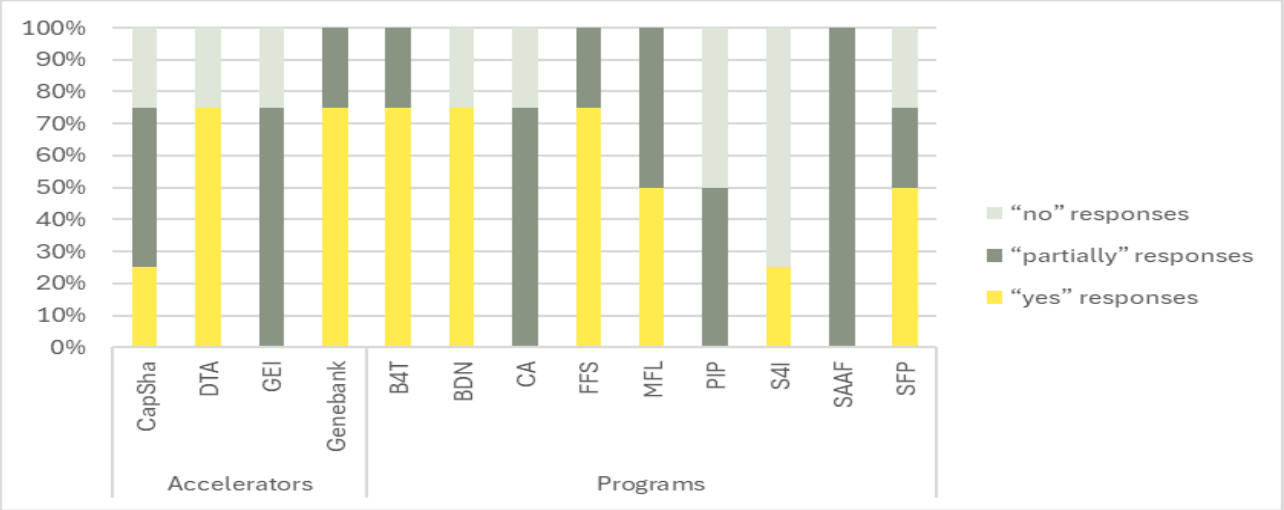
Domain C: Gender, Equity and Inclusion

Portfolio-Wide: Across the 13 P/As, commitment to GEI is universal in principle of design and rhetoric but uneven in practice. Most identify women, youth, and partner institutions as key beneficiaries, yet few systematically map stakeholder roles, incentives, or differentiated benefits. GEI is often framed as a value statement rather than as a measurable design logic.

Science-focused Programs such as B4T, SAAF, and MFL tend to integrate GEI implicitly through capacity-building and adoption pathways, while SFP and the GEI Accelerator have begun developing more explicit partnership and engagement frameworks. However, across the Portfolio, data disaggregation by sex, age, geography, and partner type remains inconsistent with limited reference to the Partnership Framework of CGIAR; and intersectional dimensions such as disability, social status or ethnicity, are seldom captured.

Overall, evaluability depends on translating these principles and commitments into explicit indicators, actor typologies, and feedback mechanisms that can track equitable access and benefit. The challenge is not commitment but operationalization: CGIAR's normative strength in GEI has yet to mature into measurable, evidence-based practice.

Figure 4. Percentage distribution of responses ('Yes', 'Partially', 'No') for Domain C across P/As.



Program-Specific

SPs demonstrate stronger structural capacity for integrating gender and inclusion considerations than Accelerators, particularly through established partner networks and data systems to enable some level of gender-disaggregated analysis. Programs such as BDN and MFL have advanced inclusion through participatory field platforms and Just Transition frameworks, while B4T and SFP show early efforts to embed gender and inclusion in co-designed research and partnership models. However, inclusion remains largely driven by activities or partnerships, without consistent framing.

Intersectional analysis remains limited: most programs measure participation rather than empowerment or changes in agency and influence. Data disaggregation beyond sex and age is rare, and inclusion outcomes are seldom linked to broader institutional change or decision processes. The inclusion of equity indicators that trace how gender and social differentiation shape access to innovation, resources, and places of influence would strengthen both the evidence base and the credibility of gender transformative claims.

Accelerator-Specific

Accelerators demonstrate strong rhetorical and strategic commitment to inclusion, but this commitment remains more rhetorical than evidential. Initiatives such as GEI and CapSha positioned inclusivity as a system-level value, emphasizing co-creation, partnership diversity, and equitable capacity development. S4I and DTA introduced promising practices for tracking participation by youth and early-career researchers, yet these remain partial and inconsistently reported.

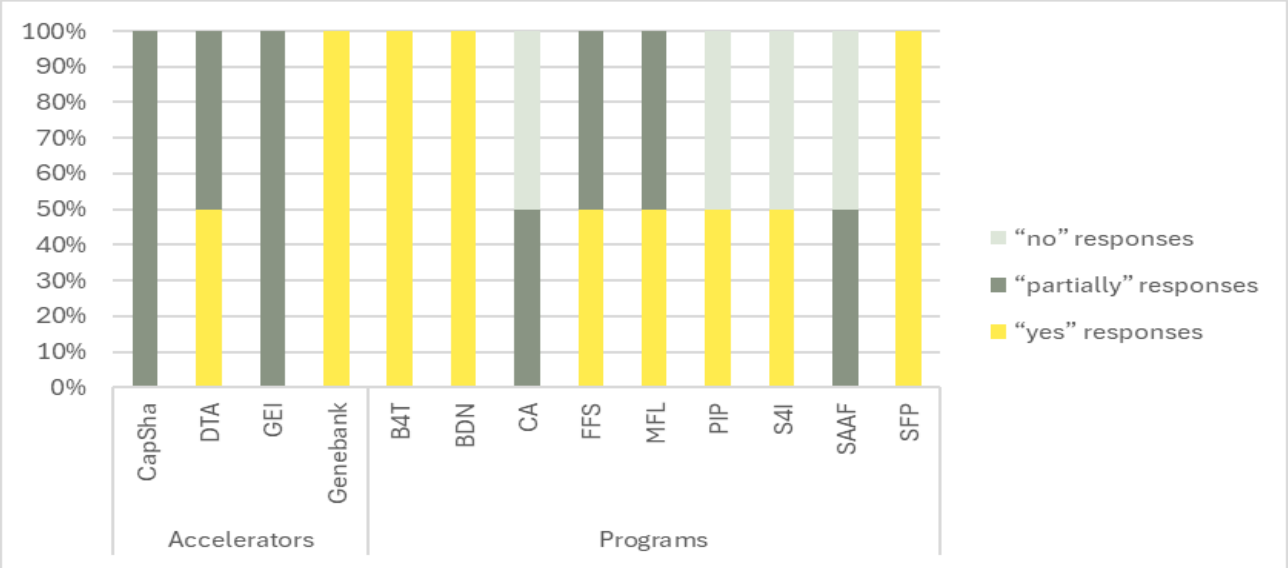
Across Accelerators, inclusion tends to be framed as an enabling condition rather than a dimension of performance. Stakeholder categories such as 'partners' or 'users' are broad and non-differentiated, obscuring who benefits and how. Reporting rarely extends beyond activity counts to examine behavioral or institutional shifts among participating organizations. Embedding equity and legitimacy within the QoS criterion and developing a shared inclusion indicator set which covers gender, age, institutional type, and participation in decision-making, would help transform inclusion from a stated principle into an evaluable outcome.

Domain D: Long-Term Evaluability

Portfolio-Wide: Long-term evaluability is conceptually acknowledged across the 13 interventions but weakly operationalized. Nearly all interventions articulate plausible 2030 outcomes and sustainability ambitions, yet few specify how results will be maintained, evidenced or resourced beyond the Portfolio's life. GEI defines durable institutional outcomes but lacks post-2030 monitoring, while SFP's establishment of long-term experiments provides a rare example of forward-looking design. Most Initiatives equate sustainability with partnerships or

institutional embedding rather than with measurable continuity mechanisms. Without tracer studies, data preservation and continuity plans, or clear accountability for legacy outcomes, the system is ill-equipped to assess whether transformative results endure beyond program cycles.

Figure 5. Percentage distribution of responses for Domain D across P/As.



Program-Specific

SPs display stronger long-term ambitions and clearer alignment with Sustainable Development Goal trajectories than Accelerators but often lack indicators to measure persistence. BDN, MFL, and Frontiers and Security link sustainability to behavioral and institutional resilience, while SFP is explicitly designing intermediate indicators that extend the evaluative horizon beyond 2030. However, evidence plans rarely reach beyond the current strategy period, and few define explicit exit, hand-over, or continuation mechanisms. Long-term evaluability will depend on institutionalizing data continuity, sustaining research-policy partnerships, and embedding adaptive scaling models that allow evidence generation to persist after funding cycles end.

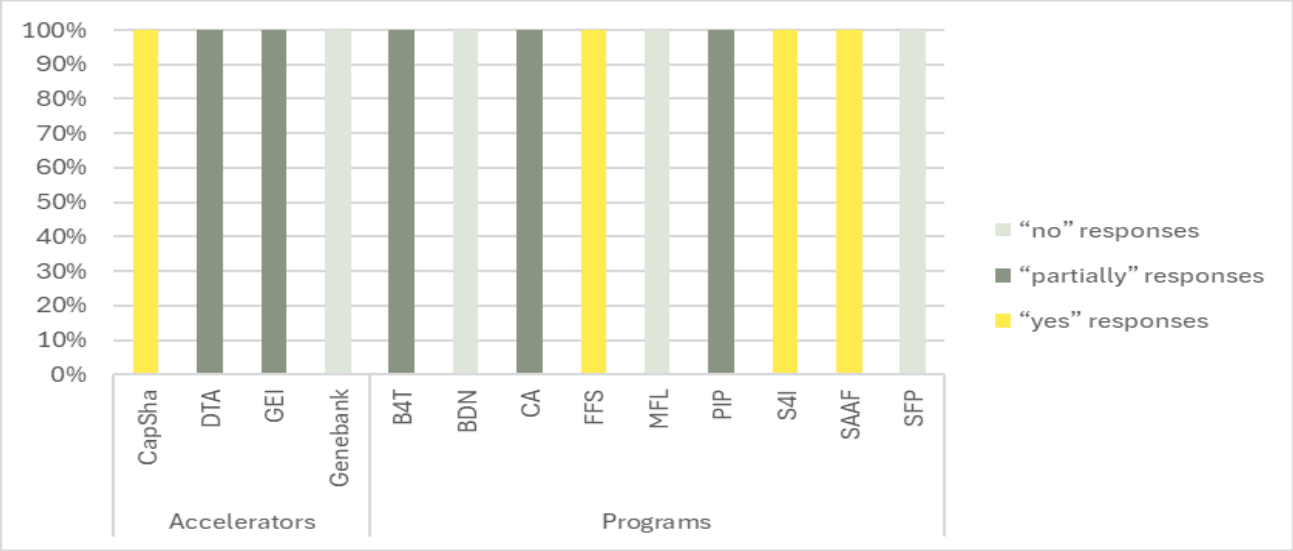
Accelerator-Specific

Accelerators generally equate sustainability with system integration and partner uptake, assuming long-term effects will naturally follow. Yet, few maintain explicit frameworks for post-Program tracking, and funding for continuity is rarely secured. GEI illustrates this pattern: its institutional influence is evident, but evidence of persistence beyond the current cycle remains largely inferred. The Genebanks Accelerator is the notable exception, benefiting from Crop Trust's ongoing financing and review mechanisms that ensure continuity beyond 2030 (consult the 2024 Evaluation). Evaluability would strengthen if Accelerators defined what 'sustained change means for their enabling functions–whether capacity retention, tool adoption, or policy uptake–and identified how these can be verified after Program closure.

Domain E: Context and Environment

Portfolio-Wide: Across the 13 interventions, environmental and institutional conditions for evaluation are broadly favorable. Most operate in stable settings with adequate logistical and partner access, yet few maintain structured processes for monitoring contextual change. Seasonal cycles, fiscal closures, and political events often affect data collection schedules, while localized insecurity and climate shocks may compromise data quality. Evaluability is high in principle but under-operationalized in practice, as context responsiveness depends more on individual initiative than on systemwide procedures. Institutionalizing such a procedure could be scaled Portfolio-wide. For Domain E, only two questions are addressed, and thus the trends shown in Figure 6 with P/As exhibiting either all 'No', 'Partially' or 'Yes' responses. Those P/As with two 'No' responses considered no barriers exist to carrying out the midline evaluation, and they will continue to monitor the situation as needed.

Figure 6. Percentage distribution of responses ('Yes', 'Partially', 'No') for Domain E across P/As.



Program-Specific

SPs work closest to field realities, where contextual volatility-seasonal variation, political change, or climate shocks-can disrupt evaluation logistics and stakeholder participation. Programs such as MFL and Frontiers and Security began to adopt hybrid and flexible data-collection modalities that enhance continuity under unpredictable conditions, yet formal contingency planning and budgetary buffers are rare. Contextual evaluability is therefore contingent on foresight and adaptive management capacity rather than established protocols.

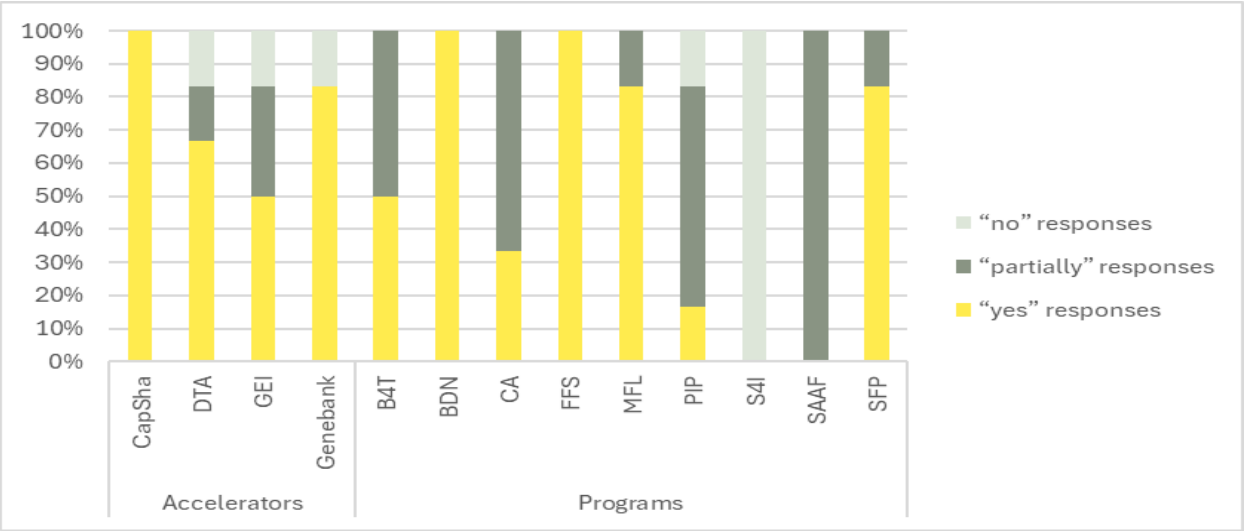
Accelerator-Specific

Accelerators operate across diverse, multi-country contexts and rely heavily on partner programs' reporting cycles and data systems. Their distributed structures reduce some logistical constraints but create dependency on the timeliness and quality of partner inputs. For example, GEI's evaluability depends on synchronizing with the SPs' data calendars and careful navigation of sociopolitical sensitivities around gender and inclusion. While Accelerators exhibit strong contextual awareness through partner networks, monitoring of contextual risks remains informal and undocumented, leaving preparedness uneven across Initiatives.

Domain F: Management and Stakeholder Engagement and Response

Portfolio-Wide: Across the 13 interventions, management commitment to evaluation and learning is evident but unevenly institutionalized. Most teams demonstrate openness to participatory design and reflection, yet structured engagement, feedback loops, and documentation of management responses remain weak. GEI exemplifies an active learning culture, while SFP and BDN are developing indicators to assess partnership effectiveness. In multi-center Programs such as MFL, engagement tends to be episodic rather than embedded, and accountability for acting on evaluation findings is diffuse. Strengthening evaluability will require shifting from *ad hoc* learning sessions to traceable response systems that link evaluative evidence to management decisions and resource adjustments. Figure 7 maps the analysis across Domain questions. S4I, featuring all 'No' responses, reflects early-stage planning, where stakeholder engagement mechanisms and evaluation processes are still under development.

Figure 7. Percentage distribution of responses for Domain F across P/As



Program-Specific

SPs vary in the maturity of their learning systems. BDN and Frontiers and Security demonstrate regular reflection processes that integrate stakeholder feedback into planning, while others such as PI and MFL face gaps in closing the feedback loop between evidence and decision-making. Power asymmetries among Centers and partners can inhibit open dialogue, and management responses are seldom documented. Evaluability depends on strengthening the governance of learning by making it a formal, reportable function rather than a voluntary practice.

Accelerator-specific

Accelerators consistently cultivate collaborative learning cultures through communities of practice, Learning Labs, and participatory workshops. They are responsive to partner feedback but rarely track how feedback informs program adjustments. GEI and CapSha, for example, facilitate vibrant dialogue but lack metrics to gauge influence or follow-through. Fragmentation across AoWs weakens consistency of engagement and institutional memory. Evaluability would improve by establishing simple mechanisms to monitor feedback quality, document resulting decisions, and ensuring learning translates into adaptive action.

Domain G: Cost-Efficiency and Effectiveness

Portfolio-Wide: Across the 13 interventions, financial management systems are generally transparent and aligned with the PRMF architecture, showing clear mapping of pooled and bilateral funds to AoWs and High-Level Outputs (HLOs). Yet the connection between financial inputs and performance evidence remains weak. While expenditures are well-tracked, their linkage to results is inconsistent, limiting evaluability of efficiency and value for investment.

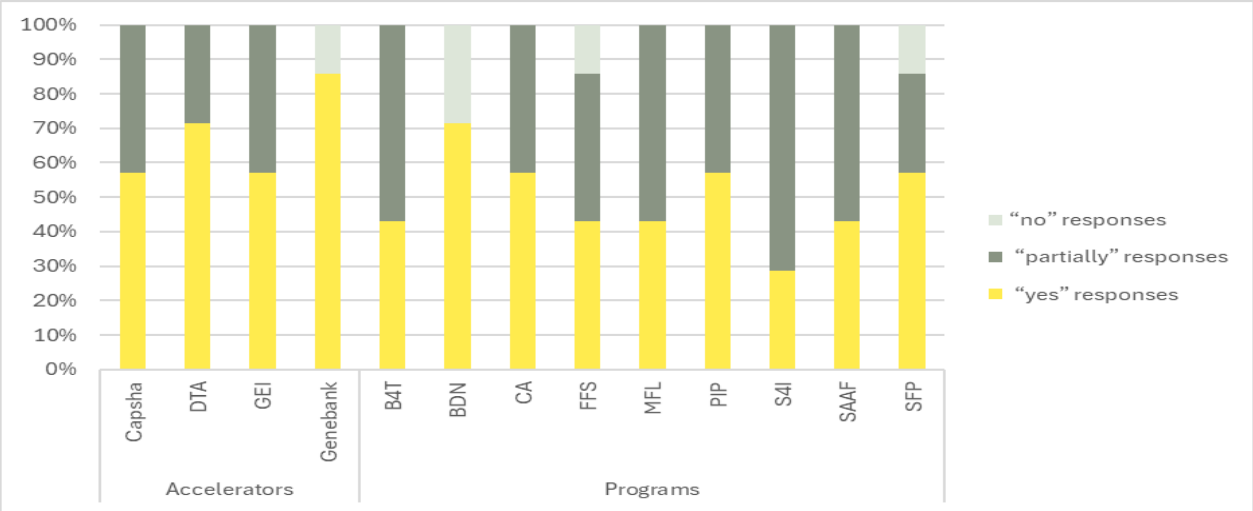
Overall attribution across AoWs and P/As is inherently challenging. Moreover, attribution of outcomes to specific costs remains particularly difficult in programs with overlapping legacy projects and shared infrastructures. The integration of W3 and bilateral funding streams is still being standardized, with portfolio-wide costing guidance expected in 2026. Programs such as GEI and SFP show progress through emerging budget-to-output linkages and improved PORB tracking, but across most initiatives, budget data remain siloed from MELIA evidence.

It is important to distinguish between cost-efficiency (Domain G) and long-term cost-benefit perspectives. The EA Framework assesses whether financial systems allow credible efficiency analysis today; it does not estimate longer-term returns to investment, which require stable, disaggregated cost-pathways that are not yet fully available in program documentation.

The figure below summarizes patterns in financial-performance linkage across the Portfolio, illustrating how most interventions achieve operational transparency but still lack evaluable evidence of value creation. This signals a shift needed from financial traceability (knowing where funds go) toward evidence-finance coherence (knowing

what funds achieve). Until shared methods and benchmarks are adopted, cost-effectiveness will remain demonstrable only through triangulation with performance and MELIA data.

Figure 8. Percentage distribution of responses for Domain G across P/As[2]



Science Program-Specific

SPs show strong fiscal governance and transparent reporting, but evaluability of efficiency remains partial. Legacy funding, overlapping AoW, and pooled investments obscure how specific costs relate to observed outcomes. Financial traceability is most robust at the output level, even though it is often aggregated, but weak across outcome and impact tiers.

Programs such as SFP and B4T are advancing budget-to-result mapping and piloting cost–contribution analyses that link expenditures to intermediate outcomes, while SAAF illustrates progress in adaptive budget reallocation based on performance evidence. While the CGIAR Technical Reporting Arrangement (TRA) 2025-30 includes costs per result, most financial data still sit apart from MELIA systems, making joint interpretation rare—especially during the design and implementation phases.

To strengthen evaluability, SPs need harmonized costing protocols, periodic finance–MELIA joint reviews, and clearer documentation of how resources are reprioritized in response to evidence. In short, efficiency analysis must evolve from accounting transparency to evidence-linked resource reasoning.

Accelerator-Specific

Accelerators operate with comparatively lean budgets and flexible resourcing, emphasizing leverage and catalytic impact rather than direct delivery. Their cost structures are transparent and externally reviewed- most notably through IAES and, in the case of Genebanks, Crop Trust reviews- yet efficiency remains difficult to judge because their enabling functions generate indirect results.
Accelerators such as GEI and CapSha demonstrate prudent resource use and strong co-funding leverage but lack standardized tools to quantify the value of influence, partnership, or knowledge products. Evaluability would improve through contribution-based cost-analysis methods that examine how resources translate into partner performance or system uptake, rather than traditional unit-cost measures.

Establishing shared Value for Money (VfM) rubrics across Accelerators could allow proportional, learning-oriented assessments of efficiency without constraining flexibility -a necessary balance between accountability and innovation.

[2] The analysis covers seven of the nine questions of Domain G, as only these could be appropriately summarized using the 'yes'/'no'/partially categories. The remaining two questions, although descriptive in nature, did not lend themselves to categorization using this scale.

Annex 4. Mapping of Regional Integrated Initiatives Evaluability Assessment Synthesis Results to the 2025-30 Portfolio

Table 2. Mapping of RII EA Synthesis Results to the 2025-2030 Portfolio EA Synthesis results

#	CGIAR Preliminary EA synthesis system-level findings based on 13 EAs			Regional Integrated Initiatives (RII) Synthesis Results (across four RIIs)	Comments/notes (rating: high alignment, partial alignment, no alignment)
	System-level finding /pattern	System-level conclusion (analytic summary)	Recommendations and priority actions		
1	Ambitious but weakly operationalized theories of change (ToCs).	Across CGIAR's 13 interventions, ToCs are conceptually strong but operationally weak. Causal pathways lack clarity, assumptions remain generic, and evidence roles are under-specified. Programs are conceptually aligned but empirically thin.	Recommendation 1: Strengthen operational pathways for intervention logic and evidence generation. Priority actions include: (1) Simplified operational ToC template; (2) ToC stress-testing exercise; and (3) Capacity building on causal reasoning, contribution logic and intermediate outcome indicators.	RII findings: ToCs were clear at work package level but lacked regional-level rationale or integration across components. Assumptions were generic, and scope of evaluand unclear due to funding overlaps and legacy inputs. Recommends defining evaluand boundaries, revising ToCs based on actual work and funding, and focusing on contribution rather than attribution.	**High alignment.** Both emphasize generic ToCs, unclear evaluands, weak causal links, and need for contribution logic.
2	Fragmented Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment (MELIA) systems and uneven maturity	MELIA is conceptually strong but fragmented. Indicators inconsistent indicators, gaps in baseline, qualitative/behavioral evidence is weak, and uneven linkage to decision-making. Evidence system is siloed rather than integrated.	Recommendation 2: Build an integrated MELIA-Finance-Learning system. Priority actions include: (1) MELIA-Finance Integration Taskforce; (2) Annual Learning & Decision Brief; (3) Indicator harmonization (including Gender, Equality and Inclusion and qualitative/behavioral metrics); and (4) Minimum MELIA Standards Guide.	RII findings: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) frameworks existed but were incomplete, with unclear baselines, inconsistent indicators, and weak articulation of evaluation approaches. Recommends developing a comprehensive MEL strategy, clarifying baseline/endline rationale, improving SMART indicators, and engaging MEL staff in the ToC review.	**High alignment.** Both syntheses highlight fragmented MEL frameworks, gaps in baseline and indicator consistency, weak link between MELIA and learning,
3	Gender, equity, and inclusion (GEI) commitments strong but weakly operationalized	GEI is visible institutionally but not evaluatively embedded. Weak disaggregation, no intersectional metrics, limited	Recommendation 2 (component): Integrate GEI into MELIA-Finance-Learning architecture. Priority actions include: (1) GEI tagging in MELIA-Finance Integration; (2)	RII findings: Partners and end-user groups identified, but lacking comprehensive stakeholder analysis and data disaggregation. Recommends integrating equity in evaluation criteria, conducting	**High alignment.** Both emphasize weak GEI operationalization, missing indicators and

#	CGIAR Preliminary EA synthesis system-level findings based on 13 EAs			Regional Integrated Initiatives (RII) Synthesis Results (across four RIIs)	Comments/notes (rating: high alignment, partial alignment, no alignment)
	System-level finding /pattern	**System-level conclusion (analytic summary)**	**Recommendations and priority actions**		
		evidence on differentiated benefits.	Harmonized GEI indicators beyond sex-disaggregation; and (3) GEI-ready baselines and qualitative evidence standards.	nuanced stakeholder analysis, and clarifying disaggregation by indicator within MEL frameworks.	disaggregation, and need for evaluative integration.
4	Short-term horizons limit long-term evaluability	Programs articulate sustainability conceptually but lack metrics, time horizons, or evidence plans beyond 2030. Durability is under-resourced and long-term evidence is fragile.	Recommendation 3: Formalize evaluation readiness and long-term evaluability. Priority actions include: (1) Evaluability Readiness Checklist; (2) Annual context scans; (3) Readiness simulations; and (4) Long-term evidence continuity plans	RIIs: Recognized weak long-term evaluability and limited indicators for higher-level outcomes. Recommends refining change pathways at RII and portfolio levels, using systems thinking and multiple ToCs to assess long-term sustainability.	**High alignment.** Both identify short time horizons, weak planning for durability, and need for long-term evidence capability
5	Evaluation readiness is assumed rather than planned; environmental and contextual risks are not systematically integrated into evaluation design.	Readiness often taken for granted. Context scans absent; risk planning ad hoc; timing misaligned; dependency on tacit knowledge.	Recommendation 3 (component): Embed context-responsive planning and readiness. Priority actions include: (1) Context/environment scans, (2) Readiness simulations; (3) Risk-informed MELIA schedule planning; and (4) RIIs treated context as procedural, while the Portfolio synthesis treats readiness as systemic.	RIIs: Found minimal contextual barriers; planning assumed feasible access. Recommends early consultation with national/regional stakeholders to plan timing and manage risks.	**Partial alignment.** RIIs treated context as procedural, while the Portfolio synthesis treats readiness as systemic.
6	A learning ethos exists but lacks institutional mechanisms, incentives, and infrastructure for systematic evidence use.	Strong discourse of learning, but weak institutionalization. Evidence use episodic; learning depends on individuals, not systems.	Recommendation 2 (component) and Recommendation 4: Create system-wide mechanisms linking evidence to decisions and governance. Priority actions include: (1) Learning & Decisions Brief; (2) Minimum MELIA Standards (learning–decisions); (3) Evaluability	RIIs: MEL staff not consistently included in Pause and Reflect sessions; learning events focus on research uptake, not MEL. Recommends involving MEL staff in ToC reviews and Learning sessions.	**High alignment.** Both emphasize weak institutionalization of learning, and MEL disconnected from decision-making

#	CGIAR Preliminary EA synthesis system-level findings based on 13 EAs			Regional Integrated Initiatives (RII) Synthesis Results (across four RIIs)	Comments/notes (rating: high alignment, partial alignment, no alignment)
	System-level finding /pattern	**System-level conclusion (analytic summary)**	**Recommendations and priority actions**		
			Integration Forum; and (4) State of Evaluability.		
7	Transparent finances, opaque value	Financial systems transparent for inputs but unclear on outputs/outcomes. Legacy funding obscures value; cost-effectiveness difficult to assess.	Recommendation 2 (component): Integrate MELIA and Finance for cost-performance visibility. Recommendation 4 (component): Establish a governance mechanism to track financial-performance coherence. Priority actions include: (1) Cost performance dashboards; (2) Legacy-value tagging; and (3) Joint MELIA-Finance reviews	RIIs: Unclear evaluand due to pooled and bilateral funding overlap; confusion about funding sources; lack of clarity on what is funded vs. reported. Recommends defining the evaluand based on actual funded work and clarifying funding sources.	**High alignment.** Both highlight difficulty linking funding to results, and legacy value obscuring evaluability.

Annex 5. Consolidated List of Participants in the Recommendations Co-Development Workshop and the Validation Meeting

The following is a consolidated list of participants who contributed to the CGIAR Evaluability Assessment (EA) process through two key events in 2025. The first event, EA Synthesis Recommendations Co-Development Workshop, took place on 14 October 2025 at the ILRI Campus in Nairobi, with both in-person and online participation from IAES, the EA expert team, CGIAR centers, Portfolio Performance Unit (PPU), and Project Coordination Unit (PCU) colleagues. The second event, the EA Synthesis Validation Meeting, was held online on 5 November 2025 and brought together a wider group of CGIAR representatives and experts to validate the emerging findings and recommendations. Table 4 indicates whether each participant joined the Workshop, Validation Meeting, or both. In total, 50 individuals participated across the two events, including 31 women and 19 men. Consult the IAES event website for more information.

Table 3. Consolidated list of participants in the EA Synthesis Recommendations Co-Development Workshop and Validation Meeting

#	Name	Gender	Affiliation/CGIAR Center	Participation
1	Allison Poulos	F	PCU/CGIAR SO	Attended both meetings
2	Marta Molinari	F	IAES, Evaluation Function	Attended both meetings
3	Amy Jersild	F	IAES, Evaluation Function	Attended both meetings
4	Gaia Gullotta	F	IAES, Evaluation Function	Attended both meetings
5	Svetlana Negroustoueva	F	IAES, Evaluation Function	Attended both meetings
6	George Theuri	M	IAES, Evaluation Function	Attended both meetings
7	Hezekiah Agwara	M	External Consultant, IAES	Attended both meetings
8	Didier Leibovici	M	External Consultant, IAES	Attended both meetings
9	Nancy Ajima	F	PCU/ CGIAR SO	Attended both meetings
10	Aminou Arouna	F	AfricaRice	Attended both meetings
11	Julien Colomer	M	PPU/CGIAR SO	Attended both meetings
12	Debdatta Sengupta	F	IFPRI	Attended both meetings
13	Jill Lenne	F	External Consultant, IAES	Attended both meetings
14	Enrico Bonaiuti	M	ICARDA	Workshop in Kenya
15	Faith Kabaji	F	PCU/CGIAR SO	Workshop in Kenya
16	Gituro Sam	M	IFPRI	Workshop in Kenya
17	Oliver Kiptoo Kirui	M	IFPRI	Workshop in Kenya
18	Allison Grove Smith	F	IAES, Evaluation Function	Workshop in Kenya
19	John Kieti	M	External Consultant, IAES	Workshop in Kenya
20	Ullah Najeeb	M	IWMI	Workshop in Kenya
21	Valerien Pede	F	IRRI	Workshop in Kenya
22	Boakye Theresa	F	IITA	Workshop in Kenya
23	Nirmal Rajalakshmi	F	IFPRI	Workshop in Kenya

#	Name	Gender	Affiliation/CGIAR Center	Participation
24	Mequanint Melesse	F	ICRISAT	Workshop in Kenya
25	Byron Reyes	M	Alliance Bioversity CIAT	Workshop in Kenya
26	Getachew Muluhiwot	F	PPU/CGIAR SO	Workshop in Kenya
27	James Hammond	M	PPU/CGIAR SO	Workshop in Kenya
28	Marrisa Van Epp	F	PPU/CGIAR SO	Workshop in Kenya
29	Scarlett Crawford	F	CGIAR SO	Validation Meeting
30	Wanjiku Guchu	F	IITA	Validation Meeting
31	Julie Ojango	F	ILRI	Validation Meeting
32	Rodrigue Yossa	M	World Fish	Validation Meeting
33	Vania Azevedo	F	CGIAR SO	Validation Meeting
34	Donna Podems	F	External Consultant, IAES	Validation Meeting
35	Ram Dhulipala	M	ILRI	Validation Meeting
36	Christo Fabricius	M	External Consultant, IAES	Validation Meeting
37	Md Syed UR-Rahman	M	CIMMYT	Validation Meeting
38	Diana Lopez Avila	F	ILRI	Validation Meeting
39	Asma Jeitani	F	ICARDA	Validation Meeting
40	Nicoline de Haan	F	CGIAR SO	Validation Meeting
41	Ibtissem Jouini	F	IAES, Evaluation Function	Validation Meeting
42	Bishal Aryal	M	IFPRI	Validation Meeting
43	Tonja Schutz	F	Alliance Bioversity CIAT	Validation Meeting
44	AKM Saiful Islam	M	CIMMYT	Validation Meeting
45	Kafayat Fakoya	F	External Consultant, IAES	Validation Meeting
46	Isidora Markicevic	F	ILRI	Validation Meeting
47	Brian Mayanja	M	Alliance Bioversity CIAT	Validation Meeting
48	Todd Rosenstock	M	CGIAR SO	Validation Meeting
49	Sabrina Rose	F	Alliance Bioversity CIAT	Validation Meeting
50	Alessandra Fa	F	Alliance Bioversity CIAT	Validation Meeting
Total: 50; F/M : 31/19				

Annex 6. Evaluability Assessment Team Member Bios and Declarations of Conflict of Interest

Team Leader	Amy Jersild

Amy Jersild was the Team Lead for the Evaluability Assessments (EAs) of CGIAR's four Regional Integrated Initiatives (RIIs) by IAES in 2023-24 and previously conducted EAs for the Adaptation Fund and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Her international career includes 25 years in the development sector as an official with the International Organization for Migration, a senior program manager with INGOs, and as faculty teaching evaluation courses in a MA degree program on sustainable development at the School for International Training Graduate Institute in Washington, DC. As an independent evaluation consultant, she has worked with a wide range of donors and implementing agencies, including US Department of Labor, UN agencies, The Rockefeller Foundation, and FCDO. Her work includes advising on evaluation and evaluation policy, development of methods notes for evaluator use, and designing and conducting evaluations, syntheses, and meta-evaluations. Amy is the author of multiple book chapters and peer reviewed articles on evaluation. She is a PhD candidate in interdisciplinary evaluation studies at Western Michigan University, USA. She resided in the Global South for over 20 years and is currently based in the USA.

Subject Matter Expert	Jill Lenne

Dr. Jillian Lenné has a B.Agr.Sci. (Ist Hons), PhD (Plant Pathology) and D.Agr.Sci. from the Faculty of Agriculture & Forestry, University of Melbourne, Australia. She also has 45 years of experience in tropical agricultural research, management and development, including 15 years with CGIAR institutes (CIAT and ICRISAT) and eight years of experience with UK-based institutes, as well as and including 25 years of experience as a consultant in project and Program review through short-term assignments (one week to three months) in more than 50 countries in Latin America, Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Since 2011, she has reviewed CGIAR Research Program proposals in Phase 1 and evaluated RTB CRP in both Phase 1 and 2. Since 2021, she has worked with the Evaluation Function of IAES as a consultant with emphasis on quality of science: Guidance, Quality of Science reports. She has edited/written six books and over 100 papers in peer-reviewed journals. She is currently Editor in Chief of Outlook on Agriculture.

Evaluation Analyst	Gaia Gullotta

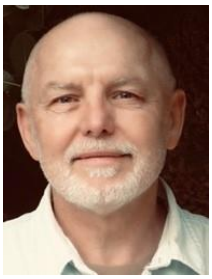
Gaia Gullotta is a Data Analyst and GIS Specialist with a background in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management. Over the past ten years at Bioversity International, she has worked across multiple research projects and helped develop a methodology for assessing on-farm biodiversity in Latin America and Asia under UNEP-GEF Initiatives. She is as a consultant in the Policy Unit, focusing on data analysis related to ex situ conservation. Since 2019 she has collaborated with IAES as an Evaluation Data Analyst. She contributed to developing the data analysis methodology for the 2020 independent reviews of the CGIAR Research Programs, was a team member of the Performance and Results Management System (PRMS) Study. In 2023, she supported evaluability assessments of the CGIAR's Regional Integrated Initiatives, and contributed to the EA Synthesis Report. In 2025, she co-authored a MELIA learning product presenting findings and recommendations drawn from the evaluation of previous CGIAR research portfolios, providing evidence-based guidance to inform the 2025–30 CGIAR Research Portfolio. Gaia is passionate about biodiversity conservation, landscape analysis and sustainability.

Evaluation Analyst	Marta Molinari

Marta Maria Molinari has been an Evaluation Analyst Consultant with the Independent Evaluation Function of CGIAR's IAES since 2023. She was a research analyst under the 2024 Science Groups Evaluations umbrella, in the Resilient Agrifood Systems (RAFS) Science Group team and in the 2025 Review of CGIAR Management Response System to Independent Evaluations. Previously, she worked at the Food and Agriculture Organization's Office of Evaluation (OED) on country and thematic evaluations, including Sustainable Development Goal 14. Molinari holds degrees in Political Science, Development Cooperation, and Development Economics from Sapienza University, Roma Tre University, and Tor Vergata University, respectively.

Subject Matter Experts

Christo Fabricius is Professor Emeritus and Lead: Capacity for African Resource Management (CARMa-Afrika) at Nelson Mandela University in South Africa. Dr. Fabricius specializes in MERL of social-ecological systems, at the interface of people, landscapes and livelihoods, and community-based natural resource management. A former Global Lead Scientist with WWF International and lead author of IPBES and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, Dr. Fabricius has designed MERL systems for FAO, the African Climate Foundation, WWF International and the Kavango-Zambezi Trans frontier Conservation Area. For IAES of CGIAR, he was involved in the 2024 Evaluation of the Science Groups (member of the Systems Transformation Science Group evaluation team, Climate Change-) WLE CRP review 2021 Synthesis of Decadal CGIAR Research Programs.



Dr. Kafayat Adetoun Fakoya is an interdisciplinary researcher, academic, and consultant with over two decades of experience in fisheries science and development. She holds a Ph.D. in Fisheries from Lagos State University, Nigeria, where she taught and mentored students for twenty years. Her work spans small-scale fisheries, aquaculture, seafood traceability and certification, gender and social inclusion, and monitoring and evaluation. She is deeply committed to advancing gender equity in food systems and currently serves as Secretary of the Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries Section (GAFS) and Trustee of the Board of Community Catch (UK). She contributes to the IDRC-funded GeNA– Gender in Nature-based Climate Smart Aquaculture project. Additionally, she is well published and has consulted for prominent organizations, including the FAO, The Nature Conservancy, CGIAR, and CEFAS, among others. Kafayat was a subject matter expert for the 2024 RAFS Science Group Evaluation.

Prof. Donna Podems is an evaluation expert with over 23 years of experience. She has collaborated with governments, civil society organizations, nongovernmental groups, international donors, and foundations. She has experience with a variety of evaluation methods for different interventions in agriculture, early childhood development, education, environment, gender, health systems, HIV/AIDS, human rights, trade and investment, and women's empowerment. For the IAES of CGIAR Dr. Podems has served as a Team Leader for a review of the gender, diversity and inclusion (GDI)/Culture & Engagement (C&E) (link to Terms of Reference) and co-developed Gender, Equality, Youth and Inclusion (GESY) Evaluation Guidelines (link). Prior, in 2023 she served as a team lead of the GENDER Platform Evaluation and in 2020 as the evaluation team lead of the WHEAT CGIAR Research Program Review . She is a Senior Research Associate at the University of Johannesburg and a Professor at Stellenbosch University in South Africa. She serves on the

editorial board of the American Journal of Evaluation. Donna has also served on multiple national and global evaluation boards.

Didier Leibovici's expertise is in geospatial data analytics and after 15 years of research in leading UK universities (Oxford, Leeds, Nottingham, Sheffield), five years at IRD (France), two years at Sanofi Recherche (France), and four years at INSERM (France). Working within interdisciplinary and international contexts for European research programs with UK, France, LMIC (in Africa and South-Asia), he is setting up GeotRYcs, a geo-spatial-temporal data scientist consulting service. Didier has a PhD in Biostatistics and a MA in Computer Science; his scientific production in data analysis and geospatial science are on spatiotemporal data modelling and analysis within different contexts, such as epidemiology, public-health nutrition, agriculture, and agro-ecological monitoring, dynamics in population studies, location-based citizen crowdsourcing of environmental information within interdisciplinary projects. Didier was a subject matter expert for the Evaluation of CGIAR Big Data Platform (2021) and in the Review of the Management Response System to Independent Evaluations (2025).

Hezekiah Agwara is an agricultural and development economist and policy expert based in Kenya. He has served as a peer reviewer for the Systems Transformation Science Group and contributed as a subject-matter expert to the development of the Methods Note on Evaluating Scaling at CGIAR. His work focuses on strengthening evidence, methodologies, and policy approaches within agricultural research and development.

Bettina I.G. Haussmann is West Africa Liaison Scientist for the McKnight Foundation's Global Collaboration for Resilient Food Systems (CRFS) Program, where she is involved in proposal and project evaluation in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. She also serves as Development Cooperation Manager and Senior Advisor at KWS SAAT SE & Co. KGaA in Einbeck, Germany, focusing on the monitoring and evaluation of capacity development projects in Ethiopia and Peru, contributing to the development of an Africa strategy, and advising plant breeders in Kenya and Zambia. Since 2004, she has been an Adjunct Professor at the University of Hohenheim in Stuttgart, Germany, where she teaches and supervises students in plant genetic resources and tropical crop improvement. Bettina was a subject matter expert for the 2024 Genetic Innovation Science Group Evaluation and the 2022 Excellence in Breeding Platform validation exercise.

S/N	Conflict of interest statements	Amy Catherine Jersild	Jill Lenne	Gaia Gullotta	Marta Maria Molinari
		Independent Consultant	Independent Consultant	Position: Evaluation Analyst	Position: Evaluation Analyst
1	Main employer and any other organization that provides you with remuneration (which may be named participants in the project/ program/ proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate.	**No**	**No**	Alliance Bioversity International and CIAT	**No**
2	Are you aware whether a relative, close friend, close colleague or someone with whom you have financial ties is receiving funding from or giving advice to a project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

S/N	Conflict of interest statements	Amy Catherine Jersild	Jill Lenne	Gaia Gullotta	Marta Maria Molinari
3	Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate cite any of your own current research?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
4	Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate name researchers with whom you have active collaborations, recently published joint papers or are in regular email correspondence?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
5	Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate name any of your past PhD students are active participants?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
6	I declare that the information provided on this statement is true and complete.	Dated: 14 February 2025	Dated: 13 March 2024	Dated: 14 February 2025	Dated: 18 November 2025

S/N	Conflict of Interest Statements	Christo Fabricius	Kafayat Fokoya	Donna Podems	Bettina I.G. Haussmann	Didier Liebovici	Hezekiah Agwara
		Independent Consultants					
1	Main employer and any other organization that provides you with remuneration (which may be named participants in the project/ program/ proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate.	**No**	**Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, UK**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
2	Are you aware whether a relative, close friend, close colleague or someone with whom you have financial ties is receiving funding from or giving advice to a project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate?	**No**	**Yes, a former colleague**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
3	Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate cite any of your own current research?	**No**		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
4	Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate name researchers with whom you have active collaborations, recently published joint papers or are in regular email correspondence?	**No**		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
5	Does any project/program/proposal you are being asked to review/evaluate name any of your past PhD students are active participants?	**No**		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
6	I declare that the information provided on this statement is true and complete.	Dated: 8 Dec 2024	Dated: 19 June 2025	Dated: 19 June 2025	Dated: 20 June 2025	Dated: 19 June 2025	Dated: 28 June 2024

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