

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

SCIENCE COUNCIL WORKPLAN 2008-2009

September 2007

(approved by ExCo in October 2007)

Introduction

The Science Council (SC) has the following functions: (i) quality control, monitoring and continuous upgrading of the work of the CGIAR Centers and programs and to strengthen and extend their impact; (ii) formulation of CGIAR System priorities and research strategies; and (iii) the strengthening of collaboration with knowledge centers and universities in developed and developing countries to extend support to the CGIAR research program and the constituency of the CGIAR. In spite of its complexities, promoting the mobilization of science is of pivotal importance given the current step of the evolution of the CGIAR. Hence, there are opportunities to develop a more extensive use of partnerships of all types and to stimulate more public and private agricultural research investment.

The SC initiated its activities in January 2004 in accordance with the proposals approved at AGM 2002 and reaffirmed at AGM 2003. During 2002 and 2003 an interim SC bridged the time gap between the end of the Technical Advisory Committee and the start of the SC. During its first four years of operation the Council has helped the CGIAR develop a more cohesive and more sharply focused research program by identifying system research priorities, improving several monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (MTPs, EPMRs, CPERs, PM) to make sure that relevant science is being conducted in the CGIAR, and promoting the enhancement of an impact oriented culture in CGIAR activities. The Council also conducted several activities to mobilize science, including the organization of two Science Forums at CGIAR Annual General Meetings as well as the implementation of specific studies. The main focus of the SC most recently has been on alignment of the system's research portfolio to the new CGIAR System Priorities, improving the quality of external evaluations of Centers, Challenge Programs and Systemwide Programs, assessing the impact of policy-oriented research, and improving collaborative options for mobilizing new science and technology to augment CGIAR research.

A summary of progress made during 2006-2007

Working through a Panel arrangement, with regular Meetings and with support of the full time Science Council Secretariat substantial progress was accomplished in 2006-2007 (itemized in Annex I). Amongst others, the SC has been particularly effective in bringing the monitoring and review schedules for Centers up to date. During the past two years progress has been made in the following activities:

- The assessment of the **impact of CGIAR research on poverty alleviation** that encompassed case studies involving a range of countries, CGIAR centers and types of CGIAR research resulted in a book (John Hopkins University) entitled *Agricultural Research, Livelihoods and Poverty: Studies of Economic and Social Impacts in Six Countries*.
- **An ex-post study on NRM Research** was completed in 2006 to address concerns about the dearth of evidence showing that NRM research is contributing to CGIAR mission-level

impacts on a wide scale. The main conclusion was that in so far as estimated benefits (*ex-post* and *ex-ante*) can be quantified, the CGIAR investment in NRM projects has paid off and the returns could even be higher if environmental benefits that could not be quantified were included. A book that draws on evidence of impact from case studies ("*International research on natural resource management: Advances in impact assessment*") will be published (CABI) in late 2007.

- **An assessment of CGIAR training activities** evaluated alternative approaches to training and their relative merits in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. The study (presented at AGM06) provides guidance about types of CGIAR training activities needed in the future and provides information for investors and CGIAR Centers in setting priorities.
- **An impact assessment of CGIAR and NARS Research in Africa** (presented at AGM06) shows that total benefits generated fully recover total CGIAR–NARS investments to date in SSA except under the most stringent conditions of analysis.
- A recently concluded scoping study on *Policy-Oriented Research Impact Assessment* concluded that there was an insufficient number of such evaluations to-date, particularly those that go beyond mere "diffusion" to critically examine "influence" and "impact". It recommended initiating a series of case studies to better document influence and impact further down the impact pathway for CGIAR policy oriented research. Seven case studies have been selected (Bioversity, CIFOR, ICARDA, IFPRI, ILRI, IRRI and WorldFish) covering a wide range of topics.
- *Strategic Guidelines on Impact Assessment*, including principles and best-practice strategies for conducting impact assessment in the CGIAR, have been prepared in 2007.
- A study on *CGIAR Research Benefits, Diffusion and Impacts in South Asia* is being completed in 2007, including economic but also non-economic impacts such as on nutrition, health, employment and poverty.
- An *Impact Assessment Focal Point meeting* was held at World Agroforestry in October 2006. The agenda included performance monitoring, policy oriented research, the use of non-economic indicators of impact, the role of impact assessment for accountability vs. learning, the Africa meta-analysis study, and enhancing collaboration among the centers.
- Several *Impact Briefs* (about three pages in length) including short synopses of key impact assessment findings have been prepared and are accessible through the CGIAR Impact website (<http://impact.cgiar.org/>).
- The Council continued to place major emphasis on the oversight of the implementation of the **CGIAR System Priorities**, through review of MTPs and support to the development of Framework Plans. The Alliance expects to develop as many as 12 framework plans by the end of 2007. The SC has established a review process and is monitoring progress with the aim of achieving programmatic and funding alignment within the 3 year agreed period (which will be by the end of 2008).
- **CGIAR Research Strategies for International Public Goods in a Context of Intellectual Property Rights.** This activity included the preparation of reports of three surveys and desk studies covering IP management practice in CGIAR Centers; sources of IP for IPG research; and means of accessing IP.
- The SC has been involved in the development of a **strategy for Genomics Research** in the CGIAR that has led to the reestablishment of the CGIAR's Genomics Task Force to help rationalize approaches and servicing of genetics research across the relevant Centers and Programs of the CGIAR.
- A study on **Ethics and CGIAR Research** commissioned by the SC lays out the requirements for the CGIAR to address ethical aspects of its research and associated undertakings in a coherent fashion. A first output of this activity "*Ethics and CGIAR Research*" was finalized in

2006, including elements of ethical behavior applied to different activities conducted by Centers, as well as how the CGIAR should unify (where necessary) at the System Level, the different sorts of guidelines and advice (specifically or incidentally including ethical issues) which are already in existence. A second item under this activity '*Ethics and the CGIAR Mission*' will be finalized in 2008.

- The SC assessed, through a survey, the current overall pattern of **Centers' partnerships to mobilize science** with various kinds of organizations; identifying in principle 3400 collaborators, three fourths of which are located in developing countries. The study also revealed that Center collaborations with the private sector are still rare and CSO partnerships may be insufficiently exploited. For this reason, the Council commissioned a *Study of CGIAR Centers' partnerships with civil society organizations*, which will be finalized in 2007.
- In early 2006, the Council prepared a report of the **Science Forum** organized at AGM05, which focused on CGIAR Priorities. The next Science Forum will be part of AGM07 and will provide opportunities for dialogue and debate on selected science themes, among experts and young scientists from outside the CGIAR and Center scientists.
- The SC has also raised awareness about CGIAR science for development among decision makers and practitioners. Part of this effort has materialized in the Council's contribution to the *World Development Report 2008*. In addition, the SC is currently preparing a second edition of *Science for Agricultural Development*, to be finalized in 2008.
- The SC has focused on developing a streamlined continuum from planning to **monitoring and evaluation** where more emphasis is given to self-evaluation and Board accountability. The internal elements include Medium-Term Plans (MTPs), CCERs and the annual Performance Measurement System (PMS) and the external elements include the SC's assessment of the MTPs, EPMRs, Challenge Program External Reviews (CPERs) and Stripe Reviews. The Council has made a major effort to improve the quality and consistency of the MTPs through clear guidelines. Its review of the Centers' and Challenge Program MTPs has become focused on the relevance in the context of implementing System Priorities, the generation of International Public Goods and the monitoring of achievement in the PMS.
- During the past 2 years, the SC has commissioned and completed **several external reviews** of Centers (ILRI, IWMI, WARDA, IITA, CIAT, and CIP), Challenge Programs (SSA, Water and Food, Harvest Plus), a systemwide program (PRGA), a meta-review of Systemwide Programs and a meta-study of recently conducted EPMRs. The SC has also implemented the follow-up reviews of CIMMYT 5th EPMR, IRRI 6th EPMR and World Agroforestry Center 3rd EPMR.

Mode of operation

The SC consists of a Chair and seven Members. The Council has held two annual meetings (at CGIAR Centers), making decisions in open sessions and keeping short closed sessions for housekeeping matters. During the first 4 years of operation, most SC activities have been organized under four Panels (Monitoring & Evaluation, Impact Assessment, Priorities & Strategies and Mobilizing Science). Each panel has had two SC members and two panel members (except for the impact assessment group which has had only one SC Member and Chair, plus two panel members).

The first two panels (Monitoring & Evaluation and Impact Assessment) are continuously promoting the upgrading, efficiency and efficacy of CGIAR work. Given the importance of priorities and strategies and mobilization of science, in the future the entire Council will be more actively involved in these areas by mainstreaming the activities of the current two panels to the whole Council. As presented at ExCo in May and October 2007, this is an internal small

reorganization (not a change in the mandate) and there will continue to be Council members who will hold the responsibility of being focal points for such themes.

The SC Secretariat, based at FAO, has provided effective support to Council, implementing its decisions and following up with all related technical activities. Professional Officers of the Secretariat provide technical support to working groups, task forces, panels, review of Medium Term Plans, External Reviews, information management, meeting preparation and follow up of recommendations, special project assistance (including desk research and literature surveys, analyses and synthesis) and Council-wide activities. During the past three years, the Secretariat has been strengthened by changing the composition of its administrative staff and by filling vacancies and recruiting new professionals to help implement a comprehensive set of activities. Currently the Secretariat has 4 administrative staff, 8 professionals (4 Juniors and 4 Seniors) and the Director. All vacancies and new posts at the Secretariat have been filled utilizing a very competitive and transparent process.

SC Workplan 2008-2009

This proposed workplan for the SC in 2008-2009 addresses the core functions of the Council and includes a set of key activities that the Council and its Secretariat see as significant actions to implement its mandate within the CGIAR. Driven by the findings of several EP MRs there is emphasis on understanding the current capacity and optimal arrangement of social science in support of the CGIAR's research for development goals; a much needed investigation on non-economic (or "non-pecuniary") measures for impact assessment to ensure that the CGIAR measures all of its different effects (e.g. on natural systems, and on human attributes such as learning); support to the continuing alignment of the CGIAR around the system priorities for research, and renewed efforts to link the mobilization of science to the same ends.

The following activities are proposed to be conducted during 2008-09
[Budget figures are in US\$000]

1. ***Refining the Science Council's M&E Strategy.*** Drawing from the EP MR synthesis study and to streamline different CGIAR planning, evaluation and monitoring activities, SPME plans to prepare an M&E strategy that will explain and elaborate on the integration of the different components: MTP, PM, CCERs, EP MR and impact evaluation. The strategy would allow monitoring of how efficiently and effectively the components contribute to the streamlined system. No direct costs implications to the SC budget.

2. ***The external reviews of the Generation CP, Bioversity International, ICRISAT and IRRI will be conducted during 2008-2009.*** These reviews, which are jointly organized by the SC and the CGIAR Secretariat have five main objectives: (i) assess relevance and quality of research; (ii) assess effectiveness and appropriateness of governance and management; (iii) enhance accountability to investors and other stakeholders of the CGIAR System; (iv) recommend research program and management adjustments; and (v) provide guidance for strategic and operational planning. External Reviews have an estimated direct cost (mainly Panel costs) of US\$250,000 currently funded by each Center or CP being reviewed; without direct costs implications to the SC budget. Funds are allocated however for small-team follow-ups for earlier reviews. [**\$15**]

3. ***Assessment of Medium-Term Plans.*** This activity facilitates the SC's monitoring of Center and CP Medium Term Plans for the evaluation of the CGIAR research agenda and for performance measurement purposes. Three external experts are engaged annually to assist the SC in the MTP review, and others may be engaged for the review of strategic plans as they are tendered. **[\$30]**

4. ***Review of CGIAR Social Science research.*** The CGIAR requires social science research in several functions, including priority setting, impact assessment, policy research, participatory methods, and gender analysis. There is a perception in the CGIAR that the social science research capacity has somewhat eroded in the recent past and/or may not be most relevant to the CGIAR mandate. There has been an expansion in the functions involving social sciences and in the tasks assumed by social scientists. For the purpose of the study, social science includes: economics, anthropology, sociology, geography, education, communication, knowledge management, gender studies, rural development studies, political science. The stripe review is intended to take stock of the current situation in terms of productivity, roles and capacity of social sciences in general, and with a focus on a more narrowly defined set of functions identify key constraints and challenges on social sciences research and services faced by the CGIAR Centers and make recommendations for improvement. The review would assess social science needs and capacity as well as the output of social science based research in the Group. The review will include the following activities: collect data on social science staff numbers, composition, productivity, partnerships, costs and trends; construct a normative model for evaluating social sciences functions in the CGIAR; define the functional areas focus within which the study will assess disciplinary capacities, interactions between social and natural sciences and scientists, roles in methodology vs. provision of services, and management issues. **[\$170]**

5. ***Performance Monitoring of CGIAR impact indicator 3b.*** Six short-term IA experts will be hired to assess 30 impact studies. **[\$18]**

6. ***Impact Assessment Focal Point Meeting.*** The last SPIA-sponsored IA Focal Point meeting was held at ICRAF in Nairobi (October 2006) and was attended by 13 Centers. The response was extremely positive (see Synthesis Report on SPIA website) such that it was requested these meetings be organized frequently. SPIA plans to organize a meeting in late 2008, in Brazil, hosted by EMBRAPA. Centers would pay for their own participation. The estimated budget for 3 SPIA members, 2 Secretariat staff, 4-5 selected IA experts (including NARS impact specialists) travel and accommodation and incidental meeting expenses is **[\$50]**.

7. ***Publication of forthcoming SPIA documents in the first trimester of 2008:*** (i) *CGIAR Policy-oriented Research Impacts/Influence* (including a green cover final report editing, production, printing and shipping; 8 Impact Briefs - one for each case study + synthesis; and econ/policy journal (and/or book) publication costs) for an estimated \$34,000; (ii) *Strategic Guidelines for Impact Assessment in the CGIAR* (estimated cost for editing/printing final report and editing/publishing Brief is \$9,000); (iii) ***South Asia Impact Assessment Study.*** The estimated cost of editing/printing final green cover report (150 copies) and editing/printing an Impact Brief in early 2008 is \$9,000. **[\$50]**

8. ***Non-Pecuniary Impacts of CGIAR Research.*** There is a need to expand greatly the number and quality of ePIAs that focus on goals further down the impact pathway. Many of these are non-pecuniary impacts of agricultural research, both direct and indirect, and are related to environmental, nutritional, health and other social impacts. As there is no market valuation for them, they are not easily measured. This study would include: (1) undertake a comprehensive

inventory and assessment of the available “non-economic” impact of CG research studies, evaluate the adequacy, identify promising methods (including indicators for measuring social and environmental impacts) and develop a proposal for a main phase (case studies and methodology development) if warranted; and (2) commission a more focused study aimed at (a) methodology development; (b) database development and (c) selection of case studies in collaboration with the Centers. **[\$138]**

9. Internal CGIAR demands for and uses of Impact Related Information. Key stakeholders and CGIAR staff frequently emphasize the need for evaluation that responds not only to external investor demands for accountability, but which also satisfies internal demands for “learning” oriented feedback. Ex post impact assessment (epIA), as one form of *ex-post* evaluation, has also been subject to these demands, yet clear means by which epIA can contribute to internal information needs have not been systematically identified. To help identify the most effective means for epIA, among other evaluation approaches, to inform internal decisions, SPIA will undertake a study with the following objectives: (1) Characterize and explore the current application of information regarding past research outcomes in CGIAR research management decisions; (2) Identify current sources of feedback and unfulfilled decision needs for information regarding past research outcomes; and (3) Identify options for selecting and adjusting evaluation processes so that they contribute effectively to research and planning and management. Estimated cost **[\$30]**

10. Implementation of CGIAR System Priorities via Framework Plans. In 2005, the Council completed a substantial consultative process, which has led to the identification of new CGIAR Priorities for the period 2005-2015. In 2008-9, this activity includes support to the planning and refinement of the scope of research of the System Priorities for research, and monitoring the progressive alignment of the current research portfolio of the Centers. Particular focus will be on those large FPs for which assistance has been invited by the Alliance Deputies Executive (e.g. 2A, 2D, 4A and 4D; the latter two FPs also comprising a large part of the NRM agenda of the System; together these priorities are expected to account for a total of USD166 million of the CGIAR budget in 2008). Centers are expected to provide relevant CGIAR expertise to the FP Meetings and the SC will commission external experts and facilitation where necessary. In addition, the Council will organize for the external peer review of the 20 framework plans to enhance objectivity and ensure linkage of priority research to the appropriate global partners. **[\$180]**

11. Ethics and the Mission of the CGIAR. This is the third of three studies of Ethics as it affects the context of CGIAR research. It will examine the ways and means by which the CGIAR approaches its mission through agricultural research. It will be conducted in the first half of 2008 and its Report will be available to inform the continuing discussion of alignment and renewal in the CGIAR. **[\$60]**

12. IP Stewardship and Liability. In order for the CGIAR to develop comprehensive guidelines for the management of IP and to follow up on earlier recommendations from the Science Council (*CGIAR Research Strategies for IPG in a Context of IPR*) a study will be undertaken on product stewardship and liability. The SC is commissioning this study in an interactive way with the other key players in IP in the system (GRPC, CGIAR Secretariat, CAS-IP, and the Private Sector Committee). It is expected to be conducted in the first part of 2008 and contribute to the CGIAR Guidelines on IP (which the SC has already recommended be developed with all due haste). **[\$40, to be matched by contributions from other sources]**

13. *Biosafety Workshop*. The SC Biosafety Study Report and Commentary was published in 2004. A follow-up Inter-Center workshop on biosafety was foreseen in the Report and is now planned to take place in January 2008 at IRRI. The workshop will bring together the focal points working on biosafety across the CGIAR System. The SC will facilitate the participation of key NARS and other non-CGIAR stakeholders to the meeting. The expected outcome is to unify Biosafety policy across the CGIAR. **[\$45]**

14. *Planning and Mobilizing Global Agricultural Science*. The SC undertakes to review CGIAR Priorities at approximately five-year intervals. The Priorities were endorsed in 2005 and so a review in 2010 would be expected to assess progress and make mid-course corrections rather than overhaul the Priorities newly established. In preparation for such a review the SC would seek stakeholder input, consider long-standing constraints and the rate of progress towards their alleviation, emerging issues and failures. There would be a need to commission strategic position papers on around six topics, including the ex ante assessment to the likely pay off to SP research described in framework plans. Together with the workshop in 2009, this activity will review suitable areas and partnership models from outside the CGIAR, by which upstream science can be mobilized to address CGIAR System Priorities. This represents necessary preparation for SC advice to the CGIAR that will be delivered in 2010 (the subsequent biennium). **[\$100]**

15. *Joint CGIAR – Scientific Communities Meeting on Science for Development*. The intention is for the SC to organize a “Meeting on Science for Development” in 2009, bringing together external experts from ARIs in the north and south (whom the System wants to encourage into involvement with CGIAR science), national programs and other stakeholders, and key expertise from the Centers to debate the merits of new areas of research against the existing SPs. This discussion would have to be informed by an *ex ante* evaluation of the benefits of the research of the current SPs as outlined in the FPs. A simultaneous goal is to establish links to scientific communities of practice to assist CGIAR research and examine modalities for this partnership. Because the objectives and audience of the meeting would be different from those of the AGM Science Forum, the event would be decoupled from AGM09. **[\$150]**

16. *Final publication of the CGIAR Center-CSO Partnerships study*. The study is being completed in 2007. Key insights and lessons learned were presented at SC8. SC comments and questions will be considered in drafting the final report of the study, which will be published in early 2008. **[\$20]**

Budget

The first biennial workplan and budget (WPB 2004-2005) for the SC and its Secretariat was approved by ExCo in May 2004 for a total of \$6.5M. Its second biennial WPB (2006-2007) was approved by ExCo in October 2005 for a total of \$7.6M (an annual budget of \$3.8M). In 2006 that budget was funded by matching contributions from the World Bank and FAO (\$0.8M each in total) and from a pool of donors (\$3.0M) composed by USA, Canada, United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany and Norway. In 2007, a new funding mechanism was put in place (proposed by the task force on funding system priorities and approved by ExCo in 2006) by which the pool of donors was enlarged by applying a proportional levy on all Center’s contributions. Hence, currently the SC and its Secretariat are funded by a ‘core’ annual contribution from the World Bank and FAO (\$0.8M each) plus a proportional levy charged to Centers to cover for the difference.

The proposed 2008-2009 budget (\$3,570,000) reflects the costs of implementing the set of key activities presented earlier in this document. The proposed budget represents a reduction from the current budget, obtained by streamlining SC activities and also by downsizing the SC Secretariat by abolishing one administrative assistant and two junior professional positions. An annual cost of approximately \$1,340,000 is proposed for funding the SC activities. The annual budget for planned technical activities (around \$553,000) is substantially lower than actual activities (both planned and not planned) in the previous biennium and represents a minimum budget (no inflation is included in activity costs). The SC is aware also that the CGIAR may make additional demands as needs arise. The proposed annual budget for the Secretariat represents a slight decrease with respect to the previous biennium by the implementation of the reduction in the positions mentioned above. If additional funds became available, the SC would commit more funds to the mobilization of science, and would consider additional studies such as one to estimate the impacts of CGIAR investments in germplasm collection, conservation, characterization and evaluation; a study which the SC believes would be of importance to investors given the centrality and history of this area within the CGIAR's global activities.

ANNEX I

UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENCE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE 2006/2007 WORKPLAN

ACTIVITY	STATUS
1. Follow up to the implementation of CGIAR System Priorities	Initiated 1/2006 after AGM05 endorsement of new CGIAR System Priorities. Ongoing. Continuing support activities to the development of several Framework Plans. The SC will assess FPs as they are prepared during the agreed transition period 2006/2007/2008.
2. Food safety	Proposed in 2005. Initiated in 2007. Ongoing. Report of joint SC/IFPRI Workshop on possible avenues for Research on Food Safety will be available by August 2007.
3. Enhancing CGIAR Social Science Data Availability for Research for Development	Deferred. Activity proposed by 9/2005 but not implemented because of the uncertainty over how Framework Plan for 5A would be handled (to which this is relevant).
4. Genomics research in the CGIAR	Initiated in 2004. Completed in 2006 (resulted in the initiation of the Genomics Task Force).
5. Ethics and the CGIAR	Initiated in 2004. Phase I (general evaluation of the requirement for studies of Ethics) completed in 2004. Phase II (Ethics and CGIAR Research) completed in 2006. Phase III (Ethics and the Mission of the CGIAR) ongoing; expected to begin in January 2008 and report to SC10.
6. CGIAR research strategies for IPG in a context of IPR	Initiated in 2005. Completed in 2006. Report published. Further studies of liability and stewardship are being developed.
7. Animal and fish genetic resources conservation	Initiated in 2005. Completed in 2005 and Report published.
8. Meta-analysis of CGIAR System Wide and Ecoregional Programs (SWEPs)	Initiated 9/2006. Ongoing. Panel Report completed in March 2007. Ongoing SC work to finalize the analysis. Expected completion date September 2007.
9. External Review of the System Wide Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA) including the proposed 'Scoping Study: Impacts of Participatory Research in the CGIAR'	Initiated 6/2006. Completed 4/2007 , discussed at SC7 April 2007 and sent to EXCO with SC commentary and recommendations.
10. Follow up to External Review of IRRI	Initiated 8/2005. Completed 3/2006. Discussed by SC. Submitted virtually to ExCo.
11. Follow up to External Review of CIMMYT	Initiated 1/2006. Completed 8/2006. Discussed by SC and submitted virtually to ExCo.
12. Follow up External Review to the approval of SSA CP as a new Challenge Program in September 2004	Initiated 5/2006. Completed 9/2006. Discussed at SC 9 in 2006 and at ExCo 10 in 2006.
13. CGIAR Agricultural Research Impacts in South Asia	Initiated 1/2007, to be completed 11/2007.
14. CGIAR + NARS Partners' Research Impacts in Africa	Initiated 5/2005. Completed 5/2006, final report and Impact Brief published in September 2006

15. Policy-oriented Research Impacts – Scoping Study	Initiated 6/2005. Completed 3/2006. Final Report and Impact Brief published September 2006
16. Policy-oriented Research Impacts – Center Case Studies	Initiated 10/2006. Ongoing, to be completed Mar-Apr 2008
17. SC to analyze the ‘R/D Continuum’	Requested by the Group in 2006 as an addition to the Workplan 2006/07. A final Report including 3 papers (J. Ryan on IPGs, SC Secretariat background paper and workshop report of meeting held in The Hague in May 2006) completed in November 2006
18. Technical meeting with CGIAR Centers Impact Assessment ‘Focal Points’ to discuss IA methodologies and best practices, plan collaborative studies, etc.	Initiated 3/2006 and completed with a meeting held at ICRAF Nairobi 10/2006. Synthesis report completed December 2006
19. Impact of CGIAR Training Activities	Initiated 3/2003. Completed by 10/2006. Summary report presented at AGM05
20. Impact assessment of CGIAR NRM research	Initiated 4/2003; completed 8/2006. Final report and 8 case study Impact Briefs published in October 2006. CABI book to be published in 2007
21. Demand-led Impact Assessment Study	Proposed in Workplan 2006/07. Deferred initiation until 2008
22. Strategic Guidelines for Conducting Impact Assessments in the CGIAR	Initiated 8/2006 (not originally in the 2006/07 Work Plan). Ongoing. To be completed 11/2007
23. Improving CGIAR S&T Collaboration Options: study of CGIAR Centers’ partnerships, related to mobilizing science, with selected civil society organizations (CSOs).	Initiated 10/2006. Ongoing. Final report discussed at SC 8 September/2007
24. Improving CGIAR Science & Technology Collaboration Options: study of CGIAR Centers’ partnerships, related to mobilizing science, with selected Advanced Research Institutions (ARIs).	Proposed in Workplan 2006/07. Postponed. Aspects to be linked to planning and mobilizing science for CGIAR Priorities 2008/9
25. Strategic Elements for Mobilizing Global Agricultural Science. Study of CGIAR Centers’ Approaches to Plan for Delivery of the Benefits of Science.	Proposed in Workplan 2006/07. Postponed.
26. Science for Agricultural Development 2005	Initiated 1/2005. Publication completed in November 2005 and presented at AGM05 (Science Forum).
27. Science for Agricultural Development 2007	Initiated 1/2006. Ongoing. The activity has been the main input for Chapter 7 on Innovating Through Science and Technology, of World Bank’s World Development Report 2008 to be published October 2007. SC publications to be finalized during the first quarter of 2008.
28. Science Forum 2007	Initiated 9/2006 in collaboration with the CG Secretariat. To be completed at AGM07
29. Performance Monitoring of CGIAR Centers	Ongoing. Annual activity

30. Monitoring of Center and CP Medium Term Plans	Ongoing. Annual activity
31. Organize and support EPMR of WorldFish	Completed. Presented at SC5, ExCo10 and AGM06
32. Organize and support EPMR of CIFOR	Completed. Presented at SC5, ExCo10 and AGM06
33. Organize and support EPMR of ICRAF	Completed. Presented at SC5, ExCo10 and AGM06
34. Organize and support EPMR of ICARDA	Completed. Presented at SC6, ExCo11 and AGM06
35. Organize and support EPMR of IWMI	Completed. Presented at SC7, ExCo12 and AGM07
36. Organize and support EPMR of ILRI	Completed. Presented at SC7, ExCo12 and AGM07
37. Organize and support EPMR of CIAT	Ongoing. To be completed after discussions at SC8, ExCo13 and AGM07
38. Organize and support EPMR of IITA	Ongoing. To be completed after discussions at SC8, ExCo13 and AGM07
39. Organize and support EPMR of CIP	Ongoing. To be completed after discussions at SC8, ExCo13 and AGM07
40. Organize and support EPMR of WARDA	Ongoing. To be completed after discussions at SC8, ExCo13 and AGM07
41. Organize and support EPMR of HARVEST+ CP	Ongoing. To be completed after discussions at SC8, ExCo13 and AGM07
42. Organize and support EPMR of WATER&FOOD CP	Ongoing. To be completed after discussions at SC8, ExCo13 and AGM07
43. Organize and support EPMR of Generation CP	Ongoing. To be completed by March 2008
44. Meta-study of cross-cutting issues of the past 11 EPMRs (2003-2006)	Initiated 9/2006 at the request of ExCo. Not in the 2006/07 workplan. Report presented to SC8 September/2007
45. Lessons learned from Challenge Programs	Initiated 10/2006 at the request of ExCo. Not in the 2006/07 workplan. To be completed by 9/2007
46. Follow up to ICRAF (2005) EPMR	Initiated 12/2006 at the request of ExCo. Not in the 2006/07 workplan. Completed by 7/2007