



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
**Climate Change,  
Agriculture and  
Food Security**



## CRP 7 (CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security - CCAFS)

### PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2014



CCAFS is led by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in collaboration with the following research organisations



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**Acronyms**

AAS	Harnessing the Development Potential of Aquatic Agricultural Systems for the Poor and Vulnerable; CRP 1.3
ACPC	Africa Climate Policy Centre
AgMIP	Agricultural Model Intercomparison and Improvement Project
AGRHYMET	Centre Regional de Formation et d'Application en Agrométéorologie et Hydrologie Opérationnelle (the Mali Institute for Rural Economy)
AN4H	Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health, CRP 4
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWD	Alternate wetting and drying
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BNi	Biological nitrification inhibition
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAC	Central American Agricultural Council
CANA	Climate and Agriculture Network for Africa
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CATIE	Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre
CC	Climate change
CC-TAME	Climate Change: Terrestrial Adaptation & Mitigation in Europe
CCAFS	The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCB	Climate, Community and Biodiversity
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CERDI	Centre for Studies and Research on International Development
CGIAR	Former known as Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research – now only CGIAR which is a global research partnership for a food secure future
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CLIFF	Copenhagen University-initiated Climate Food and Farming Network
CMIP5	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP20	20th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
COP21	21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CR4D	Climate Research for Development

CRAFT	CCAFS Regional Agricultural Forecasting Toolbox
CRP	CGIAR Research Program
CRP 1.1	Integrated Agricultural Production Systems for the Poor and Vulnerable in Dry Areas (Dryland Systems)
CRP 1.2	Integrated Systems for the Humid Tropics (Humidtropics)
CRP 1.3	Harnessing the Development Potential of Aquatic Agricultural Systems for the Poor and Vulnerable (AAS)
CRP 2	Policies, Institutions, and Markets to Strengthen Food Security and Incomes for the Rural Poor (PIM)
CRP 3.1	WHEAT-Global Alliance for Improving Food Security and the Livelihoods of the Resource-poor in the Developing World
CRP 3.2	MAIZE - Global Alliance for Improving Food Security and the Livelihoods of the Resource-poor in the Developing World
CRP 3.3	Global Rice Science Partnership (GRiSP)
CRP 3.4	Roots, Tubers and Bananas for Food Security and Income (RTB)
CRP 3.5	Grain Legumes: enhanced food and feed security, nutritional balance, economic growth and soil health for smallholder farmers (Grain Legumes)
CRP 3.6	Dryland cereals: Food Security and Growth for the World's Most Vulnerable Poor
CRP 3.7	More Meat, Milk and Fish by and for the Poor (Livestock & fish)
CRP 4	Agriculture for Improved Nutrition and Health (A4HN)
CRP 5	Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE)
CRP 6	Forests Trees and Agroforestry: Livelihoods, Landscapes and Governance (FTA)
CSA	Climate-smart agriculture
CSV	Climate-Smart Village
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DS	Dryland Systems, CRP 1.1
DSSAT	Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer
EA	East Africa
EAC	East Africa Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMBRAPA	The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
epIA	ex-post Impact Assessment
EuroGEOSS	European section of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEDEARROZ	La Federación Nacional de Arroceros
FP	Flagship
FTA	Forests, Trees and Agroforestry, CRP 6
GACSA	Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture
GCM	Global climate model
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GEOBENE	Global Earth Observation – Benefit Estimation: Now, Next and Emerging
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GLOBIOM	IIASA global recursively dynamic partial equilibrium model
GRiSP	The Global Rice Science Partnership, CRP 3.3
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
ICT	Information and communication technology
IDO	Intermediate Development Outcomes
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
IKSL	IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMPACT	Climate model developed by IFPRI
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
INRA	French National Institute for Agricultural Research
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated water resources management
L&F	More Meat, Milk and Fish by and for the Poor (Livestock & fish)
LA	Latin America
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
m3	Cubic meters
MSc	Masters of Science
Mt	Million tonnes
N2O	nitrous oxide
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NARES	National agricultural research and extension system
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization

NMS	National Meteorological Services
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NRMC	Natural Resource Management Centre
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PABRA	Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PHH	Post-harvest handling
PIM	Policies, Institutions and Markets, CRP 2
POWB	Program of Work and Budget
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
R4D	Research for development
RBM	Results-Based Management
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
REL	Reference Emission Level
RTB	Roots, Tubers and Bananas for Food Security and Income, CRP 3.4
SA	South Asia
SACAU	South African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SAMPLES	Standard Assessment of Agricultural Mitigation Potential and Livelihoods
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SEA	Southeast Asia
SHAMBA	Smallholder Agriculture Mitigation Benefits Assessment
SPIA	Standing Panel on Impact Assessment
TBD	To be determined
TORS	Terms of Reference
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	
WCMC	United Nations Environment Programme's World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
W1	Window 1
W2	Window 2
WA	West Africa
WASCAL	West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use
WFP	World Food Programme
WGII	Working Group II on impacts and adaptation, a report under the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC
WLE	Water, Land and Ecosystems, CRP 5

## A. KEY MESSAGES

CCAFS has 12 Objectives in four Themes. Each Objective has a 10-year (2020) Outcome Target as defined in the original CCAFS proposal. Progress during 2014 has met or surpassed expectations for nine Objectives, and is behind target for three Objectives (see Table 2 & Lessons Learnt).

Progress has been made from global to field level (Table 2). [Full center performance summaries can be downloaded at this link](#). CCAFS and partners helped establish the [Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture \(GACSA\)](#), with CSA likely to become a major investment area in agriculture; continued to play a role in [establishing agriculture as a negotiating topic in the UNFCCC](#); played a significant role in [developing global initiatives on climate information services for farmers](#); and have been a [major contributor to the IPCC AR5 report](#). At regional level, CCAFS has been actively engaged in major policy initiatives with [NEPAD](#), [ECOWAS](#), [COMESA](#), [CAC](#), [ASEAN](#) and [OECD](#). CCAFS science and engagement efforts are helping foster outcomes in national policy processes in about 20 countries.<sup>1</sup> CCAFS continues to implement, through partnerships, [Climate-Smart Villages \(CSVs\)](#) in 20 countries – cross-agency and farmer learning platforms with a focus on scaling up and out. Science-based solutions to climate change have been demonstrated with farmers in diverse contexts, e.g. Colombia ([saving rice farmers US\\$ 3.5 million input costs in a single year](#)); India ([0.5 million hectares under laser land levelling](#)); Kenya ([new seasonal climate forecasts reaching 34,000 farmers](#)). Work on climate-related advisories embraces TV, radio and mobile phones. CCAFS fed science into the reality TV program “Shamba Shape Up” which has a reach of more than 9 million viewers and, through changes in practices, is benefiting Kenya’s GDP by an estimated US\$ 24 million.

In 2014 CCAFS completed a major overhaul in preparation for the Extension Phase and Phase 2. This involved regional planning meetings with partners, developing targets and indicators for regional impact pathways that cascade into global impact pathways for Flagships, and reorganising the project portfolio so they better focus on outcomes and regional impact pathways. The Results-Based Management (RBM) trial conducted in 2014 has been used to plan the new RBM system.

Within CCAFS, cross-Center work is vibrant, and has resulted in CGIAR becoming the “go-to” place for climate change and developing country agriculture, and gaining legitimacy in hosting and leading major global initiatives. One such initiative, cutting across developing and developed countries was the establishment of an aspirational global target for agricultural emissions reductions that does not compromise food security (to be released prior to COP21). But challenges remain, particularly funding stability, and coordination and boundaries among CRPs.

## Synthesis of the two most significant achievements/success stories

### 1. Colombian rice farmers use CCAFS informed big data analyses and reduce production losses

The competitiveness of the Colombian rice sector is under threat due to climate change impacts, with yields of irrigated rice down from an average of 6 tonnes per hectare to 5 tonnes, according to FEDEARROZ, the national rice growers association representing more than 50,000 farmers and half a million hectares. CIAT undertook “big data” analysis to reveal the importance of climate as a determinant of up to 50% of rice yield outcomes in Colombia and to develop predictive tools to inform seasonal rice farming decisions. In close collaboration with FEDEARROZ, results were disseminated through workshops, trainings and ICT applications to extension agents and local farmers’ groups.

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<sup>1</sup> Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Kenya, Laos, Mali, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Sénégal, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam

CIAT's findings prompted FEDEARROZ to incorporate climate information in farm extension systems. One outcome was a decision not to plant in 1800 ha planting area in Cordoba Department, which saved USD 3.5 million in input costs, according to FEDEARROZ calculations (production cost is ~US\$450 per tonne and yield per hectare ~5 tonnes). In recognition of excellence, CIAT and FEDEARROZ were one of two winners of the Big Data Climate Challenge. The team was awarded the prize by the UN Secretary-General's Climate Change Team at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014. [Read more...](#)

## 2. Contributions to the production and uptake of the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC

April 2014 saw the release of two reports under the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC: Working Group II (WGII) on impacts and adaptation, and Working Group III on mitigation. A [citation analysis found](#) that over 14% of papers cited in agriculture sections were produced under CCAFS/CGIAR, up from around 4% in the Fourth Assessment Report (2007). Aside from citations, CCAFS scientists played multiple roles in the production of the two reports, including as lead author, reviewer and contribution of critical new data on livestock emissions (ILRI). One CCAFS article, a meta-analysis of projections of future crop yields under climate change ([Challinor et al. 2014 in Nature Climate Change](#)), provided the central messages on future food availability under climate change in the WGII food production and food security report. Within days of the release of the WGII report, CCAFS published a summary of findings relevant to smallholder farmers, subsequently downloaded over 18,000 times. CCAFS also co-hosted two global events to coincide with the release of the IPCC reports in April 2014. The [event on adaptation](#), in London, focused on agricultural growth and the role of the private sector. The [event on mitigation](#), in Washington DC, identified realistic opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture, with a focus on smallholders. [Read more...](#)

### Financial summary

CCAFS' 2014 total budget was \$74.670 million including funds from the CGIAR Fund and bilateral sources. Total execution in 2014 was \$69.820 million (93.5%). Gender and social Inclusion research activities were in the order of \$9.516 million, approximately 13.63% of the total execution. Final and total 2014 allocated W1&2 budget as per the final Financing Plan received early in December was \$42.900 million. First tranche of W2 funds was received in early April 2014, consisting of W2 2014 fund (0.44% of total budget in the revised Financing Plan) and W1 fund (15.33%). Thereafter, several other disbursements were made, completing 100% of the total W1&2 budget as at end of 2014.

## B. IMPACT PATHWAY & INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES (IDOs)

When CCAFS was initiated, 10-year outcome targets, based on impact pathways, were specified for each of the 12 Objectives (Table 1). These will be replaced by IDOs in reporting from the extension phase (2015 and 2016). [Baselines have been established at all sites](#), and will be re-surveyed after five years of implementation. A series of planning and stakeholder meetings led to the [current impact pathways, indicators and targets](#).

**Table 1. CCAFS outcome targets and intermediate performance indicators**

CRP outcome targets	Intermediate 3-year performance indicators
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Agricultural and food security strategies that are adapted towards predicted conditions of climate change promoted and communicated by the key development and funding agencies (national and international), civil society organizations and private sector in at least 20 countries	One to five flagship technical and/or institutional approaches identified and developed with farmers, key development and funding agencies (national and international), civil society organizations and private sector in three regions, which would directly enhance the adaptive capacity of the farming systems to the climate change conditions

CRP outcome targets	Intermediate 3-year performance indicators
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Strategies for addressing abiotic and biotic stresses induced by future climate change, variability and extremes, including novel climates mainstreamed among the majority of the international research agencies who engage with CCAFS, and by national agencies in at least 12 countries	Breeding strategies of regional and national crop breeding institutions in three target regions are coordinated, informed by CCAFS-led crop modeling approaches that are developed and evaluated for biotic and abiotic constraints for the period 2020 to 2050
<b>Outcome 1.3:</b> Portfolio of information sources, guidelines and germplasm available for using genetic and species diversity to enhance adaptation and resilience to changing climate are adopted and up-scaled by national agencies in at least 20 countries and by international organization for the benefits of resource poor farmers	Breeders and NARES use global information systems to select and make available to farmers varieties of crops pre-adapted to projected future climatic conditions in five countries
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> 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	One to five flagship risk management interventions evaluated and demonstrated by farmers and agencies at benchmark locations in three regions
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Better climate-informed management by key international, regional and national agencies of food crisis response, post-crisis recovery, and food trade and delivery in at least 12 countries	Three food crisis response, post-crisis recovery, and food trade and delivery strategies tested and evaluated with partner crisis response organizations at benchmark locations in three regions
<b>Outcome 2.3:</b> 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	National meteorological services and regional climate centers trained and equipped to produce downscaled seasonal forecast products for rural communities in two countries in each of three regions
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> 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	Findings and evaluation tools on mitigation and livelihoods benefits of alternative agricultural development pathways used by global agencies and decision-makers in two countries in each of the three regions
<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> 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	Decision-makers in three regions better informed re options and policy choices for incentivizing and rewarding smallholders for GHG emission reductions
<b>Outcome 3.3:</b> 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	Project design and monitoring guidelines for smallholder agriculture in developing countries produced and contributing to global standards
<b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies mainstreamed into national policies in at least 20 countries, in the development plans of at	Agriculture mainstreamed into the global climate change policies, and major international food security initiatives fully incorporate climate



CRP outcome targets	Intermediate 3-year performance indicators
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	change concerns
<b>Outcome 4.2:</b> Improved frameworks, databases and methods for planning responses to climate change used by national agencies in at least 20 countries and by at least 10 key international and regional agencies	Global database and set of tools for climate-smart agriculture established and used by key international and regional agencies
<b>Outcome 4.3:</b> New knowledge on how alternative 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 agencies	New knowledge on how alternative policy and program options impact agriculture and food security under climate change incorporated into strategy development by at least 3 national agencies, and 3 key international and regional agencies

## C. PROGRESS ALONG THE IMPACT PATHWAY

### C.1 Progress towards outputs

[Annual progress for the POWB](#) has been documented. CCAFS produced eight flagship products and eight flagship tools in 2014.

#### Flagship products

**IPCC 5th Assessment Report (AR5) contributions and synthesis:** See success story above.

**[Laser land levelling](#):** A CIMMYT impact analysis demonstrated the value of laser land levelling in India to food security, adaptation and mitigation over large land areas and numbers of farming households. This technology is now being widely applied as part of CSVs.

**[Big Data for climate adaptation in Colombia](#):** See success story above.

**[Scaling up climate services for farmers](#):** CCAFS synthesized lessons across Africa and South Asia on bringing climate information services to scale, based on active CCAFS research and partnerships.

**[Combined socio-economic/climate scenarios developed for East Africa \(EA\), West Africa \(WA\), South Asia \(SA\), South East Asia \(SEA\), the Andes and Central America](#):** Scenarios development included stakeholders in agriculture, food security, climate change and environment. Scenarios were quantified through GLOBIOM and IMPACT models, and linked into ongoing policy processes.

**[Climate-Smart Agriculture Country Profiles for Latin America and the Caribbean](#):** CIAT, CATIE and the World Bank collaborated to produce country-specific baselines and options on CSA in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Grenada, Mexico, and Peru. CCAFS also worked with national partners to assess the [current state of research in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama](#).

**[Evidence of impact: Climate-smart agriculture in Africa](#):** In partnership with CTA, CCAFS produced a book of case studies on CSA in Africa, to inspire and inform farmers, researchers, business leaders, policy makers and NGOs.

**[Farmers' willingness-to-pay for climate-smart agriculture technologies](#):** CCAFS scientists in South Asia (IFPRI) gathered information on farmer preferences, and what measures farmers might be willing to pay for in order to help them adapt to changes in the climate.

### Flagship tools

**[Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox](#)**: Developed by CCAFS, ICRAF and CARE International using a 2-year collaborative social learning process, the toolbox supports integration of gender and social perspectives in climate field research; 61 partners in 19 countries are using the toolbox.

**[The Talking Toolkit](#)**: Developed by ICRAF through extensive field research, the Toolkit supports participatory action research on agroforestry in a climate change context.

**[CCAFS Climate portal](#)**: A new version of the MarkSim weather generator has been developed for CMIP5 data and situated in an improved CCAFS Climate portal. Some 235,236 files containing downscaled GCM data were downloaded from the CCAFS Climate portal in 2014.

**[Smallholder Agriculture Mitigation Benefits Assessment \(SHAMBA\) tool](#)**: Tool and methodology for smallholder farmers to derive carbon credits from soil carbon and other agricultural sources.

**[Smallholder Agricultural Carbon Projects in Eastern Africa Trainers Manual](#)**: Guidelines for implementing afforestation/reforestation voluntary carbon projects based on the Plan Vivo Standard.

**[The Coral Triangle Atlas](#)**: Developed by WorldFish, the atlas provides a tool for holistic fisheries management, biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change in Southeast Asia.

**[Indonesian Reference Emission Level for peatlands](#)**: Critical new data and method submitted for use in REDD+ by CIFOR.

**[AGMIP global model inter-comparison](#)**: Multi-agency collaboration, led by IFPRI for CCAFS, leading to significant changes to DSSAT crop modelling tools and global economic models used by OECD, FAO, Australia & USA, published in 2014 in a journal special issue.

### Open-access databases and publications

CCAFS has a data management strategy which addresses ethics as one of its guiding principles. In 2014, CCAFS established a mechanism to monitor its compliance to the CGIAR Open Access Policy through its Planning and Reporting platform, the one system that allows outcome-focused, planning and reporting, designed for Results-Based Management. CCAFS has also produced and shared a Data Management Support Pack which is designed to help researchers produce high quality, reusable and open data from research activities. It consists of documents, templates and videos covering the different aspects of data management and ranging from the overarching concepts and strategies through to the day-to-day activities. The Data Management Support Pack was created to support the implementation of the [CCAFS Data Management Strategy](#).

In 2014, CCAFS continued to build and maintain several open-access databases. [AgTrials](#), a repository of climate-specific agricultural trial data, now contains 34,952 trials, with 417 new trials added in 2014. This database received 1,954 new visitors in 2014 (out of 4,675 total). Some 235,236 files were downloaded from [CCAFS-Climate](#), which contains downscaled GCM data. In 2014 there were 4,709 downloads of CCAFS baselines material from [Dataverse](#), up from 1,900 in 2013. Key users included CERDI (French centre for international development research), aWhere (agricultural information service provider); the French national institute for agricultural research (INRA); Universities in Japan, Canada, Kenya and UK; and CGIAR centres. [The full list of 2014 CCAFS publications, including journal impact factors, can be found at this link](#). CCAFS scientists produced 266 publications in 2014, including peer reviewed journal articles, policy briefs, books and working papers. 85% of 146 peer-reviewed articles were published in ISI journals, an increase of 5% from 2013, reflecting the increasing maturity of climate change research in the CGIAR. Several articles were in high-impact journals, including *Nature Climate Change*, *Global Environmental Change*, *Global Change Biology* and *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Furthermore, over 50% of the journal papers were published in full open access journals, reflecting a commitment of moving towards full open access, in line with CGIAR policy.

## C.2 Progress towards the achievement of research outcomes and IDOs

Poor progress towards targets was recorded for 3 of the 12 Objectives (Table 2) and is dealt with under “Lessons Learnt”. But even in these Objectives there were some significant successes – influencing rice breeding programs in Brazil and Colombia, and maize breeding programs in Zimbabwe (Objective 1.2); engagement in food security planning in India and Ethiopia; and with the WFP (Objective 2.2); institutionalising use of IMPACT within OECD (Objective 4.3).

In Theme 1, which addresses the over-arching research question of what agricultural practices, systems and enabling environments can best achieve joint objectives of food security, adaptation/resilience and reduced emissions at scale, major successes were: engagement with the reality TV show “Shamba Shape Up” in East Africa for getting extension to farmers; uptake of Laser Land Levelling in India, now estimated to cover 0.5 million hectares; and the uptake of CCAFS science in the Colombian climate change adaptation strategy and national development plan 2015-2019.

In Theme 2, which addresses the over-arching research question of how best to mitigate risks in agriculture and food systems associated with increasing climate variability, major successes were: informing US\$ 16 million of new investments in climate information services in Africa and Asia ([See Theme 2 Outcome on Shaping Climate Services Investment](#)); demonstration with rice farmers of seasonal forecasts based on “Big Data” – saving farmers US\$ 3.5 million in input costs; involvement of 13,000 men and women farmers in India as part of a large-scale trial to assess the role of crop diversification in climate change adaptation; and training of 50 extension staff in Kenya in use of climate-based agro-advisories, who then promoted it to 34,000 farmers, with an estimated 50% using the forecasts for seasonal planning.

In Theme 3, which addresses the over-arching research question of how to design and implement low emissions development pathways in agriculture and associated land use and food systems, one major success was the development of a global aspirational target for agricultural emissions reduction, demonstrating the value of the CGIAR coming together across Centers (but only to be released prior to COP21 in 2015). Other successes include the development in four countries of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) based on agriculture, and gender and local innovation strategies helping generate farmer-led low emissions development.

In Theme 4, which addresses the over-arching research question of how policies and programs can best support development pathways towards joint objectives of increased food security, higher system resilience and lower emissions, there were several major successes around the global and regional policy processes (see summary in “Key Messages”). Another success was the further development the Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox to enhance the focus on these issues in projects, now used by 61 partners.

**Table 2. 10-year (2020) targets, the associated achievements in 2014 and CCAFS self-assessment of 2014 progress. For summary of 2011-2014 see Annex 3.**

10-year (2020) targets <sup>2</sup>	2014 Outcome-related achievements (achieved through partnerships too numerous to mention)	2014 progress	Surpassed	
			Achieved	
			Slower	

<sup>2</sup> See [CCAFS Program Plan](#) Table 4, page 36. One part of CCAFS was reorganised in 2012 to give greater focus on adaptation policy and institutional issues, and thus the Target for Objective 1.3 was changed with the approval by the Independent Science Panel (ISP).

<p><b>1.1:</b> Agricultural and food security strategies that are adapted towards conditions of predicted climate change promoted by the key development and funding agencies (national and international), civil society organizations and private sector in at least 20 countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCAFS Science feeds into the reality TV program “Shamba Shape Up” with reach of more than 9 million viewers and, through changes in practices, is <a href="#">benefiting Kenya’s GDP by an estimated US\$ 24 million</a></li> <li>• AWD of rice is disseminated in Vietnam via large-scale field models in Bac Lieu province (IRRI)</li> <li>• Laser land levelling in South Asia is tested and promoted, leading to adoption in over 0.5 million ha, with mitigation benefits of 83,100 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq, irrigation savings of 933 million m<sup>3</sup> and additional production of 155 and 175 thousand Mt per annum of wheat and rice respectively (CIMMYT)</li> <li>• Supplemental irrigation activities broadened to combine with other practices, and national level promotion in Morocco sees success (ICARDA)</li> <li>• CIAT/IITA studies showing heavy impacts of climate change on coffee and cocoa spurn a range of adaptation efforts in East Africa and Central America, with demonstrable positive impacts on food security</li> <li>• Adoption of micro-dosing leads to 47% improvement in household food security in Zimbabwe (ICRISAT)</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2:</b> Strategies for addressing abiotic/biotic stresses induced by future climate change, variability &amp; extremes mainstreamed among &gt; 75% international research agencies, and by national agencies in ≥ 12 countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With EMBRAPA, CCAFS develops target population environment modelling framework; influences the rice breeding priorities for EMBRAPA, FEDEARROZ and CIAT</li> <li>• Further work in Zimbabwe by CIMMYT leads to the Crop Breeding Institute and seed companies incorporating heat tolerance into maize breeding</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.3:</b> Integrated adaptation strategies for agricultural and food systems inserted into policy and institutional frameworks at regional, national or sub-national level in 5 target regions. Policy makers and key stakeholders use CCAFS research outputs – guidelines, tools and methods – to support the development of NAPAs, sector specific adaptation plans, or germplasm benefit sharing policies in at least 20 countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guatemala adopts participatory simulation approach (Bioversity)</li> <li>• Colombian climate change adaptation strategy and national development plan 2015-2019 use CIAT/CCAFS science</li> <li>• Research and policy engagement on the value of small millets leads to progress in adopting climate and nutrient smart options in India (Bioversity)</li> <li>• Adoption of policies and strategies in Nepal and Uganda creates legal space for access and benefit-sharing of adapted germplasm, and a further 6 countries are developing strategies (Bioversity)</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1:</b> 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICRISAT trains 50 extension staff in use of climate-based agro-advisories, who then promote it to 34,000 farmers; an estimated 50% used it in seasonal planning</li> <li>• In South Asia, climate-informed advisories delivered by mobile phone, and adopted by thousands of farmers in Punjab/Haryana (CIMMYT)</li> <li>• On-going work with Agricultural Insurance Company of India to develop improved rainfall indices for insuring wheat and potato, and testing new contract</li> </ul>

	<p>designs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thirteen thousand men and women farmers in India part of a large-scale trial to assess the role for crop diversification in climate change adaptation (Bioversity)</li> </ul>	
<b>2.2:</b> Better climate-informed management by key international, regional and national agencies of food crisis response, post-crisis recovery, and food trade and delivery in at least 12 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies and processes for responding to climate shocks reviewed and tested in Ethiopia and India (IRI, CIMMYT)</li> <li>CCAFS joins planning of WFP Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) Facility; will help design triggers for &gt;US\$ 100 million facility in 9 pilot countries</li> <li>CCAFS Regional Agricultural Forecasting Toolbox (CRAFT) tested for use by WFP in Nepal, continues to be developed with many partners</li> </ul>	
<b>2.3:</b> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFPRI/IRRI inform US\$ 16 million of new investments in climate information services in Africa/Asia</li> <li>"Big data" from Colombian rice farmers feeds back to farmers through the rice federation as seasonal forecasts, <a href="#">saving farmers US\$3.5 million in input costs</a></li> <li>For first time, Senegal Ministry of Agriculture formalizes the use of downscaled seasonal forecasts to guide implementation of the Agricultural Plan (ICRISAT)</li> <li>Support to meteorological services of Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Madagascar; and AGRHYMET for the CILSS countries; for downscaled climate information</li> <li>CCAFS contributes to the development of a coordinated Climate Research for Development (CR4D) agenda in Africa (IFPRI)</li> </ul>	
<b>3.1:</b> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vietnam, Kenya, Colombia, and Peru develop plans for low emissions development or NAMAs</li> <li>Local governments in Kenya and Uganda integrate results from CCAFS EcoAgriculture collaboration to plan local management of carbon projects</li> <li>IFPRI research and outreach contributes to the definition of the GHG emission reduction commitments to be included in Colombia's INDC</li> <li>CIMMYT's "nutrient expert" tool used by agriculture development officers, extension experts and farmers to reduce N2O emissions in CSVs (Haryana, India)</li> </ul>	
<b>3.2:</b> Improved knowledge about incentives and institutional arrangements for mitigation practices by resource-poor smallholders used by farmers, (including farmers' organizations), project developers and policy makers in at least 12 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of incentives and gender benefits in conservation agriculture in wheat-systems informs Haryana State extension strategies (CIMMYT)</li> <li>CSA approaches to closing yield gaps in maize/wheat informs policy makers of incentives for nitrogen efficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa and India (CIMMYT)</li> <li>Participatory improvement of carbon project builds capacities among farmers, local government and</li> </ul>	

	<p>NGOs in Kenya and Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender and local innovation strategies help generate farmer-led low emissions development, including support for biochar/bioslurry (Cambodia and Honduras)</li> <li>Colombia agrees to develop a NAMA template using economic and institutional analysis from CIAT</li> </ul>	
<b>3.3:</b> Key agencies dealing with climate mitigation in at least 12 countries promoting technically and economically feasible agricultural mitigation practices that have co-benefits for resource-poor farmers, particularly vulnerable groups and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refined SHAMBA tool for assessing GHGs piloted by Plan Vivo in Mexico, Mozambique and Uganda</li> <li>Improved training and CSA guidelines for scaling up agricultural carbon projects; 2000 new farmers recruited (Kenya and Uganda)</li> <li>Indian/Vietnam agencies using GHG measurement guidelines (CIMMYT/IRRI)</li> <li>Indonesian Reference Emission Level (REL) for peatlands submitted for use in REDD+ (CIFOR)</li> </ul>	
<b>4.1:</b> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCAFS science helps inform IPCC AR5 that receives wide uptake in policy circles</li> <li>Four agriculture topics placed on the agenda of UNFCCC SBSTA, with significant input by COMESA/CCAFS to Africa Group of Negotiators</li> <li>CCAFS/CGIAR plays significant role in the founding of Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)</li> <li>CCAFS feeds background papers for CSA strategy of ECOWAS</li> <li>CCAFS contributes to 10-year ASEAN strategy paper for food, agriculture and forestry, due for endorsement in 2015</li> <li>CCAFS joins the Technical Group on Climate Change and Risk Management of Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) to help chart regional strategy</li> <li>In India, CCAFS engages with state government and Panchayati Raj of Maharashtra for upscaling CSVs</li> <li>IRRI plays major part in on-going re-structuring of the rice-sector in Vietnam; climate change mainstreamed</li> </ul>	
<b>4.2:</b> Improved frameworks, databases and methods for planning responses to climate change used by national agencies in at least 20 countries and by at least 10 key international and regional agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox to enhance the focus on these issues in projects <a href="#">used by 61 partners</a></li> <li>The Talking Toolkit incorporated into 3 universities' graduate programs and used in at least five countries, with 5000 views online.</li> <li>Key databases maintained by CCAFS widely used</li> <li>Climate-smart agriculture prioritization tools developed (CIAT, CIFOR, IWMI, ILRI), tested, used in four regions</li> <li>Work on IIASA's Geo-Wiki platform results in new global percentage cropland and field-size maps, now widely used by international organisations/initiatives</li> </ul>	
<b>4.3:</b> New knowledge on how	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of IMPACT within OECD for global and regional</li> </ul>	



alternative policy/program options impact agriculture and food security under climate change incorporated into strategy development by national agencies in ≥ 20 countries and by ≥ 10 key international/regional agencies	<p>policy analysis, and informing policy dialogue on adaptation to climate change by OECD's Joint Working Party on Agriculture and Environment (IFPRI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMPACT and GLOBIUM used to quantify all regional scenarios in 4 regions, integrated into national policy processes</li> </ul>
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### C.3 Progress towards impact

CCAFS regards ex-post Impact Assessment (ePIA) as crucial for program success and internal learning, and thus contractually required Center partners to deliver ePIAs on a timetable related to their overall budget size. This is outlined in the [CCAFS Strategy for Priority Setting, Monitoring and Evaluation](#). The first ePIAs were due in 2014 and seven were received; three centres failed to deliver an impact study on schedule. Verified impacts are captured in Table 2 above. For example, [laser land levelling in South Asia](#) has led to mitigation benefits of 83,100 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq, adaptation benefits through irrigation savings of 933 million m<sup>3</sup> and food security benefits through additional production of 155 and 175 thousand Mt per annum of wheat and rice respectively (CIMMYT). However, in general, the ePIAs delivered have been sub-standard. CCAFS will take a more proactive approach to ePIAs going forward, directly linked to SPIA activities. The most up to date list of impact studies are available at <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/impact-assessment>.

## D. GENDER ACHIEVEMENTS

**Building an evidence base.** Modelling yield gaps to identify and prioritize adaptation measures that benefit small-scale women farmers is ongoing. In West Africa, research was initiated to highlight best CSA practices with gender dimensions. There is ongoing research on how gender affects agricultural innovation, how interventions can positively influence gender relations, and how different CSA technologies are favoured by women. A gender baseline survey led by CIAT and IFPRI was implemented in rural households in Kenya, Bangladesh, Uganda and Senegal. Gender differences were analysed in responses to and impacts of climate change in Vietnam, in resilience and adaptive capacity of socio-ecological systems to climate change in Tanzania, and in differing preferences of and impacts on men and women participating in carbon projects in Uganda and Western Kenya.

**Innovation.** CCAFS has been supporting innovative gender-sensitive research, evidenced by continued utilization of the intra-household survey approach, establishment of climate-smart villages, use of mobile phone applications, formation of gender networks and other strategic communication approaches for scaling-out gender research outputs. An example is the CCAFS partnership with the Mediae Company to broadcast gender-appropriate CSA practices in the television program Shamba Shape Up to over nine million viewers in East Africa every month. Planning for climate-smart investment involved about 2500 women farmers in Burkina Faso involved in cowpea and sesame production.

**Reaching women farmers.** An mAgri services (GSMA) model to upscale proven CSA practices in Mali, Senegal and Burkina Faso integrated gender and social inclusion concerns in design of services and identification of target groups – 37% of farmers who received the training and climate information were female. Workshops and training activities in Bangladesh and India strengthened capacities of female farmers in climate smart villages, while partners in Nepal trained about 15,000 female farmers in CSA practices and technologies. 70% of participants testing climate change technologies and interventions in CSVs in East Africa were women, e.g. in Nyando, 2500 out of 3500 participants. 280 Nyando CSVs women farmers were trained on climate-smart agriculture.

**Gender and climate change knowledge.** Multiple gender analysis toolkits were developed and launched using participatory approaches and are enjoying wide viewership/readership. Most notable is the freely available and much cited CCAFS/CARE/ICRAF Gender and Inclusion Toolbox, which supports partners in taking a gender transformative approach to gender and climate change research and development. Components of the toolbox have been integrated into 5 organizations (ICRAF, FTA, SIA, CARE, Emory University) and prompted gender action-planning across CSV sites in CCAFS Southeast Asia. Country teams and regional partners West Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America, have been trained in gender PAR approaches including CCAFS methods and tools. The CCAFS Quantitative Gender Survey, also freely available, was developed by gender experts across ICRAF, ILRI, CIAT and IFPRI to address research gaps according to the five main CCAFS gender questions (as outlined in the gender strategy).

**Gender-related publications.** A good number of blogs, working papers, commentaries, journal articles and social media events relating to gender vulnerability to climate change, gender equity in climate services and social differentiation research were produced in 2014. Several of these publications present state of the art assessments and directions for next stage research in gender and climate change adaptation, mitigation, conservation agriculture, and nutrition.

**Partnerships.** CCAFS partners continue to increase their focus on gender and are interested in continuing to work with CCAFS on gender and climate change issues. Partners in 2014 whose work touched on the subject include public and private organizations (e.g. CARE, CIAT, ILRI, IFPRI, ProLinnova, WOCAN, Shamba Shape Up and Bangladesh Agricultural University). Regional blocs include COMESA and international forums were UNFCCC and UNECA. Various local groups were also involved in trainings and in dissemination of gender-sensitive information through channels targeted to women and men.

**Increased women's participation.** Substantial contribution by women in focus groups, exchange visits, surveys and innovations was achieved. For example, three women were part of the south-south learning and cooperation between Latin America and Africa delegations, four of eleven scientists who worked with Shamba Shape Up to include CSA content in Season 4 were female, three of nine scholarship awardees for quantification of GHG emissions were female, 10 of 26 Tanzanian nationals trained on use of scenarios and analogues were female, 15 of 32 experts in Kenya drawn from NGOs, universities and research institutions to develop decision support tools for adaptation were women and, female farmers constitute over 60% of the membership of the farmer groups in Nyando and participate in all farmer climate information training events.

**Gender in the workplace.** Since the beginning of CCAFS, the number of female researchers and the diversity of researchers involved substantially or totally on CCAFS leadership has increased (Table 3). From 2015 onwards CCAFS will have greater capacity for assessment of gender make-up of staff in all projects (i.e. including all centre staff who make part-time inputs to the CRP), using the online planning and reporting system.

**Table 3. Gender composition among categories of CCAFS personnel**

	Female	Male	Total	Female %
Director / Team Leader	0	1	1	0%
Program Management Committee	2	4	6	33%
Core staff	5	9	14	36%
Climate change contact points in centres	3	12	15	20%
Independent Science Panel	3	7	10	30%



## E. PARTNERSHIP BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS

**Regional and national levels.** In 2014, CCAFS invested in strengthening partnerships to achieve outcomes at scale. Activities in Africa included co-development of a Climate and Agriculture Network for Africa (CANA), co-development with ECOWAS of the West African Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, and launching the Climate Services Adaptation Programme in Africa. CCAFS worked with the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) framework to support countries in generating climate change components of country investment plans and national adaptation plans. In Latin America, CCAFS worked with governmental and research partners across the region on common methods and outputs, such as support to negotiators on agriculture at COP20 in Lima, including gender-sensitive approaches, and production of seven country CSA Profiles. In South Asia, a strong partnership with the State Government of Maharashtra is leading to upscaling of climate smart villages, while collaboration with the World Food Program and national agencies, including Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services ([CEGIS](#)) in Bangladesh, [Indian Meteorological Department](#) and [Indian Council of Agricultural Research](#) in India, Nepal Food Security Monitoring System in the Ministry of Agriculture, and Natural Resource Management Centre (NRMC) of the Department of Agriculture, Sri Lanka, improved forecasting of rice, wheat and maize yields in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka using the CRAFT tool. CCAFS through IRRI also partnered at the regional level in Southeast Asia with ASEAN to consider rice futures under climate change.

**Global level.** 2014 was a year of heightened activity with the release of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, for which CCAFS played roles in production and uptake, and the launch of the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, a multi-stakeholder movement for “action on the ground”. CCAFS provided a high level of representation, including membership in organising committees and co-convening the Alliance’s Knowledge Action Group with FAO. CCAFS also maintained its strong partnership with IFAD, launching a Learning Alliance through which CCAFS research directly contributes to IFAD development outcomes. Another key global partner in 2014 was OECD, in a collaboration with IFPRI on global climate change scenario development using the IMPACT model to inform policy development.

**Cross-CRP coordination.** CCAFS has continued to work with other CRPS during 2014, to collaborate and to clarify boundaries. Several CRPs are testing technologies, practices and institutions at the CCAFS Climate Smart Villages: Drylands, WHEAT, MAIZE, GRISP, RTB, Grains & Legumes, Dryland Cereals, Livestock & Fish, WLE and FTA. Five CRPs have a trial in Burkina Faso to coordinate impact pathways and activities. CCAFS is also doing joint field research with HumidTropics in Central America, West Africa, East Africa and Vietnam, PIM in Vietnam, and AAS in Cambodia, Bangladesh and the Pacific. There are also collaborations on global partnerships and products, for example with AN4H with the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition. A key strategy for Phase 2 will be to work directly with commodity CRPs on breeding for climate futures.

CRP	Current joint activities
1.1. Dryland Systems	Bioersity work in SA on drought tolerant and nutritious crops Integrated crop-livestock-agroforestry systems Joint implementation in Burkina Faso Decision Hub Use of CCAFS CSVs as DS satellite sites Food security surveys (Drylands, Humid Tropics, L&F)
1.2 Humidtropics	Coffee and Banana activities Household modelling of adaptation, risk management and mitigation options Scaling up and engagement processes CSVs: Vietnam CSVs: Central America Food security surveys (Drylands, Humid Tropics, L&F)
1.3 AAS	Scaling up and engagement processes Joint work in Pacific Bangladesh field activities

	CSVs: Cambodia
2 PIM	Significant attempt to link to Insurance Food system / security focus of CCAFS Global futures and Impact model Seed systems: management of common resources (Bioversity) Scaling up and engagement processes Governance and institutions CSVs: Yenbai, Vietnam
3.1 WHEAT	CSVs: Laser Land Levelling & Nutrient Expert Crowd-sourcing to evaluate new varieties being generated FP (1.1) Bridging “Understanding and evaluating the response of wheat to climate change in time and space, and generating comprehensive breeding strategies for wheat improvement”
3.2 MAIZE	Identification and screening for locally-adapted heat and drought tolerant maize (Zimbabwe)(CIMMYT) CSVs: Integrated Soil Fertility Management (Ghana) CSVs: Drought-tolerant maize CSVs: Nutrient Expert
3.3 GRISP	CSVs: Alternate wetting and drying (AWD) and direct seeding Online platform “Nutrient Manager for Rice” Breeding ideotypes Vietnam and Myanmar rice sector restructuring ASEAN Rice information gateway
3.4 RTB	Banana work Agroecology of banana-based systems Cassava modelling CSVs: Yenbai and Myloi, Vietnam
3.5 Grain legumes	Breeding priorities for beans CSVs: drought-tolerant cowpea varieties CSVs: drought-tolerant low-shattering soybean (Ghana) CSVs: drought-tolerant sesame (Burkina Faso) CSVs: Kenya, drought tolerant sorghum/cowpea intercropping
3.6 Dryland cereals	CSVs: Drought-tolerant sorghum CSVs: Drought-tolerant millet
3.7. Livestock & fish	CSVs: resilient livestock breeds (Kenya) Gender postdoc Dairy value chains in EA BNI (Livestock-Plus) Livestock population mapping work Joint resource mobilisation Downscaling regional scenarios for household risk modelling Food security surveys (Drylands, Humid Tropics, L&F)
4 A4NH	Global Panel on Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition report Joint interest in resilient food systems
5 WLE	Metrics for adaptive capacity Agreed to both tackle climate uncertainty CSVs: Water harvesting techniques (stone bunds, grass strips, hedge rows, zaï and half-moons in West Africa) Underground taming of floods CSVs: Solar irrigation Crowd sourcing (Bioversity) Floods mapping, forecasting and insurance Research interest in soil carbon Assessment of the influence of the dissemination of an agroforestry system known as Quesungual and its possible impact on the surrounding areas Joint implementation in Burkina Faso

	CSVs: Ekxang, Laos
6 FTA	Metrics for adaptive capacity Enhancement of adaptive capacity through innovative technological packages for expanding commodity crops in the Amazon Methodological approaches to diversity in changing climates Farmer Managed Natural Tree Regeneration Contribution of tree diversity to livelihoods for climate change adaptation and mitigation Climate change mitigation and agricultural development scenarios for the high plains of Eastern Colombia GHG measurement Landscape Fund Agriculture as a driver of deforestation Implementation in Burkina Faso Planning for site convergence in Vietnam CSVs: Nicaragua

**Partnerships for outcomes.** Partners took up multiple CCAFS outputs in 2014 to bring about outcomes for policy, livelihoods and food security. CCAFS participants have reported evidence of direct influence of CCAFS outputs on policies in several countries, including Cambodia, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal. In Nigeria, for example, CCAFS co-authored the National Agricultural Resilience Framework. Similarly, CCAFS continued to work with agencies in Senegal to expand the millions of farmers with access to climate information services. Key private sector partners for impacts were the National Agricultural Insurance Company of India, reaching over 10 million farmers, and IKSL, an agro-advisory supplier. Partnerships with the private sector are being improved in CCAFS by (a) collaboration with the private sector body World Business Council on Sustainable Development at the global level and (b) a doubling of the number of activities that include private sector partners in the new CCAFS portfolio that starts in 2015.

## F. CAPACITY BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS

**Strategy and quantitative achievements.** CCAFS capacity enhancement activities are mainstreamed within research and engagement activities, to raise both research capacity among partners (post-graduate students and early or mid-career researchers) and the capacity of research users and co-creators (including farmers, policy-makers and technical staff in implementing agencies, companies and NGOs). In 2014, CCAFS supported 23,000 women and 25,000 men on short-term programs, and 43 women and 59 men on long-term programs (Annex 1).

**Enhancing research capacity.** Enhancement of research capacity involves training, ongoing support and networking. For example, IITA includes 10 PhD and 8 MSc students from Uganda, Zambia, Ghana, Costa Rica, Colombia, Netherlands, Belgium and Germany in CCAFS research, in collaboration with local African and European universities (e.g. Makerere, Kumasi, Goettingen, Wageningen). Bioversity and CIAT designed a course for the Universidad Nacional de Colombia on collaborative climate research with communities, attended by 70 students. CCAFS has also contributed course content and lectures at the Universities of Niamey and Galway, and collaborated in West Africa with the WASCAL Graduate Studies Program. Bioversity trained 230 scientists from ten countries on proposal writing, research design and data management for under-utilised species under climate change. The CLIFF and SAMPLES networks continue to develop a critical mass of young researchers, especially women, skilled in the assessment/management of GHG emissions and mitigation options in smallholder systems in the CCAFS regions. ICRAF has trained over 100 students, as well as teachers at agricultural universities in Vietnam, on participatory methods. Vietnam National University of Agriculture is now teaching the tools in BA and MSc programmes.

**Enhancing capacity of research users.** Among users of research, CCAFS has enhanced capacity by providing facilitation of policy analysis and formulation, field visits and demonstrations, policy learning platforms, south-south exchanges, and training sessions. A highlight in 2014 was the wide uptake of

CCAFS scenarios as a tool to raise policy capacity under climate change, for example as part of Cambodia's Action Plan for Agriculture. Facilitation of cooperation between Latin America and Africa continued in 2014, with a Senegalese, Kenyan and Ghanaian delegation visiting Colombia, and institutions in Colombia and Honduras agreeing to replicate the Senegalese model of climate information services in multiple sites. CCAFS Climate Smart Villages (CSVs) grew as a focus for capacity development in all five regions; in South Asia, for example, CSA demonstration plots of rice (20 plots), maize (15 plots) and sugarcane (20 plots) were established and about 3000 farmers (50% of them women) were trained in CSA practices and technologies, spanning 67 CSVs. CIMMYT worked with 300 female and male farmers in Haryana and Bihar on a Farm Budgeting Booklet for Climate Smart Farmers. Similarly CIP worked with 1,175 households in Peru and Bolivia, with 48% female participation, to raise capacities for farm diversification as a response to climate change, with impressive increases in returns from quinoa, dairy and aquaculture. ILRI partnered with the Climate & Clean Air Coalition in Ethiopia not only to improve capacity for policy on manure management but also to train 200 extension workers and biogas technicians on improved techniques. Working with University of Reading, CCAFS also trained 75 agricultural extension officers in Tanzania to effectively communicate climate services with farmers, and meteorologists and agro-meteorologists in Tanzania, Ghana and Senegal to analyze historical climate data and to master new statistical techniques.

## **G. RISK MANAGEMENT**

In the 2014 update of the CCAFS risk catalogue, the top three risks are: (1) Weak commitment or capacity of Centers to deliver science to CCAFS given the increased number of CRPs (i.e. more fully functioning) and the incorporation of climate change issues in the other CRPs; (2) Centers not allocating bilateral funds to CCAFS; (3) Funding stability from year to year and going into Phase 2. (1) For risk (1), CCAFS will continue to put effort into stimulating interest in CCAFS science and clarifying the boundaries amongst CRPs. Clarifying boundaries will require strong leadership from the Consortium Office. (2) The major overhaul of CCAFS has resulted in a more strategic program, but that has come at the expense of losing some less strategic bilateral projects; the rigorous planning and reporting mechanisms in CCAFS come with costs, so some Centers opt to keep bilateral projects out of CCAFS. To mitigate this risk, CCAFS will reduce the reporting needs (to CCAFS) around bilateral projects and include a variable related to bilateral budgets in the performance-based bonus allocation. (3) CCAFS has put in place a highly strategic program, based on impact pathways with associated targets, through a series of planning meetings (also with external partners) but this planning is undermined by budget cuts during the implementation year and into successive years. CCAFS will need to reduce ambitions (i.e. cut outcome targets, outputs and projects) and to work with key investors to fill budget gaps.

## **H. LESSONS LEARNED**

Having outcome targets and doing annual assessments has led to a strong outcome focus and much internal learning and re-adjustments, with any major shifts being discussed and approved by the governance structures. Slow progress on three of the Objectives is being addressed as follows. Objective 1.2 (developing breeding strategies for climate change) was implemented through Center activities, but apart from some isolated successes (e.g. CIMMYT with maize; CIAT with cassava) this approach has not worked. In Phase 2 the intention is to work directly with commodity CRPs. Objective 2.2 (managing climate risk in the whole food system) is not an area of strength of the CGIAR, but is critically important for urban and rural food security. There have been a few very important achievements; CCAFS has put in place mechanisms to improve outcomes. Objective 4.3 (refining frameworks for policy analysis) was narrowly defined by the then sub-theme leader, leading to a focus on the IMPACT model. As a result, policy research was up-scaled elsewhere and a decision taken to do away with the sub-Theme in the Extension Phase. Some work with IMPACT will continue, to answer climate-relevant policy questions at the global level, but this will be balanced by broader analysis of policies and governance with NARS and Future Earth partners. In Phase 1, there was a sub-theme of

Linking Knowledge and Action. This is now mainstreamed as the basic approach of all themes and regions; thus the sub-Theme has been phased out and replaced by a Gender and Social Inclusion Leader to accelerate progress in this cross-cutting area. A more proactive approach to ePIAs will be taken going forward linked to SPIA activities, as management has not been satisfied by partner performance in this area.

## **I. CRP FINANCIAL REPORT**

There are 7 financial reports:

1. Report L101 – CCAFS CRP7 - Cumulative Financial Summary
2. Report L106 – CCAFS CRP 7-Annual Funding Summary
3. Report L111 – CCAFS CRP 7- Annual Financial Summary
4. Report L121 – CCAFS CRP 7- Expenditure by natural classification
5. Report L131 – CCAFS CRP 7 -Themes Report
6. Report L136 – CCAFS CRP 7- Annual financial summary of gender and Themes
7. Report L211 – CCAFS CRP 7-Partnerships Report

The above listed reports are attached as Appendix to this report.

**Annex 1: CRP indicators of progress, with glossary and targets**

CRPs	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	2013		2014		2015
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS, DATA								
All	1. Number of flagship “products” produced by CRP	<p>Glossary: These are frameworks and concepts that are significant and complete enough to have been highlighted on web pages, publicized through blog stories, press releases and/or policy briefs. They are significant in that they should be likely to change the way stakeholders along the impact pathway allocate resources and/or implement activities. They should be products that change the way these stakeholders think and act. Tools, decision-support tools, guidelines and/or training manuals are not included in this indicator.</p> <p>In 2014, these included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- IPCC 5th Assessment Report (AR5) contributions and synthesis</li><li>- Laser land levelling</li><li>- Big Data for climate adaptation in Colombia</li><li>- Scaling up climate services for farmers</li><li>- Combined socio-economic/climate scenarios developed for East Africa (EA), West Africa (WA), South Asia (SA), South East Asia (SEA), the Andes and Central America</li><li>- Climate-Smart Agriculture Country Profiles for Latin America and the Caribbean</li></ul>		7	7	8	8	8

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence of impact: Climate-smart agriculture in Africa</li> <li>- Farmers' willingness-to-pay for climate-smart agriculture technologies</li> </ul>						
All	2. % of flagship products produced that have explicit target of women farmers/NRM managers	<p>Glossary: The web pages, blog stories, press releases and policy briefs supporting indicator #1 must have an explicit focus on women farmers/NRM managers to be counted</p> <p>Examples of flagship products that explicitly target women farmers/NRM managers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers' willingness-to-pay for climate-smart agriculture technologies, where the willingness-to-pay was assessed for both men and women farmers and the preferences were found to be different.</li> <li>- Scaling up climate services for farmers, where gender-specific weather and climate information service needs of farmers in Kaffrine, Senegal are considered.</li> </ul>		35%	29%	40%	38%	40%
All	3. % of flagship products produced that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	<p>Glossary; Reports/papers describing the products should include a focus on gender-disaggregated impacts if they are to be counted</p> <p>Examples of flagship products that have been assessed for likely gender disaggregated impact include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers' willingness-to-pay for climate-smart agriculture technologies, where the willingness-to-pay was assessed for both men and women farmers and the preferences were found to be different.</li> <li>- Scaling up climate services for farmers, where</li> </ul>		20%	0%	20%	25%	20%

		gender-specific weather and climate information service needs of farmers in Kaffrine, Senegal are considered.						
All	4. Number of "tools" produced by CRP	<p>Glossary: These are significant decision-support tools, guidelines, and/or training manuals that are significant and complete enough to have been highlighted on web pages, publicized through blog stories, press releases and/or policy briefs. They are significant in that they should be likely to change the way stakeholders along the impact pathway allocate resources and/or implement activities</p> <p>In 2014, flagship tools included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox</li> <li>- The Talking Toolkit</li> <li>- CCAFS Climate portal</li> <li>- Smallholder Agriculture Mitigation Benefits Assessment (SHAMBA) tool</li> <li>- Smallholder Agricultural Carbon Projects in Eastern Africa Trainers Manual</li> <li>- The Coral Triangle Atlas</li> <li>- Indonesian Reference Emission Level for peatlands</li> <li>- AGMIP global model inter-comparison</li> </ul>		8	7	8	8	8
All	5. % of tools that have an explicit target of women farmers	<p>Glossary: The web pages, blog stories, press releases and policy briefs supporting indicator #4 must have an explicit focus on women farmers/NRM managers to be counted</p> <p>Examples of flagship tools that have an explicit focus on women farmers/NRM managers include:</p>		35%	29%	40%	38%	40%



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox</li> <li>- The Talking Toolkit</li> <li>- Smallholder Agricultural Carbon Projects in Eastern Africa Trainers Manual</li> </ul>						
All	6. % of tools assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	<p>Glossary: Reports/papers describing the products should include a focus on gender-disaggregated impacts if they are to be counted</p> <p>Examples of flagship tools that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox</li> </ul>		20%	0%	20%	13%	20%
All	7. Number of open access databases maintained by CRP	<p>Indicate the type of data bases (e.g., socio-economic survey data; crop yields in field experiments...) you are reporting on in the following columns</p> <p>Open access databases include: AgTrials (field experiments) CCAFS-Climate (climate data) Dataverse (socio-economic survey data)</p>	Major increase in open access in 2014	8	7	7	11	15
All	8. Total number of users of these open access databases		Believe “unique visitors” is best measure	60,000	23,377	25,000	37,221	25,000
All	9. Number of publications in ISI journals produced by CRP			85	98	105	114	100
1,2,3, 4, 6	10. Number of strategic value chains analysed	Clearly indicate the type of value chains you are reporting on in the next columns.	CCAFS works on multiple value chains	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	by CRP	Value chains analysed include coffee, cocoa, sorghum, rice etc.	but is not the focus					
1,5,6,7	11. Number of targeted agro-ecosystems analysed/characterised by CRP	Specify the type of system, using its main products as descriptors (e.g., mixed crop, livestock system; monoculture of XX; agroforestry with maize, beans, etc.; mixed cropping with upland rice, cassava, etc...) by geographical location and agro-ecological zones (FAO typology)  Examples of agro-ecosystems analysed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rice in Viet Nam, Southeast Asia</li> <li>- Wheat in India, South Asia</li> <li>- Coffee in Nicaragua, Latin America</li> <li>- Maize in East Africa</li> <li>- Sorghum in West Africa</li> </ul>		4	3	3	8	8
1,5,6,7	12. Estimated population of above-mentioned agro-ecosystems			TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT AND INNOVATION PLATFORMS								
All	13. Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (male)	Glossary: The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted. This includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies,	Several partners had new opportunities for capacity enhancement	7,000	9,455	7,000	25,300	10,000

		business management, linking to markets, etc., and training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fibre system and natural resources and water management. Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture. Training should include food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change resilience. Indicate, from the above list, the general subject matters in which training was provided.						
All	14. Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (female)	(see above, but for female)	Several partners had new opportunities for capacity enhancement	6,500	14,602	7,000	23,000	10,000
All	15. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (male)	Glossary: The number of people who are currently enrolled in or graduated in the current fiscal year from a bachelor's, master's or Ph.D. program or are currently participating in or have completed in the current fiscal year a long term (degree-seeking) advanced training program such as a fellowship program or a post-doctoral studies program. A person completing one long term training program in the fiscal year and currently participating in another long term training program should be counted only once. Specify in this cell number of Master's and number of PhD's	With other CRPs underway, some trainees re-classified to other CRPs	500	214	225	59	50
All	16. Number of trainees in long-	(see above, but for female)	With other CRPs	500	171	175	43	50

	term programs facilitated by CRP (female)		underway, some trainees re-classified to other CRPs					
1,5,6,7	17. Number of multi-stakeholder R4D innovation platforms established for the targeted agro-ecosystems by the CRPs	Glossary: To be counted, a multi-stakeholder platform has to have a clear purpose, generally to manage some type of tradeoff/conflict among the different interests of different stakeholders in the targeted agro-ecosystems, and inclusive and clear governance mechanisms, leading to decisions to manage the variety of perspectives of stakeholders in a manner satisfactory to the whole platform. Examples include the national-level scientist-policy platforms on climate change, agriculture and food security in Mali and Senegal.	These are largely national science-policy platforms	5	3	4	10	10
TECHNOLOGIES/PRACTICES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT								
All	18. Number of technologies/NRM practices under research in the CRP (Phase I)	Glossary: Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related and NRM-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Relevant technologies include but are not limited to: • Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging • Biological: New germplasm (varieties, breeds, etc.) that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; affordable food-based nutritional supplementation such		250	88	80	120	100

		<p>as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; and livestock health services and products such as vaccines;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies;</li> <li>• Management and cultural practices: sustainable water management; practices; sustainable land management practices; sustainable fishing practices; Information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM, ISFM, and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices.</li> </ul> <p>New technologies or management practices under research counted should be only those under research in the current reporting year. Any new technology or management practice under research in a previous year but not under research in the reporting year should not be included.</p> <p>Examples of technologies researched include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mechanical and physical: Laser land levelling in India</li> <li>- Biological: New rice varieties in the Mekong</li> </ul>						
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		<p>delta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chemical: Integrated Soil Fertility Management in Africa</li> <li>- Management and cultural practices: Coffee Banana Intercropping in Uganda</li> </ul>						
All	19. % of technologies under research that have an explicit target of women farmers	The papers, web pages, blog stories, press releases and policy briefs supporting indicator #x must have an explicit focus on women farmers/NRM managers to be counted	CCAFS will set a more ambitious target of 40% for 2015	10%	31%	20%	20%	40%
All	20. % of technologies under research that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	Reports/papers describing the products should include a focus on gender-disaggregated impacts if they are to be counted	Under-reporting of gender analysis in 2014	20%	25%	30%	16%	30%
1,5,6,7	21. Number of agro-ecosystems for which CRP has identified feasible approaches for improving ecosystem services and for establishing positive incentives for farmers to	Use the same classification of agro-ecosystem as for indicator 11 above, including geographical location and agro-ecological zone		15	20	17	8	8

	improve ecosystem functions as per the CRP's recommendations							
1,5,6,7	22. Number of people who will potentially benefit from plans, once finalised, for the scaling up of strategies	Indicate the potential number of both women and men		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
All, except 2	23. Number of technologies /NRM practices field tested (phase II)	<p>Glossary; Under “field testing” means that research has moved from focused development to broader testing (pilot project phase) and this testing is underway under conditions intended to duplicate those encountered by potential users of the new technology. This might be in the actual facilities (fields) of potential users, or it might be in a facility set up to duplicate those conditions.</p> <p>Examples of technologies/NRM practices field tested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) in Kenya and Ethiopia</li> <li>- Vertical agriculture in southern Bangladesh</li> <li>- Rice field fish rings in Bangladesh</li> </ul>	Field testing capacity has expanded with the establishment of Climate Smart Villages	60	20	20	35	25
1,5,6,7	24. Number of agro-ecosystems for which innovations (technologies, policies, practices,	Clearly identify in this cell the type of technology and the geographical location of the field testing/pilot projects, and use the same classification of agroecosystem as for indicator 11, specifying the type of agroecosystems in which field testing is taking place		15	15	15	8	8

	integrative approaches) and options for improvement at system level have been developed and are being field tested (Phase II)							
1,5,6,7	25. % of above innovations/approaches/options that are targeted at decreasing inequality between men and women		Despite poor performance in 2014, CCAFS will maintain target of 35%	35%	31%	35%	12%	35%
1,5,6,7	26. Number of published research outputs from CRP utilised in targeted agro-ecosystems			30	63	50	55	50
All, except 2	27. Number of technologies/ NRM practices released by public and private sector partners globally (phase III)	Glossary: In the case of crop research that developed a new variety, e.g., the variety must have passed through any required approval process, and seed of the new variety should be available for multiplication. The technology should have proven benefits and be as ready for use as it can be as it emerges from the research and testing process. Technologies made available for transfer should be only those made available in the current reporting year. Any technology	Likely to be under-reporting here	5	15	10	4	10



		made available in a previous year should not be included.  Examples of technologies/NRM practices which have been released include: - Rice Crop Manager Vietnam						
POLICIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT								
All	28. Numbers of Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures Analysed (Stage 1)	Number of agricultural enabling environment policies / regulations / administrative procedures in the areas of agricultural resource, food, market standards & regulation, public investment, natural resource or water management and climate change adaptation/mitigation as it relates to agriculture that underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e. analysis (review of existing policy / regulation / administrative procedure and/or proposal of new policy / regulations / administrative procedures). Please count the highest stage completed during the reporting year – don't double count for the same policy. Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures analyzed include: - Climate Change Adaptation strategy in Ethiopia (agricultural enabling environment policies)		50	118	50	51	50
All	29. Number of policies / regulations / administrative	.....that underwent the second stage of the policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy / regulation /		15	53	15	14	15

	procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation (Stage 2)	<p>administrative procedure.</p> <p>Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures presented for consultation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- El Salvador's policy formulation to face climate change impacts in the agriculture sector with a gender perspective (policy)</li> <li>- Colombia agrees to develop a NAMA template using economic and institutional analysis from CIAT (policy)</li> </ul>						
All	30. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures presented for legislation(Stage 3)	<p>: ... underwent the third stage of the policy reform process (policies were presented for legislation/decreed to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture.)</p>	Over-ambitious target in 2014 given speed of policy processes	5	7	10	5	5
All	31. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures prepared passed/approved (Stage 4)	<p>: ...underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (official approval (legislation/decreed) of new or revised policy / regulation / administrative procedure by relevant authority).</p> <p>Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures passed/approved include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate Change Adaptation strategy in Ethiopia (policy)</li> <li>- US\$ 147 million investment in Cambodian Climate Change Priorities Action Plan (public investment)</li> <li>- Honduras Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for its Food System (policy)</li> </ul>	Over-ambitious target in 2014 given speed of policy processes	5	6	10	3	5
All	32. Number of	: ...completed the policy reform process	Over-	5	1	10	5	5

	policies / regulations / administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun (Stage 5)	(implementation of new or revised policy / regulation / administrative procedure by relevant authority) Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures which have commenced implementation include: - National Agroforestry policy of India (policy) - National Food Security Act of India (policy)	ambitious target in 2014 given speed of policy processes					
OUTCOMES ON THE GROUND								
All	33. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	Clearly identify in this cell the geographic locations where this is occurring and whether the application of technologies is on a new or continuing area.		450,000	TBD	500,000	185,000	500,000
All	34. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	Clearly identify in this cell the geographic location of these farmers and whether the application of technologies is on a new or continuing area and indicate: 34 (a) number of women farmers concerned 34(b) number of male farmers concerned		2,000,000 a/b TBD	TBD	2,000,000 a/b TBD	3,900,000 (continuing)	2,000,000

**Annex 2: Performance indicators for gender mainstreaming with targets defined – CCAFS exceeds requirements**

Performance Indicator	CRP performance approaches requirements	CRP performance meets requirements	CRP performance exceeds requirements
1. Gender inequality targets defined	Sex-disaggregated social data is being collected and used to diagnose important gender-related constraints in at least one of the CRP's main target populations	Sex-disaggregated social data collected and used to diagnose important gender-related constraints in at least one of the CRP's main target populations The CRP has defined and collected baseline data on the main dimensions of gender inequality in the CRP's main target populations relevant to its expected outcomes ( IDOs)	Sex-disaggregated social data collected and used to diagnose important gender-related constraints in at least one of the CRP's main target populations The CRP has defined and collected baseline data on the main dimensions of gender inequality in the CRP's main target populations relevant to its expected outcomes (IDOs) CRP targets changes in levels of gender inequality to which the CRP is or plans to contribute, with related numbers of men and women beneficiaries in main target populations
2. Institutional architecture for integration of gender is in place	CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORS. Procedures defined to report use of available diagnostic or baseline knowledge on gender routinely for assessment of the gender equality implications of the CRP's flagship research products as per the Gender Strategy -CRP M&E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research	CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORS and funds allocated to support their interaction. Procedures defined to report use of available diagnostic or baseline knowledge on gender routinely for assessment of the gender equality implications of the CRP's flagship research products as per the Gender Strategy CRP M&E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research A CRP plan approved for capacity development in gender analysis	CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORS and funds allocated to support their interaction. Procedures defined to report use of available diagnostic or baseline knowledge on gender routinely for assessment of the gender equality implications of the CRP's flagship research products as per the Gender Strategy CRP M&E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research A CRP plan approved for capacity development in gender analysis The CRP uses feedback provided by its M&E system to improve its integration of gender into research

**Annex 3. Progress towards 10-year outcome targets, drawing from 2011-2014 annual reporting, as at December 2014**

10-year (2020) targets	3-year (2013) indicators (abbreviated)	Outcomes towards the 3-year indicators and 10-year targets (always achieved with numerous partners)	Progress towards 10-yr targets as at Dec 2014	Faster	
				On track	
			Slower		
<b>1.1:</b> Agricultural and food security strategies that are adapted towards conditions of predicted climate change promoted by the key development and funding agencies (national and international), civil society organizations and private sector in at least 20 countries	<b>1.1:</b> 1-5 flagship technical and/or institutional approaches identified/ developed with stakeholders in three regions	Major flagship approaches developed, tested and being used to inform practice by governments, farmers' organisations, development agencies and private sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate-Smart Village concept developed, established in 3 regions (SA, EA, WA), and now launched in 2 new regions (LA &amp; SEA) and being massively scaled up in Nepal and India – sites for participatory testing &amp; demonstration of portfolios of climate-smart interventions</li> <li>Farms of the Future approach, using the analogue model, developed and tested in 9 countries in SA, WA and EA</li> <li>AgTrials database with &gt;35000 livestock &amp; Crop yield datasets linked to climate data</li> <li>Crowdsourcing used to broaden the genetic base of crops in India, working with 5000+ women and men farmers</li> <li>Reality TV show "Shamba Shape Up" broadcasting ideas on gender-sensitive climate-smart farm practices to more than 9 million viewers and benefiting Kenya's GDP by an estimated US\$ 24 million</li> </ul> Specific approaches tested and brought to scale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Banana-coffee systems developed and tested with farmers and companies in EA, leading to higher &amp; more stable incomes plus mitigation benefits</li> <li>Adaptations and transitions in coffee and cocoa systems supported in EA, WA and LA</li> <li>Alternate wetting and drying in rice under continual improvement and spreading widely in Vietnam supported by government policy</li> <li>Laser land levelling adopted over 0.5 million ha in India, bringing demonstrable food security, adaptation &amp; mitigation benefits</li> <li>Conservation agriculture developed, tested and scaled out in SA, EA, Southern Africa</li> </ul>			
<b>1.2:</b> Strategies for addressing abiotic/ biotic stresses induced by future climate change, variability and extremes mainstreamed among > 75% of the international research agencies, and by national agencies in ≥ 12 countries	<b>1.2:</b> Breeding strategies of regional/national crop breeding institutions in three regions are coordinated and CCAFS-informed	CCAFS-climate data providing inputs for projections of future crop suitability and yields; analyses completed in all 5 regions for a range of crops; significant progress has been made in modelling genotypic impacts, and using these to inform global breeding strategies for banana, cassava, potato and beans National programs for maize (Zimbabwe, Ethiopia) and rice (Vietnam, Colombia, Brazil) using CCAFS tools; community of practice for testing potato varieties for 12 African countries; Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA), involving 22 national bean programs in Africa, using CCAFS research 10-year US\$50 million programme focused on crop wild relative collection and pre-breeding for climate change adaptation established			
<b>1.3:</b> Integrated adaptation strategies for agricultural and food systems inserted into policy and institutional frameworks at regional, national or sub-national	<b>1.3:</b> Integrated adaptation strategies at regional, national or sub-national	CCAFS science and scientists have contributed directly to new adaptation strategies and programs in several countries including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Adaptation Plan for agriculture in Nicaragua, with immediate impacts through new investments US\$24 million investment to climate-proof the coffee and cocoa sectors.</li> <li>Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in Ethiopia</li> <li>National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in Sri Lanka</li> </ul>			

level in 5 target regions. Policy makers and key stakeholders use CCAFS research outputs – guidelines, tools and methods – to support the development of NAPAs, sector specific adaptation plans, or germplasm benefit sharing policies in at least 20 countries	level in 2 regions informed by CCAFS science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Agricultural Resilience Framework in Nigeria</li> <li>○ Strategic action plan to strengthen conservation and use of Mesoamerica plant genetic resources signed by Agriculture Ministers</li> <li>○ Design of the watershed component of the global Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) under the Climate Investment Funds</li> </ul>	
<b>2.1:</b> 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	<b>2.1:</b> 1-5 flagship risk management interventions evaluated and demonstrated by stakeholders in 3 regions	Improved rainfall threshold in index insurance developed and used by Agricultural Insurance Company of India with 56,000 farmers Index-based livestock insurance developed and trialled in Kenya and Ethiopia Climate-specific management approaches developed and trialled by the rice, cereal and grain producer associations of Colombia Mobile phone agro-advisories with company IKSL adopted widely by farmers in Punjab and Haryana; ICT-based agro-advisories tested with ESOKO company to benefit farmers in Northern Ghana Mobile services for farmers related to irrigation needs and flood warnings established in Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt	
<b>2.2:</b> Better climate-informed management by key international, regional and national agencies of food crisis response, post-crisis recovery, and food trade and delivery in at least 12 countries	<b>2.2:</b> 3 food crisis response, post-crisis and food trade strategies evaluated with partners in 3 regions	Methodology for assessing climate risk exposure and targeting food security interventions used to inform WFP, Nepal Government, and World Bank food security programmes in Nepal Integrated food security modelling in Philippines evaluated by the national meteorological and disaster risk management agencies Policies and processes for responding to climate shocks reviewed and tested in Ethiopia and India Involvement in planning of WFP Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) Facility; will help design triggers for >US\$ 100 million facility in 9 pilot countries CCAFS Regional Agricultural Forecasting Toolbox (CRAFT) tested for use by WFP in Nepal, continues to be developed with many partners	
<b>2.3:</b> 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	<b>2.3:</b> National and regional meteorological services trained to produce downscaled seasonal forecast products in 2 countries in each of 3 regions	National Meteorological Services (NMS) in 3 countries in WA and the regional agency AGRHYMET producing and sharing climate information at relevant scales Through participatory research, better tailoring of climate information services to needs of women and men farmers in 4 countries in WA; WMO has endorsed the approach and 5 major NGOs have adopted In Senegal, 40 rural community radio stations now deliver seasonal forecasts to an estimated 2+ million farmers NMS trained by global experts in seasonal forecasting to produce seasonal forecasts for rural communities in Colombia and Brazil Training of extension staff in climate-based agro-advisories, reaching at least 34,000 farmers; estimated 50% used this new information for seasonal planning	
<b>3.1:</b> Enhanced knowledge about agricultural development	<b>3.1:</b> Findings on mitigation of	Vietnam, Kenya, Colombia and Peru plans for low emissions development or Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) integrated into the Vietnamese mitigation strategy 20-20-20	

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	alternative development pathways used in 2 countries in each of 3 regions	Contributions to GHG emission reduction commitments in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in e.g. Colombia East African Dairy Development program of Heifer International Local governments in Kenya and Uganda using CCAFS-Ecoagriculture results in management of carbon projects Nutrient Expert tool used by extensionists and farmers to reduce nitrous oxide emissions in Haryana	
<b>3.2:</b> Improved knowledge about incentives and institutional arrangements for mitigation practices by resource-poor smallholders used by farmers, (including farmers' organizations), project developers and policy makers in at least 12 countries	<b>3.2:</b> Decision-makers in 3 regions informed for rewarding farmers for GHG reductions	Rules for carbon schemes in coffee smallholder contexts established in LA and now piloted by Green Mountain Coffee Roasters Carbon project partners use institutional innovation lessons in project design and development in East Africa New agroforestry policy in India seeks 33% tree cover and creates incentives to farmers Haryana State extension strategies informed by analysis of incentives and gender benefits in conservation agriculture Farmer-led low emissions development strategies (including strategies for gender and innovation, biochar and bioslurry) in Cambodia and Honduras	
<b>3.3:</b> Key agencies dealing with climate mitigation in at least 12 countries promoting technically and economically feasible agricultural mitigation practices that have co-benefits for resource-poor farmers, particularly vulnerable groups and women	<b>3.3:</b> Project design and monitoring guidelines for smallholders produced and contributing to global standards	Inputs to global standards and protocols including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNFCCC CDM methodology for methane emission reduction by adjusted water management practice in rice cultivation</li> <li>Wetlands supplement to IPCC guidelines, which is now a part of mandatory country reporting to the UNFCCC</li> <li>Indonesian Reference Emission Level (REL) for REDD+ in peatlands</li> <li>Global Research Alliance Paddy Rice GHG measurement protocol with 5 countries</li> <li>Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards for smallholders in East Africa</li> <li>Grassland methodology established in China to link herders to carbon market</li> <li>Refined SHAMBA tool for assessing GHGs in voluntary carbon market with Plan Vivo in Mexico, Mozambique and Uganda</li> </ul> Improved training and CSA guidelines for scaling up agricultural carbon projects; 2000 new farmers recruited in Kenya and Uganda Adoption and training in GHG measurement guidelines for cereal systems in India and Vietnam	
<b>4.1:</b> 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	<b>4.1:</b> Agriculture in the global climate change policies, and major international food initiatives fully incorporate climate change	Agriculture recognised in the UNFCCC Durban Agreement and four agriculture topics placed on the agenda of UNFCCC SBSTA, with CCAFS playing multiple roles, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and Position Papers for use by African negotiators with COMESA and ACPC</li> <li>Formal submissions to UNFCCC</li> <li>Guidance on agriculture in the negotiations, commissioned by SACAU &amp; other African farmers' organisations</li> <li>Side events and Agriculture Day at SBSTA &amp; COP</li> </ul> CCAFS roles in contributing to and coordinating several major global reports such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IPCC AR5 Working Groups II &amp; III, particularly meta-analysis of crop yield models and new emissions data for livestock</li> <li>Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change report</li> <li>"Food Security and Climate Change" report by High-Level Panel of Experts of Committee on World Food Security</li> <li>Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook</li> </ul> FAO, Oxfam, UNEP WCMC and economic communities investing in the CCAFS Scenarios and using these for planning agricultural adaptation under climate change in LA, WA, EA, SEA and globally	

		<p>CCAFS/CGIAR play significant role in the founding of Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)</p> <p>Background papers for ECOWAS CSA strategy</p> <p>Contributions to 10-year ASEAN strategy paper for food, agriculture and forestry, due for endorsement in 2015</p> <p>Membership of the Technical Group on Climate Change and Risk Management of Central American Agricultural Council</p> <p>Working with government of Maharashtra and Panchayati Raj institutions to scale up Climate Smart Villages</p>	
<p><b>4.2:</b> Improved frameworks, databases and methods for planning responses to climate change used by national agencies in at least 20 countries and by at least 10 key international and regional agencies</p>	<p>4.2: Global database and tools for CSA established and used by key international and regional agencies</p>	<p>CCAFS Climate Portal widely used in 160 countries</p> <p>Global cropland extent data with IIASA applied in many major projects (EuroGEOSS, GEOBENE, CC-TAME)</p> <p>Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox to enhance the focus on these issues in projects used by 61 partners</p> <p>Climate-smart agriculture prioritization tools developed, tested and applied with government agencies in LA, WA, EA and SA</p> <p>AgTrials data used to analyse historical impacts of climate change e.g. for IPCC AR5</p>	
<p>4.3: New knowledge on how alternative policy/program options impact agriculture and food security under climate change incorporated into strategy development by national agencies in <math>\geq 20</math> countries and by <math>\geq 10</math> key international/regional agencies</p>	<p>4.3: New knowledge on policy impacts under CC used by at least 3 national agencies, and 3 international and regional agencies</p>	<p>IMPACT studies and associated monographs used by African governments, OECD and regional scenarios processes in SEA, EA, WA and LA</p> <p>Through AgMIP, significant changes to the leading crop modelling suite (DSSAT) and to 10 leading global economic models used by OECD, FAO, Australia &amp; USA</p>	





## CGIAR TEMPLATE: L101

## Report Description

**Name of Report:** CCAFS-CRP7 Cumulative Financial Summary  
**Reporting Line:** Lead Center Report to Consortium Office  
**Frequency/Period:** Annual  
**Delivery:** Every April 15th

## CRP No. 7: CCAFS - CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Period: January 1/2011 - December 31/2014

Amounts in USD thousands

Summary Report - by CG Partners	(a) Total POWB budget since inception					(b) Actual Cumulative Expenses					(c) Variance / Balance				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding
1. AFRICA RICE	1,552	-	1,347	-	2,899	1,552	-	1,298	-	2,850	(0)	-	49	-	49
2. BIOVERSITY	14,318	1,950	7,613	-	23,881	14,541	1,617	7,530	-	23,689	(224)	333	83	-	191
3. CIAT	39,763	4,004	12,627	-	56,394	38,691	4,755	19,887	-	63,333	1,072	(750)	(7,260)	-	(6,939)
4. CIFOR	1,461	1,100	2,107	-	4,667	1,405	943	1,203	-	3,552	55	156	903	-	1,115
5. CIMMYT	14,233	2,140	4,745	-	21,118	14,921	956	3,696	-	19,572	(688)	1,184	1,049	-	1,545
6. CIP	5,915	245	2,373	-	8,532	6,098	193	1,965	-	8,256	(183)	52	407	-	276
7. ICARDA	4,747	484	1,685	-	6,916	4,747	371	1,721	-	6,839	0	113	(36)	-	77
8. ICRAF	17,268	952	13,818	-	32,038	17,309	1,388	10,118	-	28,815	(42)	(436)	3,700	-	3,223
9. ICRISAT	13,951	494	6,517	-	20,961	12,305	1,634	7,143	-	21,083	1,646	(1,140)	(627)	-	(121)
10. IFPRI	7,091	75	5,873	-	13,039	6,827	334	4,677	-	11,838	264	(259)	1,197	-	1,202
11. IITA	3,689	912	2,513	-	7,114	3,724	972	1,720	-	6,417	(35)	(61)	793	-	697
12. ILRI	23,072	852	5,854	-	29,778	24,294	605	4,780	-	29,679	(1,222)	247	1,074	-	100
13. IRRI	5,556	-	1,213	-	6,769	5,228	-	1,249	-	6,477	327	-	(36)	-	291
14. IWM	11,149	1,084	5,339	-	17,572	10,513	571	4,078	-	15,163	635	513	1,260	-	2,409
15. WORLD FISH	1,908	-	5,438	54	7,401	2,350	-	4,398	-	6,748	(442)	-	1,040	54	653
<b>Total for CRP7</b>	<b>165,670</b>	<b>14,292</b>	<b>79,063</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>259,079</b>	<b>164,505</b>	<b>14,340</b>	<b>75,465</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>254,310</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4,769</b>
	<b>64%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L106						
Report Description						
Name of Report: CCAFS-CRP7 Annual Funding Summary						
Reporting Line: Lead Center Report to Consortium Office						
Frequency/Period: Annual						
Delivery: Every April 15th						
CRP No. 7: CCAFS - CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY						
Period: January 1/2014 - December 31/2014						
Amounts in USD thousands						
PART 1 - Annual FINANCE PLAN (Totals for Windows 1 and 2 combined)						
Approved Level for Year - Initial Approval (as per PIA)						75,200
Approved Level for Year - Final Amount						42,900
PART 2 - Funding Summary for Year						
CRP7 2013 Actual Funding						
		Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Total Funding
1	W1 Donors	42,361	-	-	-	42,361
2	Other to be confirmed	-	7,682	-	-	7,682
3	Netherlands	-	2,058	-	-	2,058
4	Switzerland	-	1,427	-	-	1,427
5	Ireland	-	1,350	-	-	1,350
6	New Zealand	-	860	-	-	860
7	Australia	-	326	-	-	326
8	EC	-	-	3,213	1,045	4,257
9	MADR	-	-	-	4,007	4,007
10	Columbia University	-	-	-	2,068	2,068
11	IFAD	-	-	526	747	1,274
12	USAID	-	-	1,197	0	1,197
13	GIZ	-	-	-	1,177	1,177
14	ACIAR	-	-	86	890	976
15	FAO	-	-	-	958	958
16	Netherlands	-	-	-	917	917
17	ICRISAT	-	-	538	134	672
18	BMGF	-	-	559	23	581
19	ICAR	-	-	448	29	477
20	University of Nebraska	-	-	-	405	405
21	UNEP	-	-	-	373	373
22	FFE	-	-	-	348	348
23	BID	-	-	-	273	273
24	WMO	-	-	-	235	235
25	GCP	-	-	-	224	224
26	Cornell University	-	-	-	217	217
27	CIAT	-	-	-	212	212
28	The Global Crop Diversity	-	-	-	188	188
29	WB	-	-	-	163	163
30	The Christensen Fund	-	-	-	159	159
31	NORWAY/BIOFORSK	-	-	-	157	157
32	GRDC	-	-	-	154	154
33	ADB	-	-	-	147	147
34	NORAD	-	-	-	141	141
35	AUSAID	-	-	131	-	131
36	Wageningen University	-	-	-	130	130
37	DFID	-	-	-	120	120
38	Finland	-	-	-	116	116
39	ICRAF	-	-	-	111	111
40	SNV	-	-	-	106	106
41	CVC	-	-	-	99	99
42	OPEC	-	-	-	94	94
43	CORPOICA	-	-	-	88	88
44	Government of India	-	-	-	78	78
45	USDA	-	-	-	76	76
46	Princeton University	-	-	-	74	74
47	Tamalpais Trust	-	-	-	73	73
48	ADA	-	-	-	70	70
49	FONTAGRO	-	-	-	62	62
50	University of Cornell	-	-	-	57	57
51	Multiple donors	-	-	69	1,080	1,149
Total for CRP7		42,361	13,704	6,767	17,823	80,655

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L111

Report Description

Name of Report: CCAFS-CRP7 Annual Financial Summary  
Reporting Line: Lead Center Report to Consortium Office  
Frequency/Period: Annual  
Delivery: Every April 15th

CRP No. 7: CCAFS - CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Period: January 1/2014 - December 31/2014

Amounts in USD thousands

Summary Report - by CG Partners	(a) CRP 2014 Fin plan approved budget					(b) CRP 2014 Expenditure					W1+2 Expenses		(c) Variance this Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding	LEAD CENTER	Subcontra cts	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding
1. AFRICA RICE	367	-	103	-	469	367	-	128	-	495	367	-	(0)	-	(25)	-	(25)
2. BIOVERSITY	3,391	1,890	1,590	-	6,870	3,502	712	1,908	-	6,122	3,393	109	(111)	1,178	(318)	-	748
3. CIAT	12,554	2,592	2,700	-	17,846	12,314	2,031	5,856	-	20,201	12,182	147	241	561	(3,156)	-	(2,354)
4. CIFOR	399	1,100	889	-	2,388	404	498	613	-	1,515	399	5	(5)	602	276	-	873
5. CIMMYT	3,095	741	821	-	4,657	3,477	498	331	-	4,306	3,329	147	(382)	244	490	-	352
6. CIP	1,620	245	58	-	1,923	1,634	145	197	-	1,976	1,573	61	(14)	100	(139)	-	(53)
7. ICARDA	884	198	302	-	1,384	884	147	450	-	1,481	884	-	-	50	(148)	-	(97)
8. ICRAF	3,997	476	5,900	-	10,373	3,934	470	1,878	-	6,282	3,997	-	64	6	4,021	-	4,091
9. ICRISAT	3,925	247	2,405	-	6,577	3,716	107	2,178	-	6,000	3,862	-	209	140	227	-	577
10. IFPRI	2,193	-	508	-	2,701	1,980	334	334	-	2,649	1,995	-	213	(334)	174	-	52
11. IITA	1,252	912	1,228	-	3,392	1,252	538	596	-	2,356	1,252	-	0	374	663	-	1,037
12. ILRI	5,819	551	1,271	-	7,640	6,114	553	1,348	-	8,014	6,149	-	(295)	(2)	(77)	-	(374)
13. IRRI	2,733	-	189	-	2,922	2,357	-	343	-	2,700	2,683	-	376	-	(154)	-	222
14. IWMI	2,898	674	638	-	4,210	2,212	421	721	-	3,354	2,589	19	686	253	(83)	-	856
15. WORLD FISH	576	-	741	-	1,316	855	-	556	-	1,411	576	279	(279)	-	185	-	(94)
<b>Total for CRP7</b>	<b>45,703</b>	<b>9,625</b>	<b>19,342</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,670</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>17,407</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,860</b>	<b>45,230</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,810</b>
	<b>61%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>472</b>		<b>12%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notes

(1) W1+2 Other expenditures reported by Centers amounted to USD 767 while W1+2 CGIAR Partnerships totaled USD 997. This means that almost USD 230 have not been properly reported as these two figures should match.

(2) Excluding W1+2 Other figures, USD 45,230 is the W1+2 expenditure totalized from the the CCAFS Participating Centers and Lead Center reports.

(3) 472 is the cumulative W1+2 carryover for 2015.

**CGIAR TEMPLATE: L136**
**Report Description**

<b>Name of Report:</b>	CRP7 / CCAFS - Annual Financial Summary of Gender by Themes
<b>Reporting Line:</b>	Lead Center Report to Consortium Office
<b>Frequency/Period:</b>	Annual
<b>Delivery:</b>	Every April 15th

**CCAFS Themes Titles**
**Theme 1:** Adaptation to Progressive Climate Change

**Theme 2:** Adaptation through Managing Climate Risk

**Theme 3:** Pro-poor climate change mitigation

**Theme 4:** Integration for decision making

**CRP No. 7: CCAFS - CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY**
**Period:** January 1/2014 - December 31/2014

Amounts in USD 000's

Summary Report - by Themes	POWB Approved - Annual Budget (1)	Current Year Actual Expenditures (2)	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	3,060	3,498	(438)
Theme 2	1,528	1,566	(38)
Theme 3	1,018	1,084	(66)
Theme 4	3,310	3,367	(58)
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>8,916</b>	<b>9,516</b>	<b>(599)</b>

**Amounts for each participating center below:**

1. AFRICA RICE	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	20.45	20	0
Theme 2	23.70	24	0
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	13.51	13	0
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>

2. BIOVERSITY	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	808.36	797	12
Theme 2	117.60	116	2
Theme 3	129	127	2
Theme 4	24.34	24	0
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>16</b>

3. CIAT	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	410.21	404	6
Theme 2	283.05	251	32
Theme 3	297	338	(41)
Theme 4	356.24	331	25
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>22</b>

4. CIFOR	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	46.73	47	(0)
Theme 2	-	-	-
Theme 3	49	49	(0)
Theme 4	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>(0)</b>

5. CIMMYT	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	206.19	410	(204)
Theme 2	54.59	108	(54)
Theme 3	102	202	(100)
Theme 4	38.86	77	(38)
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>(396)</b>

6. CIP	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	80.23	484	(404)
Theme 2	61.01	368	(307)
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	149.59	903	(754)
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>(1,465)</b>

7. ICARDA	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	37.40	37	(0)
Theme 2	37.40	37	(0)
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>(0)</b>

L 131 - L121

8. ICRAF	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	701.86	437	265
Theme 2	51.08	32	19
Theme 3	171	107	65
Theme 4	1,148.59	835	314
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>662</b>
L 131 - L121			
9. ICRI SAT	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	167.03	149	18
Theme 2	429.16	416	13
Theme 3	68	60	7
Theme 4	121.09	108	13
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>51</b>
L 131 - L121			
10. IFPRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	-	-	-
Theme 2	55.46	44	12
Theme 3	32	25	7
Theme 4	147.50	117	31
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>49</b>
L 131 - L121			
11. IITA	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	158.48	158	-
Theme 2	-	-	-
Theme 3	132	132	-
Theme 4	149.68	150	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>-</b>
L 131 - L121			
12. ILRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	156.18	153	4
Theme 2	101.19	103	(1)
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	1,151.08	793	359
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>361</b>
L 131 - L121			
13. IIRRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	67.23	75	(8)
Theme 2	51.96	58	(6)
Theme 3	39	43	(5)
Theme 4	9.02	10	(1)
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>(19)</b>
L 131 - L121			
14. IWMI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	200.00	327	(127)
Theme 2	-	5	(5)
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	-	6	(6)
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>(138)</b>
L 131 - L121			
15. WORLD FISH	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	-	-	-
Theme 2	262.10	4	258
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>258</b>
L 131 - L121			

## CGIAR TEMPLATE: L121

## Report Description

Name of Report: CRP7 / CCAFS - Expenditure by natural classification (by Center)

Reporting Line: Lead Center Report to Consortium Office

Frequency/Period: Annual

Delivery: Every April 15th

## CRP No. 7: CCAFS - CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Period: January 1/2014 - December 31/2014

Amounts in USD 000's

Total CRP7	POWB Approved Budget - This Year					Actual Expenses - This Year (1)					LEAD CENTER	Subcontracts	Unspent Budget - This Year					UNSPENT LEAD CENTER
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2
Personnel	14,181.78	1,561	6,619	-	22,361	14,652	1,090	5,540	-	21,282	14,366	286	(470)	471	1,078	-	1,079	(184)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	1,032	341	365	-	1,738	997	313	417	-	1,728	997	-	34	28	(52)	-	10	34
Collaborator Costs - Partners	9,638.20	4,427	3,914	-	17,980	7,972	3,052	3,335	-	14,359	7,902	70	1,666	1,375	580	-	3,621	1,737
Supplies and services	10,869.01	1,225	4,051	-	16,145	12,088	1,165	4,754	-	18,008	11,897	191	(1,219)	60	(704)	-	(1,863)	(1,028)
Operational Travel	2,895.35	664	1,406	-	4,965	3,508	280	1,390	-	5,177	3,389	119	(612)	384	16	-	(212)	(493)
Depreciation	197.31	55	262	-	515	115	54	220	-	389	114	1	82	2	43	-	127	83
Contingency	137	8	16	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	8	16	-	161	137
Sub-total of Direct Costs	38,950	8,282	16,633	-	63,865	39,333	5,955	15,656	-	60,943	38,665	667	(382)	2,327	978	-	2,922	285
Indirect Costs	6,752.70	1,343	2,709	-	10,805	6,665	812	2,167	-	9,645	6,585	100	88	531	542	-	1,160	187
Total - All Costs	45,703	9,625	19,342	-	74,670	45,998	6,767	17,823	-	70,588	45,250	767	(295)	2,858	1,519	-	4,082	472
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(1,032)	(341)	(365)	-	(1,738)	(997)	(313)	(417)	-	(1,728)	(997)	-	(34.4)	(27.9)	52.2	-	(10.1)	(34)
Total Net Costs	44,671	9,283	18,978	-	72,932	45,000	6,453	17,407	-	68,860	44,253	767	(329)	2,830	1,571	-	4,072	438

## Amounts for each participating center below:

1. AFRICA RICE	POWB Approved Budget - This Year					Actual Expenses - This Year					LC	Subcontracts	Unspent Budget - This Year					LC
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2
Personnel	130.00	-	54	-	184	103	-	61	-	164	103	-	27	-	(7)	-	20	27.32
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	80.00	-	-	-	80	68	-	-	-	68	68	-	12	-	-	-	12	12
Supplies and services	67.21	-	10	-	77	103	-	32	-	135	103	-	(36)	-	(23)	-	(58)	(36)
Operational Travel	41.54	-	21	-	63	45	-	19	-	64	45	-	(4)	-	2	-	(1)	(4)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)	-
Contingency	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	319	-	95	-	414	319	-	117	-	437	319	-	(0)	-	(23)	-	(23)	(0)
Indirect Costs	47.81	-	8	-	56	48	-	10	-	58	48	-	0	-	(3)	-	(2)	0
Total - All Costs	367	-	103	-	469	367	-	128	-	495	367	-	(0)	-	(25)	-	(25)	(0)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	367	-	103	-	469	367	-	128	-	495	367	-	(0)	-	(25)	-	(25)	(0)

  

2. BIOVERSITY	POWB Approved Budget - This Year					Actual Expenses - This Year					LC	Subcontracts	Unspent Budget - This Year					LC
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2
Personnel	1,289.60	357	400	-	2,046	1,301	87	726	-	2,114	1,294	8	(12)	270	(326)	-	(68)	(4)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	57	-	-	-	57	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	57	-	(10)	-	47	57
Collaborator Costs - Partners	201.93	344	452	-	999	343	197	362	-	902	333	10	(141)	147	90	-	97	(131)
Supplies and services	1,192.14	570	304	-	2,066	1,181	273	472	-	1,926	1,131	50	11	296	(168)	-	140	61
Operational Travel	109.18	323	184	-	617	117	48	70	-	235	82	25	(8)	276	114	-	382	17
Depreciation	(0.12)	-	-	-	(0)	1	15	7	-	24	1	-	(2)	(15)	(7)	-	(24)	(2)
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	2,849	1,594	1,341	-	5,784	2,944	621	1,647	-	5,212	2,851	93	(95)	973	(306)	-	573	(2)
Indirect Costs	541.40	296	249	-	1,086	558	91	271	-	921	542	16	(17)	204	(22)	-	165	(0)
Total - All Costs	3,391	1,890	1,590	-	6,870	3,502	712	1,918	-	6,132	3,393	109	(111)	1,178	(328)	-	738	(2)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(57)	-	-	-	(57)	-	-	(10)	-	(10)	-	-	(56.7)	-	10.0	-	(46.7)	(57)
Total Net Costs	3,334	1,890	1,590	-	6,814	3,502	712	1,908	-	6,122	3,393	109	(168)	1,178	(318)	-	691	(59)

  

3. CIAT	POWB Approved Budget - This Year					Actual Expenses - This Year					LC	Subcontracts	Unspent Budget - This Year					LC
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2
Personnel	2,077.44	49	888	-	3,015	2,102	149	1,383	-	3,634	2,032	71	(25)	(100)	(495)	-	(620)	46
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	15	68	150	-	233	15	-	(15)	(68)	(150)	-	(233)	(15)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	2,436.56	1,926	236	-	4,599	2,349	1,334	1,186	-	4,869	2,336	13	87	592	(949)	-	(269)	101
Supplies and services	2,166.78	108	833	-	3,108	1,911	94	1,998	-	4,002	1,879	32	256	15	(1,165)	-	(894)	287
Operational Travel	397.68	21	235	-	654	622	29	391	-	1,042	609	13	(225)	(7)	(156)	-	(388)	(211)
Depreciation	-	-	4	-	4	7	-	73	-	80	7	-	(7)	-	(69)	-	(77)	(7)
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	7,078	2,105	2,196	-	11,380	7,007	1,673	5,181	-	13,861	6,878	129	72	433	(2,985)	-	(2,480)	201
Indirect Costs	947.72	157	504	-	1,608	938	96	717	-	1,750	920	18	10	61	(213)	-	(142)	28
Total - All Costs	8,026	2,262	2,700	-	12,988	7,945	1,768	5,898	-	15,611	7,798	147	81	494	(3,198)	-	(2,623)	228
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	(68)	(150)	-	(233)	(15)	-	15.0	67.6	150.2	-	232.7	15
Total Net Costs	8,026	2,262	2,700	-	12,988	7,930	1,701	5,748	-	15,378	7,783	147	96	561	(3,048)	-	(2,390)	243

4. CIFOR	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	191.25	395	200	-	786
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	15	-	-	-	15
Collaborator Costs - Partners	5.00	242	300	-	547
Supplies and services	75.75	143	147	-	366
Operational Travel	35.00	107	70	-	212
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	322	887	717	-	1,926
Indirect Costs	77.28	213	172	-	462
Total - All Costs	399	1,100	889	-	2,388
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(15)	-	-	-	(15)
Total Net Costs	384	1,100	889	-	2,373

5. CIMMYT	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	1,030.05	180	342	-	1,552
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	41	31	-	72
Collaborator Costs - Partners	245.13	301	213	-	759
Supplies and services	1,073.38	111	117	-	1,301
Operational Travel	267.73	17	-	-	284
Depreciation	96.57	16	24	-	137
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	2,713	665	727	-	4,105
Indirect Costs	382.25	76	94	-	563
Total - All Costs	3,095	741	821	-	4,657
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	(41)	(31)	-	(72)
Total Net Costs	3,095	701	790	-	4,586

6. CIP	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	586.41	64	18	-	669
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	37	-	-	37
Collaborator Costs - Partners	227.00	-	-	-	227
Supplies and services	437.49	48	23	-	509
Operational Travel	90.30	45	7	-	142
Depreciation	-	15	-	-	15
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,341	209	48	-	1,598
Indirect Costs	279.12	36	10	-	325
Total - All Costs	1,620	245	58	-	1,923
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	(37)	-	-	(37)
Total Net Costs	1,620	208	58	-	1,886

7. ICARDA	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	306.00	64	97	-	467
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	99.00	21	35	-	154
Supplies and services	209.50	53	79	-	342
Operational Travel	80.28	17	27	-	124
Depreciation	41.89	9	14	-	66
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	737	165	252	-	1,153
Indirect Costs	147.33	33	50	-	231
Total - All Costs	884	198	302	-	1,384
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	884	198	302	-	1,384

8. ICRAF	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	1,439.22	188	2,743	-	4,369
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	6	194	67	-	269
Collaborator Costs - Partners	384.24	132	445	-	962
Supplies and services	1,124.36	56	1,180	-	2,361
Operational Travel	282.20	30	432	-	744
Depreciation	11.94	-	163	-	175
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	3,436	414	5,029	-	8,880
Indirect Costs	560.90	62	870	-	1,493
Total - All Costs	3,997	476	5,900	-	10,373
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(194)	(8)	(67)	-	(269)
Total Net Costs	3,803	468	5,833	-	10,104

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	
180	120	392	-	692	180	-	11	275	(192)	-	95	11	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	15	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	242	300	-	547	5	
110	290	144	-	544	107	3	(34)	(147)	3	-	(178)	(31)	
36	20	17	-	73	35	1	(1)	87	53	-	139	(0)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
326	430	553	-	1,309	322	4	(4)	457	164	-	617	0	
78	68	60	-	206	77	1	(1)	145	112	-	256	0	
404	498	613	-	1,515	399	5	(5)	602	276	-	873	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15.0)	-	-	-	(15.0)	(15)	
404	498	613	-	1,515	399	5	(20)	602	276	-	858	(15)	

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	
1,461	195	143	-	1,799	1,388	73	(431)	(15)	199	-	(247)	(358)	
-	240	1	-	240	-	-	-	(199)	30	-	(169)	-	
231	103	24	-	358	231	-	14	199	189	-	402	14	
1,065	95	58	-	1,218	1,029	36	8	16	58	-	82	44	
251	11	64	-	326	232	19	16	6	(64)	-	(42)	35	
35	24	5	-	65	35	-	61	(8)	19	-	72	61	
3,045	667	296	-	4,007	2,916	128	(332)	(1)	431	-	98	(203)	
432	71	36	-	539	413	19	(50)	5	58	-	13	(31)	
3,477	737	332	-	4,546	3,329	147	(382)	4	489	-	111	(234)	
-	(240)	(1)	-	(240)	-	-	-	198.9	(30.2)	-	168.7	-	
3,477	498	331	-	4,306	3,329	147	(382)	203	459	-	280	(234)	

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	
605	38	27	-	670	594	11	(19)	26	(9)	-	(2)	(8)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	-	
227	41	60	-	327	227	-	0	(41)	(60)	-	(100)	0	
467	38	59	-	564	440	27	(30)	11	(36)	-	(55)	(3)	
97	10	50	-	157	83	14	(6)	35	(43)	-	(14)	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	
1,396	126	196	-	1,719	1,345	52	(55)	83	(148)	-	(121)	(4)	
238	19	1	-	257	229	9	42	17	9	-	68	51	
1,634	145	197	-	1,976	1,573	61	(14)	100	(139)	-	(53)	47	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36.6)	-	-	(36.6)	-	
1,634	145	197	-	1,976	1,573	61	(14)	63	(139)	-	(89)	47	

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	
368	31	131	-	531	368	-	(62)	34	(34)	-	(63)	(62)	
121	6	46	-	173	121	-	(22)	14	(12)	-	(19)	(22)	
232	47	132	-	410	232	-	(22)	7	(53)	-	(68)	(22)	
117	35	61	-	213	117	-	(37)	(18)	(34)	-	(89)	(37)	
10	7	18	-	35	10	-	32	3	(4)	-	31	32	
847	125	389	-	1,362	847	-	(111)	39	(137)	-	(208)	(111)	
37	22	61	-	120	37	-	111	11	(11)	-	111	111	
884	147	450	-	1,481	884	-	-	50	(148)	-	(97)	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
884	147	450	-	1,481	884	-	-	50	(148)	-	(97)	-	

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	
1,428	170	818	-	2,416	1,428	-	11	17	1,925	-	1,953	11	
64	6	-	-	70	64	-	131	2	67	-	199	131	
92	123	128	-	343	92	-	292	9	317	-	618	292	
1,434	74	484	-	1,992	1,434	-	(310)	(18)	696	-	369	(310)	
408	40	218	-	666	408	-	(125)	(10)	214	-	78	(125)	
15	-	-	-	15	15	-	(3)	-	163	-	160	(3)	
3,440	414	1,648	-	5,502	3,440	-	(3)	0	3,381	-	3,378	(3)	
558	62	230	-	850	558	-	3	0	640	-	644	3	
3,997	476	1,878	-	6,352	3,997	-	0	0	4,021	-	4,021	0	
(64)	(6)	-	-	(70)	(64)	-	(130.7)	(1.6)	(66.6)	-	(199.0)	(131)	
3,934	470	1,878	-	6,282	3,934	-	(131)	(2)	3,955	-	3,822	(131)	



9. ICRISAT	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	1,410.19	-	171	-	1,581
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	3	-	-	-	3
Collaborator Costs - Partners	1,140.87	213	1,643	-	2,997
Supplies and services	568.47	-	336	-	904
Operational Travel	188.15	-	65	-	253
Depreciation	2.03	-	43	-	45
Contingency	82	-	-	-	82
Sub-total of Direct Costs	3,394	213	2,257	-	5,865
Indirect Costs	530.61	34	148	-	712
Total - All Costs	3,925	247	2,405	-	6,577
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Total Net Costs	3,922	247	2,405	-	6,574

10. IFPRI	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	769.17	-	278	-	1,048
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	500.46	-	-	-	500
Supplies and services	420.22	-	123	-	543
Operational Travel	158.78	-	33	-	191
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,849	-	434	-	2,282
Indirect Costs	344.38	-	75	-	419
Total - All Costs	2,193	-	508	-	2,701
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	2,193	-	508	-	2,701

11. IITA	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	391.47	194	214	-	800
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	11	256	267	-	535
Collaborator Costs - Partners	208.48	93	199	-	500
Supplies and services	268.21	116	166	-	550
Operational Travel	201.56	93	186	-	481
Depreciation	5.37	16	14	-	35
Contingency	2	8	7	-	17
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,089	776	1,053	-	2,918
Indirect Costs	163.87	135	175	-	474
Total - All Costs	1,252	912	1,228	-	3,392
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(11)	(256)	(267)	-	(535)
Total Net Costs	1,241	655	961	-	2,858

12. ILRI	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	1,700.42	-	487	-	2,187
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	40	-	-	-	40
Collaborator Costs - Partners	1,093.80	474	195	-	1,763
Supplies and services	1,637.92	-	373	-	2,011
Operational Travel	607.99	-	56	-	664
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	5,080	474	1,111	-	6,665
Indirect Costs	738.52	76	160	-	975
Total - All Costs	5,819	551	1,271	-	7,640
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(40)	-	-	-	(40)
Total Net Costs	5,779	551	1,271	-	7,600

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2
945	-	206	-	1,151	945	-	465	-	(35)	-	430	465
146	-	244	-	390	146	-	(143)	-	(244)	-	(388)	(143)
995	92	1,122	-	2,208	995	-	146	122	521	-	789	146
940	-	388	-	1,338	940	-	(381)	-	(52)	-	(433)	(381)
274	-	146	-	420	274	-	(86)	-	(82)	-	(168)	(86)
-	-	15	-	15	-	-	2	-	28	-	30	2
-	-	15	-	15	-	-	82	-	-	-	82	82
3,309	92	2,122	-	5,522	3,309	-	85	122	135	-	342	85
553	15	300	-	868	553	-	(22)	18	(152)	-	(156)	(22)
3,862	107	2,422	-	6,391	3,862	-	63	140	(17)	-	186	63
(146)	-	(244)	-	(390)	(146)	-	143.4	-	244.3	-	387.7	143
3,716	107	2,178	-	6,000	3,716	-	206	140	227	-	574	206

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2
881	150	214	-	1,244	881	-	(112)	(150)	64	-	(197)	(112)
15	-	-	-	15	15	-	(15)	-	-	-	(15)	(15)
250	47	-	-	297	250	-	251	(47)	-	-	203	251
498	70	74	-	642	498	-	(78)	(70)	49	-	(99)	(78)
86	27	10	-	124	86	-	72	(27)	23	-	68	72
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,730	294	298	-	2,322	1,730	-	119	(294)	136	-	(40)	119
265	40	36	-	342	265	-	79	(40)	38	-	77	79
1,995	334	334	-	2,664	1,995	-	198	(334)	174	-	37	198
(15)	-	-	-	(15)	(15)	-	15.0	-	-	-	15.0	15
1,980	334	334	-	2,649	1,980	-	213	(334)	174	-	52	213

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2
493	123	171	-	787	493	-	(101)	71	43	-	12	(101)
-	-	12	-	12	-	-	11	256	255	-	523	11
34	125	105	-	263	34	-	175	(31)	94	-	237	175
458	167	135	-	760	458	-	(189)	(51)	31	-	(209)	(189)
72	62	77	-	210	72	-	130	31	109	-	271	130
17	7	16	-	40	17	-	(12)	8	(2)	-	(5)	(12)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	7	-	17	2
1,073	484	515	-	2,072	1,073	-	15	292	538	-	846	15
179	54	62	-	295	179	-	(15)	81	113	-	179	(15)
1,252	538	577	-	2,367	1,252	-	0	374	651	-	1,025	0
-	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	(11.3)	(256.1)	(255.5)	-	(522.9)	(11)
1,252	538	566	-	2,356	1,252	-	(11)	117	396	-	502	(11)

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2
1,778	-	511	-	2,288	1,778	-	(77)	-	(24)	-	(101)	(77)
35	-	-	-	35	35	-	5	-	-	-	5	5
1,080	477	196	-	1,752	1,080	-	14	(3)	(0)	-	11	14
1,718	-	283	-	2,000	1,718	-	(80)	-	91	-	11	(80)
719	(2)	130	-	846	719	-	(111)	2	(74)	-	(183)	(111)
11	-	19	-	29	11	-	(11)	-	(19)	-	(29)	(11)
5,340	475	1,138	-	6,952	5,340	-	(260)	(0)	(27)	-	(287)	(260)
810	78	210	-	1,098	810	-	(71)	-	(50)	-	(123)	(71)
6,149	553	1,348	-	8,049	6,149	-	(331)	(2)	(77)	-	(409)	(331)
(35)	-	-	-	(35)	(35)	-	(4.7)	-	-	-	(4.7)	(5)
6,114	553	1,348	-	8,014	6,114	-	(335)	(2)	(77)	-	(414)	(335)

13. IRRI	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	847.57	-	78	-	925
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	197	-	-	-	197
Collaborator Costs - Partners	656.98	-	45	-	701
Supplies and services	551.44	-	34	-	586
Operational Travel	222.03	-	12	-	234
Depreciation	6.63	-	-	-	7
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	2,482	-	168	-	2,650
Indirect Costs	251.22	-	20	-	272
Total - All Costs	2,733	-	189	-	2,922
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(197)	-	-	-	(197)
Total Net Costs	2,536	-	189	-	2,725

14. IWMI	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	966.47	70	281	-	1,318
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	450	-	-	-	450
Collaborator Costs - Partners	147.80	492	104	-	744
Supplies and services	743.17	20	146	-	909
Operational Travel	122.26	10	30	-	162
Depreciation	33.00	-	0	-	33
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	2,463	592	562	-	3,616
Indirect Costs	435.45	82	76	-	593
Total - All Costs	2,898	674	638	-	4,210
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(450)	-	-	-	(450)
Total Net Costs	2,448	674	638	-	3,760

15. WORLDFISH	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	378.61	-	367	-	746
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	47	-	47
Supplies and services	49.05	-	180	-	229
Operational Travel	70.67	-	48	-	119
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	498	-	643	-	1,141
Indirect Costs	77.22	-	98	-	175
Total - All Costs	576	-	741	-	1,316
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	576	-	741	-	1,316

16. PMU	POWB Approved Budget - This Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Personnel	667.91	-	-	-	668
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	65	-	-	-	65
Collaborator Costs - Partners	2,211.14	187	-	-	2,398
Supplies and services	283.93	-	-	-	284
Operational Travel	20.00	-	-	-	20
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	53	-	-	-	53
Sub-total of Direct Costs	3,301	187	-	-	3,488
Indirect Costs	1,227.61	143	-	-	1,370
Total - All Costs	4,528	330	-	-	4,858
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	(65)	-	-	-	(65)
Total Net Costs	4,463	330	-	-	4,793

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2
743	-	109	-	852	743	-	104	-	(31)	-	73	743	104
327	-	-	-	327	327	-	(130)	-	-	-	(130)	327	(130)
342	-	45	-	386	342	-	315	-	-	-	315	342	315
791	-	107	-	898	791	-	(240)	-	(73)	-	(313)	791	(240)
225	-	42	-	267	225	-	(3)	-	(30)	-	(32)	225	(3)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,428	-	303	-	2,730	2,428	-	54	-	(134)	-	(80)	2,428	54
255	-	40	-	296	255	-	(4)	-	(20)	-	(24)	255	(4)
2,683	-	343	-	3,026	2,683	-	50	-	(154)	-	(105)	2,683	50
(327)	-	-	-	(327)	(327)	-	129.7	-	-	-	129.7	(327)	130
2,357	-	343	-	2,700	2,357	-	179	-	(154)	-	25	2,357	179

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2
966	28	271	-	1,264	963	3	1	43	10	-	54	963	4
396	-	-	-	396	396	-	54	-	-	-	54	396	54
25	321	42	-	388	25	-	123	172	62	-	357	25	123
696	19	219	-	934	690	6	47	1	(73)	-	(25)	690	53
122	1	44	-	167	114	8	0	9	(14)	-	(4)	122	8
13	0	62	-	76	13	-	20	(0)	(62)	-	(42)	13	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,218	368	638	-	3,224	2,202	17	244	224	(76)	-	393	2,202	261
390	53	83	-	526	387	3	46	29	(7)	-	68	390	48
2,608	421	721	-	3,750	2,589	19	290	253	(83)	-	460	2,589	309
(396)	-	-	-	(396)	(396)	-	(54.0)	-	-	-	(54.0)	(396)	(54)
2,212	421	721	-	3,354	2,193	19	236	253	(83)	-	406	2,193	255

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2
532	-	377	-	908	411	121	(153)	-	(10)	-	(163)	411	(32)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	20	-	67	-	47	(47)	-	27	-	(20)	-	-
61	-	89	-	149	23	37	(12)	-	91	-	80	23	26
91	-	36	-	127	52	39	(21)	-	13	-	(8)	52	18
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
732	-	521	-	1,253	487	245	(233)	-	122	-	(112)	487	12
123	-	35	-	158	89	34	(46)	-	63	-	17	89	(12)
855	-	556	-	1,411	576	279	(279)	-	185	-	(94)	576	(0)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
855	-	556	-	1,411	576	279	(279)	-	185	-	(94)	576	(0)

Actual Expenses - This Year					LC Subcontracts		Unspent Budget - This Year					LC	
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2
766	-	-	-	766	766	-	(98)	-	-	-	(98)	766	(98)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	65	-	65
1,769	187	-	-	1,956	1,769	-	442	-	-	-	442	1,769	442
414	-	80	-	495	414	-	(130)	-	(80)	-	(211)	414	(130)
225	-	14	-	240	225	-	(205)	-	(14)	-	(220)	225	(205)
5	-	-	-	5	5	-	(5)	-	-	-	(5)	5	(5)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	53	-	53
3,179	187	95	-	3,461	3,179	-	121	-	(95)	-	27	3,179	121
1,205	143	14	-	1,362	1,205	-	23	(0)	(14)	-	9	1,205	23
4,384	330	109	-	4,823	4,384	-	144	(0)	(109)	-	36	4,384	144
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(65.0)	-	-	-	(65.0)	-	(65)
4,384	330	109	-	4,823	4,384	-	79	(0)	(109)	-	(29)	4,384	79

Notes

(1) W1+2 Other expenditures reported by Centers amounted to USD 767 while W1+2 CGIAR Partnerships totaled USD 997. This means that almost USD 230 have not been properly reported as these two figures should match.

(2) Excluding W1+2 Other figures, USD 45,230 is the W1+2 expenditure totalized from the the CCAFS Participating Centers and Lead Center reports.

(3) 472 is the cumulative W1+2 carryover for 2015.

**CGIAR TEMPLATE: L131**
**Report Description**

<b>Name of Report:</b>	CRP7 / CCAFS - Themes Report
<b>Reporting Line:</b>	Lead Center Report to Consortium Office
<b>Frequency/Period:</b>	Annual
<b>Delivery:</b>	Every April 15th

**CCAFS Themes Titles**

**Theme 1:** Adaptation to Progressive Climate Change

**Theme 2:** Adaptation through Managing Climate Risk

**Theme 3:** Pro-poor climate change mitigation

**Theme 4:** Integration for decision making

**CRP No. 7: CCAFS - CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY**

**Period:** January 1/2014 - December 31/2014

Amounts in USD 000's

Summary Report - by Themes	POWB Approved - Annual Budget (1)	Current Year Actual Expenditures (2)	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	22,732	19,516	3,215
Theme 2	7,431	8,480	(1,050)
Theme 3	12,163	11,122	1,040
Theme 4	18,680	16,960	1,720
Gender Strategies	8,916	9,516	(599)
CRP Management/Coordination	4,749	4,993	(245)
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>74,670</b>	<b>70,588</b>	<b>4,082</b>

**Amounts for each participating center below:**

1. AFRICA RICE	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	108.54	155	(46)
Theme 2	208.13	180	29
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	95.01	102	(7)
Gender Strategies	57.65	58	0
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>(25)</b>

2. BIOVERSITY	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	4,158.15	4,223	(65)
Theme 2	525.72	367	159
Theme 3	(129)	(127)	(2)
Theme 4	1,236.22	606	630
Gender Strategies	1,079.36	1,064	16
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>738</b>

3. CIAT	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	4,174.46	5,259	(1,084)
Theme 2	2,266.38	3,022	(756)
Theme 3	2,995	3,101	(106)
Theme 4	2,315.53	3,018	(703)
Gender Strategies	1,346.36	1,324	22
CRP Management/Coordination	4,749	4,709	40
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>17,846</b>	<b>20,434</b>	<b>(2,587)</b>

4. CIFOR	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Theme 1	832.27	510	322
Theme 2	-	-	-
Theme 3	1,341	814	527
Theme 4	118.47	94	24
Gender Strategies	95.79	96	(0)
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>873</b>

5. CIMMYT	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	2,185.98	1,997	189
Theme 2	578.77	490	89
Theme 3	1,079	913	166
Theme 4	412.00	349	63
Gender Strategies	401.44	798	(396)
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>4,546</b>	<b>111</b>
L 131 - L121			
6. CIP	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	260.47	0	260
Theme 2	302.64	0	303
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	1,069.06	220	849
Gender Strategies	290.83	1,756	(1,465)
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>(53)</b>
L 131 - L121			
7. ICARDA	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	695.32	867	(171)
Theme 2	613.88	540	74
Theme 3	-	-	-
Theme 4	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	74.80	75	(0)
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>(97)</b>
L 131 - L121			
8. ICRAF	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	3,265.97	996	2,270
Theme 2	253.04	263	(10)
Theme 3	2,016	1,490	526
Theme 4	2,765.21	2,192	573
Gender Strategies	2,072.79	1,410	662
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>10,373</b>	<b>6,352</b>	<b>4,021</b>
L 131 - L121			
9. ICRISAT	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	1,581.72	1,577	5
Theme 2	760.65	726	34
Theme 3	616	600	16
Theme 4	2,833.65	2,754	80
Gender Strategies	785.00	734	51
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>6,391</b>	<b>186</b>
L 131 - L121			

10. IFPRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	-	170	(170)
Theme 2	188.13	131	57
Theme 3	594	698	(104)
Theme 4	1,684.52	1,194	490
Gender Strategies	234.63	186	49
CRP Management/Coordination	-	285	(285)
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>37</b>
L 131 - L121			
11. IITA	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	1,151.08	706	445
Theme 2	-	-	-
Theme 3	939	578	361
Theme 4	861.58	643	219
Gender Strategies	440.23	440	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>1,025</b>
L 131 - L121			
12. ILRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	1,146.30	950	196
Theme 2	741.79	702	39
Theme 3	1,647	2,073	(426)
Theme 4	2,696.31	3,276	(580)
Gender Strategies	1,408.44	1,048	361
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>(409)</b>
L 131 - L121			
13. IRRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	663.40	712	(48)
Theme 2	356.48	472	(115)
Theme 3	642	603	39
Theme 4	1,092.52	1,053	39
Gender Strategies	166.96	186	(19)
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>(105)</b>
L 131 - L121			
14. IWMI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	1,562.46	1,360	203
Theme 2	906.60	793	114
Theme 3	421	373	48
Theme 4	1,119.91	887	233
Gender Strategies	200.00	338	(138)
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>460</b>
L 131 - L121			
15. WORLDFISH	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Theme 1	945.38	35	910
Theme 2	(271.44)	794	(1,066)
Theme 3	-	5	(5)
Theme 4	380.22	572	(191)
Gender Strategies	262.10	4	258
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>(94)</b>
L 131 - L121			

## CGIAR TEMPLATE: L211

## Report Description

Name of Report: CRP7 / CCAFS - CRP Partnerships Report

Reporting Line: Lead Center Report to Consortium Office

Frequency/Period: Annual

Delivery: Every April 15th

## CRP No. 7: CCAFS - CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Period: January 1/2014 - December 31/2014

Amounts in USD 000's

TOTAL FOR CRP7				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Copenhagen University	Copenhagen University	Denmark	1,716	187	-	-	1,903
2	Columbia University	Columbia University	United States	252	520	-	-	772
3	Vermont University	Vermont University	United States	-	469	-	-	469
4	Vi Agroforestry	Vi Planterar Trad	Kenya	115	265	-	-	380
5	CARE	CARE International	Denmark	(8)	-	277	-	269
6	FENALCE	Federación Nacional de Cultivadores de	Colombia	-	-	257	-	257
7	FEDEARROZ	Federacion Nacional de Arroceros	Colombia	-	-	255	-	255
8	CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Rese	Ghana	215	-	-	-	217
9	IRRI	IRRI	Philippines	-	203	-	-	203
10	Aberdeen University	Aberdeen University	United Kingdom	154	41	-	-	196
11	University of Reading	University of Reading	United Kingdom	190	-	-	-	190
12	Unique Forestry	Unique Forestry	Germany	148	37	-	-	185
13	CATIE	Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investig	Costa Rica	125	-	43	-	168
14	IIAM	IIAM	Mozambique	164	-	-	-	164
15	WFC	WFC	Malaysia	161	-	-	-	161
16	University of California at Santa Barbara	University of California at Santa Barbara	United States	150	-	-	-	150
17	Leeds University	Leeds University	United Kingdom	148	-	-	-	148
18	AEDD	Agence De L'Environnement Et Du Deveko	Mali	142	-	-	-	142
19	SARI	Selian Agricultural Research Institute	Tanzania	30	112	-	-	142
20	FECT	Foundation for Environment, Climate an	Sri Lanka	-	-	140	-	140
21	CIMMYT	CIMMYT	Mexico	-	-	138	-	138
22	KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Kenya	125	10	-	-	135
23	IIASA	International Institute for Applied Syste	Austria	106	28	-	-	135
24	ONF ANDINA	ONF ANDINA SUCURSAL COLOMBIANA I	Colombia	132	-	-	-	132
25	Ecoagriculture	Ecoagriculture	United States	102	27	-	-	130
26	CIMMYT	CIMMYT	Mexico	128	-	-	-	128
27	Aberdeen University	Aberdeen University	United Kingdom	122	-	-	-	122
28	CATIE	Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investig	Costa Rica	74	-	41	-	115
29	BIOFUTURO	Fundacion BIOFUTURO	Colombia	-	-	113	-	113
30	DA-MAER	Department Of Agriculture, Ministry Of /	Senegal	112	-	-	-	112
31	GASA	Gestion Ambiental y Servicios Agropecu	Colombia	-	-	109	-	109
32	ICRAF	ICRAF	Kenya	-	8	100	-	108
33	CIAT	CIAT	Colombia	-	-	106	-	106
34	UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIN	UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIN	Germany	-	-	105	-	105
35	IIED	International Institute for Environment :	United Kingdom	105	-	-	-	105
36	Agricultural Research Council	Agricultural Research Council	South Africa	-	-	97	-	97
37	KIT	Karlsruher Institut Fur Technologie	Germany	97	-	-	-	97
38	FUNDESOT	FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO SOS	Colombia	-	-	96	-	96
39	CENIPALMA	CENIPALMA	Colombia	-	-	94	-	94
40	Washington State University	Washington State University	United States	55	35	-	-	91
41	Adelaide University	Adelaide University	United Kingdom	90	-	-	-	90
42	NEDA	NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPM	Philippines	87	-	-	-	87
43	NARO	National Agricultural Research Organiza	Uganda	-	87	-	-	87
44	Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional	Universidad para la Cooperación Intern	Costa Rica	86	-	-	-	86
45	Ecohabitats	Fundación Ecohabitats	Colombia	85	-	-	-	85
46	University of Florida	University of Florida	United States	51	33	-	-	84
47	EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	Ethiopia	-	-	84	-	84
48	CIPAV	Centro para la Investigacion en Sistem	Colombia	-	-	83	-	83
49	Wageningen University	Wageningen University	Netherlands	52	-	30	-	82
50	IUCN	The International Union for Conservatio	Burkina Faso	81	-	-	-	81
51	ANACIM	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et	Senegal	46	10	25	-	81
52	IIASA	International Institute for Applied Syste	Austria	80	-	-	-	80
53	University of Peradeniya	University of Peradeniya	Sri Lanka	-	-	78	-	78
54	MSSRF	MS Swaminathan Research Foundation	India	3	53	22	-	78
55	ICRAF	ICRAF	Kenya	77	-	-	-	77
56	ETC ProInnova	ETC ProInnova	Netherlands	60	16	-	-	76
57	PROINPA	Fundacion para la Promocion e Investig	Bolivia	30	40	6	-	76
58	Maseno University	Maseno University	Kenya	36	40	-	-	76
59	University of Florida	University of Florida	United States	46	29	-	-	75
60	CIAT	CIAT	Colombia	75	-	-	-	75
61	IITA	IITA	Nigeria	15	59	-	-	74
62	WORLD FISH	WORLD FISH	Malaysia	72	-	-	-	72
63	THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	Ethiopia	-	-	71	-	71
64	Institut Senegalais De Recherches Agricoles	Institut Senegalais De Recherches Agric	Senegal	70	-	-	-	70
65	BIOVERSITY	BIOVERSITY	Italy	69	-	-	-	69
66	CIFOR	CIFOR	Indonesia	69	-	-	-	69
67	CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial	Australia	65	-	-	-	65
68	Tamilnadu Agricultural University	Tamilnadu Agricultural University	Tamilnadu	-	-	64	-	64
69	Arizona State University	Arizona State University	United States	64	-	-	-	64
70	FITTACORI	Fundación para el Fomento y Promoció	Costa Rica	63	-	-	-	63
71	INRA	INRA	Morocco	62	-	-	-	62
72	Florida University	Florida University	United States	59	-	-	-	59
73	PHILRICE	Philippine Rice Research Institute	Philippines	58	-	-	-	58
74	CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geograph	Bangladesh	-	56	-	-	56
75	BIOTEC	Corporacion BIOTEC	Colombia	-	-	56	-	56
76	University of Ghana	University of Ghana	Ghana	-	-	55	-	55
77	University of Edinburgh	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	42	11	-	-	53
78	Washington State University	Washington State University	United States	-	-	53	-	53
79	NCARE	National Center for Agricultural Researc	Jordan	7	6	39	-	52
80	INERA	Institut De L'Environnement ET De Rec	Burkina Faso	47	5	-	-	52
81	DITSL	German Institute for Tropical and Sub T	Germany	-	-	52	-	52
82	Makelle University	Makelle University	Ethiopia	-	-	51	-	51
83	IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstr	Philippines	51	-	-	-	51
84	CABI	Centre for Agricultural Bioscience Intern	Malaysia	51	-	-	-	51
85	IER	Institut d'Economie Rurale	Mali	5	30	15	-	50
86	Farm Radio International	Farm Radio International	Uganda	31	19	-	-	50
87	Wageningen University	Wageningen University	Netherlands	49	-	-	-	49
88	Other	Other	Other	2,179	924	995	-	4,098
Total for CRP				8,971	3,365	3,751	-	16,087

## 1. AFRICA RICE

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Wageninge University	Wageninge University	Netherlands	49	-	-	-	49
2	Other	Other	Other	20	-	-	-	20
Total for CRP7				68	-	-	-	68

## 2. BIOVERSITY

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	CATIE	Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investig	Costa Rica	74	-	41	-	115
2	EBI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute	Ethiopia	-	-	84	-	84
3	MSSRF	MS Swaminathan Research Foundation	India	3	53	22	-	78
4	PROINPA	Fundacion para la Promocion e Investig	Bolivia	30	40	6	-	76
5	THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	Ethiopia	-	-	71	-	71
6	Arizona State University	Arizona State University	United States	64	-	-	-	64
7	Other	Other	Other	172	104	148	-	424
Total for CRP7				343	197	372	-	912

## 3. CIAT

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Copenhagen University	Copenhagen University	Denmark	1,716	187	-	-	1,903
2	Columbia University	Columbia University	United States	252	520	-	-	772
3	Vermont University	Vermont University	United States	-	469	-	-	469
4	FENALCE	Federación Nacional de Cultivadores de	Colombia	-	-	257	-	257
5	FEDEARROZ	Federacion Nacional de Arroceros	Colombia	-	-	255	-	255
6	Aberdeen University	Aberdeen University	United Kingdom	154	41	-	-	196
7	Unique Forestry	Unique Forestry	Germany	148	37	-	-	185
8	CATIE	Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investig	Costa Rica	125	-	43	-	168
9	IIAM	IIAM	Mozambique	164	-	-	-	164
10	Leeds University	Leeds University	United Kingdom	148	-	-	-	148
11	IIASA	International Institute for Applied Syster	Austria	106	28	-	-	135
12	ONF ANDINA	ONF ANDINA SUCURSAL COLOMBIANA I	Colombia	132	-	-	-	132
13	Ecoagriculture	Ecoagriculture	United States	102	27	-	-	130
14	BIOFUTURO	Fundacion BIOFUTURO	Colombia	-	-	113	-	113
15	GASA	Gestion Ambiental y Servicios Agropecu	Colombia	-	-	109	-	109
16	ICRAF	ICRAF	Kenya	-	8	100	-	108
17	FUNDESOT	FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO SOS	Colombia	-	-	96	-	96
18	CENIPALMA	CENIPALMA	Colombia	-	-	94	-	94
19	Washington State University	Washington State University	United States	55	35	-	-	91
20	Adelaide University	Adelaide University	United Kingdom	90	-	-	-	90
21	Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional	Universidad para la Cooperación Intern	Costa Rica	86	-	-	-	86
22	Ecohabitats	Fundación Ecohabitats	Colombia	85	-	-	-	85
23	University of Florida	University of Florida	United States	51	33	-	-	84
24	CIPAV	Centro para la Investigacion en Sistem	Colombia	-	-	83	-	83
25	ETC Prolinnova	ETC Prolinnova	Netherlands	60	16	-	-	76
26	University of Florida	University of Florida	United States	46	29	-	-	75
27	IITA	IITA	Nigeria	15	59	-	-	74
28	FITTACORI	Fundación para el Fomento y Promoció	Costa Rica	63	-	-	-	63
29	Florida University	Florida University	United States	59	-	-	-	59
30	BIOTEC	Corporacion BIOTEC	Colombia	-	-	56	-	56
31	University of Edinburgh	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	42	11	-	-	53
32	Farm Radio International	Farm Radio International	Uganda	31	19	-	-	50
33	Other	Other	Other	406	67	129	-	602
Total for CRP				4,135	1,588	1,336	-	7,058

## 4. CIFOR

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1				-	-	-	-	-
2				-	-	-	-	-
Total for CRP7				-	-	-	-	-

## 5. CIMMYT

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	IRRI	IRRI	Philippines	-	203	-	-	203
2	Aberdeen University	Aberdeen University	United Kingdom	122	-	-	-	122
3	Other	Other	Other	109	140	24	-	273
Total for CRP7				231	342	24	-	598

## 6. CIP

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	University of California at Santa Barbara	University of California at Santa Barbara	United States	150	-	-	-	150
2	Other	Other	Other	77	41	60	-	177
Total for CRP7				227	41	60	-	327

## 7. ICARDA

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	INRA	INRA	Morocco	62	-	-	-	62
2	NCARE	National Center for Agricultural Researc	Jordan	7	6	39	-	52
3	Other	Other	Other	51	-	8	-	59
Total for CRP7				121	6	46	-	173

## 8. ICRAF

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	CARE	CARE International	Denmark	(8)	-	277	-	269
2	Other	Other	Other	164	130	(149)	-	145
Total for CRP7				156	130	128	-	413

9. ICRISAT				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Rese	Ghana	215	2	-	-	217
2	AEDD	Agence De L'Environnement Et Du Deveko	Mali	142	-	-	-	142
3	FECT	Foundation for Environment, Climate an	Sri Lanka	-	-	140	-	140
4	CIMMYT	CIMMYT	Mexico	-	-	138	-	138
5	DA-MAER	Department Of Agriculture,Ministry Of /	Senegal	112	-	-	-	112
6	CIAT	CIAT	Colombia	-	-	106	-	106
7	Agricultural Research Council	Agricultural Research Council	South Africa	-	-	97	-	97
8	Wageningen University	Wageninge University	Netherlands	52	-	30	-	82
9	IUCN	The International Union for Conservatio	Burkina Faso	81	-	-	-	81
10	ANACIM	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et	Senegal	46	10	25	-	81
11	University of Peradeniya	University of Peradeniya	Sri Lanka	-	-	78	-	78
12	ICRAF	ICRAF	Kenya	77	-	-	-	77
13	Institut Senegalais De Recherches Agricoles	Institut Senegalais De Recherches Agricr	Senegal	70	-	-	-	70
14	CIFOR	CIFOR	Indonesia	69	-	-	-	69
15	Tamilnadu Agricultural University	Tamilnadu Agricultural University	Tamilnadu	-	-	64	-	64
16	University of Ghana	University of Ghana	Ghana	-	-	55	-	55
17	Washington State University	Washington State University	United States	-	-	53	-	53
18	INERA	Institut De L'Environnement ET De Rect	Burkina Faso	47	5	-	-	52
19	Makelle University	Makelle University	Ethiopia	-	-	51	-	51
20	IER	Institut d'Economie Rurale	Mali	5	30	15	-	50
21	Other	Other	Other	225	45	513	-	782
Total for CRP7				1,141	92	1,366	-	2,598

  

10. IFPRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	NEDA	NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPM	Philippines	87	-	-	-	87
2	Other	Other	Other	178	47	-	-	225
Total for CRP7				265	47	-	-	312

  

11. IITA				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	NARO	National Agricultural Research Organiza	Uganda	-	87	-	-	87
2	Other	Other	Other	34	38	117	-	188
Total for CRP7				34	125	117	-	275

  

12. ILRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Vi Agroforestry	Vi Planterar Trad	Kenya	115	265	-	-	380
2	University of Reading	University of Reading	United Kingdom	190	-	-	-	190
3	SARI	Selian Agricultural Research Institute	Tanzania	30	112	-	-	142
4	KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Kenya	125	10	-	-	135
5	UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIN	UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIN	Germany	-	-	105	-	105
6	IIED	International Institute for Environment ;	United Kingdom	105	-	-	-	105
7	KIT	Karlsruher Institut Fur Technologie	Germany	97	-	-	-	97
8	IIASA	International Institute for Applied Syster	Austria	80	-	-	-	80
9	Maseno University	Maseno University	Kenya	36	40	-	-	76
10	CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial	Australia	65	-	-	-	65
11	DITSL	German Institute for Tropical and Sub Tr	Germany	-	-	52	-	52
12	Other	Other	Other	272	50	38	-	361
Total for CRP7				1,115	477	196	-	1,788

  

13. IRRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	CIAT	CIAT	Colombia	75	-	-	-	75
2	WORLD FISH	WORLD FISH	Malaysia	72	-	-	-	72
3	PHILRICE	Philippine Rice Research Institute	Philippines	58	-	-	-	58
4	IIRR	International Insitute of Rural Reconstr	Philippines	51	-	-	-	51
5	CABI	Centre for Agricultural Bioscience Inter	Malaysia	51	-	-	-	51
6	Other	Other	Other	362	-	45	-	407
Total for CRP7				669	-	45	-	713

  

14. IWMI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	WFC	WFC	Malaysia	161	-	-	-	161
2	CIMMYT	CIMMYT	Mexico	128	-	-	-	128
3	BIOVERSITY	BIOVERSITY	Italy	69	-	-	-	69
4	CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geograph	Bangladesh	-	56	-	-	56
5	Other	Other	Other	63	264	42	-	369
Total for CRP7				421	321	42	-	784

  

15. WORLD FISH				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Other	Other	Other	47	-	20	-	67
Total for CRP7				47	-	20	-	67

  

TOTAL FOR CRP7				Actual Expenses - This Year				
				Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1. AFRICA RICE				68	-	-	-	68
2. BIOVERSITY				343	197	372	-	912
3. CIAT				4,135	1,588	1,336	-	7,058
4. CIFOR				-	-	-	-	-
5. CIMMYT				231	342	24	-	598
6. CIP				227	41	60	-	327
7. ICARDA				121	6	46	-	173
8. ICRAF				156	130	128	-	413
9. ICRISAT				1,141	92	1,366	-	2,598
10. IFPRI				265	47	-	-	312
11. IITA				34	125	117	-	275
12. ILRI				1,115	477	196	-	1,788
13. IRRI				669	-	45	-	713
14. IWMI				421	321	42	-	784
15. WORLD FISH				47	-	20	-	67
Total for CRP				8,971	3,365	3,751	-	16,087

Note: CCAFS overall under expenditure is mainly as result of ICRAF under spending 68% in their bilateral budget, while IITA had an underspending of 41% in their W3 and 53% in bilateral budgets