



Independent
Advisory and
Evaluation
Service

June 05, 2025

CGIAR:

**Svetlana Negroustoueva,
Lead, Independent
Evaluation Function**

**Sustainability-inclusive
evaluations in agriculture:
Exploring opportunities for
collaboration**



Framing: About CGIAR

UN Secretary-General Creates Scientific Advisory Board for Independent Advice on Breakthroughs in Science and Technology

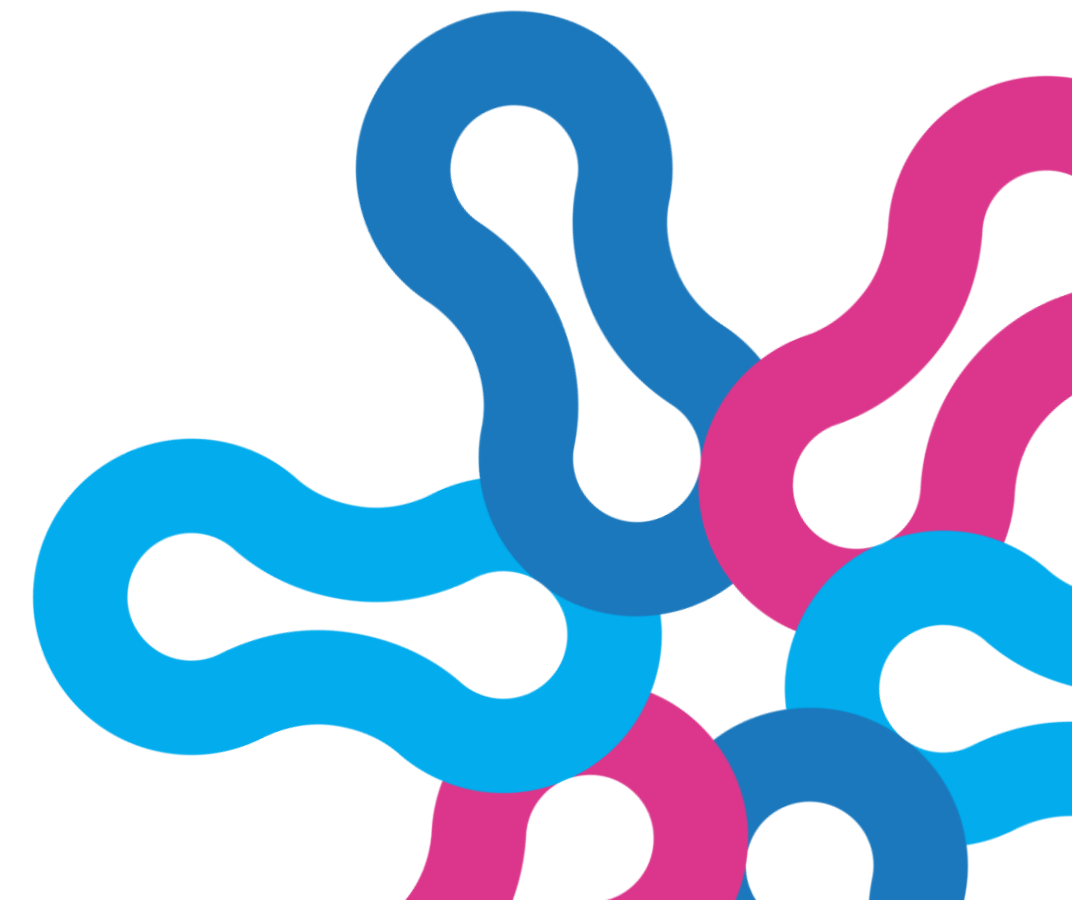
The United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has announced the creation of a new Scientific Advisory Board to advise UN leaders on breakthroughs in science and technology and how to harness the benefits of these advances and mitigate potential risks.

“Scientific and technological progress can support efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals — but they are also giving rise to ethical, legal and political concerns that require multilateral solutions,” Mr. Guterres said.

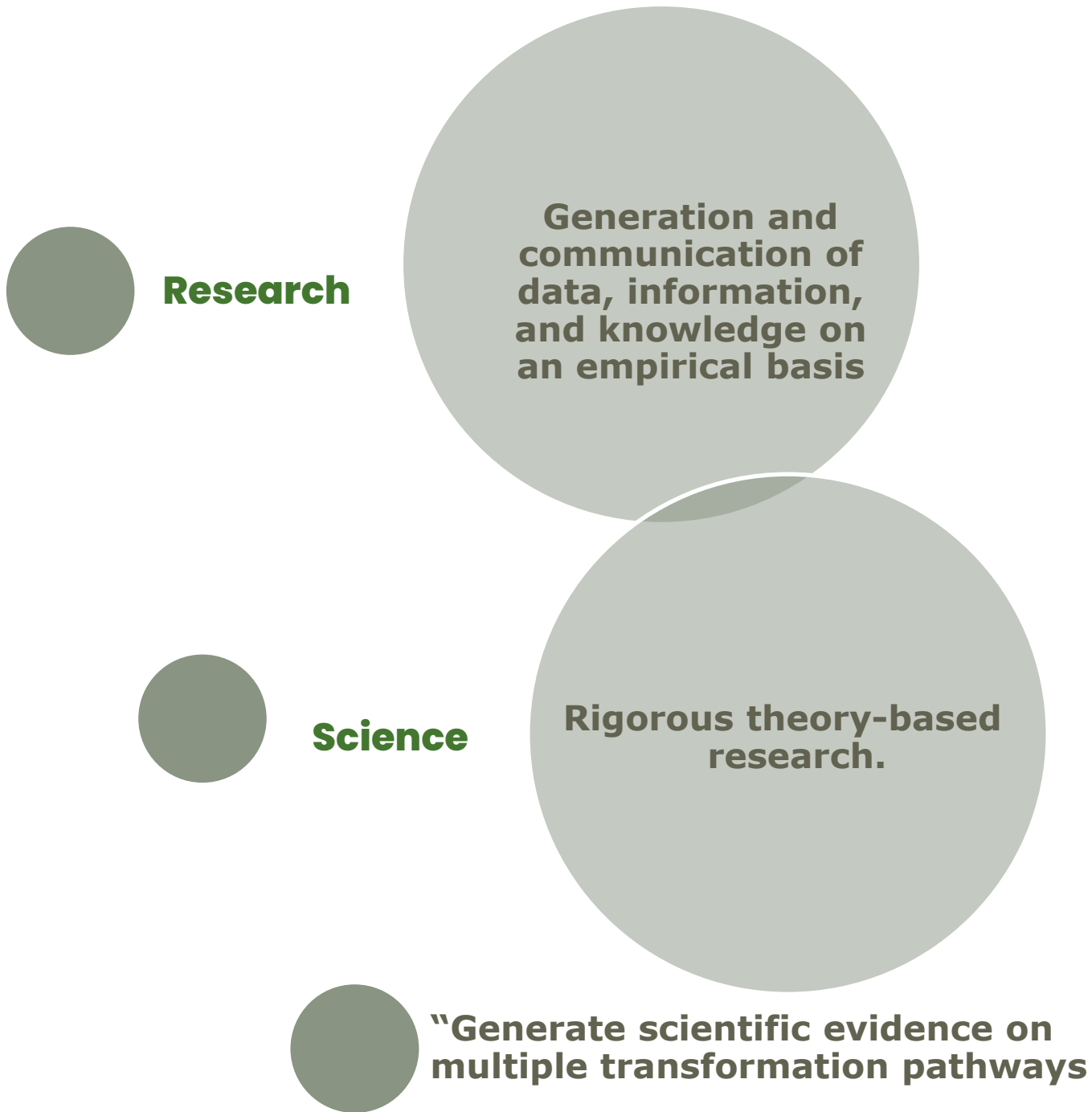
CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis.

CGIAR System (CGIAR)
= all CGIAR Centers + the CGIAR System Organization + CGIAR Funders + System Council and its advisory bodies

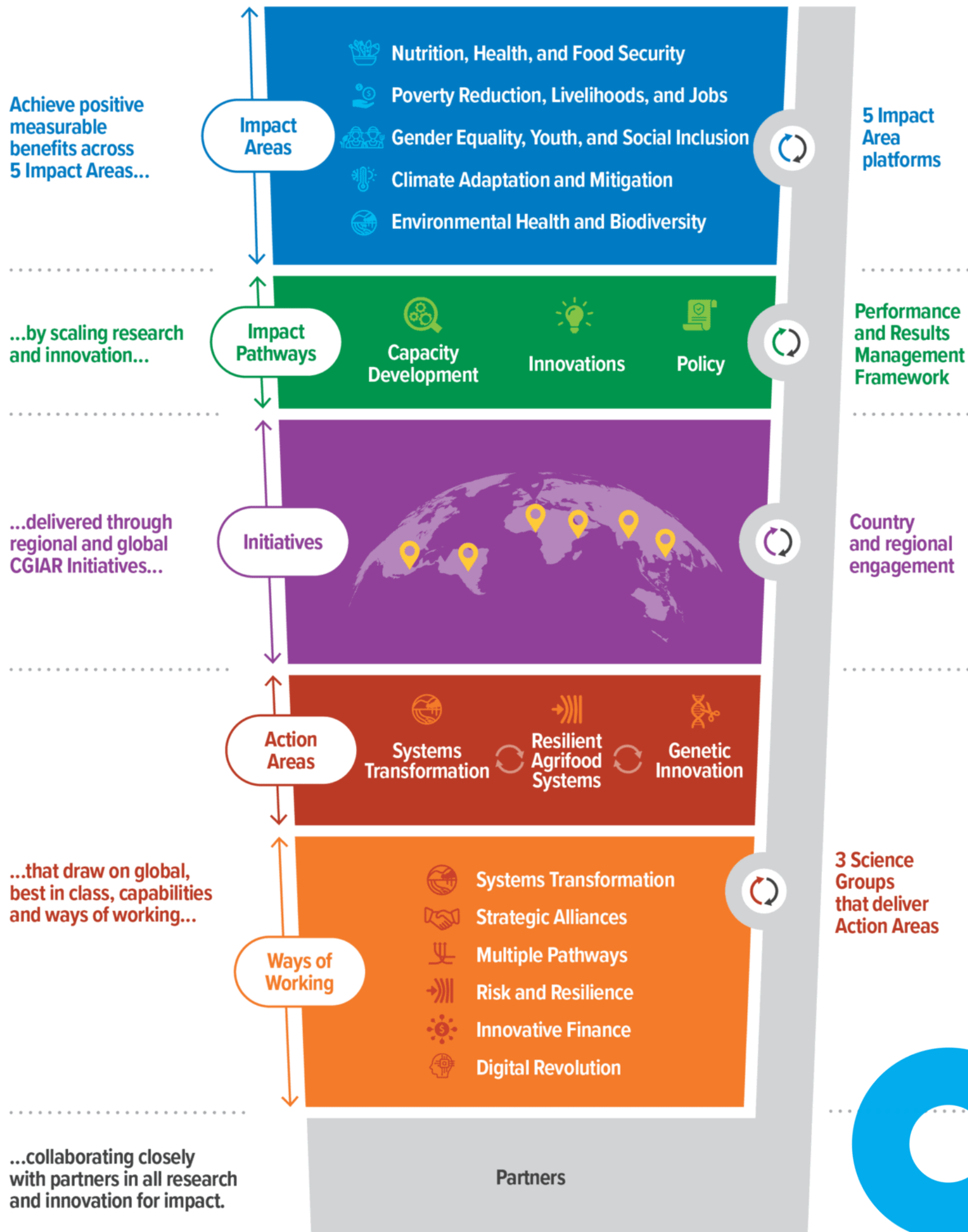
CGIAR’s global network of **13 Research Centres** contributes to an unrivalled mix of knowledge, skills and research facilities able to respond to emerging development issues.



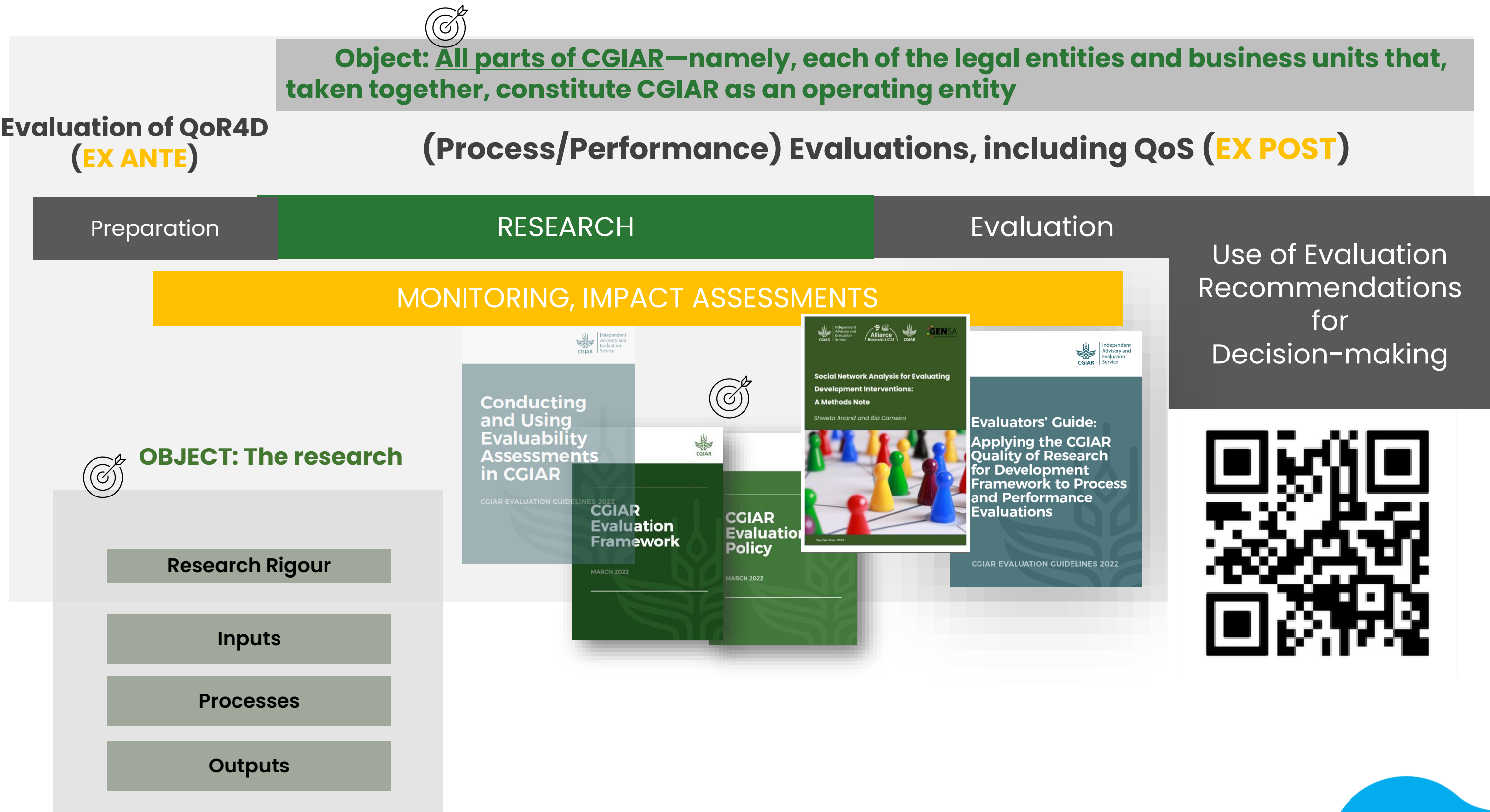
CGIAR Concepts, Framing



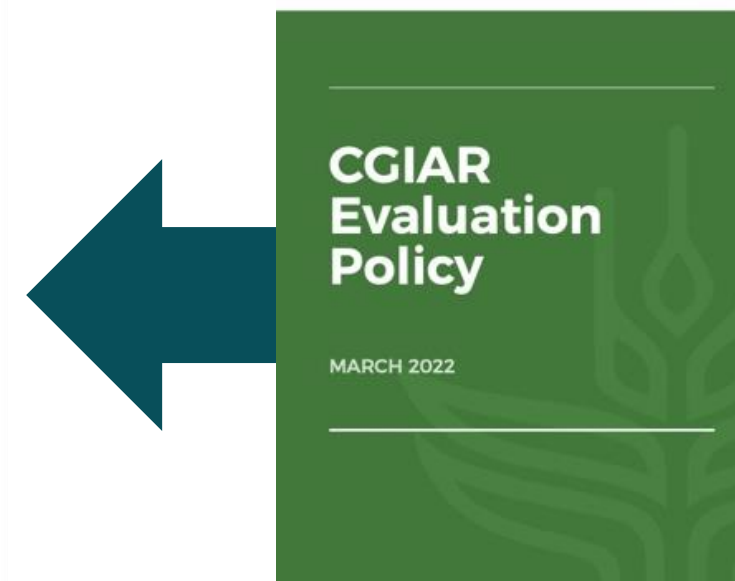
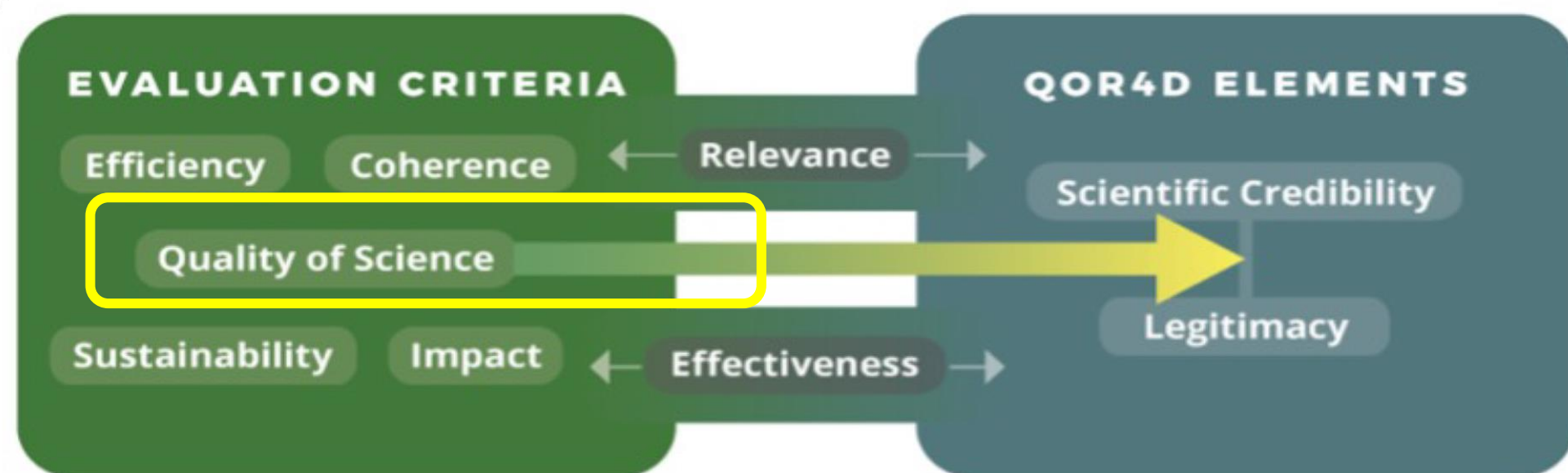
CGIAR research and innovation will:



MELIA IN CGIAR



Evaluations: What and How

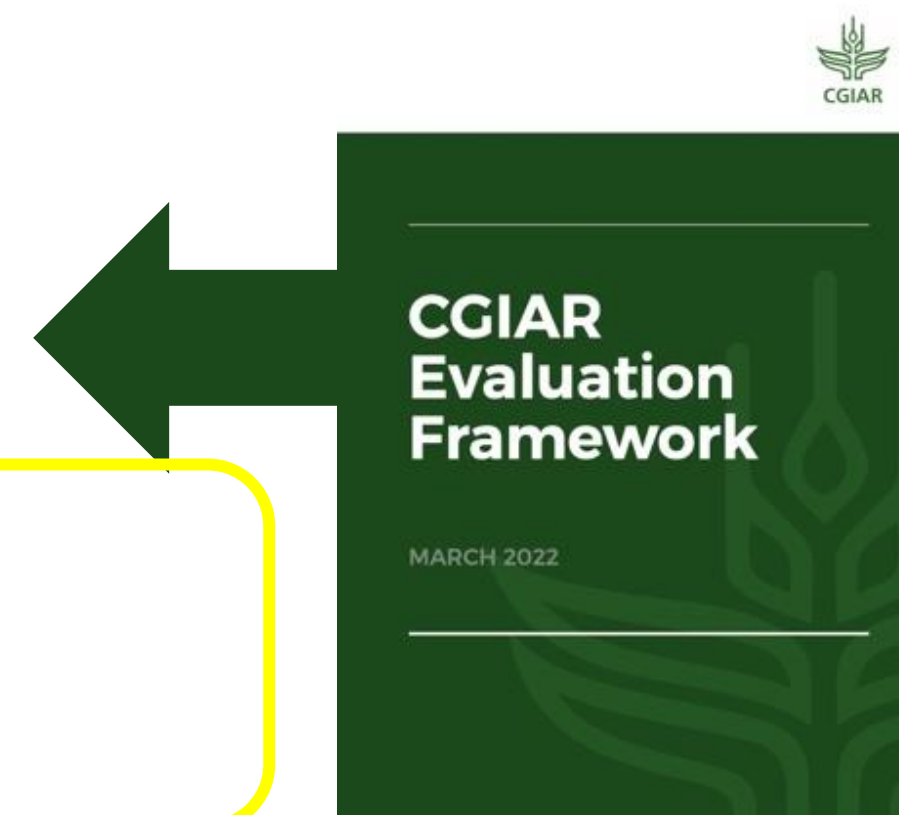


EVALUATION STANDARDS AND PRINCIPLES IN CGIAR

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) Relevance, Use and Utility | 6) Ethics and Equity | 12) Comparative Advantage |
| 2) Independence, Lack of Bias | 7) Evaluability | 13) Fairness, Confidentiality and No Harm |
| 3) Transparency | 8) Credibility and Robustness | 14) System-framing and Complexity Awareness |
| 4) Legitimacy and Participation | 9) Measurability | 15) Capacity Building |
| 5) Responsiveness to Gender, Diversity and Inclusion (GDI) | 10) Mutual Accountability | |
| | 11) Efficiency | |

ITEMS FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION IN AR4D EVALUATION

- Use of ToC and theory-based approaches
- Consideration of development impact
- Consideration of attribution and/or contribution





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Evaluators' Guide: Applying the CGIAR Quality of Research for Development Framework to Process and Performance Evaluations

CGIAR EVALUATION GUIDELINES 2022



EVALSDGs Insight # 18: Evaluating Quality of Science towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

PURPOSE:

Science is crucial to help meet the challenges for sustainable development as it lays the foundation for new approaches, technologies, and solutions to identify, clarify, and tackle future global challenges. When announcing the creation of an independent Scientific Advisory Board to advise UN leaders on breakthroughs in science and technology and how to harness the benefits of these advances and mitigate potential risks, [the UN Secretary-General recently stated "Scientific and technological progress can](#)

structured and comprehensive approach to evaluating the above by introducing the CGIAR QoS evaluation criterion, using mixed methods—both qualitative and quantitative.

Evaluating Quality of Science: A designated evaluation criterion of QoS is offered for evaluating at the intersection of R4D and comparators in CGIAR, to better align with the SDGs. Its two core elements constitute: (1) *Scientific credibility* - the robust nature of research findings and the soundness and dependability of knowledge sources; and (2) *Legitimacy* - the fairness and ethical nature of the

Harmonized overall approach for **evaluating research and science quality** in CGIAR and contribute to the evaluation industry



Facilitate a common understanding of the Quality of Science evaluation criterion, including in relation to other evaluation criteria



Outline approach to evaluating QoS and provide a menu of methods based on a critical review of their strengths and challenges



Cross reference between the ISDC ex ante measures and Evaluation Policy measures for midline/ex post evaluation



Underscore the roles and responsibilities to facilitate evaluating QoS in CGIAR at different levels– for consistency with EF principles of 'Measurability' and 'mutual accountability' and underscoring pillar 2 (of five) of the Evaluation Policy– '2. A Holistic and Consistent CGIAR-wide Approach to MEL' .

CGIAR Approach: Evaluating Quality of Science





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EVALSDGs Insight # 18: Evaluating Quality of Science towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals



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EVALSDGs Insight # 18: Evaluando la Calidad de la Ciencia Para el Logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible



EVALSDGs Insight # 18: Evaluating Quality of Science towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

Summary

Science is central to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to addressing the world's most pressing challenges. This insight provides a critical and comprehensive approach to evaluating the extent to which the quality of science contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. It focuses on the quality of science and technology, not just the quantity of research, and provides a framework for assessing the quality of science and technology in the context of the SDGs. The insight is structured into three main sections: (1) the importance of science and technology for the SDGs, (2) the quality of science and technology, and (3) the role of science and technology in the SDGs. The insight is intended for a wide range of stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, and the public.

Evaluating Quality of Science

Evaluating the quality of science is a complex task that requires a multi-dimensional approach. This insight provides a framework for assessing the quality of science and technology in the context of the SDGs. The framework is based on three main dimensions: (1) the quality of the research process, (2) the quality of the research results, and (3) the quality of the research impact. The framework is intended to be used as a guide for assessing the quality of science and technology in the context of the SDGs. It is not intended to be a checklist or a set of rigid criteria, but rather a flexible framework that can be adapted to different contexts and needs.

Figure 1: Data on Science Quality (SDG 17.17)

Indicator	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
17.17.1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17.17.2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17.17.3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17.17.4	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17.17.5	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



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EVALSDGs Insight # 18: Evaluando la Calidad de la Ciencia
Para el Logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible

Summary

La ciencia es central para el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y para abordar los desafíos más urgentes del mundo. Este insight proporciona un enfoque crítico y exhaustivo para evaluar el grado en que la calidad de la ciencia contribuye al logro de los ODS. Se centra en la calidad de la ciencia y la tecnología, no solo en la cantidad de investigación, y proporciona un marco para evaluar la calidad de la ciencia y la tecnología en el contexto de los ODS. El insight está estructurado en tres secciones principales: (1) la importancia de la ciencia y la tecnología para los ODS, (2) la calidad de la ciencia y la tecnología, y (3) el papel de la ciencia y la tecnología en los ODS. El insight está destinado a una amplia gama de partes interesadas, incluidos los responsables de políticas, los investigadores y el público.

Evaluando la calidad de la ciencia es una tarea compleja que requiere un enfoque multidimensional. Este insight proporciona un marco para evaluar la calidad de la ciencia y la tecnología en el contexto de los ODS. El marco se basa en tres dimensiones principales: (1) la calidad del proceso de investigación, (2) la calidad de los resultados de la investigación, y (3) la calidad del impacto de la investigación. El marco está diseñado para ser utilizado como una guía para evaluar la calidad de la ciencia y la tecnología en el contexto de los ODS. No está diseñado para ser una lista de verificación o un conjunto de criterios rígidos, sino más bien un marco flexible que puede adaptarse a diferentes contextos y necesidades.

Figura 1: Datos sobre la Calidad de la Ciencia (ODS 17.17)

Indicador	Meta	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
17.17.1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17.17.2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17.17.3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17.17.4	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17.17.5	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

La Figura 1 muestra los datos sobre la calidad de la ciencia en el contexto de los ODS. Los datos se basan en la información proporcionada por los países miembros de la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE) y en la información proporcionada por los países miembros de la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA). Los datos se basan en la información proporcionada por los países miembros de la OCDE y la OEA, y en la información proporcionada por los países miembros de la OCDE y la OEA.



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