

CDAIS

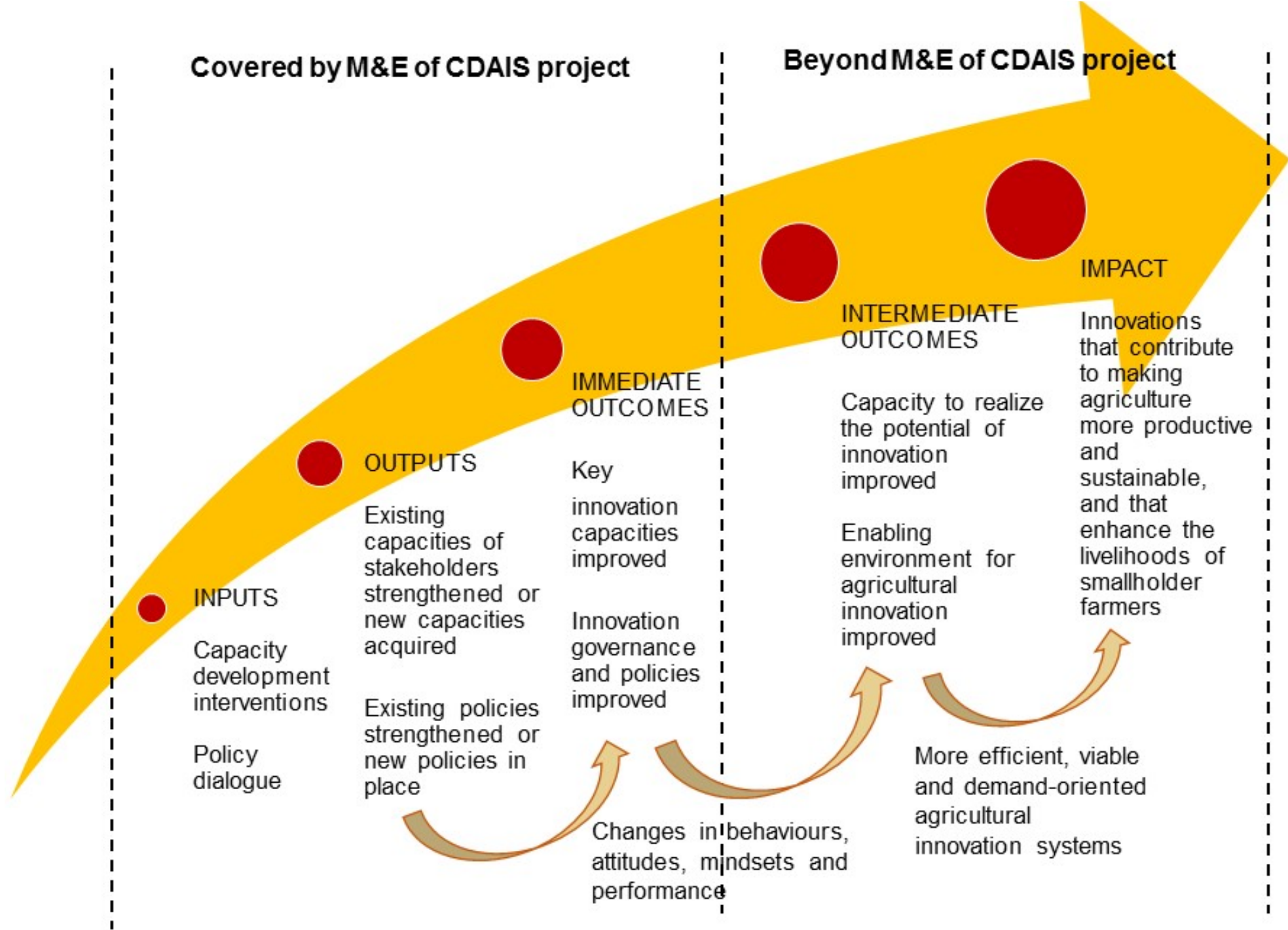
M&E System

Innovation Facilitator Training

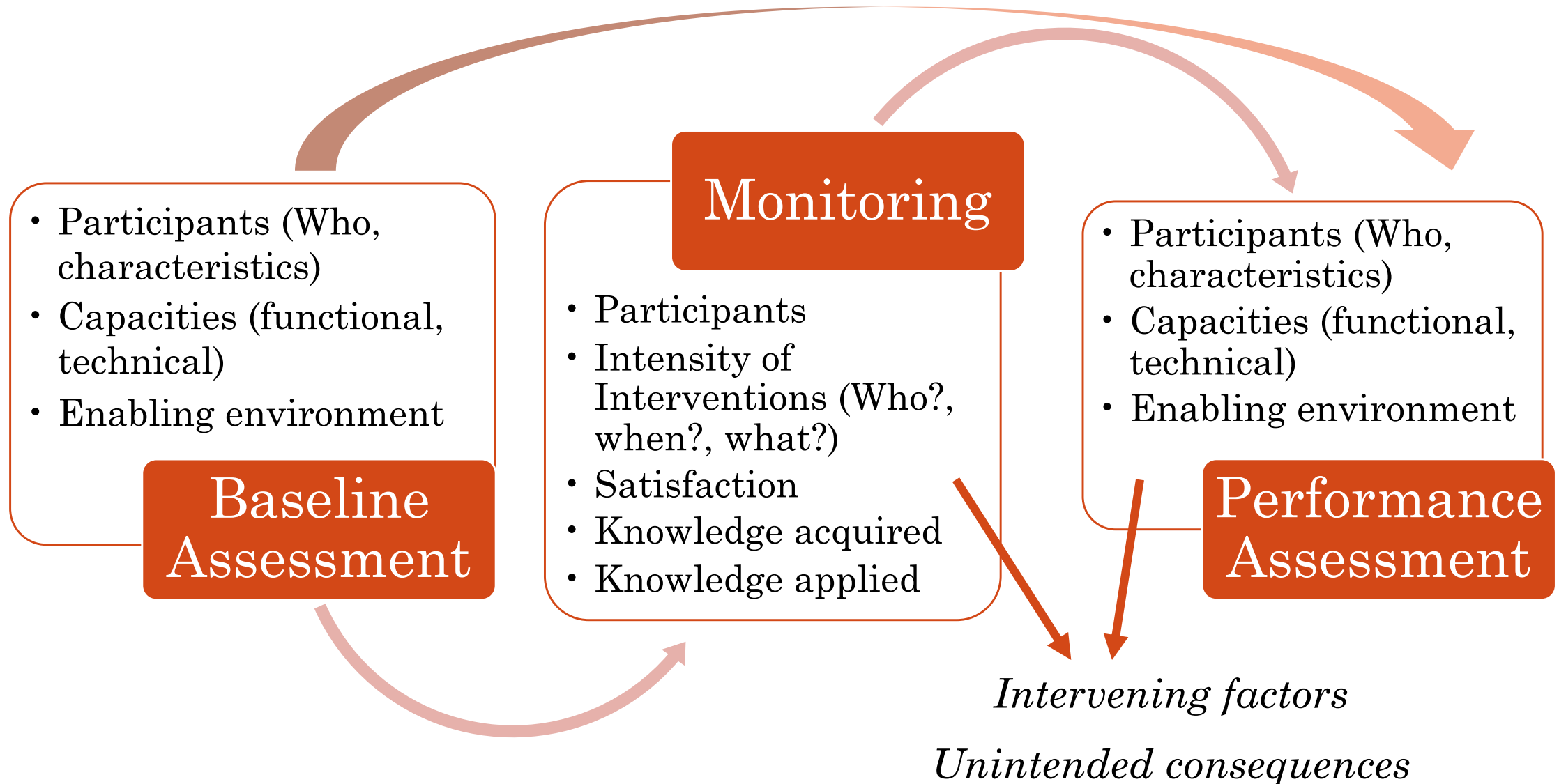
Why is monitoring and evaluation of CDAIS activities a good idea?

- Ensuring accountability to the donor, project partners and project implementers (showing for which purposes resources were used / that they were used to achieve the project's objectives);
- Determine whether the project is making a difference in terms of improving AIS in the pilot countries
- Allowing for possible adjustments at mid-term;
- Navigating complexity of the project more easily;
- Stimulating learning by drawing lessons from experiences made in the course of the project, thus continuously improving operations, interventions and approaches;
- Performing a cross-country analysis that enables learning across pilot countries and beyond.

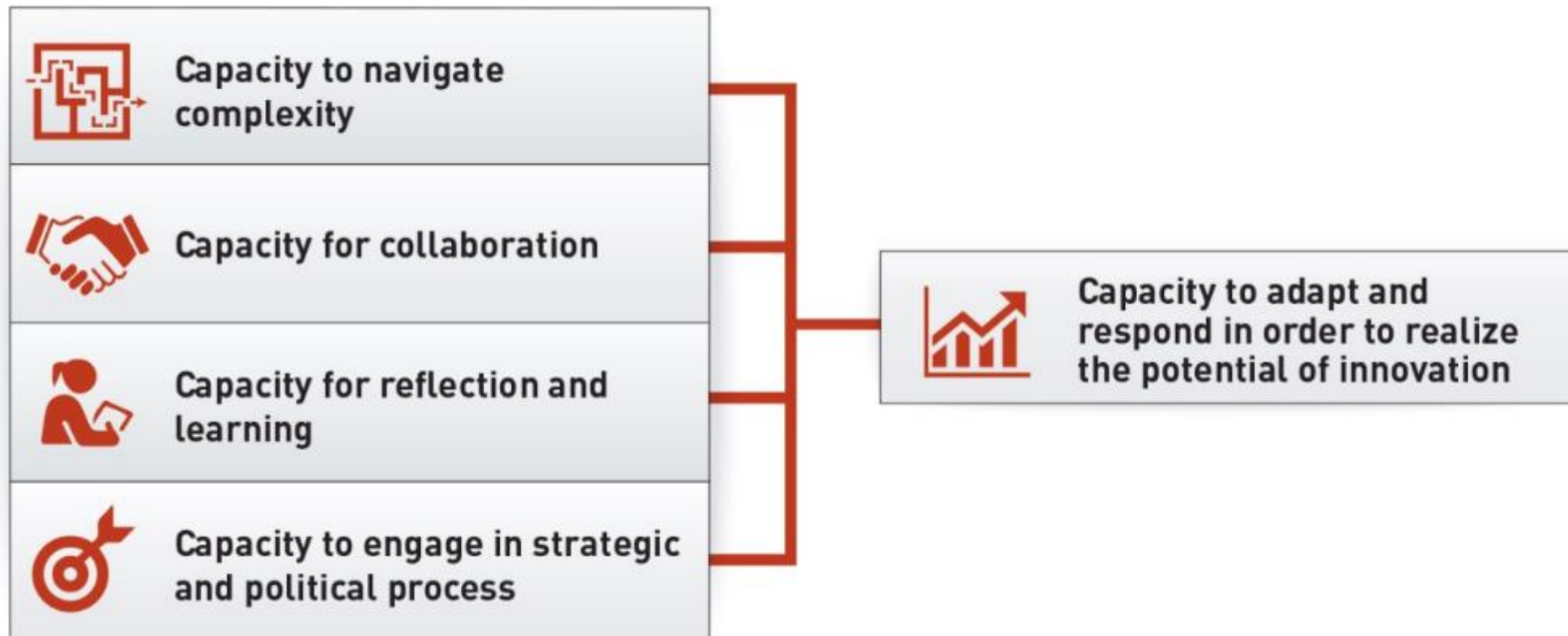
CDAIS Results Chain



M&E System



Functional capacities for agricultural innovation



Measurement → 6 Topics, 25 Indicators

Topic 1: Capacity to navigate complexity

- Indicator 1.1 – Access to and mobilization of resources by farmers' group;
- Indicator 1.2 – Access to and sharing of information by actors within the farmers' group;
- Indicator 1.3 – Access to and sharing of information by farmers' group with outside actors;
- Indicator 1.4-1 – Availability of skills to understand and solve problems (seeing the bigger picture; understanding interdependencies/interactions, etc.);
- Indicator 1.4-2 Availability of skills to manage farm business;
- Indicator 1.5 – Extent to which past experiences are considered for taking decisions;
- Indicator 1.6 – Extent to which value of local knowledge is recognized in decision-making;
- Indicator 1.7 – Extent of informed decision-making in the farmers' group;
- Indicator 1.8 – Development and identification of an idea where the farmers' group wants to be in the future (dream of what farmers' group should be like);
- Indicator 1.9 – Development and identification of strategy (plan of action designed to achieve the idea for the future):

Topic 2: Capacity to collaborate

- Indicator 2.1 – Existence of cooperation among actors in the farmers' group;
- Indicator 2.2 – Extent of representation of stakeholders in farmers' group coordination;
- Indicator 2.3 – Existence of incentives for networking, partnering, multi-stakeholder interaction:

Topic 3: Capacity to reflect and learn

- Indicator 3.1 – Existence of environment that encourages joint learning and experimentation:
- Indicator 3.2 – Participation in training that cover multi-stakeholder innovation processes;
- Indicator 3.3 – Understanding of knowledge flows (understanding origin and transfer):
- Indicator 3.4 – Documentation and monitoring processes:

Topic 4: Capacity to engage in strategic and political processes

- Indicator 4.1 – Role and responsibilities of leader:
- Indicator 4.2 – Degree of awareness of agricultural development issues among stakeholders:
- Indicator 4.3: Degree of awareness of opportunities for policy change:
- Indicator 4.4 – Extent to which decision-making processes are influenced by stakeholders:
- Indicator 4.5 – Effectiveness of communication channels:

Topic 5: Technical skills

- Indicator 5.1 – Availability of required technical skills:

Topic 6: Enabling environment

- Indicator 6.5 – Favourable socio-economic circumstances for linking farmers to markets:
- Indicator 6.6 – Efficiency of registration/certification processes in agriculture:

Assessment at Different Levels

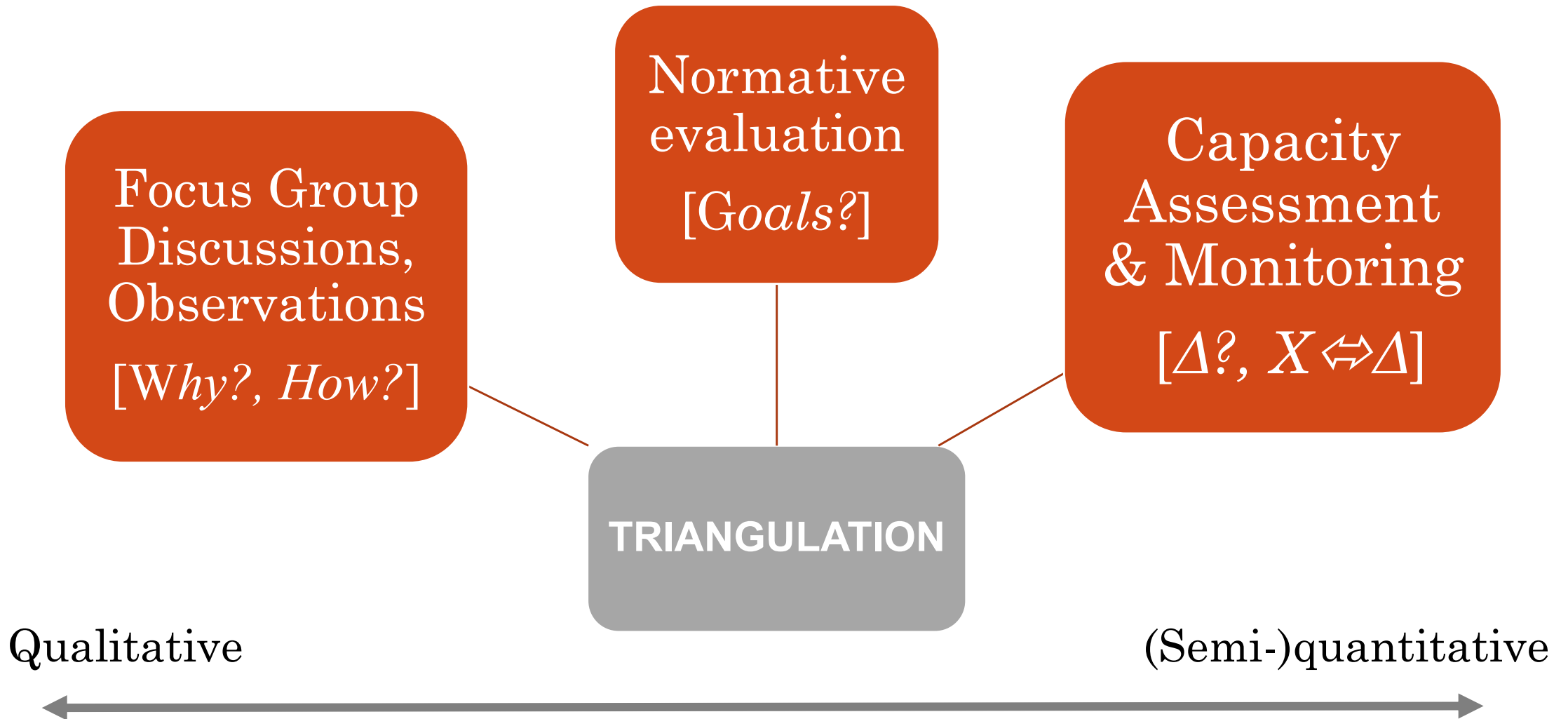


National level actors

Facilitators

Niche level actors

Multiple Approaches & Data Sources



Evaluation Design: Before-and-After Design without Comparison Group

O_1 X O_2 Before and after comparison - possible

O_1 O_2 Comparison group (counterfactual) - difficult

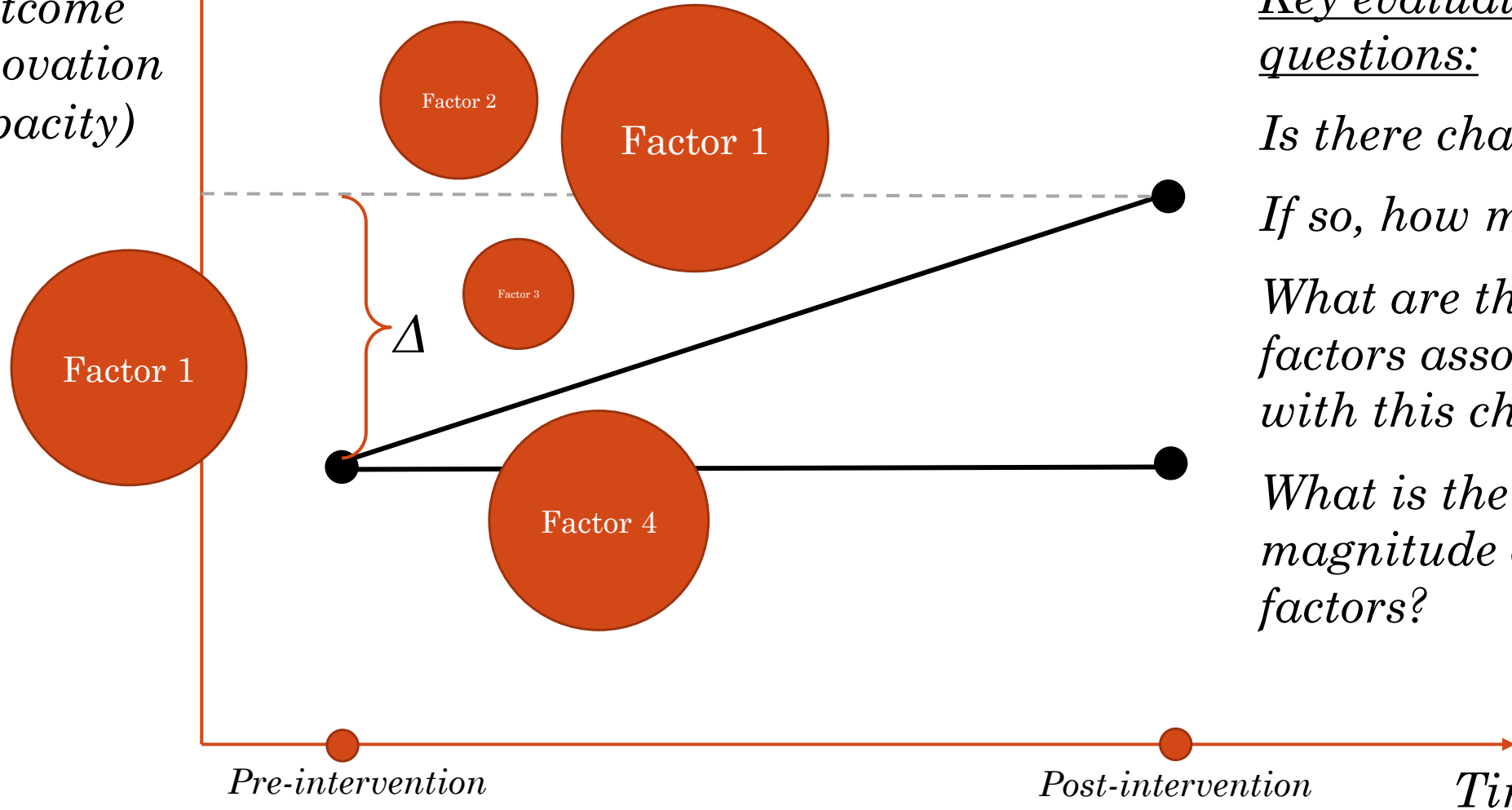
- Measuring change Δ (immediate outcome: behaviours and capacities)
- Compare key variables before and after the intervention
- There is no separate comparison group, the “before” is one group and the “after” is the same group
- Change alone does not prove causality, no attribution.
- Minimize threats to validity.

Analysis: Correlations and Causal Tracing

- Correlations -> Answering questions about relationships and associations.
- Causal tracing -> The preponderance of the evidence suggests, no causality.

Summary of evaluation logic

Immediate outcome (Innovation capacity)



Key evaluation questions:

Is there change (Δ)?

If so, how much?

What are the factors associated with this change?

What is the magnitude of these factors?