

2012 Technical Report per Activity

Each Program Participant must provide a small remark against each activity/deliverable to indicate the status of the activity (2-4 sentences required per activity) using the form below. Updated data from the current partners is also required.

CCAFS Center Led Activities IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Activity No. 156																				
Activity title		Assessing the impact of appropriate risk management financial packages on household's asset portfolios in Bangladesh																		
CCAFS Objective <small>(select from drop list)</small>		2.1 Identify and test innovations that enable rural communities to better manage climate-related risk and build more resilient livelihoods		CCAFS Milestone No. <small>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</small> 2.1.2 2012																
Activity objectives <small>(what the activity aims to achieve)</small>	Objective 1	This research will use the latest techniques in structural modeling and randomized control trials (RCTs) to design a behavioral model that allows us to make predictions about the likely impact of index insurance and other financial instruments on a rural communities' resilience to climate related risk. Specifically this research will fund work on designing and calibrating a structural model of household behavior that incorporates																		
	Objective 2	a household's decision to purchase insurance; (ii) household investments in risky agricultural technologies																		
Activity status		<input type="text" value="Partially completed"/>																		
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <small>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</small>		<p>The design and structural estimation of the theoretical framework is completed. Sensitivity analysis is currently ongoing. A first draft of the paper will soon be available.</p> <p>The design of the RCT is completed. Preliminary field work, such as drafting survey questionnaire, has also been completed. Logistic arrangements that have delayed the implementation are currently being resolved and the actual implementation of the RCT is currently scheduled for the 2013 Aman season.</p>																		
Deliverables status <small>(You may add any unexpected deliverable)</small>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Model tools and software</td> <td>Structural model defined and programmed</td> <td>2012</td> <td>Partially completed</td> <td>Select a format</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Model tools and software</td> <td>Basic calibrations and predictions made using existing data and results of RCTs</td> <td>2012</td> <td>Partially completed</td> <td>Select a format</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Type	Description	Year	Status	Format	Model tools and software	Structural model defined and programmed	2012	Partially completed	Select a format	Model tools and software	Basic calibrations and predictions made using existing data and results of RCTs	2012	Partially completed	Select a format
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Contact Point Full Name	Contact Point Email																			
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																			

Activity No. 157															
Activity title		Investigating the Impact of Climate Extremes on Future Water and Food Security													
CCAFS Objective <small>(select from drop list)</small>		2.3 Support risk management through enhanced prediction of climate impacts on agriculture, and enhanced climate information and services		CCAFS Milestone No. <small>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</small> 2.3.1 2012											
Activity objectives <small>(what the activity aims to achieve)</small>	Objective 1	Enhanced understanding and management of drought risks in the Indo-Gangetic Plains and East Africa													
Activity status		<input type="text" value="Completed"/>													
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <small>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</small>		<p>The modeling components of this project were constrained by data availability in the first year. Drafts of drought analysis and review of climate risks and coping strategies were completed, and other components are on-going (described in second year activities). New components were introduced into the project for fulfilling the research objectives. They include household survey of impacts of climate shocks on rural household, and farmers' mitigation measures to climate extremes in EA, and farm level hydro-bio-economic modeling of climate risk coping strategies in the IGP.</p>													
Deliverables status <small>(You may add any unexpected deliverable)</small>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reports, publications</td> <td>Report on drought characterization, statistical relationships between droughts and agricultural production, and drought mitigation options selected using risk-based decision modeling.</td> <td>2012</td> <td>Partially completed</td> <td>Select a format</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Type	Description	Year	Status	Format	Reports, publications	Report on drought characterization, statistical relationships between droughts and agricultural production, and drought mitigation options selected using risk-based decision modeling.	2012	Partially completed	Select a format
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>														

Activity No. 158					
Activity title		Develop and apply a farm-level "structural model" for ex-ante evaluation of index-based insurance			
CCAFS Objective <small>(select from drop list)</small>		2.3 Support risk management through enhanced prediction of climate impacts on agriculture, and enhanced climate information and services		CCAFS Milestone No. <small>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</small> 2.1.3 2012 (3)	

Activity objectives <i>(what the activity aims to achieve)</i>	Objective 1	This research will use the latest techniques in structural modeling and randomized control trials (RCTs) to calibrate a behavioral model that allows us to make predictions about the likely impact of index insurance and other financial instruments on a rural communities' resilience to climate related risk, more specifically droughts. Specifically the structural model will captures household behavior and incorporates: (i) a household's decision to purchase insurance; (ii) household investments in risky agricultural technologies, and (iii) household consumption decisions. This model will allow us to generate predictions on: a) optimal design of index insurance products, b) the optimal combination of financial products required to manage climate risk and c) the likely impact of these products on agricultural investments and ultimately household welfare.															
Activity status	<div>Completed</div>																
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <i>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</i>	A paper was written with simulations from Ethiopia. The paper was presented at the American Economic Association Meetings in San Diego, January 5-7, 2013. The paper is being revised in light of discussant comments for submission to a leading economics journal.																
Deliverables status <i>(You may add any unexpected deliverable)</i>	<table> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Model tools and software</td> <td>Farm-level structural model</td> <td>2012</td> <td>Completed</td> <td>Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reports, publications</td> <td>Report and paper to be submitted as DP and/or journal on its application to index insurance</td> <td>2012</td> <td>Completed</td> <td>Document (*.doc, *.odt, *.pdf)</td> </tr> </table>		Type	Description	Year	Status	Format	Model tools and software	Farm-level structural model	2012	Completed	Other	Reports, publications	Report and paper to be submitted as DP and/or journal on its application to index insurance	2012	Completed	Document (*.doc, *.odt, *.pdf)
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Model tools and software	Farm-level structural model	2012	Completed	Other													
Reports, publications	Report and paper to be submitted as DP and/or journal on its application to index insurance	2012	Completed	Document (*.doc, *.odt, *.pdf)													

Activity No. 297																				
Activity title		Assessing the impact of appropriate risk management financial packages on household's asset portfolios in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Uruguay																		
CCAFS Objective <i>(select from drop list)</i>		2.1 Identify and test innovations that enable rural communities to better manage climate-related risk and build more resilient livelihoods		CCAFS Milestone No. <i>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</i> 2.1.2 2012																
Activity objectives <i>(what the activity aims to achieve)</i>	Objective 1	This activity will address the issue of potential low index insurance take-up and on the implications for relevant data collection to analyze its impact on consumption and production decisions. Ongoing RCT studies require as much support as possible to induce higher take-up rates among potential customers that will allow to observe actual decisions once insurance purchase decision has been made. This activity will provide support to data collection processes in ongoing RCT studies through different options, among them: qualitative data collection, better training to customers, reduction of basis risk through additional low cost weather stations, demand incentives like discounts or rebates, and additional sample size.																		
Activity status	<div>Completed</div>																			
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <i>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</i>	A report reviewing literature and experience in interventions to increase take-up was completed. Improved data collection on basis risk in Uruguay was supported.																			
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Type	Description	Year	Status	Format																
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CCAFS Center Led Activities IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Activity No. 159																																			
Activity title	Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) in agriculture																																		
CCAFS Objective <i>(select from drop list)</i>	3.1 Inform decision makers about the impacts of alternative agricultural development pathways		CCAFS Milestone No. <i>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</i>	3.1.1 2012																															
Activity objectives <i>(what the activity aims to achieve)</i>	Objective 1	The principal goal of this effort is to provide an analysis of alternative development pathways in forestry and agriculture and their GHG emission characteristics so that a country can choose among a portfolio of development strategies that weigh emissions reductions against possible tradeoffs in terms of agricultural output or GDP.																																	
Activity status	Partially completed																																		
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <i>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</i>	The project is expected to be carried out in four countries. Three have been identified: Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Colombia. A fourth country, in Africa, still have to be identified. Activities in Vietnam have been completed. Activities in Bangladesh and Colombia have just started.																																		
Deliverables status <i>(You may add any unexpected deliverable)</i>	Type	Description	Year	Status	Format																														
	Reports, publications	One report per country on low-emission development strategies - expected completed country in 2012: Vietnam	2012	Partially completed	Select a format																														
	Workshops	One-week workshop for policy-makers and extension service (in collaboration with USDA) on climate change constraints and opportunities for development and interpretation and appropriate use of LEDS.	2012	Completed	Presentation (*.ppt, *.odp)																														
	Capacity	2-4 weeks training for modelers on LEDS. Models: IMPACT and Land Use modeling.	2013	Uncompleted	Select a format																														
Current Partners	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Acronym</th> <th colspan="2">Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CG - CGIAR Center</td> <td colspan="2">ICRAF (Vietnam)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Contact Point Full Name</td> <td>Contact Point Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Delia Catacutan</td> <td>delia_icraf@yahoo.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NARES - National agricultural research and extension services</td> <td colspan="2">Institute for Agriculture and Environment (Vietnam)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Contact Point Full Name</td> <td>Contact Point Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>mai trinh</td> <td>maivantrinh@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NARES - National agricultural research and extension services</td> <td colspan="2">National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Protection (Vietnam)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Contact Point Full Name</td> <td>Contact Point Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Vu Cong Lan</td> <td>htqt-niapp@hn.vnn.vn</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Acronym	Name		CG - CGIAR Center	ICRAF (Vietnam)			Contact Point Full Name	Contact Point Email		Delia Catacutan	delia_icraf@yahoo.com	NARES - National agricultural research and extension services	Institute for Agriculture and Environment (Vietnam)			Contact Point Full Name	Contact Point Email		mai trinh	maivantrinh@gmail.com	NARES - National agricultural research and extension services	National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Protection (Vietnam)			Contact Point Full Name	Contact Point Email		Vu Cong Lan	htqt-niapp@hn.vnn.vn
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Activity No. 160					
Activity title	Strategic partnership to develop innovative policies on climate change mitigation and market access				
CCAFS Objective <i>(select from drop list)</i>	3.1 Inform decision makers about the impacts of alternative agricultural development pathways		CCAFS Milestone No. <i>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</i>	3.1.1 2012	
Activity objectives <i>(what the activity aims to achieve)</i>	Objective 1	Assess country-wide mitigation potential in small-holder farmers, four countries			
	Objective 2	ilot-studies to determine the economic feasibility of adoption of select mitigation practices.			
	Objective 3	Assess the institutional capacity to facilitate the access of carbon markets			
Activity status	Completed				
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <i>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</i>	MRV to link small-holder farmers to carbon markets as well as policy briefs on national-level mitigation potential are still on process, and are expected to finish in 2013. Funding for the project has been concluded in 2012.				

Deliverables status <i>(You may add any unexpected deliverable)</i>	Type	Description	Year	Status	Format
	Workshops	Final policy workshops in several of the study countries	2012	Completed	Presentation (*.ppt, *.odp)
	Reports, publications	Series of policy briefs on national-level mitigation potential	2012	Partially completed	Document (*.doc, *.odt, *.pdf)
	Other	Field measuremetns at pilot sites	2012	Completed	GIS raster (ESRI Grids, GeoTiff, etc)
	Data	MRV to link small-holder farmers to carbon markets	2012	Partially completed	Document (*.doc, *.odt, *.pdf)
	Reports, publications	Comparative institutional paper	2012	Completed	Document (*.doc, *.odt, *.pdf)

Current Partners	Acronym	Name
	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
	Other	
	Contact Point Full Name	Contact Point Email
	Thomas Elhaut	t.elhaut@ifad.org

Activity No. 161					
Activity title		Study on the economic viability of climate change mitigation through the use biochar			
CCAFS Objective <i>(select from drop list)</i>		3.3 Test and identify desirable on-farm practices and their landscape-level implications	CCAFS Milestone No. <i>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</i>	3.3.1 2012 (1)	
Activity objectives <i>(what the activity aims to achieve)</i>	Objective 1	Accurately measure benefits deriving from adoption of Biochar by combining results of field trials into crop modeling tools			
	Objective 2	Assess the costs and barriers to adoption of biochar with emphasis to the slash-and-char chase.			
	Objective 3	Cross-comparison of results in different economic settings and climates.			
	Objective 4	Assess the feasibility of creating protocols to access carbon financing mechanisms based on biochar adoption.			
Activity status		Partially completed			
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <i>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</i>		Objective 1: Problems with the collection of field data slowed down this activity and the use of the data in the model of benefits deriving from the use of biochar. Objective 2: Completed. Objectives 3 and 4 will be carried out in 2013.			
Deliverables status <i>(You may add any unexpected deliverable)</i>	Type	Description	Year	Status	Format
	Reports, publications	Report and paper on the economic viability of biochar adoption (empirical analysis supported by approach rooted in economic theory)	2013	Completed	Document (*.doc, *.odt, *.pdf)
	Model tools and software	Modeling work to generate projections for the effects of biochar on crop yields and emissions. The modeling work will be based on empirical data aquired at the study sites	2012	Partially completed	Select a format
	Reports, publications	Paper on modeling of biochar adoption in crop model software (DSSAT)	2013	Select a status	Select a format
	Workshops	Workshop on latest results: agronomic benefits and economic economic benefits vs costs	2013	Select a status	Select a format
	Reports, publications	Reports on comparative results in different AEZ: Ghana - Kenya - Vietnam	2013	Select a status	Select a format

Current Partners	Acronym	Name
	SRI	Soil Research Institute
	Contact Point Full Name	Contact Point Email
	Edward Yeboah	eyeboah5@hotmail.com
	Acronym	Name
	KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
	AI - Academic Institution	
	Contact Point Full Name	Contact Point Email
	Prince kwesi otabil	prprppkotabil@gmail.com
	Acronym	Name
IAE	Institute for Agriculture and the Environment	
	Contact Point Full Name	Contact Point Email
	Mai Trinh	maivantrinh@gmail.com

Activity No. 162						
Activity title		New international scientist postion "Climate Finnace and incentives and institutions for mitigation"				
CCAFS Objective <small>(select from drop list)</small>		3.2 Identify institutional arrangements and incentives that enable smallholder farmers and common-pool resource users to reduce GHGs and improve livelihoods	CCAFS Milestone No. <small>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</small>	3.2.1 2012 (2)		
Activity objectives <small>(what the activity aims to achieve)</small>	Objective 1	Lead and conduct research on how finance can be used to support incentives, compensation schemes, and institutional mechanisms for large-scale climate change mitigation among smallholder farmers in developing countries.				
	Objective 2	Develop a network of related research and policy partners to addresses the problem of payments for climate-related services.				
	Objective 3	Work closely with donor and senior government stakeholders on the financial aspects of agricultural programs and projects				
	Objective 4	Publish research in peer-review publications as well as communicating research to the broader agriculture, climate and finance communities in various forms				
	Objective 5	Contribute to the preparation of internal and external program reviews				
	Objective 6	Partcipate in Fundraising activities				
Activity status		<div>Uncompleted</div>				
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <small>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</small>		This position was canceled due to difficulties in recruiting				
Deliverables status <small>(You may add any unexpected deliverable)</small>		Type	Description	Year	Status	Format
		<div>Other</div>	<div>Scientist hired and program initiated</div>	<div>2012</div>	<div>Uncompleted</div>	<div>Select a format</div>

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Activity No. 163																																					
Activity title	Identify the set of global agriculture models to be included in the AGMIP agricultural model intercomparison work, with specific model inputs and outputs that the model inter comparison exercise will be based on. Representative Agricultural Pathways will also be identified.																																				
CCAFS Objective (select from drop list)	4.3 Refine frameworks for policy analysis	CCAFS Milestone No. (select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)	4.3.1 2012 (1)																																		
Activity objectives (what the activity aims to achieve)	Objective 1	Leadership in the development of the overall project design and administration																																			
	Objective 2	Global agricultural model intercomparisons																																			
	Objective 3	Development of Representative Agricultural Pathways (RAPs)																																			
	Objective 4	Capacity Building: Training and support in use of the IMPACT modeling suite for economic analysis of climate impacts and adaptation, and economic model intercomparison.																																			
Activity status	Partially completed																																				
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. (2-4 sentences required per activity)	Results out of the 12 participating agriculture/agro-economic models have been shared with all participating teams, and authors have been selected to prepare 9 papers to be submitted to Agricultural Economics by the end of January 2013																																				
Deliverables status (You may add any unexpected deliverable)	Type	Description	Year	Status	Format																																
	Model tools and software	Representative Agricultural Pathways (RAPs), and a collection of agricultural information, improved economic models, and new crop and economic models calibrated, validated and introduced for a broad range of agro-ecosystems.	2012	Partially completed	Other																																
	Data	Exogenous Climate Change Yields Shocks for crops globally to ensure all models used same inputs	2012	Completed	Spreadsheet (*.xls, *.ods)																																
	Data	Results out of IMPACT for 6 scenarios to be shared with other modeling teams	2012	Completed	Spreadsheet (*.xls, *.ods)																																
	Workshops	Multiple workshops to resolve modeling differences to ensure comparability of results, and better understanding of the different modeling philosophies	2012	Completed	Other																																
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Activity No. 164					
Activity title		IMPACT training for faculty and students from University of Cape Town, University of Swaziland, Bunda College of Agriculture (Malawi) and the National University of Lesotho			
CCAFS Objective <small>(select from drop list)</small>		4.3 Refine frameworks for policy analysis	CCAFS Milestone No. <small>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</small>	4.3.1 2012 (1)	
Activity objectives <small>(what the activity aims to achieve)</small>	Objective 1	Train participants in the best practices of economic modeling and climate change scenario analysis			
	Objective 2	Train participants in the use of the web interface of IMPACT			
	Objective 3	Train participants in the interpretation of IMPACT's inputs and outputs			
	Objective 4	Prepare participants to correctly use and downscale model outputs for local research			
Activity status		Completed			
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. <small>(2-4 sentences required per activity)</small>		IMPACT outputs were generated for 3 southern African countries, training was conducted, and final report was produced on the assessment of the effectiveness of the IMPACT training and lessons learned			
Deliverables status <small>(You may add any unexpected deliverable)</small>	Type	Description	Year	Status	Format
	Data	IMPACT outputs generated from present date to 2050 for 3 southern African countries, and final report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the IMPACT training and lessons learned	2012	Completed	Spreadsheet (*.xls, *.ods)
	Capacity	Train 6 Master-Level Students and their Supervisors (11 in total) in the use of economic models, specifically IMPACT, and best practices in climate scenario analysis to be used in research on climate effects on agriculture in Southern Africa	2012	Completed	Other
	Data	Compared the results of Downscaled district level DSSAT results for Southern Africa against the current IMPACT DSSAT methodology and ran them in IMPACT to test model sensitivity	2012	Completed	Spreadsheet (*.xls, *.ods)
Current Partners	Other		Acronym FANRPAN	Name Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network	
			Contact Point Full Name Sepo Hachigonta		Contact Point Email SHachigonta@fanrpan.org
	AI - Academic Institution		Acronym	Name University of Cape Town	
			Contact Point Full Name Olivier Crespo		Contact Point Email olivier@csag.uct.ac.za
	AI - Academic Institution		Acronym	Name University of Swaziland	
			Contact Point Full Name		Contact Point Email
	AI - Academic Institution		Acronym	Name Bunda College of Agriculture (Malawi)	
			Contact Point Full Name		Contact Point Email
	AI - Academic Institution		Acronym	Name National University of Lesotho	
			Contact Point Full Name		Contact Point Email
	NGO_DO - Non-governmental organization/Development organization		Acronym	Name World Vision	
			Contact Point Full Name		Contact Point Email

Activity No. 165					
Activity title		Dissemination of gender-CC training materials; gender methods training activities organized in 3 regions. TOR for gender technical advisory group developed and new cross-theme gender and pro-poor action research designed.			
CCAFS Objective <small>(select from drop list)</small>		4.1 Explore and jointly apply approaches and methods that enhance knowledge to action linkages with a wide range of partners at local, regional and global levels	CCAFS Milestone No. <small>(select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)</small>	4.1.3 2012	
Activity objectives <small>(what the activity aims to achieve)</small>	Objective 1	In consultation with the CCAFS research theme and regional program leaders, identify thematically cross-cutting gender related key research gaps/questions in 3 CCAFS regions (WA, EA and S Asia)			
	Objective 2	Review recently developed gender-focused research approaches by CCAFS ILRI and IFPRI and assess which components may or may not be useful for addressing the key questions identified.			
	Objective 3	Design/refine the research approach and related training materials aimed at being implemented in the 3 regions, in 'gender sentinel sites' that CCAFS and other CRP's share (identified by the CCAFS research leaders together with other CRP leaders)			

	Objective 4	Work closely with CCAFS/other CRP leaders in the 3 regions to implement this research, involving identifying research team members and developing a training plan.																														
	Objective 5	Carry out training of regional research teams that will be implementing the new gender-CC research approaches.																														
Activity status	Partially completed																															
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. (2-4 sentences required per activity)	We met with CCAFS and ILRI, identified relevant gender research questions, and developed a survey to follow Impact-Light surveys, to address these issues (see https://sites.google.com/a/cgxchange.org/ccafs-gender-technical-group/summary-table-approaches). A literature review and joint workshop between CAPRI and CCAFS on Institutions for Inclusive Climate-Smart Agriculture in September in Nairobi helped to further articulate the key issues (see http://www.capri.cgiar.org/wp/capriwp106.asp and http://www.capri.cgiar.org/wks_0912.asp). Surveys have been carried out in Kenya, and are now being carried out in Uganda, Senegal and Bangladesh in conjunction with Activity No. 206. Remaining trainings will be conducted in 2013 as field work begins for Activity No. 206 sites.																															
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Activity No. 166													
Activity title	Development of modeling tools to handle aggregation, landuse, non-traded goods, and trade policies												
CCAFS Objective (select from drop list)	4.3 Refine frameworks for policy analysis	CCAFS Milestone No. (select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)	4.3.1 2012 (1)										
Activity objectives (what the activity aims to achieve)	Objective 1	Developing a new version of the IFPRI global, multimarket model, IMPACT that included a number of new features: (1) Capability of working with any country, region, and/or commodity aggregation of the IMPACT data base, (2) Incorporates non-traded commodities and commodities that can be non-traded if the equilibrium domestic price falls between the export and import prices, (3) Incorporates tariffs and export taxes/subsidies, in addition to producer and consumer subsidies, which are in the earlier versions of IMPACT, (4) Incorporate a new land use specification that extends the existing area equations in Impact to allow for efficient allocation of land across crops in each region (food production unit,FPU), separately modeling the supply and demand for land by type (rainfed and irrigated) and crop.											
Activity status	Partially completed												
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. (2-4 sentences required per activity)	The IMPACT features (as listed in the Objectives) were first implemented in a simplified version of the full Impact model, called PS-Impact ("portable standard" Impact), which uses the Impact data base and is designed to provide researchers with a teaching version of the model that facilitates transfer of the Impact model to other institutions (e.g., CGIAR centers). Toward the end of 2012, work was started to transfer the new features to a new version of the full Impact model. This work is continuing in 2013, and the new Impact model, with all the new features, is scheduled to replace the earlier model in the second quarter of 2013.												
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Activity No. 296			
Activity title	Increasing Women's Resilience to Confront Climate Change		
CCAFS Objective (select from drop list)	4.1 Explore and jointly apply approaches and methods that enhance knowledge to action linkages with a wide range of partners at local, regional and global levels	CCAFS Milestone No. (select from drop list / for further details go to CCAFS 2012 - 2015 LOGFRAME sheet)	4.1.3 2012
Activity objectives (what the activity aims to achieve)	Objective 1	This project will enhance understanding of gendered climate change perceptions, impacts, and adaptation and coping strategies within selected CCAFS baseline sites in Bangladesh, Ghana, and Kenya with a re-survey of the CRP7 baseline communities to collect detailed gender-disaggregated data on climate change perceptions, assets, and adaptation. The research will be done in conjunction with work on gender sentinel sites, and contribute to strategies to increase resilience for women as well as men.	
Activity status	Partially completed		
Insert a small remark to indicate the status of the activity. (2-4 sentences required per activity)	In the first few months of this project, we have succeeded in linking with the appropriate partners for data collection and analysis, designing the instrument for data collection, and contracting all but one partners to implement surveys in 4 countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda. The contract with ILRI is still under development.		

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Theme 2. Adaptation through Managing Climate Risk	
Objective 2.1 Identify and test innovations that enable rural communities to better manage climate-related risk and build more resilient livelihoods	
Outcome 2.1: Systematic technical and policy support by development agencies for farm- to community-level agricultural risk management strategies and actions that buffer against climate shocks and enhance livelihood resilience in at least 20 countries	
Output 2.1.1 Synthesized knowledge and evidence on innovative risk management strategies that foster resilient rural livelihoods and sustain a food secure environment	
<i>Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives</i>	
Output 2.1.2 Analytical framework and tools to target and evaluate risk management innovations for resilient rural livelihoods and improved food security	
Activity No. 156	<p>Bangladeshi farmers are subject to a wide variety of risks. A structural model is developed and estimated in order to quantify the impact of different financial products. First an area-yield index insurance product is considered, that pays out when yields fall below a predetermined threshold. Its design is based on 40 years yield data from the Bangladeshi Bureau of Statistics and is inspired by the Group Risk Plan offered in US. Second it is studied the effect of providing a "health card" that eliminates the idiosyncratic risks faced by farmers. Farmers are allowed to access improved saving accounts that can be used to smooth consumption, in the presence of both idiosyncratic and covariant shocks. It is found that well-designed area-yield index insurance is highly welfare enhancing for all farmers. The joint provision of area-yield insurance and "health card" maximizes the welfare gains that farmers can achieve. Currently, it is being assessed the robustness of these results by performing sensitivity analysis with respect to the values of the calibrated parameters.</p> <p>These theoretical predictions will be tested through a randomized control trial. The RCT will investigate the interplay between insurance and the availability of health cards that pay for all health related expenses. The RCT will also allow us to test additional features of the insurance contracts that for computation reasons have been dismissed in the structural work. The results will be available after the implementation currently scheduled for the 2013 Aman season.</p>
Activity No. 297	<p>A review on index-based insurance products take-up determinants, has been conducted, based on several on the ground pilot programs including the ones implemented by IFPRI. Understanding the determinants of demand is key to better design pilot programs and gather evidence on the impact of innovative insurance schemes on farmers' consumption and production decision. It is needed to understand now how to incentivize the demand for insurance product to be able to observe and study how decisions are impacted and welfare improved once farmers are insured, otherwise pilot programs won't deliver the needed evidence and data to get such understanding. A report has been generated that fills this gap by collecting evidence on the qualitative and quantitative effect of several demand drivers on final insurance purchase. In addition, ongoing IFPRI's randomized control trial pilot programs have been supported and complemented to generate rich data on weather variables and have accurate estimates of basis risk. 40 low cost weather stations have been acquired that are being located in the same region in Uruguay where we are currently implementing an index-based program intervention. This way very rich spatial weather data will be collected and compared that to data at reference weather stations. This will allow to construct probably the best proxies for basis risk and estimate its impact as well as help improve future product design</p>
Output 2.1.3 Development; and demonstration of the feasibility, acceptability and impacts; of innovative risk management strategies and actions for socially-differentiated rural communities	
Activity No. 158	<p>The potential benefits of three financial products—weather index insurance, savings accounts, and insured agricultural loans—, have been examined, that could improve a household's ability to manage agricultural risks. A dynamic stochastic model is being developed and estimated that explores the relative benefits of these three products by quantifying their impact on consumption, investment and welfare. The parameters of the model are calibrated with data from farmers in Ethiopia. The three financial instruments were characterized through a review of similar products offered in sub-Saharan Africa. Sensitivity analysis to the quality of the products offered was conducted. A paper summarizing the results of the simulations was written and presented at the American Economics Association meetings in San Diego. It is found that all three instruments offer welfare gains to farmers, particularly index insurance and insured credit. Index insurance offers larger welfare gains to poorer households, even though demand for index insurance is initially increasing in wealth. However, index insurance offers welfare gains only when well-priced and characterized by low basis-risk. A simple savings account offers larger welfare gains for many households when index insurance is expensive or of poor quality. Savings and insurance are substitutes, but offering both allows households to realize additional welfare gains, particularly when basis risk is high. The results highlight the importance of considering the relative welfare impact of multiple financial contracts, particularly in settings where one contract is highly priced or of low quality.</p>
Objective 2.3 Support risk management through enhanced prediction of climate impacts on agriculture, and enhanced climate information and services	
Outcome 2.3 Enhanced uptake and use of improved climate information products and services, and of information about agricultural production and biological threats, by resource-poor farmers, particularly vulnerable groups and women, in at least 12 countries	
Output 2.3.1 Improved, value-added climate information products, knowledge, tools, methods; and platforms for monitoring and predicting impacts of climate fluctuations on agricultural production and biological threats; to support management of agricultural and food security risk	
Activity No. 157	<p>In the first year, a deeper understanding of climate risks and mitigation strategies being practised in the Indo-Gangetic Plains and East Africa through extensive literature review, was achieved, while data collection, quantitative modeling, local and international expert consultation meetings, visits to the CCAFS sites (in Haryana and Bihar, India), and discussions with farmer groups (at the CCAFS sites in Haryana and Bihar, India) took place. These activities led to intermediate results, and set a solid foundation for activities, in particular survey and modeling, planned for the second year. In addition, we co-organized the session "Drought Processes, Modeling, and Mitigation" at the 2012 American Geophysical Union Fall Meeting, as a stocktaking platform, to explore the latest status of drought research around the world.</p>
Output 2.3.2 Synthesized knowledge and evidence on institutional arrangements and communication processes for enhancing climate services for agriculture and food security, including services that reach marginalized farmers and women	
<i>Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives</i>	
Theme 3. Pro-Poor Climate Change Mitigation	
Objective 3.1 Inform decision makers about the impacts of alternative agricultural development pathways	
Outcome 3.1: Enhanced knowledge and tools about agricultural development pathways that lead to better decisions for climate mitigation, poverty alleviation, food security and environmental health, used by national agencies in at least 20 countries	
Output 3.1.1 Analysis of agricultural development pathways and trade-offs	
Activity No. 159	<p>An analysis of viable low emission development strategies is carried out in four countries (one African country yet to be identified). Each country analysis is based on a model land use change and determines a profile of GHG emissions from agriculture and forest (time horizon 2030). Alternative management practices are modeled to determine potential changes in emissions. A series of alternative policies are simulated to ascertain potential cost and benefits and viable low emission development strategies identified. A report will be prepared for each country and two publishable articles on the methodology will be produced in 2013, building on the ongoing work in 2012.</p>
Activity No. 160	<p>The technical mitigation potential in food crop production was determined in four countries (Vietnam, Morocco, Ghana, and Mozambique). The mitigation potential is represented on maps to identify areas with the highest potential for intervention. Pilot studies in each country were conducted to analyze in detail the relationship between technical mitigation potential and profitability of promising agricultural practices. For each pilot study a report (or a publishable article was produced). An assessment of existing institutions that could facilitate farmers' access to carbon markets was conducted in each country. A cross-country analysis and comparison was produced and published as working paper.</p>

Output 3.1.2 Enhanced tools, data and analytic capacity in regional and national policy and research organizations to analyze mitigation sectors and agricultural development options	
Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives	
Objective 3.2 Identify institutional arrangements and incentives that enable smallholder farmers and common-pool resource users to reduce GHGs and improve livelihoods	
Outcome 3.2: Improved knowledge about incentives and institutional arrangements for mitigation practices by resource-poor smallholders (including farmers' organizations), project developers and policy makers in at least 10 countries	
Output 3.2.1 Evidence, analysis and trials to support institutional designs, policy and finance that will deliver benefits to poor farmers and women, and reduce GHG emissions	
Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives	
Output 3.2.2 Improved capacity to increase the uptake and improve the design of incentives mechanisms and institutional arrangements to deliver benefits to poor farmers and women	
Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives	
Objective 3.3 Test and identify desirable on-farm practices and their landscape-level implications	
Outcome 3.3: Key agencies dealing with climate mitigation in at least 10 countries promoting technically and economically feasible agricultural mitigation practices that have co-benefits for resource-poor farmers, particularly vulnerable groups and women	
Output 3.3.1 Analysis of mitigation biophysical and socioeconomic feasibility for different agricultural practices and regions, and impacts on emissions, livelihoods and food security	
Activity No. 161	A series of field experiments to determine the effects on yields of biochar adoption was conducted in Ghana. Concurrently, modification to a crop model software were made to be able to correctly model adoption of biochar and its effects on yields and soil characteristics. These two activities are instrumental to model the potential benefits of adoption of biochar. An analysis of the economics of adoption of biochar was also conducted with particular attention to the potential barriers that adoption by smallholder farmers would face. A report on this is currently been revised and an article will be submitted for publication. A similar study on the economics of adoption is currently been conducted in Vietnam and a cross-country comparison of biochar projects that use different feed stocks is been conducted in Ghana, Kenya, and Vietnam. Two reports, with corresponding publishable article will be produced by the end of 2013.
Theme 4. Integration for Decision Making	
Objective 4.1 Explore and jointly apply approaches and methods that enhance knowledge to action linkages with a wide range of partners at local, regional and global levels	
Outcome 4.1: Appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies mainstreamed into national policies in at least 20 countries, in the development plans of at least five economic areas (e.g. ECOWAS, EAC, South Asia) covering each of the target regions, and in the key global processes related to food security and climate change	
Output 4.1.1 Future economic development scenarios taking climate change into account, and vulnerability maps and analyses incorporating a changing climate and food security issues shared with decision-makers at national, regional and global levels and informing regional economic development and national food security plans and policies	
Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives	
Output 4.1.2 Evidence on, testing and communication of, successful strategies, approaches, policies, and investments contributing to improved science-informed climate change-agricultural development-food security policies and decision making	
Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives	
Output 4.1.3 Analyses providing evidence of the benefits of, strategies for, and enhanced regional capacity developed in, gender and pro-poor climate change research approaches that will increase the likelihood that CCAFS-related research will benefit women and other vulnerable as well as socially differentiated groups	
Activity No. 165	The project worked on refining the key gender-related issues on climate change, and and developed a survey instrument that can be used (with slight adaptation) in all CCAFS sites. This survey has been piloted in two sites in Kenya, and will be applied in Bangladesh, Uganda, and Senegal, building on the Impact-light panel households. The new module/round focuses on gendered roles in agriculture and within the household, gendered distribution of assets, adoption of climate smart agricultural practices, climate change perceptions and adaptation and coping strategies. Implementing partners have been identified and contracted to carry out these surveys in 2013. Analysis will proceed after data collection is complete.
Activity No. 296	In order to facilitate analyses on the climate change perceptions, impacts, and adaptation and coping strategies of men and women, this project has designed a survey instrument and is coordinating survey efforts in several CCAFS sites in four countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda. The survey will build on data collected previously by ILRI through their IMPACT Lite project/survey effort. The new module/round focuses on gendered roles in agriculture and within the household, gendered distribution of assets, adoption of climate smart agricultural practices, climate change perceptions and adaptation and coping strategies. Implementing partners have been identified and contracted to carry out these surveys in 2013. Analysis will proceed after data collection is complete.
Output 4.1.4 Strengthening capacities to effectively engage in global policy processes and mainstreaming risk, adaptation and mitigation strategies into national policies, agricultural development plans, and key regional and global processes related to agriculture and rural development, food security and climate change	
Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives	
Objective 4.3 Refine frameworks for policy analysis	
Outcome 4.3 New knowledge on how alternate policy and program options impact agriculture and food security under climate change incorporated into strategy development by national agencies in at least 20 countries and by at least 10 key international and regional agenciesat least 10 key international and regional agencies	

Output 4.3.1 Climate change impacts assessed at global and regional levels on agricultural systems (socially and gender differentiated producers and consumers, and their natural resources), national/regional economies, and international transactions and potential of international and regional policy changes to enhance adaption and support agricultural greenhouse gas emissions mitigation

<i>Activity No. 163</i>	The Agriculture Model Intercomparison Project (AGMIP) has been working towards improving the understanding of modeling philosophies and assumptions of different agricultural modeling teams with the goal of better understanding the differences in the models and their subsequent results. In improving this understanding it will allow for better analysis of policy implications due to climate change by understanding why different models suggest different results. Improved collaboration, and documentation of all of the models has occurred allowing for improved communication and collaboration between modeling teams. The papers that will be submitted to Agricultural Economics in early 2013 should provide greater insights into economic modeling of climate change, as well as greater understanding of the different models and how to best use them in climate change policy analysis at the global and regional level.
<i>Activity No. 164</i>	This project brought together participants from 4 universities in Southern Africa to be trained in the use of economic models in climate change analysis and climate change policy development. Participants were trained in the use of IFPRI's IMPACT model, as well as explaining the challenges of using a global trade model, and how best to downscale these global results to be applied at national, and subnational district levels in Southern Africa. In addition to this capacity building focus the project additionally provided assistance in introducing more local and spatially specific climate modeled data from Southern Africa in IMPACT and tested the results coming out of the new climate data to determine the impacts of using more locally specific climate data in the analysis of climate impacts on agriculture in Southern Africa in IMPACT.
<i>Activity No. 166</i>	<p>A new version of the IFPRI global, multimarket model, IMPACT has been developed, that so far has included a number of new features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Capability of working with any country, region, and/or commodity aggregation of the IMPACT data base, (2) Incorporates non-traded commodities and commodities that can be non-traded if the equilibrium domestic price falls between the export and import prices, (3) Incorporates tariffs and export taxes/subsidies, in addition to producer and consumer subsidies, which are in the earlier versions of IMPACT, (4) Incorporate a new land use specification that extends the existing area equations in Impact to allow for efficient allocation of land across crops in each region (food production unit, FPU), separately modeling the supply and demand for land by type (rainfed and irrigated) and crop. <p>These new features were first implemented in a simplified version, designed to provide researchers with a teaching version of the model that facilitates transfer of the Impact model to other institutions (e.g., CGIAR centers). Toward the end of 2012, work was started to transfer the new features to a new version of the full Impact model. This work is continuing in 2013, and the new Impact model, with all the new features, is scheduled to replace the earlier model in the second quarter of 2013.</p>

Output 4.3.2. Analyses of the likely effects of specific adaptation and mitigation options, national policies (natural resource, trade, macroeconomic, international agreements) including gender/livelihood groups, and communicated to key local, national and regional agencies and stakeholders

Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives

Output 4.3.3. Capacity built at CGIAR, NARS, and international organizations to perform global and regional analyses of the effects of policy changes using tools developed in output 4.3.1

Prepare a succinct summary of activities and deliverables, organised by Output level of the CCAFS objectives

List of publications that acknowledge CCAFS support

(a) Each Program Participant must list all publications that acknowledge CCAFS support. Only include publications that came out in final version in the calendar year. Please do not include journal papers under review (submitted etc) or out in electronic format ahead of print, except of course for electronic-only journals.

(b) Please try to format references in the Harvard style. A clear guide can be found here:

<http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/harvard.htm>

(c) For journal articles, please indicate all of the references that are "green open access" with a single asterisk and those that are "gold open access" with a double asterisk. This is now a requirement from CGIAR donors. Green open access means that the authors have made a free copy available on a website. Gold open access means that the journal allows free download (either as standard practice or because the authors paid for it).

(d) For all publications that are up online, please provide a web link if possible. This will help us to advertise your work more widely.

CCAFS Center Led Activities IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Publication 1	Type	Citation identifier
	Book chapters	
	Citation De Pinto, A., Maghalaes, M., Ringler, C.: "Challenges Facing Agricultural Access to Carbon Markets" in Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture. Edited by E.K. Wollenberg. (2012).	
Publication 2	Type	Citation identifier
	Policy briefs	
	Citation De Pinto, A., Demirag, U., Haruna, A., Koo, J., Asamoah, M.: "Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food-crop Production in Ghana." Policy Note 3, (2012). http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/gssppn3.pdf	
Publication 3	Type	Citation identifier
	Working papers	
	Citation Bryan, E., De Pinto, A., Ringler, C., Asuming-Brempong, S., Bendaoud, M., Artur, L. Givá, N. Anh, D.T., Mai, N.N., Asenso-Okyere, K., Sarpong, D.B., El-Harizi, K., van Rhee, T., Ferguson, J.: "Institutions for agricultural mitigation: potential and challenges in four countries." CAPRI Working Paper 107 (2012). http://www.capri.cgiar.org/pdf/capriwp107.pdf	

Publication 4	<div>Type</div> <div>Journal papers</div>	<div>Citation identifier</div> <div></div>
	<div>Citation</div> <div>**De Pinto, A., Robertson, R.: "Adoption of Climate Change Mitigation Practices by Risk-averse Farmers in the Ashanti Region, Ghana." Ecological Economics, Vol 86 (2013).</div>	
Publication 5	<div>Type</div> <div>Working papers</div>	<div>Citation identifier</div> <div></div>
	<div>Citation</div> <div>Arndt, Channing, Charles Fant, Sherman Robinson, and Kenneth Strzepek. 2012. "Informed Selection of Future Climates." UNU-WIDER, Working Paper No. 2012/60 (June). http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/2012/en_GB/wp2012-060/_files/87830139868020855/default/wp2012-060.pdf</div>	
Publication 6	<div>Type</div> <div>Journal papers</div>	<div>Citation identifier</div> <div>10.1111/j.1467-9361.2012.00668.x</div>
	<div>Citation</div> <div>**Arndt, C., Chinowsky, P., Robinson, S., Strzepek, K., Tarp, F. and Thurlow, J. (2012), Economic Development under Climate Change. Review of Development Economics, 16: 369–377.</div>	
Publication 7	<div>Type</div> <div>Journal papers</div>	<div>Citation identifier</div> <div>SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2105891 or http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9361.2012.00676.x</div>
	<div>Citation</div> <div>**Robinson, Sherman, Willenbockel, Dirk and Strzepek, Kenneth, A Dynamic General Equilibrium Analysis of Adaptation to Climate Change in Ethiopia (August 2012). Review of Development Economics, Vol. 16, Issue 3, pp. 489-502, 2012.</div>	
Publication 8	<div>Type</div> <div>Journal papers</div>	<div>Citation identifier</div> <div>10.1007/s10584-012-0640-0</div>
	<div>Citation</div> <div>**Elizabeth Bryan, Claudia Ringler, Barrack Okoba, Jawoo, Koo, Mario, Herrero, Silvia, Silvestri, Can agriculture support climate change adaptation, greenhouse gas mitigation and rural livelihoods? Insights from Kenya (November 2012). Climate Change</div>	
Publication 9	<div>Type</div> <div>Journal papers</div>	<div>Citation identifier</div> <div>10.1016/j.jenvman.2012.10.036</div>
	<div>Citation</div> <div>**Elizabeth Bryan, Claudia Ringler, Barrack Okoba, Carla Roncoli, Silvia Silvestri, Mario Herrero, Adapting agriculture to climate change in Kenya: Household strategies and determinants, Journal of Environmental Management, Volume 114, 15 January 2013, Pages 26-35</div>	

2012 Case studies

Number of case studies to be submitted is dependent on budget size so please refer to the table on the explanatory notes. Each case study should be about half a page, and Program Participants are expected to build a portfolio of case studies over the years that demonstrate all different types.

CCAFS Center Led Activities IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

CASE STUDY 1

Title	The interplay among credit, weather insurance and savings for farmers in Ethiopia		Author	Francesca de Nicola and Ruth Vargas Hill	
Type	Policy advocacy	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	29/01/2013	Countries	Ethiopia
Keywords	insurance, savings, credit, welfare		Photo URL		
Introduction/Objectives (400 characters)					
Agricultural income in low income countries is subject to many risks, much of which is uninsured. This research project sets out to examine the potential benefits of three financial products---weather index insurance, savings accounts, and insured agricultural loans---that could improve a household's ability to manage agricultural risks. We focused our work in two locations in which index insurance is being sold and group savings and loans are being encouraged.					
Description of the project,procedures etc. (1100 characters)					
A dynamic stochastic model, has been examined and developed, that explores the relative benefits of these three products by quantifying their impact on consumption, investment and welfare. Data used were collected in two study sites of an ongoing randomized control trial in which weather index insurance is being offered and group savings and loans are being encouraged. Data collected during experimental games on risk and time preferences were used to calibrate the model. Historic data on crop yields and other shocks to farm income (collected as part of the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey) was used to characterize the sources of risk farmers faced. Using these data sources there has been a simulation of the welfare gains that farmers would realize as a result of having access to these financial products. The results of the research help provide predictions to test with the data being collected in the trial.					
Project results (be concrete as possible), innovate findings, novel outcomes and short discussion on the implication of these results (1100 characters)					
All three financial products--weather index insurance, savings accounts, and insured agricultural loans--were found to offer welfare gains to farmers, particularly index insurance and insured credit. Index insurance offers larger welfare gains to poorer households, even though demand for index insurance is initially increasing in wealth. However, index insurance offers welfare gains only when well-priced and characterized by low basis-risk. A simple savings account offers larger welfare gains for many households when index insurance is expensive or of poor quality. Savings and insurance are substitutes, but offering both allows households to realize additional welfare gains, particularly when basis risk is high. The results highlight the importance of considering the relative welfare impact of multiple financial contracts, particularly in settings where one contract is highly priced or of low quality. These results inform the ongoing randomized control trial being conducted in the selected study sites.					
Partners involved and their role (250 characters)					
This research was conducted by IFPRI using data collected by IFPRI in collaboration with the University of Addis Ababa and the University of Oxford. The analysis was conducted for two research sites where index insurance products are being sold, and group savings and loans are being encouraged, by IFPRI in collaboration with Buusaa Gonofaa MFI.					
Links/Sources for further information					
http://www.aeaweb.org/aea/2013conference/program/preliminary.php					

CASE STUDY 2

Title	IMPACT User Training Workshop at FANRPAN, Pretoria, South Africa		Author	Daniel Mason-D'Croz	
Type	Capacity enhancement	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	4/30/2012-5/11/2012	Countries	South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi
Keywords	Economic Modeling, Climate Change Analysis, Training		Photo URL		
Introduction/Objectives (400 characters)					
A 2-week training for economics students and their supervisors from universities in Southern Africa to develop research and analysis skills in climate change and agro-economic analysis. The 2 weeks focused primarily on economic models, using IFPRI's IMPACT model as an example. How to use the model and interpret the results from the model.					
Description of the project,procedures etc. (1100 characters)					
During the first week of the workshop, the focus was to introduce the concept of computable models, and how these models are currently being used in the field of climate change research. Additionally, there was an emphasis on demonstrating how these models, and IMPACT specifically, could be used in the participants' current and future research projects.					
The second week focused on the process of scenario building and stressing the importance of developing plausible and interesting futures for policy makers. Participants walked through the process of developing testable scenarios and quantifying the inputs that would be used in the IMPACT model. The participants built several basic population and GDP scenarios and made presentations explaining the varying impacts of changes in population and GDP growth scenarios. They then combined this socio-economic scenarios with climate change scenarios to understand the added effects of climate on their scenarios.					

CASE STUDY 3

Project results (be concrete as possible), innovate findings, novel outcomes and short discussion on the implication of these results (1100 characters)

6 Master of Economics students (3 female, 3 male), 1 PhD student (male) and 4 supervising professors (3 male, 1 female) were trained in the use of the IMPACT model, and the correct procedure in downscaling the results out of a global trade model to be correctly used in sub-national analysis
Developed new ways of presenting IMPACT material and training workshops to audiences with limited expertise in economics and climate change analysis, with the final objective of strengthening the capacity of local universities in Southern Africa in pursuing this type of analysis

Partners involved and their role (250 characters)

FANRPAN: Selected the participating students, and organized and hosted the training
World Vision: Provided content and training in analysis of household vulnerability
University of Cape Town: Provided expertise and insight in local climate modeling in Southern Africa

Links/Sources for further information

Title

Focus Group Discussion on Coping Climate Risks with Farmers in the Rajapakar Village, Vaishali District, Indian State of Bihar

Author

Tingju Zhu

Type

Successful communications activities

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)

21/01/2013

Countries

India

Keywords

Delayed Monsoon, Cropping cycle, Irrigation and pump rental, Land fragmentation, Production cost

Photo URL

photos could be sent on request (stored at IPFRI's server)

Introduction/Objectives (400 characters)

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on coping climate risks with farmers in the Rajapakar Village was conducted under the CCAFS-funded project "Impacts of Climate Extremes on Future Water and Food Security".

Description of the project, procedures etc. (1100 characters)

The project "Impacts of Climate Extremes on Future Water and Food Security" includes several components. This FGD aimed to improve understanding major climate risks and key production constraints that farmers face in order to improve scenario development and modeling of climate risk coping strategies at the farm level. For this purpose, we first visited the national agricultural research organization ICAR for Eastern Region to meet with scientists. With understandings of the issues from the meetings, we visited the Rajapakar Village to conduct the FGD. The FGD was attended by a relatively small group of farmers that represent different size of landholdings. The discussion was implemented following a list of questions prepared by IPFRI researchers regarding production constraints and risks, facilitated by a local NGO official who are familiar with the village.

Project results (be concrete as possible), innovate findings, novel outcomes and short discussion on the implication of these results (1100 characters)

The FGD confirmed and enriched our understanding of key problems in Bihar's agriculture from meetings with Indian agricultural scientists, which include: (a) unavailability of quality seeds; (b) costly irrigation; (c) land fragmentation; (d) lack of technical knowledge; (e) lack of credit system; and (e) marketing problems. In addition, we found that delayed Monsoon is perceived by farmers as the top climate risk that seriously affects paddy and wheat production by delaying cropping cycle, which leads to low yield, and significantly increasing input cost.

Partners involved and their role (250 characters)

Attendance of the FGD include: (1) Tingju Zhu from IPFRI Washington DC Office and Garima Taneja from IPFRI New Delhi Office, as organizers of the Focus Group Discussion; (2) Farmer representatives from the Rajapakar Village, which is one of the three villages that CCAFS selected for eastern IGP; farmers participated in the FGD; (3) a social scientist from the IFFCO Foundation's office in Patna, Bihar, who knows the farmers, facilitated the FGD.

Links/Sources for further information

Title

IFAD-IPFRI Strategic Partnership to Develop Innovative Policies on Climate Change Mitigation and Market Access, Climate Change Component

Author

Alex De Pinto and Claudia Ringler

Type

Capacity enhancement

Date (DD/MM/YYYY)

Completed 8/1/2012

Countries

Vietnam, Morocco, Ghana, Mozambique

Keywords

Climate change mitigation, capacity strengthening,

Photo URL

Introduction/Objectives (400 characters)

The program's goal is to explore the potential for rural poor people to gain better access to, and the capacity to take advantage of, new market opportunities for climate change mitigations and their environmental services. The project objectives were: a) strengthen the analytical and modeling capacity of partners in participating countries to analyze and address policy issues; b) identify and evaluate policies, institutional, and program options that could facilitate access to carbon market opportunities; and c) disseminate and mainstream the identified options so that they become solutions in national policies and investment programs.

Description of the project, procedures etc. (1100 characters)

In collaboration with our partners, and given their access and collection of relevant data, we developed a protocol and completed a country-wide assessment of the climate change mitigation potential in food-crop production in all four countries. The collaborators were introduced to, and offered a basic training in, the use of crop modeling, data requirements, and limits of the models. Country collaborators had to develop an intimate understanding of the issues related to mitigation in agriculture and then identify, given each country specific conditions, viable agronomic practices that could provide a mitigation service. Subsequently, the adoption of several mitigation "packages" was simulated. Furthermore, the collaborators selected a few locations in all four countries (pilot studies) where the effect of adopting improved agronomic practices were studied in more detail. Particular emphasis was given to the economic profitability of alternative practices, to the incentives needed to induce adoption of mitigation practices, and the possibility of enforcing local MRV practices. Country collaborators also conducted an analysis of the existing institutions that can facilitate farmers' involvement in climate change mitigation markets was performed. In particular the readiness of select institutions ranging from cooperatives to NGOs to the extension service was assessed. Several dissemination activities were undertaken to ensure that the research results can be used in national policies. In addition to the final policy workshops, start-up workshops that focused on incorporating local research needs and knowledge, and other meetings and seminars were held throughout the project period. Preliminary results were disseminated through policy briefs and in the IFAD-IPFRI newsletters. National collaborators themselves continued to serve in government advisory positions on the topics of climate mitigation and climate change adaptation. Information on the project in Vietnam was disseminated through national television and newspapers and other workshops were also cited in the local press.

Project results (be concrete as possible), innovate findings, novel outcomes and short discussion on the implication of these results (1100 characters)

The country wide assessments of the potential of climate mitigation activities conducted in collaboration with country collaborators showed how there are areas of high mitigation potential and high poverty incidence. In other words, areas where climate change mitigation projects could also address rural poverty. Country collaborators in two countries (MOROCCO and Vietnam) developed enough internal capacity to be able to conduct this type of analysis without IFPRI support.

Six workshop/seminars on climate change issues and opportunities for smallholder farmers were organized by the country collaborators: "Climate Change and Access to Markets in Mozambique Policies and Organizational Architecture" held in August 2011 in Maputo, Mozambique. "Climate Change in Agriculture: Opportunities and Challenges" held in November 2011 in Accra, Ghana. Institutional seminar on "Moroccan Agriculture and Climate Change" held in December 2011 by the General Council of Agricultural Development in Rabat, Morocco. "Operationalizing the Targets of the Government of Vietnam's Policy Agenda for Agricultural Mitigation - Roadmap, Implementation, Institutions and Costs", held in Hanoi, Vietnam, March 26, 2012. Consultation Workshop "Ha Tinh Climate Change and Agriculture: Challenges and Solutions", Ha Tinh City, Vietnam, March 20, 2012. Consultation Workshop "Tra Vinh Climate Change and Agriculture: Challenges and Solutions", Tra Vinh City, Vietnam, March 23, 2012. Preliminary results and finding were disseminated by country researchers (in collaboration with IFPRI personnel) through policy briefs and in the IFAD-IFPRI newsletters. A perfect example of the capacity built by this project is the case of Vietnam where the project timing was ideal as Vietnam decided to embark on a low-emission development strategy and to become a leader in climate change mitigation. As a result, both the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture were very interested in advanced knowledge and information of the Vietnamese agricultural mitigation potential. The country would also be very interested in implementing an agricultural mitigation project and our research results showed that this is feasible at the province level for rice. The collaborators DNDD-ART and IAE, Vietnam, have developed new research projects that directly build on the results achieved from this activity. All partners are interested to continue to work on mitigation in Vietnam and to start a first agricultural carbon project there. Key outputs include several policy briefs and journal articles; improved capacity of national collaborators; and improved insights and understanding by the national and local governments on agricultural mitigation.

Partners involved and their role (250 characters)**MOROCCO:**

Dr. Khalil Allali, Consultant and Professor-Researcher at National School of Agriculture - Economics of mitigation in smallholder farmers

Riad Balaghi, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique - Assessment of mitigation potential

Dr. Mohamed Bendaoud, Consultant - Assessment of Institutional capacity.

Mozambique:

Gestao de Recursos Naturais e Biodiversidade,.

Alfredo Nhantumbo, Universidade Edoardo Mondlane - Assessment of mitigation potential

Mario Falcao, Universidade Edoardo Mondlane - Economics of mitigation in smallholder farmers

Luís Artur, Nícia Givá, Universidade Edoardo Mondlane - Assessment of Institutional capacity.

Ghana:

Beatrice Obiri, CSIR- Soil Research Institute - Economics of mitigation in smallholder farmers

Francis Tetteh, CSIR- Soil Research Institute - Economics of mitigation in smallholder farmers

Asuming-Brempong, University of GhanaSamuel - Assessment of Institutional capacity

Links/Sources for further information

2012 Outcome report

Frequency of reporting outcomes is dependent on budget size so please refer to the table on the explanatory notes. (max 1 page)

CCAFS Center Led Activities IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

OUTCOME 1

What is the outcome of the research (use of research results by non-research partners)?

Some of the deliverables produced by the Activity "Strategic partnership to develop innovative policies on climate change mitigation and market access" have been very beneficial for the national collaborators involved in the project. They have been able to incorporate the knowledge acquired in ongoing work, in new projects, as well as contributions to different processes at the national level. A perfect example is the case of Vietnam given that while the project was carried out the Vietnamese government decided to embark on a low-emission development strategy, and become a leader in climate change mitigation. Both the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture were interested in advancing their understanding, and acquiring more knowledge and information of the Vietnamese agricultural mitigation potential. The country was also very interested in implementing agricultural mitigation activities and our research results showed technical potential and economic feasibility of mitigation project at the province level and with a particular attention to rice production. The collaborators DNDD-ART and IAE, Vietnam, have developed new research projects that directly build on the results achieved from this activity. All partners are interested to continue to work further on mitigation in Vietnam and to start a first agricultural carbon project there. Some of the results of the research conducted were presented in the context of climate smart agriculture at the World Economic Forum in 2012. (The reported outcome relates to the activity "Strategic partnership to develop innovative policies on climate change mitigation and market access", and is associated with the CCAFS Logframe Outcome 3.1.1. Enhanced knowledge about agricultural development pathways that lead to better decisions for climate mitigation, poverty alleviation, food security and environmental health, used by national agencies in at least 20 countries.)

What outputs produced in the three preceding years resulted in that outcome?

A protocol for the assessment of mitigation potential in food-crop production formulates and the technical mitigation potential at the country level was assessed in Vietnam as well in other 3 countries: Morocco, Ghana, and Mozambique). The mitigation potential was represented on maps to identify areas with the highest potential for intervention. Pilot studies were conducted to analyze in detail the relationship between technical mitigation potential and profitability of promising agricultural practices. For each pilot study a report (or a publishable article was produced). An assessment of existing institutions that could facilitate farmers' access to carbon markets was conducted. A cross-country analysis and comparison was produced and published as working paper. In the case of Vietnam, results of this work were discussed during three events: "Operationalizing the Targets of the Government of Vietnam's Policy Agenda for Agricultural Mitigation - Roadmap, Implementation, Institutions and Costs", held in Hanoi, Vietnam, March 26, 2012, the Consultation Workshop "Ha Tinh Climate Change and Agriculture: Challenges and Solutions", Ha Tinh City, Vietnam, March 20, 2012, and the Consultation Workshop "Tra Vinh Climate Change and Agriculture: Challenges and Solutions", Tra Vinh City, Vietnam, March 23, 2012.

What partners helped in producing the outcome?

IFPRI, IFAD, DNDD-ART, IAE

Who used the output?

DNDD-ART, IAE, National officials in Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture

How was the output used?

Research results were used in policy briefs and journal articles; improved capacity of national collaborators; and improved insights and understanding by the national and local governments on agricultural mitigation.

What is the evidence for this outcome: Specifically, what kind of study was conducted to show the connection between the research and the outcome? Who conducted it? Please provide a reference or source.

Project timing coincided with Vietnam's decision to embark on a low-emission development strategy, becoming a leader in climate change mitigation. Both the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture were very interested in advanced knowledge and information of the Vietnamese agricultural mitigation potential. Increased capacity between national officials, who participated in the workshops conducted under the activity, or as recipients of the produced material, feeded in the above process. The country was also very interested in implementing an agricultural mitigation project and our research results showed that this is feasible at the province level for rice. The collaborators DNDD-ART and IAE, Vietnam, have developed new research projects that directly build on the results achieved from this activity. All partners are interested to continue to work on mitigation in Vietnam and to start a first agricultural carbon project there.

Gender and Social Differentiation related activities summary report - 2012

CRPs that have presented their Gender Strategy to the Consortium in 2012 should show progress in 2013 in relation to implementing the Strategy. Therefore it is expected from Program Participants that findings of gender and social differentiation activities and their significance to be referred in this summary report. It is essential to relate progress towards outcomes to the baseline gender-differentiated conditions being used to measure change. This report should also refer specifically to what is being learnt about gender and how this knowledge is being used to inform research priority-setting and approach. If none or few of your activities integrate gender please explain why it is not relevant to your research portfolio.

☐

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a) Activity No. 165 reviewed the gender-related questions identified by each CCAFS Theme. Working with the ILRI and CCAFS collaborators, we consolidated and refined the questions, and then designed a data collection strategy that would allow CCAFS to identify the extent to which the impacts of climate change and ability to respond differ for men and women. We selected the Impact-light panel data as the best basis to build upon, and developed a survey to be administered to those households. Subsequent CCAFS analysis of this data will allow the CRP to identify gender-specific constraints to be addressed, as well as to measure the extent to which women are able to benefit as well as men from CCAFS activities, and particularly climate-smart agricultural practices. b) Activity No. 296: This activity is focused precisely on identifying gender differences in climate change perceptions, impacts and responses and understanding how the disparity in tangible and intangible assets and gender differences in roles and responsibilities affect the ability of women to withstand climate shocks, and adapt to climate change. In order to accomplish this, the project has designed an instrument to collect gender-disaggregated data on men's and women's roles in the household and in agricultural production, the distribution of tangible and intangible assets between men and women, gender differences in adoption of agricultural practices, knowledge, and perceptions of climate change, and gender differences in the impacts and responses to climate change and climate shocks. The first round of this survey will be used to establish a baseline assessment of these issues. Future rounds would enable an assessment of which assets and climate change adaptation strategies increase women's resilience to climate change. Such information would guide the development of policies and programs to increase women's resilience to climate change. Future rounds would also provide a means for observing changes in women's status and well-being within the household over time compared to the baseline conditions observed in the first round.