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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

How to evaluate impacts of research in the South: IMPRESS method

Stéphanie Cong, CIRAD/ISTOM
Flavie Goutard & Marisa Peyre, AGIRs
Phan Dang Thang & Vu Dinh Ton, VNUA

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Outline

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Application to REVASIA
- Preliminary results from the analysis
- Perspectives

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Introduction

- IMPRESS: a methodology developed by CIRAD researchers

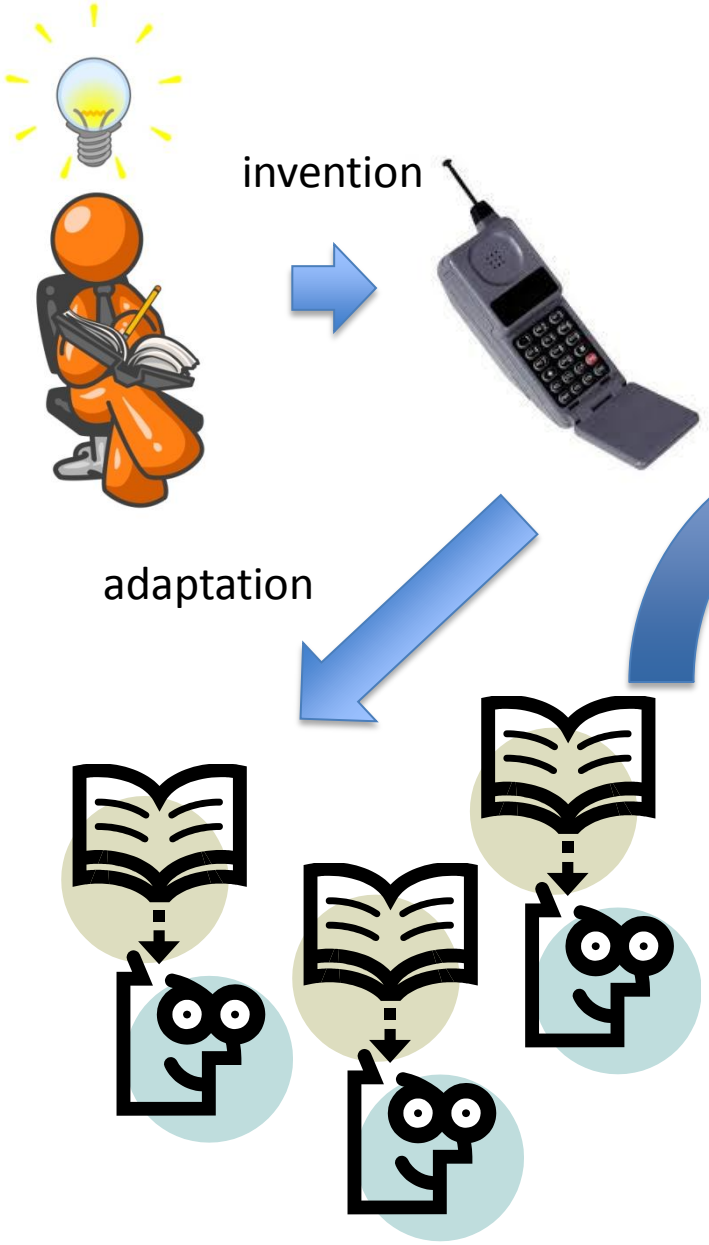
A Methodological guide to evaluate impact of agronomic research in the South: version 3 (06/04/2015)

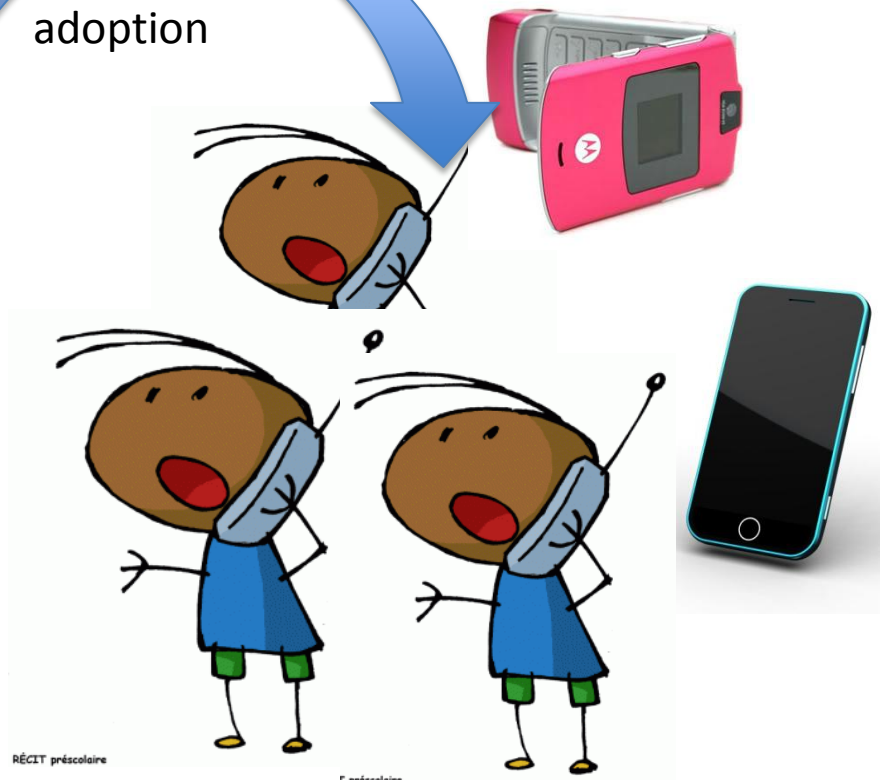
L. Temple, S. Mathé, MH. Dabat, D. Clavel, G. Faure.

- Objectives : to evaluate
  - The impact of the innovation generated by the research
  - The contribution of our/your research projects to those impacts

Ref: *Guide méthodologique d'évaluation des impacts de la recherche agronomique dédiée aux pays du sud, version 1 5/12/2014 L. Temple, S. Mathé, MH. Dabat, D. Clavel, G. Faure.*

What is an innovation?





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What are inputs, outputs, and outcomes ?

- **Inputs**: ressources which allows the research
- **Outputs**:Products/results from research
- **Outcomes**: Use of outputs by beneficiaries outside research activity

What is an impact ?

- **Impact:** long term effects induced by an action of development. This is what stays after the end of the research program.

- **Impact could be**:
  - Of different nature: economic, social, sanitary, political…
  - At different level of actors: individual, groups, insitutitions
  - Positive or negative
  - Intentional or not
  - Direct or indirect
  - Measured by indicators

Example : indirect positive impact of mobile phones : better access to information for everybody

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The methodology :
How to evaluate impact of agronomical research in the South

Methodology

1. Preparation and data collection
   - Identification of the innovation
   - Identification of the process to reach the innovation
   - Identification of the framework of the study
   - Identification of potential impacts (outcomes/outputs/inputs with actors)
   - Building up scenarios to reach the expected impacts

2. Actors consulation
   - Validation of the scenarios with the actors

3. Data analysis
   - Impact pathway and evaluation grid

4. Measurement phase

5. Validation phase

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Participatory Tools

- Actor consulation
  - Semi-structured interviews
  - Focus group
  - At all steps of the method
  - For validation steps
- Outcome mapping
- Visualisation tools
- Proportional piling, ranking: to measure impact indicators

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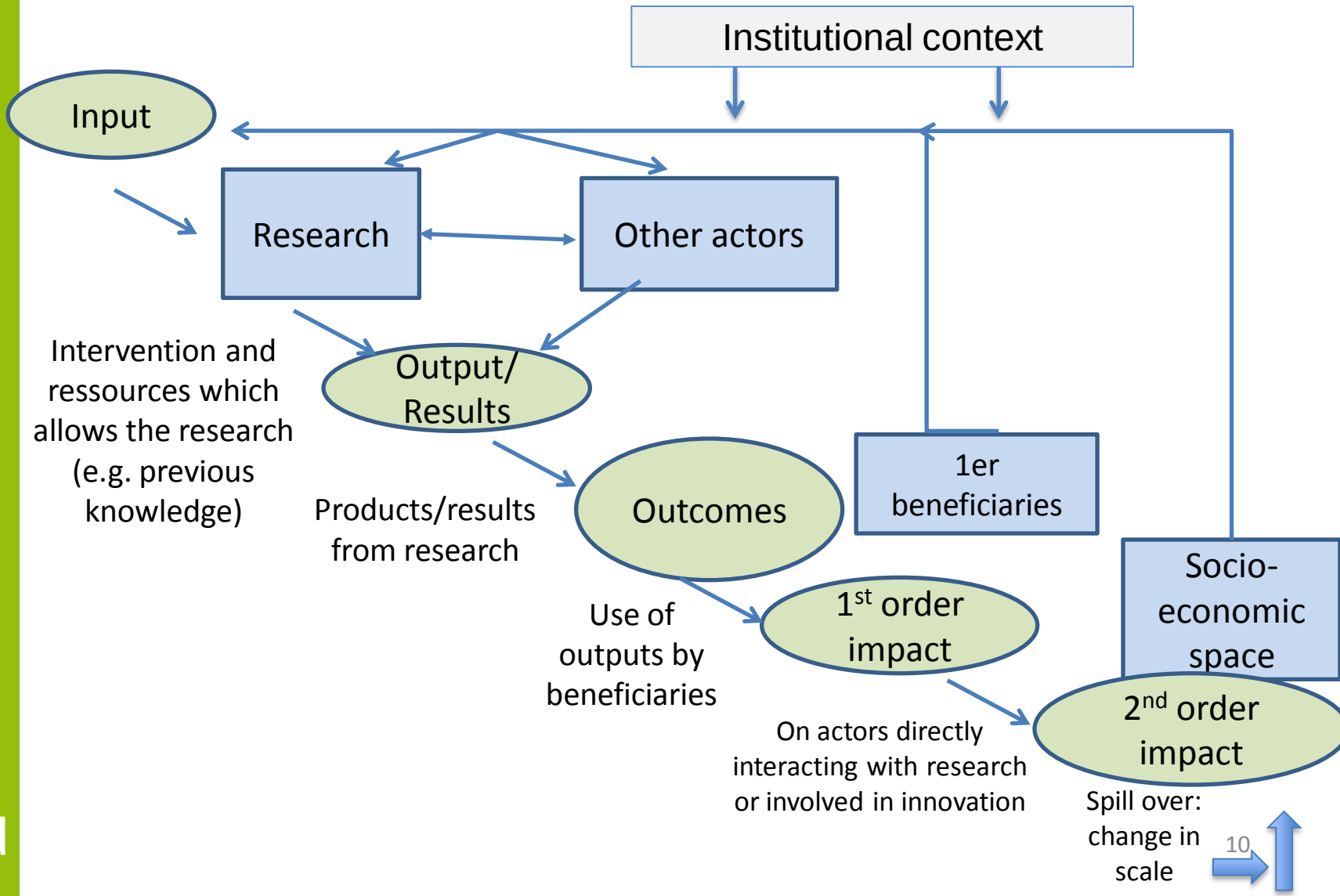
How to evaluate impact?

- IMPACT PATHWAY



Application of the methodology to the evaluation of REVASIA program

Case study framework

- Interests for on going projects
  - To identify the necessary next steps with scenarios
  - To identify indicators to measure impacts

- REVASIA invention : Methods/tools for the evaluation of surveillance systems and application in Vietnam
- Innovation studied : The use of innovative evaluation methods to improve animal health surveillance and control systems in Vietnam

- *When ?* *In itinere* program since 2009
- *Where ?* Study focused on Vietnam
- *Who ?* 3 categories of actors involved

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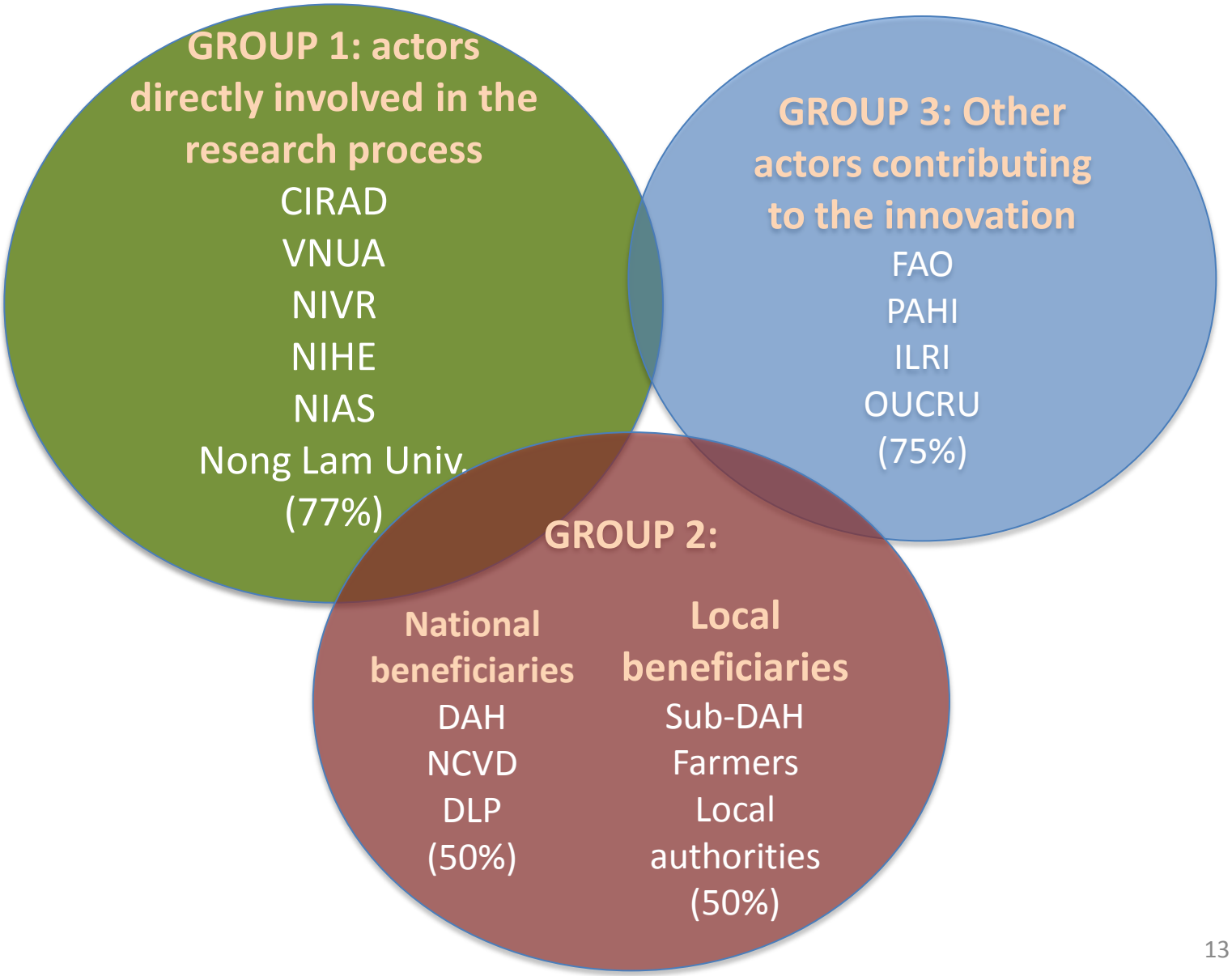
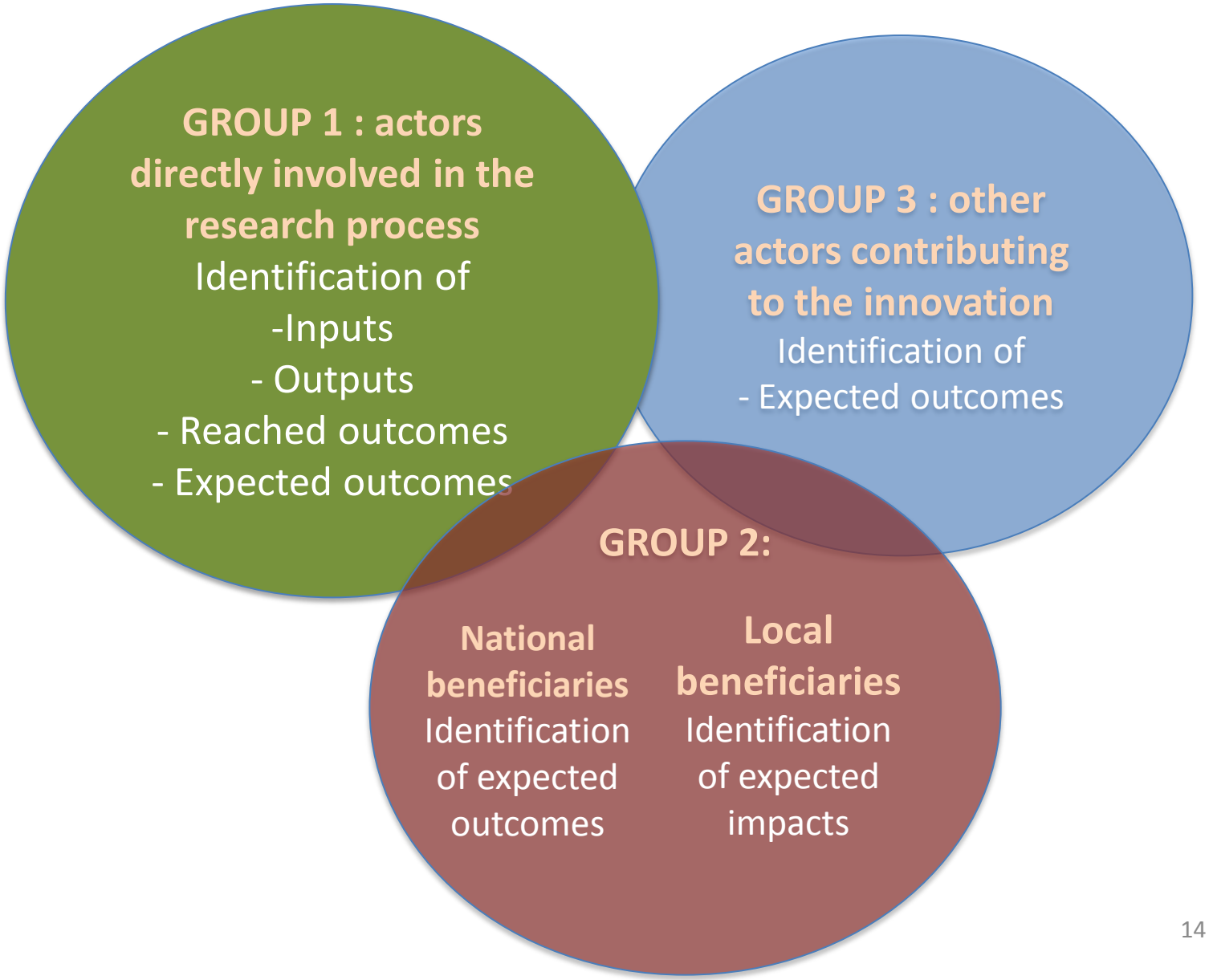
The actors involved



Type of data collected / type of actors



Preliminary results from the analysis

Building of the impact pathway : inputs identification

35 inputs in 8 categories

Categorie	dates	description	how was it useful for the researches
previous knowledge or from other projects (training)	2005-2007	Professional training courses provided by CIRAD on behalf of FAO and OIE, **trainings about HPAI epidemio-surveillance** for SEA veterinarian services including Vietnam	**The notion of evaluation of surveillance was first introduced** to the Vietnamese vet services
previous knowledge from other projects (research)	2007	**GRIPAVI study about the effectiveness of vaccination** by M. Peyre and the VNUA.	**Provide information on the behaviors of farmers** towards control measures (which is the action linked to surveillance activities)
previous knowledge from REVASIA in other countries	2012	internship study by Sophie Valeix about the social impact of AI surveillance in Thailand	The same approach was applied both in VN and Thailand within the framework of A. Delabouglise PhD project, a comparative analysis between the behaviors in both countries was performed
tools developed previously	2009	OASIS tool by ANSES (partners of REVASIA)	The OASIS tool was adapted to be used in developing countries
human ressources	2006-2009 (Mtp) 2010-present (VN)	Marisa Peyre, she was involved in GRIPAVI activites on surveillance and control;	is coordinating REVASIA research program for AGIRs and is in charge of REVASIA program in VN since 2010.
human ressources	2013-2016	Thi Thanh Pham Hoa, PhD student	REVASIA PhD project on socio-economic evaluation of swine diseases surveillance in Vietnam
physical ressources	2007-2010	NIVR Laboratory material from GRIPAVI project	Use to set up pilot surveillance protocols
Financial ressources	2009-2010	Special fund for AI research from the French Ministry of Agriculture (FRIA)	Contributed to the development of the Quantitative tools for evaluation

Building of the impact pathway : outputs identification

30 outputs in 10 categories

Category	dates	description
Knowledge/ tools	2013	study about social factors impacting the surveillance in Dong Nai (South VN) by A. Delabouglise and Trong Dinh Bao from Nong Lam University. The work was done in collaboration with people from the sub-DAH and farmers.
Method/tool	2012-2013	establishment of a model of the swine industry. The work was done with Hiep from VNUA. It required a 1-year analysis of the slaughterhouses, the farms and the market places with Dao Dinh Tung and Nga from NIVR in Hung Yen, North VN.
Workshop	dec 2009	REVASIA workshop in Bangkok about SNA training by the CIRAD. The participants were Dinh Minh Nguyen from NIVR, To Long Thanh from NCVD and Hoa Dang Hai from AVSF.
Meeting	oct-14	international conference about One Health in Hanoi. There were around 100 participants, co-organised by NIHE and NIVR.
Training	sept-13	trainers' training on PE organized by M. Peyre and A. Binot in Bangkok. The participants were researchers from Vietnam and Thailand, including Hiep and Duan from VNUA.
Concept note	March 2012	A concept note was written following the training from the PENAPH. The SEA-PREID (Participatory Research on Emerging and Infectious Disease in South-East Asia) workgroup was implemented following the PE training.
Publication	Dec 2014	Baudon E, Poon, LLM, Dao DT, Pham TN, Cowling BJ, Peyre M, Nguyen VK, Peiris M. Detection of novel reassortant influenza A (H3N2) and H1N1 2009 pandemic viruses in swine in Hanoi, Vietnam. Submitted to Zoonoses and Public Health, 2014 Nov 1. doi: 10.1111/zph.12164
Recommendation	April 2013	REVASIA results were presented to DAH and FAO to generate recommendations
Network	2012-the present	**GREASE network** gathering 6 countries in SEA to share information about animal health and to promote collaborations.
Expert advice	2010-the present	**Expert** (Marisa Peyre) for the One Health Communication Network OHCN (ex PAHI). This group gives advice to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Building of the impact pathway : outcomes identification

10 outcomes in 5 categories

Category	dates	description	output used
Knowledge created by the actors	2014	the trainers (trained on Sept 2013 by the CIRAD) trained others researchers and people from sub-DAH on PE. As they understand better the method used, they consider better the recommendations.	training done in Sept 2013 by CIRAD for the trainers
Technology implemented by the actors	2014-2015	Application of CR method to evaluation rabies surveillance by NIHE	CR method
Technology implemented by the actors	May 2014-present	Longitudinal surveillance of SI in Van Phuc Slaughtherhouse. This work is 100% supported by HKU and performed by NIVR to maintain a surveillance scheme of AI in Vietnam.	SNA method
Capacities building	2009-present	Capacities building of Vietnamese researchers through collaborations on research project	projects
Network		Creation of new network through sharing of information during the meetings	meetings
Consideration of the recommendations made by researchers		The policy makers consider our recommendations when taking a decision	recommendation

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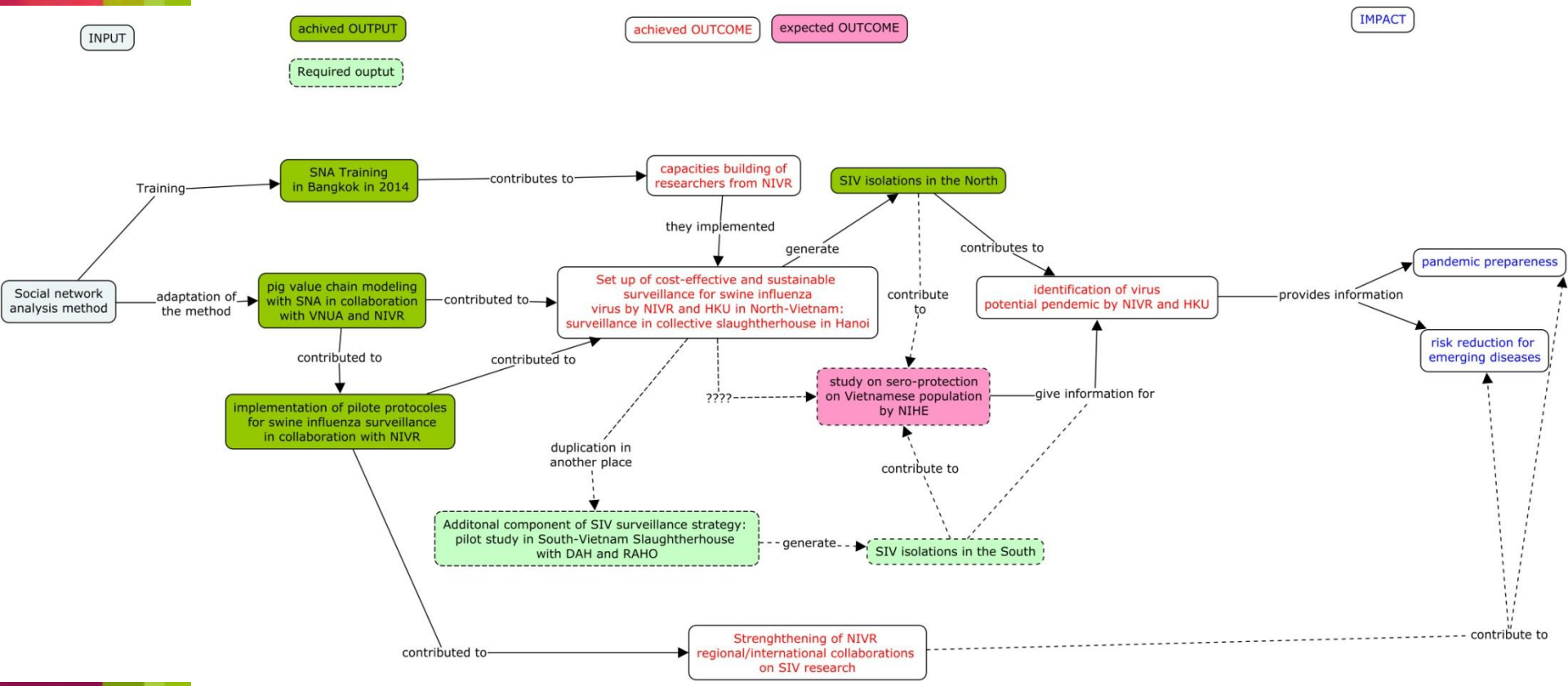
Building of the impact pathway : expected impacts identification

innovation studied : The use of innovative evaluation methods to improve animal health surveillance and control systems in Vietnam

9 expected impacts in 6 categories

Categories	Description
sanitary impacts for animals	Less diseases for animals
sanitary impacts for humans	Less transmissions to humans
economical impacts at local level	Less economical losses for farmers
economical impacts at national level	More production and exportation
social impacts	Less households in debt and less migration
environmental impacts	Less river pollution due to less dead chicken thrown into the river

Building of the impact pathway : example with swine influenza virus projects



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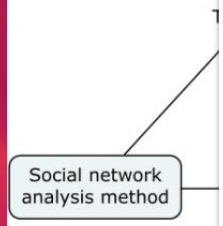
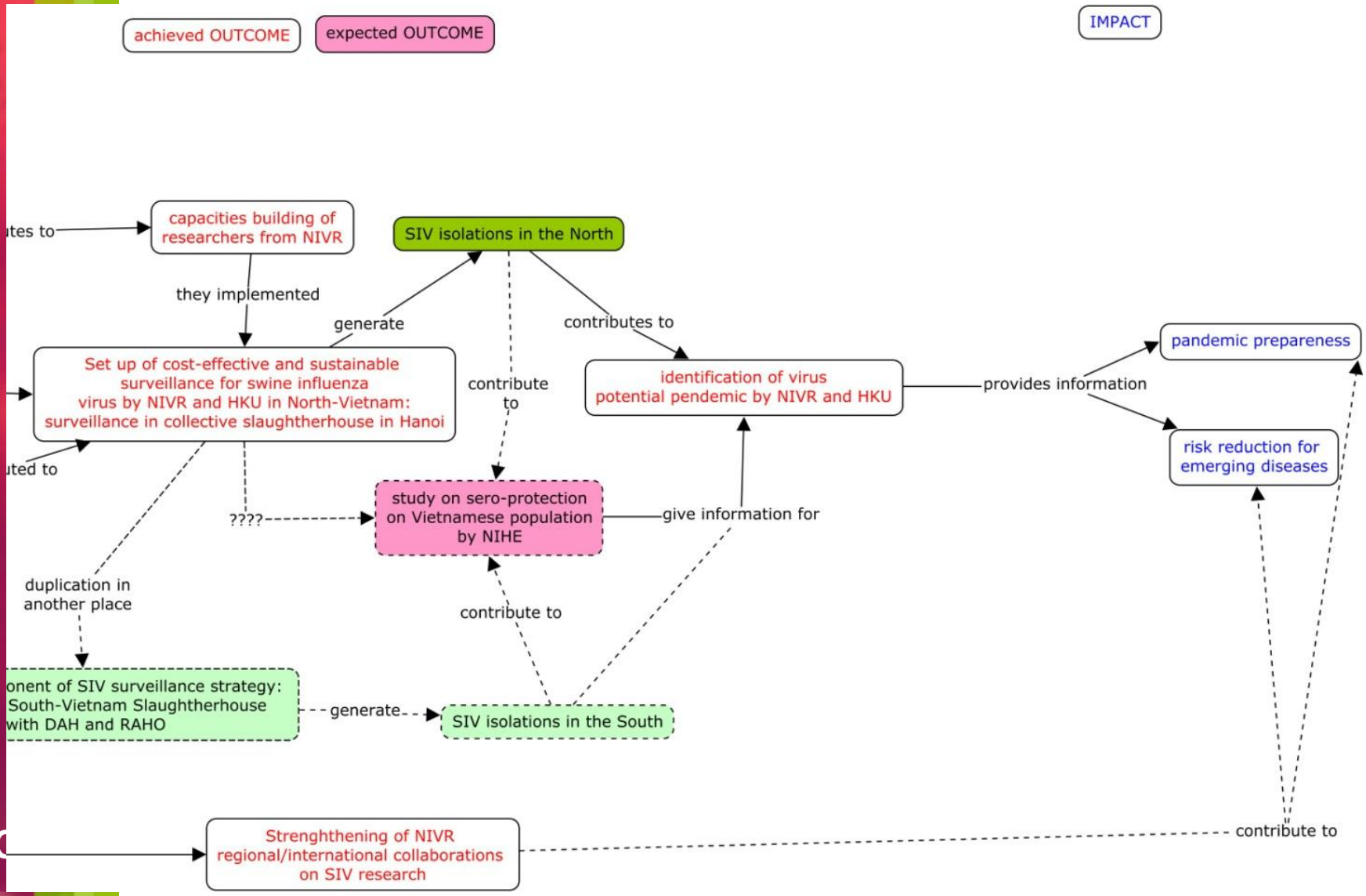


Building of the impact pathway : example with swine influenza virus projects



Perspectives

- Today : **To build scenarios / impact pathways** with actors involved in sanitary surveillance

- July – August : To complete the **data analysis** and **indicators identification**

- 2016 : To identify **indicators and the contribution of CIRAD and others actors** to the innovation

- 2016 : To study in more details the **capacities building topic**

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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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