Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Enrico Bonaiuti • MEL Focal Point, CRP-GLDC

Jake Carampatana • MEL Research Fellow, CRP-GLDC
Agenda

1. MEL Integration with CLARISA
2. MEL Dashboard
3. Criteria for Adding/Withdrawing, prioritization and allocation for pooled funding
4. MEL Newsletter
5. Challenges and Lessons Learnt from 2018
6. POWB and Annual Report deadlines 2020
MEL Integration with CLARISA
MEL: Interoperability Network – Sustainability through Partners
MEL API
MEL Integration with

CLARISA is: CGIAR - Level - Agricultural - Research - Interoperability - System – Architecture
(a) General distribution of outcomes/innovations by geography, type, maturity/stage, crop/product, etc., and Cross-Tabulations within and across CRPs and selected typologies;

(b) Inter-CRP collaborations and external partnerships;

(c) Clustering of CRP activities geographically to assess possible synergies or/and opportunities for strengthening,

(d) How are outcomes/innovations relating to cross-cutting issues?

(e) Are interventions reaching far enough into the Agri-Food System (AFS) to be transformative?
Results Dashboard

Welcome to the CGIAR results dashboard
This dashboard provides an overview of results achieved by the CGIAR Research Programs and Platforms. We track a number of key metrics across CGIAR to help paint a picture of our research for development achievements. Figures and maps are clickable and link to additional levels of detail. All data contained in the dashboard has been quality assessed and aligns with Annual Performance Reports.

1. Contribution to System Level Outcomes (SLOs)
SLOs are CGIAR’s highest level goals, aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
To access CGIAR’s Strategy and Results Framework 2016-10 click [here].

2. Outcome Impact Case Reports (OICRs)
Short reports describing the contribution of CGIAR research to development outcomes and impact.

3. Progress Towards Milestones
Milestones are a specific point of progress, expected to be reached in the coming year.

4. Common Results Reporting Indicators (CRRIs)
Quantitative indicators are used by all CGIAR Research Programs and Platforms to track progress towards impact. Click on the icons to view the dashboards.

Insights
Top 25 Research Institutes co-publishing peer-reviewed articles with CGIAR Research Programs and Platforms.
SLO Contribution and OICR

Outcome Impact Case Reports (OICR)

- Ethiopia
- Eastern Africa

698 tons of Quality Declared Seed (QDS) produced by a network of seed producers, potentially reaching over 230,000 households in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria

The project supported production of 698 tons of seed (QDS) that would plant about 66,277 ha at an average cost of 0.09/ha ha, reaching an estimated 230,000 households in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria at an average productivity of 1.27% for the three crops, the estimated cost will be used to produce an estimated 698,000 tons of grain valued at 0.9–1.5 billion.
Partnership

A Partnership is a recognized relationship between CGIAR Research Programs and Platforms and another institution/institutions external to CGIAR, to jointly undertake activities that contribute to each institution’s mandate. A Partnership can include multiple partners.
Policies

Policies, legal instruments or investments modified in design or implementation, informed by CGIAR research.

Policy Location
Select one or more countries (press ctrl to filter).

Total Policies by Geographic Scope
Click on donut to filter.

Top 5 SDGs Policy Link
Click on SDGs to filter.

Policies by Level of Maturity
Click on bars to filter.

- Level 1: Research taken up by next user
- Level 2: Policy enacted

Policies by Type
Click on bars to filter.

- Curriculum
- Policy or Strategy
Capacity Development

Capacity development measures the number of people trained.

**Long-Term Trainees: Total Women and Men**

- **Female**: 22 long-term, 15 PhD
- **Male**: 25 long-term, 20 PhD

**Short-Term Trainees: Total Women and Men**

- **Female**: 2,417 long-term
- **Male**: 2,734 long-term

**Total Trainees**: 5,198

**Total Women**: 2,439

**Total Men**: 2,759
Publications

CGIAR research papers published in peer reviewed journals.

Total Publications
250

Number of Publications
Click on donuts to filter.

Open Access
64%
36%

ISI Journal
66%
34%

Top Journals
Click on bars to filter.

- Frontiers in Plant Science: 17
- Scientific Reports: 9
- Ethiopian Journal of Crop..: 8
- PLoS ONE: 7
- Plant Breeding: 6
- Plant Biotechnology Jour..: 6
- Euphytica: 6
- Crop Science: 6
- Journal of Experimental ..: 5
Altmetrics

Altmetrics are metrics and qualitative data that are complementary to traditional, citation-based metrics (view source).

### Top 10 Altmetric Attention Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Barley yield formation under abiotic s.</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>How immediate and significant is the</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Ecology and Evolution of Cuckoo Bumble Bees</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Application of systematic monitoring</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Can genomics deliver climate-change</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Money Matters: The Role of Yields an...</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The RNA-Seq-based high resolution g.</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Representation of decision-making in ..</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Phenotypic Data from Inbred Parents Can Improve Genomic Prediction in Pe..</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Progress in understanding drought to.</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Genomic-enabled prediction models u.</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Towards Defining Heterotic Gene Poo.</td>
<td>GLDC</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEL
Dashboards
Program Overviews (Thematic Areas / Oper. Objectives)

Flagship Overview: FP2 - Adapted productive varieties and quality seed of RTB crops

**Leader:** Emil Schulte-Geldermann, International Potato Center

**Scientists:** 199

**Partner organizations:** 32

**Total Budget USD:** 4,406,301

**Clusters:** 7

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Flagship Description

FP2 aims to develop and make available good-quality planting materials of a diverse set of high-yielding RTB varieties that are adapted to the needs and preferences of users in value chains. FP2 will use participatory, gender-sensitive tools to understand the traits and criteria that stakeholders use for the adoption or rejection of varieties. FP2 will use user intelligence (with FP4) on consumer preferences and sensory testing to guide breeding processes, to ensure integration of novel breeding targets, such as traits linked to nutritional quality or processing. Predictive modeling and foresight work will assess future production, processing, and consumption needs that would be unlikely criteria for current end users, to ensure that breeding takes into account future needs for RTB varieties.

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Atlas

Clusters distribution by country

Inter-Regional Development Outcomes (RDOS)/Sub-RDOS
Capacity Development and outreach activities - Dashboard
Visualize Investment

Reduced Poverty

Increased livelihood opportunities: 463207 $

Total Budget: 463207 $
Portfolio Analysis
Crop Investment

Total Budget
USD 62,426,162

Projects
204

Outputs
331

Countries
28

Crops
24

CRPs
10

Crops Count disaggregated by Country

- Nigeria (21 Crops) in 12 Outputs: $759,071.06
  - Cowpea: $303,401.30
  - Maize: $11,562.50
  - Chickpea: $99,436.80
  - Groundnut: $106,936.80
  - Pigeonpea: $24,062.50
  - Finger millet: $21,932.29
  - Soya bean: $42,500.00
  - Sorghum: $21,932.29
  - Lentil: $12,500.00
  - Pearl millet: $39,432.29
  - Common bean: $75,374.30

Top 5 Crops Investment disaggregated by top 5 Countries
Crop Investment

Crop Investment disaggregated by CRP by Year
Click on the Crop to disaggregate by CRP then click on the CRP to disaggregate by Year

Crop Investment disaggregated by Partner Organizations
Click on an Organization to hide other organizations

Crop Investment disaggregated by Year by CRP
Click on the Crop to disaggregate by Year then click on the year to disaggregate by CRP
Crop Investment: The Agronomy Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recorded Budget</th>
<th>Related Budget</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$34,432,675.09</td>
<td>$13,763,999.96</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$23,374,915.16</td>
<td>$5,995,779.40</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$25,955,792.67</td>
<td>$4,326,488.71</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criteria for Adding/Withdrawing, prioritization and allocation for pooled funding
Program Performance Management Standards

1. To provide assurance to Funders and other stakeholders that program management standards are high, and that they can invest with confidence;
2. To improve program performance management across CGIAR wherever needed;
3. To focus program efforts on a limited number of well-defined high-priority areas identified jointly by key stakeholders, in each program cycle, to complement (not replace) the more complex analysis carried out in program evaluations and appraisals;
Standard #1 & #4

➢ Program has a transparent and logical process for selection, prioritization and inclusion of new projects and withdrawal of projects from program, based on the theory of change and factors such as comparative advantage, scientific merit, potential value for money.

➢ Program progress and priorities are regularly reviewed, and logical and transparent decisions are taken about (re)prioritization of W1/2 funding, including activities to expand or cut back.
Adding/Withdrawing Projects

Guidelines for mapping Bilateral/W3 Projects

This document is prepared for the partners in the CGIAR Research Program (CRP) on Dryland Systems (IX) in order to create a common understanding on the process of mapping Window 3 (W3) and bilateral projects onto the CRP and the implications of such decisions, to achieve clarity on the contribution of project-based activities and their scientific aspects brought by Partner Centers (PC) to the DS program and to improve communication and transparency of results other than the budget allocation. This guideline is developed in absence of any document prepared by the Consortium Office (CO) and may be adapted once a common CRPs approach is finalized. DS have 8 PCs (International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), the Lead Center LC); International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT); Biodiversity International; International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); International Potato Center (CIP); World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF); International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI); International Water Management Institute (IWMI); and Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Program (SSA) (CP) who need to agree on this approach. Hence this is a first attempt to achieve a better investment of Window 1 (W1) and Window 2 (W2) funds and clear communication

URI
https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11760/4894

Collections
Governance and Innovation Platforms [298]
Agricultural Research Knowledge [8679]

ICARDA

Guidelines for inclusion and withdrawal of W1/W2 Activities and W3/Bilateral Projects into CRP on Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals

October 2019
Adding a W3/Bilateral project to CRP-GLDC

1. The project must make a clearly articulated and credible contribution to the GLDC Theory of Change, specifically in one or more of the following areas:
   - Research outputs
   - Research and/or development outcomes (sub-IDOs and IDOs)
   - SLO-level impacts

1. The project must fit with expressed Program priorities, as indicated with the approved Flagships of CRP-GLDC, and/or refer to Management Committee recommendations on Program Priorities, updated during annual planning processes.

1. The project should also clearly align with the following secondary criteria:
   - Contribution to cross cutting themes
   - Alignment with priority geographies
   - Have clearly defined and measurable plans for activities and outputs
   - Ensure that the right partners are being engaged in the development and delivery
Removing a W3/Bilateral project from CRP-GLDC

1. In case a new project has **rules and regulations that are incompatible with CRP-GLDC**, the project will not be mapped to CRP-GLDC and its results/budget will not be presented in CRP-GLDC documentation for accountability. Cases of incompatibility are a) limited exclusivity agreement; b) conflict with CGIAR Open Access Policy; c) etc.

2. **Non-aligned to CRP-GLDC priorities**

3. **No evidence provided** of outputs/outcomes aligned to CRP-GLDC in the previous 12 months
Allocation and Prioritization of funding

1. **Matching** with at least one of the 4 Flagships TOCs: [http://gldc.cgiar.org/flagship-programs/](http://gldc.cgiar.org/flagship-programs/)

2. Focused in at least one of the 9 CRP-GLDC Crops: [http://gldc.cgiar.org/why-gldc/](http://gldc.cgiar.org/why-gldc/)

3. Implemented in one of the 13 priority countries or subject to scaling of CRP-GLDC technologies development in one of the 13 priority countries: [http://gldc.cgiar.org/why-gldc/](http://gldc.cgiar.org/why-gldc/)
MEL Newsletter
GLDC Newsletter

- feature produced monthly, highlighting the synergy between the CRP GLDC, and MEL Platform

- Promoting accessible knowledge stored in MEL supporting its role in facilitating and sharing information and tools, generated by CRP-GLDC to further its reach and impact towards target audience

- Well-acknowledged contributions of scientists are offered an additional avenue for promotion

- Initial releases will cater to audience internal to GLDC, and CGIAR SMO at the broader level e.g. RMC, IAC, GLDC Scientists
Capacity development section

**GLDC INDIVIDUAL, 2018**
- BSc (4)
- MSc (15)
- PhD (23)
- Individual Non Degree (12)
- Internship (6)

**GLDC GROUP, 2018**
- Seminar Training (482)
- Workshop Training (215)
- Training Course (985)
- Field Day (2,746)
- Farmer field school (15,084)
- Scaling activities - input (1,331)

**GLDC INDIVIDUAL, 2019**
- BSc (23)
- MSc (9)
- PhD (11)
- Individual Non Degree (3)
- Internship (4)

**GLDC GROUP, 2019**
- Workshop Training (3,438)
- Training Course (242)
- Field Day (5,618)
- Farmer field school (7,140)
- Trials and studies (12)

What can be GLDC CapDev Activities?

**INDIVIDUAL DEGREE** (BSc, MSc, PhD) A candidate registered for a MSc/PhD degree at a university can jointly conduct their research work with a CRDP Partner. The research topic must relate to the Partner’s mandated research and have direct relevance to the Partner’s national program research.

**INDIVIDUAL NON-DEGREE** This non-degree training program is offered to junior or middle-career researchers. The program is tailored to meet individual needs and may range from a period of one week to one year. We include here Post-Docs, Visiting Scientists, CGI Scientists placed at other partners location (Sub-Saharan).

**INTERNSHIPS** provide real world experience to those looking to explore or gain the relevant knowledge and skills required to enter into a particular career field. Internships are relatively short term in nature with the primary focus on getting on the job training and taking what’s learned in the classroom and applying it to the professional work environment.

**WORKSHOP** Event where participants have knowledge of topic discussed and work individually and/or in groups to interactively discuss specific subjects/planning or share project results.

**TRAINING Course** 1- to 4-week intensive courses focused on specialized problems or topics of interest for the participants.

**FIELD DAYS** Helping farmers and extension workers to consider individual cases or specific problems and to discuss them together. It part of a series they are considered Farmer Field Schools.

**FARMER FIELD SCHOOL** An interactive and participatory learning by doing approach. Participants enhance their understanding of agro-ecosystems, which leads to production systems that are more adapted to local conditions while optimizing the use of available resources. They aim to improve farmers’ livelihoods and recognize their role as innovators and protectors of natural environments. Typically, a group from the same village, supported by a trained facilitator, meets regularly around a field, farm, pond, or other setting. (FAO 2013)

**TRAILS AND STUDIES** Includes participants in lab and field trials (including on-farm trials), and direct participants in nutrition studies, impact evaluations, and other research studies (soil research, integrated pest management, etc.).

**CO-CREATION EVENTS** This includes events such as learning platforms, multi-stakeholder platforms, innovation (platforms, Learning Alliances, the co-design of projects, websites, prototyping events, virtual meeting events, hackathons). These activities may indirectly have some capacity development outcomes but are distinguished from previous categories by not having significant, written, capstone/training objectives. Co-Creation events are distinguished from knowledge exchanges by having defined end products, which are created jointly.

**SEMINAR/ TRAINING** Bringing together small groups for recurring meetings, focusing each time on some particular subject. Participants learn from the presenter as a training class.

**KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE** Knowledge exchange activities might include an open house (e.g. for farmers, schools, partners, alumni, or community members), four (lab tour, visiting partners for research, or staff capacity building events, conference, focus group activity field event, or workshop, webinars. These activities may indirectly have some capacity development outcomes but are distinguished from previous categories by not having significant, written, capstone/training objectives. Knowledge exchanges do not normally result in a defined end product.

**SCALING ACTIVITIES** (INPUT DISTRIBUTION) Includes direct participants in input distribution activities such as seed or fertilizer distribution activities.

**SCALING ACTIVITIES (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE)** Includes participants receiving technical assistance (e.g. extension service, farmer field schools, nutrition-related education, etc.).

**OTHERS** Other innovative forms of capacity enhancement, benefiting scientists, and stakeholders can also be uploaded to MEL.
Innovations section

For this issue, the GLDC Newsletter highlights **INNOVATION IN FOCUS: GROUNDNUT**, particularly twenty-eight groundnut cultivars released in 2018. The collaborative development of these cultivars under the CGIAR-GLDC P2P variety and hybrid development was led by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, with Institut d’Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (Burkina Faso), Saunara Agricultural Research Institute (Mali), Institute of Economic Runes (Nail), Institute of Agricultural Research (Ethiopia), Nalumere Agricultural Research Institute (Tanzania), Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (Zambia), and Jangada Agricultural University (India). The leading teams are led by Hake Deomao, James Mwandi, and Juma H. Rupiuwela. These innovations are at Stage 3: ready for uptake through key partners mentioned and additional evidence will be generated during next reporting cycles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year Released</th>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kongwa 719</td>
<td>Drought tolerance, high yielding, resistance to leaf spot, nutritional traits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kongwa 719</td>
<td>Drought tolerance, high yielding, resistance to leaf spot, nutritional traits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kongwa 719</td>
<td>Drought tolerance, high yielding, resistance to leaf spot, nutritional traits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kongwa 719</td>
<td>Drought tolerance, high yielding, resistance to leaf spot, nutritional traits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kongwa 719</td>
<td>Drought tolerance, high yielding, resistance to leaf spot, nutritional traits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kongwa 719</td>
<td>Drought tolerance, high yielding, resistance to leaf spot, nutritional traits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Kongwa 719</td>
<td>Drought tolerance, high yielding, resistance to leaf spot, nutritional traits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information can be expanded to provide more details about each cultivar, including specific traits, environments of use, and other relevant data.
FP and Center feature
Talking Nutrition with Adolescents in the Adilabad District of Telangana

To enhance the knowledge of women and adolescents, two nutrition communication tools were developed, tested and piloted. The testing and validation of these tools has given insights for further refinement and methodologies, allowing the stakeholders to use the tools to improve nutrition literacy among tribal communities. The participation and training of the stakeholders has strengthened the impact of the nutrition literacy component on the participants.

(Padma Pravati, ICRAI)

Biofortified Cultivars of Grain Legumes and Dryland Cereals Development, Mainstreamed and Adopted in India

Improving Food Security and Wellness

The year 2018 has witnessed the release of 17 biofortified varieties of pulses in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, two regions with more malnourished people in the world. This was possible due to mainstreaming biofortification in breeding programs at ICARDA, ICRAI, and IITA. Adoption of biofortified cultivars has made significant contributions to production and consumption of nutritious foods.

(Shiv Kumar Agrawal, ICARDA)

Policy favours biofortified pearl millet in India to combat Fe and Zn deficiencies

The Asia-Pacific Regional Project on Pearl Millet (RIPC/PM) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established minimum levels of iron and zinc to be bred into national varieties of pearl millet. The policy favours biofortified pearl millet in India and thus contributes to alleviate burden of malnutrition. Biofortification is a simple, sustainable and nutrition sensitive agricultural innovation and favorable policies for biofortified crops are a game changer to drive nutrition security.

(M. Govindan, ICARDA)
RURAL WOMEN

What are the opportunities, and challenges of sustainable infrastructure, and services for rural women? How was the decision of a large women's network to participate in GLD's project made? What aspects of gender norms have shifted in the women's groups communities in Ethiopia? All questions are open in GLD's new report which you can access using the link in the banner to the right.

Photo feature

ETHIOPIA

In a drought-prone and agriculture-relevant country where land fragmentation will be further favored by climate population increase, croplands are in great risk. Yet lack of cropped and food security demands especially among the poor. This photo taken by S. Verhaar (ICRISAT) shows researchers talking with farmers, aimed at pruning the effect of drought risk in the area. Please interesting leads on our photo by Yves Rey, and Ask Mawurch using the link on the banner to the right.

PEARL MILLET: ICRISAT, INDIA

ICRISAT commissioned this early evaluation in 2015 to assess on-farm impact of pearl millet hybrids developed by Pearl Millet Hybrid Varieties Research Consortium (PHMRC) members. 25,000 pearl millet growers spanning 59 villages in 30 districts across five states, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand in India. The study revealed that PHMRC hybrids covered about 60% of pearl millet hybrid area in the 3 states during 2013-14. Authors: SK Gupta, Neena Jacob. Photo: ICRISAT

Increase to 80

Photo feature

HYBRID PARENTS IMPACTS!
Inputs and feedback

We welcome feedback and additional inputs from you, via the following link:

Feedback material sent by email:

https://forms.gle/Zrdvzttt3chYFFa1A
Challenges and Lessons Learnt from 2018
Challenges & Lessons Learnt

1. Changes of templates and lack of clarity on the use of data (...nice to have)
2. Limited knowledge related to plans happening at Bilateral/W3 Level
3. Limited Center – FP/COA Information flow
4. SMO– CRP communications with parallel flow
5. Late Planning and Reporting (single time) with no time to support in information enhancement
6. Long Quality Review Process with limited transparency of reviewers
7. MEL Enhancements
1. Promote usage of data (Research, Visualization, Information Sharing)
2. Increase communication among W3/Bilateral managers and COA/FP Teams
3. Proactively contact SMO for regular update
4. Involve Centers M&E Team for planning and quarterly follow up with scientists (skype) on reporting
5. Internal review processes across CRPs
POWB and Annual Report deadlines 2020
## PoWB 2020 Process Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main steps in the planning process</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication for any new W3/Bilateral projects mapped to GLDC</td>
<td>Activity leaders/Flagship leaders</td>
<td>October 30, 2019</td>
<td>2020 W3/Bil Project list consolidated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliverables planned, and outputs updated in MEL</td>
<td>All scientists</td>
<td>November 11, 2019</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Annual Plan of Work template sent to flagship leaders and PMU</td>
<td>Cluster/cross-cutting theme leaders</td>
<td>November 20, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information consolidated at the Flagship level</td>
<td>Flagship leaders</td>
<td>November 25, 2019</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial information (W3/Bilateral projects)</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>December 09, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLDC PoWB consolidated</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>December 09, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draft PoWB shared with RMC, IAC</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>December 09, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback from RMC, IAC shared with PMU</td>
<td>PMU and Flagship/Cross-Cutting focal points/MEL</td>
<td>December 16, 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedback incorporated</td>
<td>PMU/MEL</td>
<td>December 19, 2019</td>
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<td>Draft PoWB shared with GB, ICRISAT</td>
<td>PMU/ICRISAT</td>
<td>December 19, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feedback from GB</td>
<td>ICRISAT/PMU</td>
<td>December 24, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feedback incorporated</td>
<td>PMU/MEL</td>
<td>December 30, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finalisation and review of PoWB</td>
<td>PMU/MEL</td>
<td>January 7, 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final formatting and designing of PoWB</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>January 14, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>PoWB 2020 submitted to SMO</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>January 15, 2020</td>
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</table>
## 2020 Reporting timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Working Days</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Process</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22nd January</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>FPs/CCs /CFPs</td>
<td>PMU share Guidelines to FPs, Cross-Cutting and Center Focal Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd January - 27th February</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
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<td>FPs and Cross-Cutting organize the reporting process</td>
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<tr>
<td>28th February</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>FPs/ CCs</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>FPs and Cross-Cutting submits Annual Report to PMU</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st March – 7th March</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>RMC</td>
<td>PMU Consolidate Annual Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th March</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>RMC</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>RMC reviews Annual Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th March – 13th March</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>IAC</td>
<td>PMU reviews comments and update version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th March</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>RMC</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>RMC submits comments to PMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th March – 19th March</td>
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<td>PMU</td>
<td>IAC</td>
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<td>20th March</td>
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<td>PMU</td>
<td>IAC</td>
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<td>21st March – 25th March</td>
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<td>IAC</td>
<td>PMU</td>
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<tr>
<td>27th March – 30th March</td>
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<td>PMU</td>
<td>GB</td>
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<td>GB</td>
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<td>PMU</td>
<td>GB</td>
<td>GB submits comments to PMU</td>
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<tr>
<td>8th April</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>GB</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>PMU reviews comments and update version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th April – 12th April</td>
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<td>PMU</td>
<td>SMO</td>
<td>PMU submits AR to SMO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLDC Activity/product profile recording in MEL

- Objectives: 23%
- Research questions: 20%
- Research hypotheses: 14%
- Outputs: 77%
- Outputs end: 2018 16%, 2019 23%, 2020 16%, 2021 45%
- Deliverables: 27%
- Deliverables end: 2018 17%, 2019 59%, 2020 17%, 2021 7%
- Impact pathway: 40%
- Research phase: 7%
- Budget: 2018 61%, 2019 14%, 2020 1%, None 24%
- CapDev: 17%
MEL Usability feedback

Positive features:
- Accessibility to report documents for remote donor meetings/ access via MEL Space
- Privacy and permission aspects on uploaded materials e.g. material accessibility, and human subject permission
- Feature promoting easy sharing of e.g. uploaded papers and blogs into social media platforms

Aspects for possible enhancement:
- Crowded reporting page (Activity report + Output report; and all activities under one CoA merged in one page)
- A number of bug cases
- Relatively dense information requirement especially uploading documents, nonetheless facilitates overall GLDC performance
Assistance in MEL

- Reports bugs directly to the development team for faster response via GitHub
- Online chatroom to open a discussion thread involving the user and technical team
- MEL User guide is an online usage manual for MEL which offers stepwise processes supported by screenshots
- MEL Tutorial video on Youtube introduces users to MEL, and covers primary aspects on MEL setup and use
Demand-driven Innovation for the Drylands

In partnership with CGIAR Centers, public and private organizations, governments, and farmers worldwide

www.gldc.cgiar.org

Thank you