



ICT-KM Investment Plan 2006

Improving CGIAR Effectiveness through Knowledge Sharing

Knowledge Sharing in Research (KSinR) Project

Report type	Inception Report (Impact Pathways)
Project name	Shared Learning to Enhance Research Priority Assessment Practices
Centre	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) on behalf of a CGIAR system-wide consortium on priority assessment
Project Leader	David Raitzer
Date of submission	September 2007



WORKSHEETS FOR DEVELOPING PROJECT IMPACT PATHWAYS AND EVALUATION PLAN

WORKSHEET 1: Identification of project stakeholders

ACRONYM	FULL NAME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	ROLE ¹
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa	Uganda	Regional Research Network	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
CGIARSC	CGIAR Science Council Secretariat	Rome, Italy	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	Cali, Colombia	CGIAR	next user, scaling-up partner
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research	Bogor, Indonesia	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
CIMMYT	Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo	Mexico	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
CIP	International Potato Center	Lima, Peru	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
CPWF	Challenge Programme on Water & Food	Global	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
GCP	Generation Challenge Programme	Global	CGIAR	next user, scaling-up partner
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research	Global (secretariat in Rome)	Global Research Network	next user, scaling-up partner
H+CP	Harvest Plus Challenge Programme	Global	CGIAR	next user, scaling-up partner
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Area	Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner

¹ Roles are: project implementer, next user, end user, scaling-up partner, funding agency

ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Andhra Pradesh, India	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
ICT-KM	Information Communication Technology Knowledge Management Programme of the CGIAR	Global	CGIAR	Donor
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute	Washington, DC, USA	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ibadan, Nigeria	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute	Nairobi, Kenya	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute	Maccarese (Flumicino), Italy	CGIAR	Project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute	Metro Manila, Philippines	CGIAR	next user, scaling-up partner
IWMI	International Water Management Institute	Colombo, Sri Lanka	CGIAR	next user, scaling-up partner
SSACP	Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme	Africa	CGIAR	next user, scaling-up partner
WARDA-The Africa Rice Center	West Africa Rice Development Association	Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire	CGIAR	project implementer, next user, scaling-up partner
World Agroforestry Centre		Nairobi, Kenya	CGIAR	next user, scaling-up partner
World Fish Center		Penang, Malaysia	CGIAR	next user, scaling-up partner
VaTech	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Virginia, USA	University	project implementer, scaling-up partner
Concordia University		Canada	University	project implementer, scaling-up partner
Donors				project scaling-up partner
NARS				next user, scaling-up partner

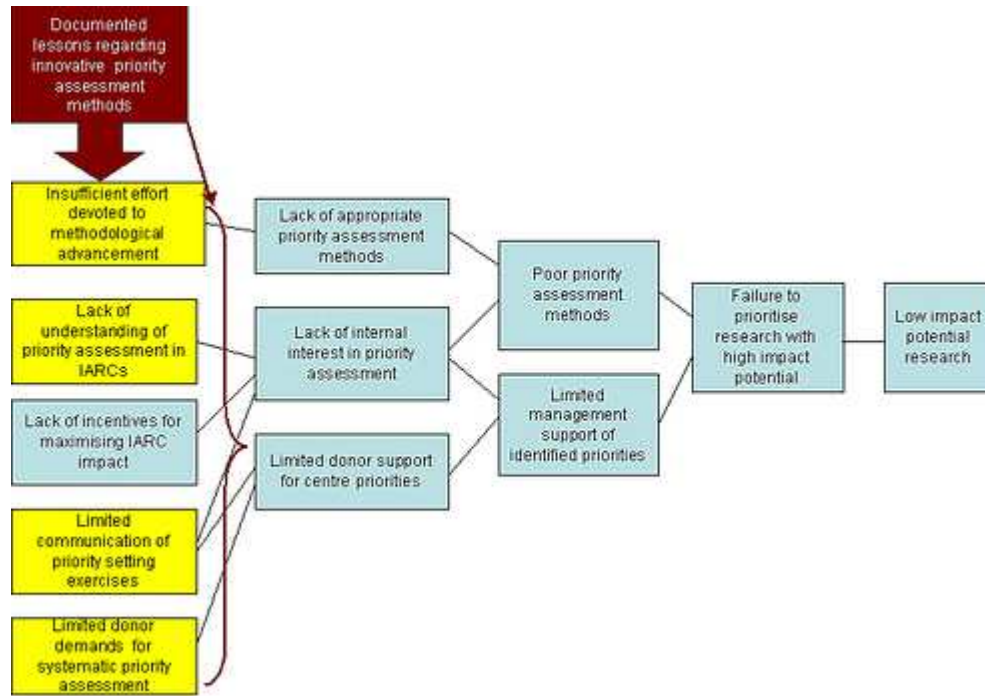


Figure 1. Problem tree for priority assessment

WORKSHEET 2: Knowledge Sharing Strategy²

Describe the most important network and influence changes	Why is it important to make the change?	Who needs to do what? What KS strategy is needed? With what KS products
Greater interaction among centre research planners	To share lessons and insights about priority assessment methods	Centres need to communicate via the compendium
Greater demand from donors for priority assessment	To create adequate incentives	Donors should be aware of the compendium

² Adapted from materials developed by Deborah Templeton (Templeton, 2005)

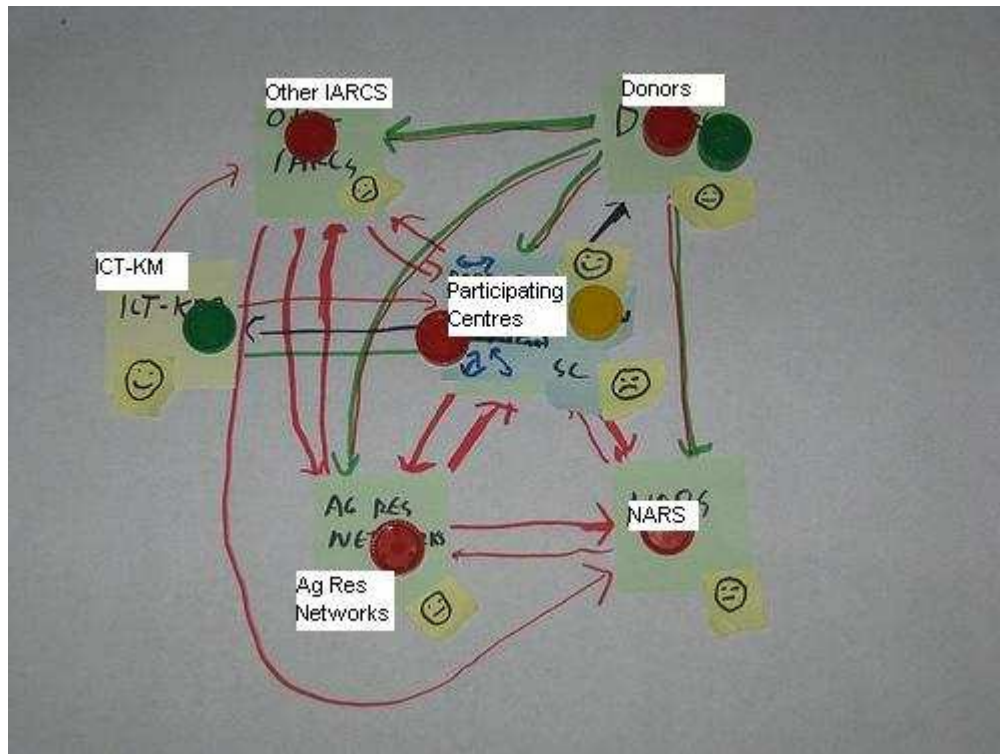


Figure 2. Network map for improved priority assessment.

WORKSHEET 3: Project Impact Pathways³

The causal analysis, vision, project outputs and network maps can be used to develop the project's impact pathways. Impact pathways identifies the cause-and-effect relationships between inputs, outputs, intermediate outcomes and final impacts, as well as the actors involved. Impact pathways analysis – the process of developing and updating impact pathways - can also be applied at the institute, program, project and sub-project level. There are two main reasons for carrying out participatory impact pathway analysis (PIPA). The first is to clarify and evaluate the logic of the project together with those who are going to implement it, and preferably with representatives from the next and end user groups. The second is to provide a framework to evaluate the performance of the project. There are different types of program logic but Bennett's Hierarchy is a preferred form as it requires the project team to think of the expected users of the technology, their characteristics (e.g., values, attitudes, aspirations) and how these characteristic may influence scaling-out and scaling-up. It can be used throughout the project life-cycle and provides a way of aggregating information from sub-project level to project level to program or strategy level.

Impact	<p>Change in social, economic and/or environmental conditions (SEEC) (<i>Vision, Causal Analysis</i>):</p> <p>Improved poverty alleviation, environmental protection and food security as a result of research with higher impact potential</p>
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³ Based on Deborah Templeton's worksheets (Templeton 2005)

Next Users

List of actors	Role / participation in project (<i>Network maps</i>)	Project KS strategy (<i>Worksheet 2</i>)	Change in KASA (<i>Worksheet 2; Vision; Causal Analysis</i>)	Adoption, adaptation, change in practice (<i>Causal analysis, vision</i>)
CGIAR bodies	Contributors/audience	Sharing lessons	Improved understanding of priority assessment	Improved use of structured processes to chose research priorities
NARS	Audience/reviewers	Communicating lessons	Improved understanding of priority assessment	Improved use of structured processes to chose research priorities

End Users

List of actors	Role / participation in project (<i>Network maps</i>)	Project KS strategy (<i>Worksheet 2</i>)	Change in KASA (<i>Worksheet 2; Vision; Causal Analysis</i>)	Adoption, adaptation, change in practice (<i>Causal analysis, vision</i>)
The poor	NA	Beneficiaries of improved research impact	NA	NA
The environment	NA	Beneficiaries of improved research impact	NA	NA

Scaling up actors

List of actors	Role / participation in project (<i>Network maps</i>)	Project KS strategy (<i>Worksheet 2</i>)	Change in KASA (<i>Worksheet 2; Vision; Causal Analysis</i>)	Adoption, adaptation, change in practice (<i>Causal analysis, vision</i>)
Research networks	Disseminators	Communicating lessons	Further appreciation of priority assessment	Improved attention to priority assessment
Donors	Audience	Communicating lessons	Increased demand for priority assessment	Expectation of systematic selection of research priorities

KS / Research project	Outputs (<i>Exercise 2</i>): Compendium	
	Activities: Sharing of lessons	
	Inputs: Center chapters	Project Implementers (<i>network maps</i>): Center evaluators, external experts

WORKSHEET 4a: Developing an Evaluation Plan: Setting Targets⁴

The indicators should be expressed as a time-bound deliverable defined by quantity and type. It should be measurable and verifiable. The assumptions underlying the achievement of the indicator need to be documented as do the people, groups or organizations (within and outside the project) who are ultimately responsible for achieving the targets.

- At the impact assessment focal point meeting in November 2008, there will be discussion and reflection on the next steps for the group working on priority assessment.
- Three years after the compendium is released, it may be useful to do a set of interviews to assess the degree to which planning processes have been shifted, and how such shifts can be reinforced.

⁴ Based on Deborah Templeton's worksheets (Templeton 2005)