



Farmers consulting climate information in Tanzania. Photo: C Schubert (CCAFS)

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## ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Against Hunger
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ACLYP	CLIMDEV-Africa Youth Platform
ACSAA	Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance
AGRHYMET	Centre Regional de Formation et d'Application en Agrométéorologie et Hydrologie Opérationnelle (the Mali Institute for Rural Economy)
ANACIM	Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (National Meteorology Agency of Senegal)
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
AR4D	Agricultural Research for Development
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU Commission	African Union Commission
AWGGCC	Africa Working Group on Gender and Climate Change
AYICC	Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CAC	Central American Agricultural Council
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CATIE	The Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCSL	Climate Change and Social Learning
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CINSERE	Climate information services for increased resilience and productivity in Senegal
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP21	21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
CRAFT	CCAFS Regional Agriculture Forecasting Toolbox
CRP	CGIAR Research Program
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSA-RA	Climate-Smart Agriculture Rapid Appraisal
CSAYN	Youth organizations include the CSA Youth Network
CSV	Climate-Smart Village
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DICTA	Dirección de Ciencia y Tecnología Agropecuaria
EA	East Africa
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMBRAPA	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
ENACTS	Enhancing National Climate Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDA-Kenya	The Federation of Women Lawyers
FP	Flagship
FPL	Flagship Leader
FTF	Feed the Future
GACSA	Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCM	Global climate model
GenderCC	Women for Climate Justice
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
IAE	Institute for Agricultural Environment
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICPAC	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICRP	Integrating CRP
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDEAM	Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales de Colombia
IDO	Intermediate development outcomes
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
INRAN	Niger's National Institute of Agricultural Research
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPSARD	Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ISI	Institute of Science Index
ISP	Independent Science Panel
ISPC	Independent Science and Partnership Council
ITC Ltd	Indian Tobacco Company Limited
IWD	International Women's Day

IWD	International Water Management Institute
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
LAM	Latin America
LAMNET	Latin American Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Network
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan for Action
LED	Low Emissions Development
LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MACC	Marginal Abatement Cost Curves
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MARD	Colombian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NARS	National agricultural research systems
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDRI	Nepal Development Research Institute
NeKSAP	Nepal Food Security Monitoring System
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PICSA	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PMC	Program Management Committee
PNAS	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America
POWB	Plan of work and budget
REDMICROH	Red de Microfinancieras de Honduras
RPL	Regional Project Leader
SA	South Asia
SAG	Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería de Honduras
SAMPLES	Standard Assessment of Agricultural Mitigation Potential and Livelihoods
SAN	Sustainable Agriculture Network
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SEA	Southeast Asia
SESAN	Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional de la Presidencia de la República de Guatemala
SRI	The System of Rice Intensification
SRP	Sustainable Rice Platform
ToC	Theory of Change

TORs	Terms of reference
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UCI	University for International Cooperation in Costa Rica
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	The United States Department of Agriculture
W1	CGIAR Window 1 funding/funders
W2	CGIAR Window 2 funding/funders
WB	World Bank
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WISAT	Women in Global Science and Technology
WISER	Weather and Climate Information Services
WUR	Wageningen University & Research
YPARD	Young Professionals for Agricultural Development

## A. KEY MESSAGES

Because of the relatively successful 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, climate change remained high on the global agenda in 2016, with emphasis now shifting to implementation. CCAFS was involved in numerous initiatives; with the UNFCCC, major investors (e.g. GCF) and private sector. The focus on climate change resulted in good citations and downloading of CCAFS papers (134 peer-reviewed papers in 2016 – [click to view full list of 2016 publications](#)). E.g., the paper setting [a global target for emissions reduction in agriculture to meet the 2°C target](#) was widely communicated, as measured by Altmetric: in the top 5% of all research outputs, and #1 of 2,316 articles in the high-impact *Global Change Biology*.

2016 was the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of implementation of a new portfolio, based on a major planning exercise in 2014 to [establish a theory of change \(ToC\) from project to global levels](#) in preparation for Phase II. Flagship 1 ToC focuses on empowering national and subnational organisations and key actors (e.g. major bilateral development agencies) with tools and knowledge to identify best bet Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) options, and to establish incentive systems that scale up CSA. In 2016, Flagship 1 trialled 47 CSA practices at 36 Climate-Smart Village (CSV) sites across the 5 CCAFS regions. There was strategic support to 8 national and 15 subnational initiatives, 4 key regional/global players (helping shape over \$350 M investments) and 8 value chain/private sector actors (Box 1 – [click for full set of 2016 outcomes reported by projects](#)).

### Box 1. Top outcomes for CCAFS and partners in 2016 by Flagship

FP1	1.	\$350 M of climate change investment in <a href="#">Niger</a> and <a href="#">Kenya</a> (CIAT, ICRAF, ICRISAT; NARS, WB)
	2.	<a href="#">Scaling out CSA</a> through <a href="#">2000 additional villages in India and Nepal</a> (CIMMYT, ICRISAT, Bayer Crop Science, LI-BIRD, NARS, Practical Action, ITC Ltd)
	3.	<a href="#">State and non-state actors prepare implementation guidelines and concept notes to scale-up CSA in Tanzania</a> (CIAT, ICRAF, ACSAA, COMESA, FAO, MALF, NEPAD)
	4.	<a href="#">Major global food security investments and programming towards encompassing CSA principles using CCAFS tools</a> (CIAT, ICRAF)
	5.	<a href="#">Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation develop a new Pacific-wide CSA initiative</a> (CIAT, IRRI, USDA)
FP2	6.	<a href="#">330,000 farmers in Honduras and Colombia use tailored seasonal advisories to adapt to climate variability</a> (CIAT, IRI, Corpoica, DICTA)
	7.	<a href="#">Rwanda integrates participatory delivery of rural climate services into agricultural extension</a> (CIAT, IRI, University of Reading, Meteo-Rwanda, NARS)
	8.	<a href="#">Costa Rica</a> and <a href="#">Guatemala</a> improve decision-making for emergency response and early warning (Bioversity, CATIE, ACF, NARS, University of Costa Rica)
	9.	<a href="#">Insurance regulatory reviews in Honduras</a> (IRI, SAG, REDMICROH, MiCRO, Zamorano University))
	10.	<a href="#">Strengthening investment in climate services in East Africa through ICPAC</a> (IRI, ICPAC, UK Met)
FP3	11.	<a href="#">Paddy rice research supports Vietnam's move from INDC to NDC</a> (IRRI, IAE, IPSARD, MARD)
	12.	<a href="#">Kenya prepares GCF concept note for low-emission and climate-resilient dairy development</a> (ICRAF, ILRI, UNIQUE Forestry, University of Vermont, Brookside, FAO, IFAD, NARS)
	13.	<a href="#">Mexican government supports scaling out technologies for better N management</a> (CIMMYT, Michigan State University, NARS)
FP4	14.	<a href="#">Analysis of 2015 Paris Agreement pledges informs development planning and UNFCCC negotiations</a> (University of Vermont, University of Copenhagen, WISAT, CIAT, FAO)
	15.	<a href="#">African negotiators submit on gender and agriculture to the SBI of the UNFCCC</a> (WISAT, Africa Women Empowerment, AWGGCC, CARE, CIMMYT, IRRI, Kenya National Gender and Equality Commission, UNIQUE Forestry)
	16.	<a href="#">Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) strongly promoting CSA within regional policies and agreements</a> (CIAT, CATIE, ECLAC, FAO, UCI)
	17.	CCAFS Climate-Portal data contributes to diverse outcomes, e.g. <a href="#">Indian Cabinet approval of water-energy nexus program</a> , <a href="#">Timor Leste government preparedness to El Niño</a> (CIAT, ILRI, ACIAR, NARS)



Flagship 2 ToC centres on developing climate-informed services that build resilience and support CSA adoption through close engagement with major agencies that can facilitate scaling. In 2016, 17 institutions used CCAFS-generated tools/knowledge to respond to needs of climate service beneficiaries (e.g. use of PICSA to improve participatory delivery of climate information in Tanzania, Malawi and Rwanda). The Flagship work resulted in 330,000 farmers in Honduras and Columbia receiving tailored seasonal advisories.

Flagship 3's ToC is to produce knowledge and tools and engage with stakeholders to inform plans for scaling up low-emissions agriculture. Much of the work focussed on five countries, including helping to shape plans: for dairy in Kenya (linked to GCF); for paddy rice through Vietnam's commitment to Paris 2015; and for better nitrogen management in Mexico. The Flagship produced a comprehensive review and guidance on methods for low-cost field measurement of GHG emissions in book and online formats.

Flagship 4 ToC provides relevant science and tools, coupled with engagement strategies, to contribute options in policy processes and to inform institutional investments in climate-smart food systems. In 2016 CCAFS supported policy processes in 12 countries. At the global level, CCAFS continued engagement with the WBCSD to facilitate a CSA Action Plan for private sector investments; as well as work with the World Bank and IFAD. Open access CCAFS climate data led to outcomes by third parties in India and Timor Leste.

Synthesis of the two most significant achievements/success stories:

**1. \$350 M of climate change investment in [Niger](#) and [Kenya](#).** CCAFS ToC includes working with partners to help shape CSA investment. One key partner has been the World Bank, which is planning major CSA investments. CIAT devised a rapid appraisal method to assess CSA country priorities: [CSA Country Profiles](#). The WB has used these widely to guide investments, including in Kenya, where, CIAT and partners have also done numerous County Risk Profiles. These have contributed to shaping the US\$ 250 M Kenya CSA Project. CCAFS developed the [CSV AR4D approach](#) as a means to test CSA options for scaling (c. [10 peer-reviewed papers](#)). The [Niger CSV](#) (ICRAF, ICRISAT, INRAN) has informed the design of the US\$ 111 M Niger CSA support project in 60 communes, with expected direct beneficiaries numbering 500,000. The CSV approach and the Risk Profiles give attention to gender-specific constraints, needs and options.

**2. [Scaling out CSA through 2000+ additional villages in India and Nepal](#).** CSVs in South Asia have been designed, implemented and evaluated in collaboration with NARS (e.g. ICAR, NARC), CGIAR centres (CIMMYT, ICRISAT, IWMI, IRRI), many local universities, NGOs (e.g. Practical Action, Li-Bird), and farmers' groups (including women, youth, marginalised farmers). Previous annual reports documented the successes in Maharashtra and Haryana with upscaling CSVs. The AR4D in the Bihar CSV began in 2011, and has involved laser land levelling, zero tillage, direct-seeded rice, ICT weather and agro-advisories, index insurance, crop diversification, etc. Based on deep engagement and sharing evidence, the Bihar government's investment and agricultural development plan is now targeting CSVs to be implemented across all 38 districts. Similar work has been on-going in Nepal, and in Madhya Pradesh and Telangana states in India where governments, ITC Limited, and USAID are now investing to develop more than 2,000 CSVs.

**Financial summary:** CCAFS' 2016 total budget was USD 70.558 million composed of: CGIAR W1&2 2016 funds of USD 26,051 million received within the year which includes USD 2,35M of additional funding never confirmed in the Financing Plan and disbursed by the end of the year; USD 42,323 of Bilateral & W3 sources from all CGIAR Participating Centres; and by a CGIAR W1&2 carry-over of USD 2,184 million. Total execution was USD 51,981 million (73,7%). Gender and social Inclusion research activities were USD 5,014 million, approximately 9,6% of the total annual execution. Total W1&2 2016 funds were paid in three tranches, 28% (\$7,265 million) in June, 40% (\$10,487 million) in September and 32% (\$8,299 million) in December. 56% of the funds were W1 (USD 14,502 million), and 44% were W2 (USD 11,549 million).

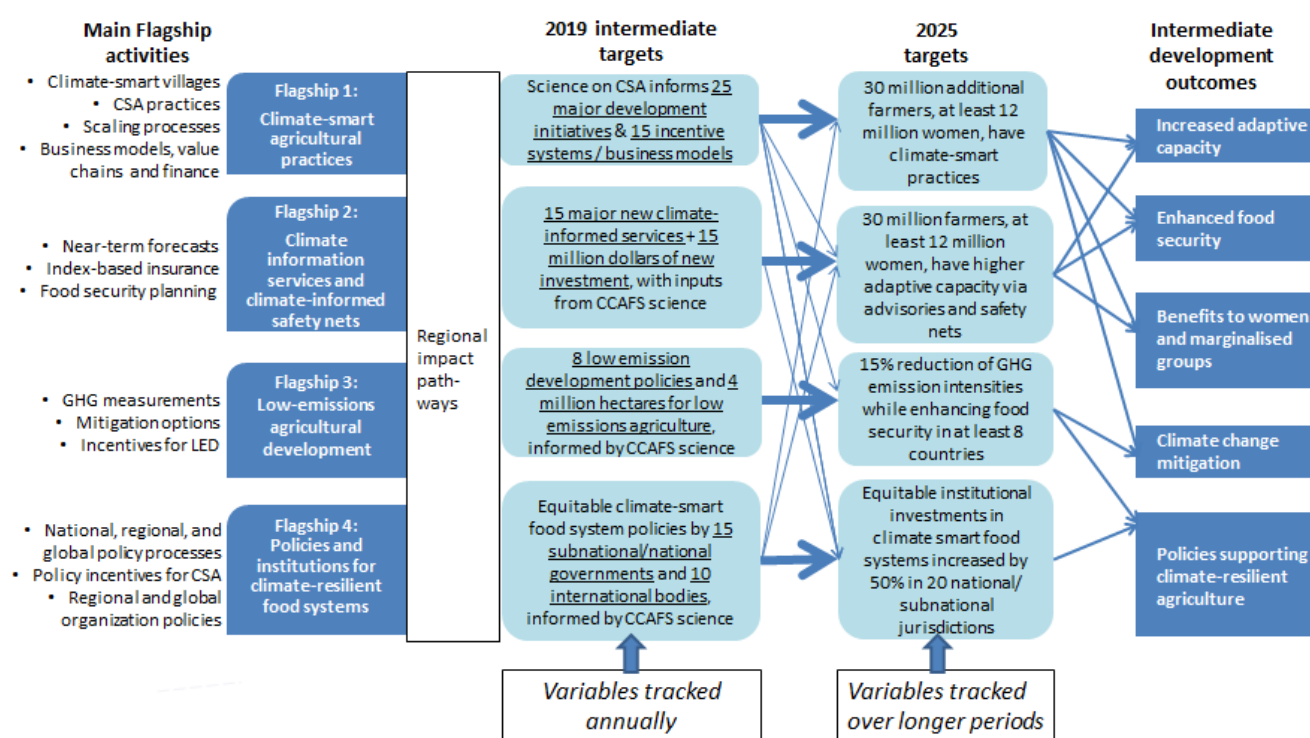
## **B. IMPACT PATHWAY AND INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES (IDOs)**

The CCAFS Theory of Change (in [Extension Phase proposal](#)) focuses on (Figure 1):

- Flagship 1: Empowering national and subnational organisations and key actors with tools and knowledge to identify best bet CSA options, and to establish incentive systems that scale up CSA.
- Flagship 2: Facilitating major regional to sub-national institutions, through strategic research and engagement, to develop/improve equitable, climate-informed services and to increase investments.

- Flagship 3: Producing tools and knowledge and engaging with key stakeholders to contribute to the development of plans that lead to scaling up of low-emissions agriculture.
- Flagship 4: Providing the relevant science and tools, coupled with engagement strategies, to contribute options in policy processes and to inform institutional investments in climate smart food systems.

To measure progress in the ToC, eight near-term outcome targets (2019) are tracked annually (see [CRP 2016 Performance Matrix](#); Section C2). Targets, which cascade from project to global levels, focus on [five IDOs](#) (Figure 1). [Baseline](#) data collected from all sites (continuing source of [publications](#)) will be [re-collected in mid-Phase II](#). These midlines will complement other project information to give a broad picture of changes occurring in the various CCAFS sites. Through regional programs involving integrated activities from villages to regional economic communities, the Flagship products and engagement activities come together as integrated initiatives across scales, and are linked into the strategy to engage key global actors.



**Figure 1. Intermediate targets (2019) and final program targets (2025) for the different Flagships, showing the variables that are tracked annually for each Flagship (as per Extension Proposal).**

## C. PROGRESS ALONG THE IMPACT PATHWAY

### C.1 Progress towards outputs

CCAFS produced ten flagship products and ten flagship tools, highlighted in bold below. Major cross-cutting products included the [common CSA metrics framework](#) and a [special issue on gender](#).

Flagship 1 trialled 47 CSA practices at 36 CSV sites across the 5 CCAFS regions, using the [CSV AR4D approach](#), including gender-disaggregated evaluations and the [CSA-RA tool](#). Technologies include stress-resistant varieties (maize, cassava, rice, beans, sorghum, pigeon pea), and improved management of soils (conservation agriculture, no-till, organic production, composting, planting pits), water (water harvesting, small-scale irrigation, drip irrigation), residues (SRI, rice straw processing), and livestock (small ruminants, improved forages). The [climate-smart indicator and programming tool](#) was released and tested with multiple partners, including at the national level in Vietnam, Ghana and Mali. Six new CSA country profiles were produced in SA and EA. Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPAs) were developed for 2 counties in Kenya with local institutions, plus a further [15 county CSA profiles](#). For coffee and cocoa systems in LAM and WA, climate impact analysis was used as a basis for developing adaptation options which are now



being implemented using novel incentive mechanisms in Peru, Nicaragua, Ghana and Ivory Coast. An economic tool was developed in the context of CSA [costs/benefits in Guatemala](#). A national framework for climate-resilient agri-fisheries was developed for 10 regions in the Philippines. A range of scaling up mechanisms were piloted. In LAM, EA and SA, a citizen science approach involved thousands of farmers selecting CSA technologies. In WA, certification schemes and impact investment were trialled by Rainforest Alliance and Root Capital. Platforms for scaling out included ClimMob and ESOKO ICT. Rural radio stations in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal shared CSA information and tools with farmers and extension services. Global products included a [background paper for the SOFA report](#) on innovative finance, published with WB, and [The Economic Advantage](#) report, providing economic information on CSA approaches, published by IFAD.

Flagship 2 made significant advances in enhancing the capacity of NMHS through training staff in Rwanda, Ghana and Mali on the [ENACTS approach](#) to develop high-quality historic gridded meteorological data sets and associated online [Maproom products](#), which provide analyses of agriculturally important rainfall characteristics on a high-resolution grid. Growing season onset and daily data analysis were implemented by Meteo-Rwanda and regionally by ICPAC. Satellite precipitation maps and analyses, developed primarily for insurance, were the basis of a new platform of agro-climate information and tools in LAM. In SEA, the [rice crop manager](#) agro-advisory service for rice farmers in the Mekong River and Red River Deltas included testing use of several online sources of weather and seasonal forecasts to supplement information available to extension workers. Work on climate-sensitive disease early warning included epidemiological GIS training to enable public health workers to analyse national data. In SA, satellite remote sensing, UAVs, digital photographs and hand-held sensors were evaluated for their suitability for loss assessment for crop insurance. Substantial effort on equitable climate services for farmers went to the design and institutional arrangements for scalable and sustainable services in Rwanda, Senegal, Colombia and Vietnam. The participatory climate information services [PICSA approach](#) was launched in Rwanda, deepened in Tanzania, Malawi and Ghana, and evaluated. Mobile phone platforms for delivering weather information and advisories were advanced in Ghana and Rwanda with private sector partners. In Honduras, a public-private partnership was put in place to implement a non-commercial index insurance scheme. In SA, significant progress was made in tools, scheme design and testing, and public-private partnerships were developed for the [implementation of index-based flood insurance](#) in two states in India.

Flagship 3 further developed its guidance on methods for low-cost field measurement of GHG emissions, including publishing a new [book](#). This guidance, together with an emissions factor database for smallholder agriculture, and links to tools, instructional videos, publications and other resources for estimating emissions are available on the [SAMPLES website](#). CIMMYT worked with partners towards a gold standard, open access global database for N<sub>2</sub>O emissions. Their data for the tropics/sub-tropics showed a mean N<sub>2</sub>O emissions factor of 1.2%, consistent with IPCC's global default factor. WUR and CIFOR produced a [global map of hotspots](#) of emissions in the land use sector. An [INDC dataset and maps](#) showed that mitigation featured prominently in countries' Paris Agreement pledges. To guide ambition and track progress in mitigation, CCAFS published with ~20 organizations a peer-reviewed [target for agricultural mitigation](#). In Kenya, CCAFS produced a [guide to gender-inclusive dairy](#) and along with other technical inputs contributed to a dairy NAMA, while a [livestock optimization tool](#) was published for Tanzania. Regional efforts provided technical support for scaling up, e.g. with LAMNET in LAM and in SEA with ASEAN, for whom IRRI produced technical guidance on alternate wetting and drying. Research helped identify low emissions pathways. [MAC curves](#) were generated in Costa Rica. Analysis targeted high-yield low-emission pathways for Indian rice, wheat and maize. Also in India, CCAFS started testing solar pump and site specific nutrient management in CSVs. In Brazil, EMBRAPA tested pasture restoration options.

Flagship 4 worked to help policy makers integrate CSA science into policies and programs. The [CSA prioritization toolkit](#) provided a basis for national-level prioritization in India, Nepal and Bangladesh, while the scenarios methodology gave inputs to national policies in Costa Rica, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda and Tanzania. Learning alliances and science-policy dialogue platforms continued their work in East and West Africa engaging at both national and subnational levels, and in LAM close engagement with relevant ministries included seconded/joint staff in Honduras, Costa Rica and Peru. Bioversity supported national partners in Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Nepal and Uganda on sustainable management of plant genetic resources and agricultural biodiversity for climate change adaptation. In WA, CCAFS and partners contributed to capacity development and the development of regional policy products via collaboration with the AU Commission, ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS. Regional

discussions began to develop a climate change policy hub in Southeast Asia. CCAFS contributed technical support to the South Pacific Commission to help prioritise adaptation action in this region. Globally, CCAFS involved all CGIAR Centers to make formal invited [submissions to UNFCCC SBSTA](#), plus associated [technical materials to support parties' submissions and negotiations](#). A major capacity development contribution was the [CSA guide](#), an open-access resource in partnership with the World Bank, in three languages.

**Open-access databases and publications:** CCAFS continued to build and maintain several open-access databases. AgTrials, a repository of climate-specific agricultural trial data now contains 36,222 trials, with 1241 new trials added in 2016, compared to 50 in 2015. Some 838,060 files were downloaded from CCAFS-Climate, which contains downscaled GCM data (300,068 TB data downloaded; 12,933 unique visits; 22,364 total visits). CCAFS scientists produced 349 publications in 2016, including peer-reviewed journal articles, policy briefs, books, book chapters and working papers. 118 of 134 peer-reviewed articles were published in ISI journals, while 53,73% were open access. Highlights included the [gender special issue](#) in *Gender Technology & Development*; [Reducing emissions from agriculture to meet the 2 °C target](#) in *Global Change Biology*, picked up by >80 outlets including BBC and Reuters, which syndicated worldwide; [Timescales of transformational climate change adaptation in Sub-Saharan African agriculture](#) in *Nature Climate Change*, picked up by >50 outlets including BBC, Bloomberg and trade publications; and *PNAS* articles [Drivers of household food availability in sub-Saharan Africa](#) and [Can sub-Saharan Africa feed itself?](#) Click for the [full list of 2016 CCAFS publications](#).

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

Substantial progress was made in 2016 in relation to the 2019 outcome targets (a summary of all outcomes reported in 2016 by program participants has been prepared). From 2017 onwards, program participants will report against Phase 2 targets.

### **Flagship 1: Climate-smart agricultural practices**

*2019 target 1: 25 national/subnational major development initiatives and public institutions prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options.* A US\$ 250 M CSA initiative in Kenya and a US\$ 111 M CSA project in Niger (funded by WB) based their design on CCAFS science: country climate risk profiles and CSV experience. Extended support was also provided to USAID FTF and WB on rolling out CSA in ongoing/new initiatives through the extended implementation of CSA planning and decision-support tools. CCAFS gave strategic support to APEC for the development of a Pacific-wide CSA initiative and to at least 4 countries on multi-level CSA planning: Vietnam, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya. In LAM, 12 initiatives and institutions promoted CSA using CCAFS science (Peru, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala) mainly in coffee, cocoa and rice. Rainforest Alliance used CCAFS research to update the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) standard that underpins all their crop-specific certifications. In SA, the knowledge generated by the CCAFS CSV AR4D approach was integrated into agriculture and climate change adaptation programs by the governments of Nepal, Bangladesh, and Bihar in India, as well as by 5 Farm Knowledge Centres in India, and the agribusiness ITC Limited, resulting in some 2000 CSVs being incorporated in new programs.

*2019 target 2: 15 public-private actors at national/subnational levels are using new incentive mechanisms or business models that explicitly promote equitable climate-smart approaches along the value chain.* At national and sub-national levels, center-led projects in Ghana and India focused on business models and financial/market incentives to promote CSA along the value chain. They have engaged major private sector and civil society actors including Scope Insight, F3 Life & Climate Finance Lab, and CARE. Scaling up of CSA practices with local government was ongoing in 3 Kenyan counties (Kericho, Kisumu and Makueni) and 2 districts (Lushoto and Hoima). In Nicaragua and Peru, 4 producer associations used CCAFS science to assess climate variability. In Vietnam, SRP (a UNEP initiative) promoted standards on sustainable use of resources and low GHG emissions, applied by rice-exporting companies such as the Loc Troi Group. Successful CSA options trialled in CSVs were the basis of WB plans to scale to 60 communes in Niger, and of plans by a number of Indian States. Climate-specific management systems were successfully integrated into extension systems for staple crops in Colombia and Nicaragua.

### **Flagship 2: Climate information services and climate-informed safety nets**

*2019 target 1: 15 major regional, national, and sub-national institutions develop or improve major demand-driven, equitable, climate-informed services supporting rural communities.* Agricultural extension services and government agencies in Tanzania, Malawi and Rwanda are using PICSA to improve

participatory delivery of climate information. Training and support in ENACTS enabled NMHS in Rwanda, Mali and Ghana to generate and disseminate online, place-based, agriculture-relevant, historic and monitored climate information. AGRHYMET adapted CRAFT to develop improved crop production forecasts across its mandate region, and used CCAFS-supported tools and training to generate high-resolution gridded historic data. In Senegal, ANACIM leveraged CCAFS research and the CINSERE project to generate 15 climate information products for farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk. Sen2agri and ICPAC also used CCAFS tools and training. In Guatemala, SESAN incorporated indicators identified with CCAFS support into an improved food security information platform, and Costa Rica improved its emergency response system through South-South collaboration. In Colombia, IDEAM and Fedearroz adopted improvements to the seasonal climate prediction system, and in Honduras, Zamorano University and the NMHS used CCAFS-IRI satellite-based information; resulting in 330,000 farmers getting tailored seasonal advisories.

*2019 target 2: US\$ 15 M increase, relative to 2014, in research-informed demand-driven investments in climate services for agriculture and food security decision-making.* CCAFS-led work in Senegal and Rwanda influenced US\$ 2M investment by USAID. Through USAID-funded Climate Services for Africa, CCAFS strengthened an estimated US\$ 2M of DFID-funded WISER investments in climate services in EA through ICPAC, shaping and adding value to both. The project strengthened ICPAC capacity to develop and operationalize value-added climate information. CCAFS used approaches developed by the AGROCLIMAS project to influence US\$ 1M of USAID investment in climate services in Colombia. Index insurance research supported insurance regulatory reviews in Honduras, opening doors for future investment.

### **Flagship 3: Low-emissions agricultural development**

*2019 target 1: 8 low emissions plans developed for implementation that have significant mitigation potential, i.e. will contribute to a reduction of at least 5% GHG emissions intensities or reach at least 10,000 farmers, including at least 10% women.* In 2016, 5 countries (Colombia, Kenya, Costa Rica, Peru, Vietnam) used CCAFS science to inform national decision-making related to NAMAs, NDCs, concept notes to the GCF, or country planning processes to scale up low emissions practices. This included suitability mapping, targeting, scenarios, gender and adoption studies, and economic analysis. CCAFS continued to provide decision-makers with evidence for smallholder emissions and low emissions options, including for livestock, pasture restoration, paddy rice, and nitrogen fertilizer. E.g. ILRI worked with Kenya Government to use new livestock emissions figures in national plans, while CIMMYT supported use of the GreenSeeker tool in 75% of the 666,000 ha of wheat production in Mexico to reduce N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by minimum 25%.

*2019 target 2: 4 M hectares targeted by research-informed initiatives for scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing deforestation.* Direct initiatives in Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil targeted 0.31 M hectares. In Costa Rica, data on enteric fermentation from different livestock systems is informing NAMA implementation, supporting opportunities to intensify livestock production and contributing to preventing deforestation at the national level. In Colombia, members of the LivestockPlus consortium participated in projects in the Amazon, establishing silvopastoral systems to enhance productivity and reduce emissions in at least 50 lead farms that are aiming to preserve remaining forest lands. In Brazil, CCAFS-CIFOR supported management systems across 13,000 ha and supported smallholder cooperatives across a further 1,000 ha. In Vietnam, scenario analysis supported land use planning for 50,000 ha in Ha Tinh Province.

### **Flagship 4: Policies and institutions for climate-resilient food systems**

*2019 target 1: 15 equitable national/ subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies, informed using knowledge, tools and approaches.* Tanzania's National Environment Policy and Uganda's Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan used CCAFS scenarios and were submitted to Cabinet for approval. CCAFS influenced CSA policies in Costa Rica, Honduras and Colombia. Bangladesh used scenarios and the CSAP toolkit to develop its NAP. CCAFS open access climate data was used by others to inform: an irrigation program approved by the Indian Cabinet; and the allocation by the Timor Leste government of US\$ 12 M to reserve food stocks in response to the 2016 El Nino. CCAFS through IPSARD contributed to Vietnam's Rice Restructuring Strategy. In the Philippines, CCAFS-IFPRI research on rice trade policy influenced the lifting of quantitative restrictions and the restructuring of the National Food Authority. CCAFS, UNEP-WCMC and FAO co-developed scenarios used in Cambodia's Climate Change Action Plan for Agriculture. Scenarios for West Africa were used in 2 reviews leading to refined policies: Ghana's livestock policy and Burkina Faso's National Rural Sector

Program. South Africa is updating agriculture policies that will recognize the role of community seed banks in climate change adaptation.

*2019 target 2: 10 regional/ global organisations inform their equitable institutional investments in climate-smart food systems.* Although SBSTA/UNFCCC failed to reach a decision on agriculture in 2016, agriculture was prominent in Parties' (I)NDCs and the funding policies of the GCF. CCAFS science, and in particular the analysis of Paris Agreement pledges, was used to inform investment decisions and policy positions of WB, IFAD and WBCSD members. CCAFS provided technical inputs to preparations and submissions to UNFCCC by the Africa Group of Negotiators (including on gender and agriculture), the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network and Latin American negotiators. CCAFS worked with the Central American Agricultural Council on its CSA strategy for Central America and Dominican Republic. In WA, contributions were made to the development of regional policy products via collaboration with the AU Commission, ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS. Knowledge outputs generated with OECD analysed the challenges facing the global food system to catalyse decisions on robust policies and the role of the private sector.

### **C.3 Progress towards impact**

The CCAFS 2015 Annual Report provided an overview of progress towards impact during Phase 1. CCAFS has worked with partners in more than 20 countries to deliver results for smallholder farmers and rural food security. Measurable impact in the Extension Phase has included more than 9 million people across 3 continents receiving new and improved climate advisory services, improved weather-index insurance products reaching more than a million households, and reaching 50,000 women in South Asia with peer-to-peer climate-smart training tailored to their needs and priorities. In terms of welfare and climate resilience, CCAFS work in the Extension Phase has led for example to increases in income for 179,000 dairy farmers in East Africa (ILRI and ICRAF), coupled with reduced emissions, raising wheat yields in South Asia by 9% (CIMMYT), through conservation agriculture while also saving water costs via laser land levelling, and saving rice farmers' water and input costs in Vietnam (IRRI) and West Africa (AfricaRice). In Phase 2 CCAFS will track impact on smallholders and other beneficiaries by working from Phase 1 research and impact pathways by (a) working with key partners (national governments, global development partners, farmers' organisations and private sector) to assess impacts of the policies and programs that CCAFS has contributed to, (b) re-surveying the CCAFS baseline to gain insight into pathways to impact by testing the hypotheses of the CCAFS Theory of Change, and (c) supporting impact evaluations at the project level.

### **D. GENDER RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS**

In relation to defining gender inequality targets and architecture (Annex 2), CCAFS exceeded requirements. A workshop on *Implementing Gender and CSA: A Framework for Action* was organized to support the integration of the new Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy into CCAFS research. The GenderCC network promotes cross-CRP knowledge sharing with 63 members.

**Building an evidence base.** Collection and analysis of gender and sex-disaggregated data continued at household, village and national levels and in all regions. A meta synthesis of gendered quantitative and qualitative data was done in Kenya, Uganda, Senegal, Bangladesh, Colombia and Nicaragua. Similar gender analyses were conducted on CSA practices, climate analogue approaches, and climate and weather information and forecasting in SA, EA and WA. Baseline climate services surveys were completed in Rwanda and Cambodia. Research on gender dynamics and labour in livestock and dairy production was undertaken in Colombia, Kenya and Vietnam. Gender reviews of climate and agriculture-related policies and data were completed for the Paris Agreement and INDCs, as well as for 10 countries in LAM, EA, WA, and SA.

**Innovations in adaptation and mitigation.** Several innovations to integrate gender into prioritizing and scaling up of CSA were developed, including the Climate Change and Social Learning (CCSL) and CSA Rapid Appraisal (CSA-RA) frameworks. A new framework was used in LAM to evaluate gender integration in climate change and agriculture policy instruments. In Burkina Faso, Ghana and India, gender responsive innovations increased crop diversity. A LAPA Innovation Platform is being used to mainstream CSA programs and target and scale up innovations for women in India. Community seed banks and crop diversity practices that include women were assessed. Participatory integrated climate services and an equity assessment framework for index insurance were developed and tested in EA and WA. A practice brief produced with FAO provides criteria for evaluating whether CSA approaches are gender-responsive.

**Policy engagement and capacity.** UNFCCC work included an analysis of progress in gender equality at COP21 and technical support to the Africa Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (AWGGCC). A gender toolbox, including gender responsive methodologies to address impacts of climate change on food and nutritional security, was submitted to the Central American Agricultural Council. In Costa Rica, a public-private partnership was initiated to develop technical and institutional infrastructure for a gender responsive livestock NAMA. Participatory scenario-guided policy planning that included a gender lens was conducted in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda to review agriculture and climate change policies, and in Costa Rica for its INDC. A training guide on gender-inclusive climate change policies and institutions was developed in LAM.

**Publications:** Numerous journal articles, reports, blogs and events were produced as outputs of CCAFS gender and social inclusion research. GSI led a 6-article special issue in *Gender Technology and Development*. The number of youth related publications increased, with a blog on youth rating second in unique page views, after an IWD blog by S. Huyer and J. Bossuet. The Gender and Inclusion Toolbox remained a popular download.

**Partnerships:** GSI partnered with both public and private organizations, including CATIE, FIDA-Kenya, CARE, Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI), WISAT, UNIQUE, Ecohabitats, IFAD, FAO, National Gender and Equality Commission of Kenya, Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) and Rwanda Met Agency. Youth organizations include the CSA Youth Network (CSAYN) and CLIMDEV-Africa Youth Platform (ACLYP).

**Gender in the workplace:** The total extended core team is 43 persons, 51% women. The Director was male. 45% of the senior core team, 2 of 6 (33%) PMC members and 8 of 14 (57%) science officers were female.

## **E. PARTNERSHIPS BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS**

CCAFS has previously been commended by the ISPC and external reviews for its comprehensive and relevant range of strategic partnerships for key functions (research, capacity building, knowledge management, action on practices, policy and institutional change, and management and governance). Preparation of Phase 2 during 2016 provided CCAFS an opportunity to review and strengthen key partnerships. Lessons learned are the importance of balancing the positives of active demand for CCAFS collaboration from partners against the cost of time to fulfill these demands while still producing original science. With reduced financial and human capacity in Phase 2, CCAFS may need to scale back some partnerships at both global and national levels.

**Regional and global partnerships:** Key partnership activities at the global level have included participation in all three action groups of GACSA; close engagement with USAID's Feed the Future Program to enable mainstreaming of climate change in all programming; multiple activities with the World Bank including a public-access online CSA guide for WB staff and two CCAFS staff secondments; and the Learning Alliance with IFAD, which in 2016 addressed economics of adaptation and on-the-ground performance of IFAD climate change investments. Regionally, CCAFS worked with NEPAD and national governments in the African Alliance for CSA, with the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network and with the Central American Agricultural Council, as explained above. During Phase 1, CCAFS developed a high level of trust with UNFCCC negotiators in Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America and was able to provide close support on their engagement on agriculture under SBSTA and gender under SBI.

**National policy, implementation and research partnerships:** Key partnerships at the national level were largely maintained from 2015 into 2016, for example with Mali's L'Institut d'Economie Rurale, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Nepal Agricultural Research Council, and Vietnam's Institute for the Agricultural Environment. One innovation in 2016 was an effort to build stronger links with youth movements, building on earlier Phase 1 experience with young farmers in South Asia. CCAFS East Africa facilitated young farmers' groups and also organized an online discussion forum on youth engagement during World Youth Skills Day. This attracted 70 participants from multiple countries, plus from key regional and global partners such as NEPAD, ASARECA, FAO, CTA, YPARD, CLIMDEV-Africa Youth Platform, Fintrac and AYICC – providing some foundation for future cross-CRP work on youth inclusion. CCAFS also worked with more than 15 governments on preparing for the implementation of their NDCs to the Paris Agreements and related policy instruments such as NAPs, NAMAs and sectoral investment plans.

**Private sector partnerships:** Private sector partnerships continued to be pivotal to large-scale outcomes, particularly with the insurance industry as reported for 2015. Climate-smart value chain work under CIAT and IITA continued close collaboration with the Climate Smart Cocoa initiative, involving companies Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Ecom Agrotrade, Hershey, Lindt & Sprüngli, Mars, Nestlé, Olam and Touton. An innovation in 2016 was new partnerships with agrifood companies seeking to improve resilience to climate change among their smallholder suppliers. For example, ITC, India's largest supplier of branded foods, approached CCAFS to provide the scientific foundation for a portfolio of land and water Interventions for its CSVs in Madhya Pradesh. At the global level, CCAFS supported WBCSD companies in their ambitious 2030 goals for CSA, for example with data to support their actions in "road test countries" plus an indicator framework and stock-take of global progress.

**Cross-CRP coordination:** Phase 2 preparations included in-depth review of cross-CRP collaborations, in direct consultation with multiple CRP Directors and members of staff, in both bilateral and multi-lateral discussions. This resulted in a new model for collaboration for Phase 2 that will involve: six subject-specific cross-CRP learning platforms embedded within the Flagships; formal site and country-level collaboration mechanisms in key countries; and specifications of co-investment of financial and human resources plus shared partnerships.

## **F. CAPACITY BUILDING**

**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 2016, CCAFS supported 5300 women and 7900 men on short-term programs (down from 2015 due to budget cuts), and 62 women and 65 men on long-term programs. Some 40 multi-stakeholder innovation platforms worked on specific farming systems and national policies.

**Enhancing research capacity:** Enhancement of research capacity involves training, ongoing support and networking. A key focus in 2016 was training NARS and other research partners to scale up the use and effectiveness of CCAFS tools like CRAFT, ENACT and PICSA. For example, nine training sessions reached 200 participants to build capacity in the crop yield forecasting tool CRAFT, on a strongly demand-driven basis, such as in Nepal to update the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP). Similarly, CCAFS worked with over 100 researchers in Africa and Southeast Asia to build policy-relevant capacity in smallholder emissions measurement and pro-poor mitigation options.

**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 from farm to global level. For example, a global workshop on use of remote sensing in drought insurance proved critical to bridge the gap between science and insurance companies, which hold contracts with millions of farmers. Similarly, in Peru and Colombia, CCAFS gender specialists provided capacity support to government officials on building gender equality into CSA policies. Direct capacity enhancement with farmers continued, such as training in post-harvest storage in Ghana, working with 750 farmers in Haryana and Punjab to develop 'picture-based insurance' for wheat, and roving CSA workshops in northern Vietnam for women and men farmers from Lao PDR, Vietnam and Cambodia. CCAFS reached 2 million listeners through a radio campaign in Philippines in 5 local languages.

## **G. RISK MANAGEMENT**

CCAFS management updated its risk catalogue, with input from the ISP and CIAT Board. The top three risks identified were: 1) Funding instability from year to year and going into Phase II; 2) Loss and erosion of funding, including Centers not raising and allocating bilateral funds to CCAFS; and 3) Weak commitment and/or capacity of CGIAR Centers to deliver a cohesive body of CGIAR climate change science given the incorporation of climate change issues in all CRPs in Phase II. On #1 and #2, the challenges of the funding environment remain as strong as ever, with no certainty of an annual budget well into the operating year, and sharp declines in budget (W1&2 total declined by 30% from 2015 to 2016). The funding issues increase uncertainty and reduce partner trust and critical mass of research to have impact. The decrease in funds to Flagship Leaders and Regional Program Leaders means loss of critical synthesis and cross-cutting work. Loss of funding also means CCAFS loses leverage to align Centers' research to the program.



CCAFS increased communication on funding trends to partners so as to alert all to the challenges and try and maintain trust. CCAFS management is committed to increase the W3-Bilateral funds, including by providing incentives (e.g., through performance-based management) and more support to all the participating Centers, so that W1-2 dependence is reduced. #3 relates to how CCAFS handles its role as an Integrating CRP (ICRP). Much effort will be needed to shape the ICRP role of CCAFS, and the CCAFS management team convened several meetings to discuss how integration will be achieved. Given the interest by CRPs/Centers to raise funds using climate change as a hook, there may be a tendency to disperse efforts to issues that are not strategic from a climate change perspective. CCAFS management committed to continue doing rigorous prioritisation work, so that priorities for climate change adaptation and mitigation are clarified and globally acknowledged through peer review and input from stakeholders, from farm to global levels.

## H. LESSONS LEARNED

“Lessons learnt” is a regular item on the ISP agenda. As a source of “lessons learning”, the external evaluation has proved useful. CCAFS convened a workshop of the core team to reflect on the findings, which were also discussed by the ISP. This has led to deeper thinking on, amongst other things: the beneficiaries (focusing on the most climatically vulnerable groups is too simplistic an approach); regional and country targeting (CCAFS has committed to a re-prioritisation in 2019 for implementation in 2020-2022; this will include consideration of thematic targeting); capacity development (CCAFS believes that capacity development must be done in relation to impact pathways and ToCs); the ToC itself (see below); and CSVs (see below).

Through “lessons learning”, CCAFS prepared a [peer-reviewed publication](#) on the ToC approach. Early interaction with users led to a considerable simplification of the initially-tested approach to arrive at something that was not seen as overly burdensome. Not everything can be measured; this highlights the need for narratives that can complement and support quantitative information. Impact assessment methodology needs to evolve considerably to address social processes and outcomes in robust ways. The online platform for project planning, reporting and evaluation has proved to be a good vehicle for learning as well as project management. There are substantial costs involved in applying a ToC approach, though the benefits outweigh the costs of a simplified ToC approach.

The CSV approach has been exceptionally well received by some (including investors) but has also been criticised. The CCAFS core team held several workshops to discuss the approach and improve the documentation (see [brochure](#); forthcoming publications) and implementation of CSVs. To critically assess local implementation, CCAFS engaged a University of Copenhagen student to undertake a Ph.D. on the political science aspects of CSV stakeholder dynamics. This will be written in 2017, but through informal feedback she has indicated shortcomings and has prepared a methods guideline, so that similar studies in other CSVs can be conducted, with the aim of improving stakeholder processes.

In terms of the [CRP Performance Matrix](#), four of the eight targets for the period 2015-2016 were exceeded, two were met, one was nearly met, and one was not met. Both targets that were not achieved (Flagship 1, Target 2; Flagship 3, Target 2) are for substantially new areas of work, and progress has been slower than expected, largely because of major budget cuts.

CCAFS has now had two years of experience with this system of targets and indicators, so core team members have reflected on their value. (a) Setting targets *a priori* can be difficult, resulting in exceeding or not meeting expectations that is less due to implementation effectiveness than to initial target estimation or budget cuts. However, with more priority setting and experience, target setting can be improved. (b) Some indicators are difficult to measure and may need to be reconsidered (e.g. monetary values invested may be easy to obtain for new “projects” but are less easy to obtain when involving ministry budgets; “organisation” could be interpreted as a one Ministry or as several District Council’s in the Ministry).

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 31/2016

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	1,604	-	1,384	-	2,988	1,604	-	1,293	-	2,897	(0)	-	92	-	92
2. BIOVERSITY	17,634	6,675	12,509	875	37,693	17,856	4,403	11,202	1,008	34,469	(222)	2,272	1,307	(133)	3,224
3. CIAT	61,968	24,748	23,458	-	110,174	59,449	13,975	28,159	223	101,806	2,519	10,773	(4,701)	(223)	8,368
4. CIFOR	2,653	1,300	2,132	-	6,084	2,597	995	1,536	161	5,289	55	305	596	(161)	795
5. CIMMYT	19,647	8,005	6,733	-	34,384	20,124	6,505	4,716	-	31,345	(477)	1,499	2,016	-	3,039
6. CIP	6,333	627	2,403	-	9,363	6,563	642	1,972	63	9,240	(230)	(15)	431	(63)	123
7. ICARDA	4,799	502	1,700	-	7,001	4,799	393	1,736	-	6,928	0	109	(36)	-	73
8. ICRAF	22,140	952	20,670	-	43,762	22,181	1,661	13,934	105	37,882	(42)	(709)	6,736	(105)	5,880
9. ICRISAT	18,076	2,269	11,235	-	31,579	16,476	2,496	10,094	109	29,175	1,600	(227)	1,141	(109)	2,405
10. IFPRI	9,803	148	6,978	-	16,929	9,665	412	5,552	-	15,629	138	(264)	1,426	-	1,300
11. IITA	5,006	2,014	5,422	-	12,442	5,054	1,526	3,093	-	9,673	(48)	488	2,329	-	2,769
12. ILRI	29,736	1,502	9,247	294	40,779	30,541	973	7,319	294	39,126	(805)	529	1,929	-	1,653
13. IRRI	9,221	-	2,024	-	11,245	8,920	-	2,201	-	11,121	301	-	(177)	-	124
14. IWMI	13,721	1,415	6,249	-	21,385	13,355	869	5,456	-	19,681	365	546	793	-	1,704
15. WORLD FISH	2,872	-	6,094	54	9,019	3,312	-	5,016	-	8,328	(441)	-	1,078	54	691
Total Net Costs	225,211	50,156	118,238	1,223	394,828	222,497	34,849	103,278	1,964	362,587	2,715	15,307	14,960	(741)	32,240
	57%	13%	30%	0%	100%	61%	10%	28%	1%	100%	8%	47%	46%	-2%	100%

## 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 1/2016 - December 31/2016

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)	81,200
Approved Level for Year - Final Amount	26,051

## PART 2 - Funding Summary for Year

		CRP7 2015 Actual Funding				
Item	Donor Acronym	Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Total Funding
1	W1 Donors	14,502	-	-	-	14,502
2	United Kingdom	-	4,545	-	-	4,545
3	Netherlands	-	3,695	-	-	3,695
4	Ireland	-	1,941	-	-	1,941
5	Switzerland	-	1,006	-	-	1,006
6	Australia	-	304	-	-	304
7	Thailand	-	59	-	-	59
8	USAID	-	-	6,339	204	6,542
9	ACIAR	-	-	1,627	269	1,896
10	BMGF	-	-	1,444	-	1,444
11	UKaid, United Kingdom	-	-	-	1,375	1,375
12	GIZ	-	-	-	1,098	1,098
13	CORMACARENA	-	-	-	673	673
14	Indian Council of Agrigultural Research	-	-	648	-	648
15	IFAD	-	-	419	75	494
16	International Fund for Agricultural Development	-	-	436	-	436
17	Netherlands Government	-	-	-	421	421
18	UNEP	-	-	-	417	417
19	The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Developmer	-	-	-	386	386
20	MALF	-	-	-	314	314
21	Bureau of Agriculture Research	-	-	-	263	263
22	FAO	-	-	-	256	256
23	START International, Inc.	-	-	-	190	190
24	United Kingdom	-	-	-	185	185
25	WMO	-	-	-	173	173
26	UNICAUCA	-	-	-	168	168
27	BMU	-	-	-	158	158
28	WI	-	-	-	157	157
29	WB	-	-	-	149	149
30	South Africa	-	-	133	-	133
31	SIDA	-	-	-	131	131
32	Anonymous UK	-	-	-	123	123
33	IDE	-	-	-	112	112
34	UNDP	-	-	-	104	104
35	UDAVIS	-	-	-	97	97
36	MSU	-	-	-	94	94
37	MAFF	-	-	-	93	93
38	IDH	-	-	-	92	92
39	IDB	-	-	-	91	91
40	USF	-	-	-	80	80
41	IRD-DFID	-	-	-	69	69
42	CVC	-	-	-	65	65
43	TDF	-	-	-	64	64
44	Japan-NIAES	-	-	-	63	63
45	InterAmerican Institute for Global Change Research	-	-	-	60	60
46	USDA	-	-	-	56	56
47	IUCN	-	-	-	54	54
48	BMZ	-	-	-	52	52
49	DFID	-	-	51	-	51
50	Other below 50k	-	-	552	4,727	5,279
Total for CRP7		14,502	11,549	11,649	13,155	50,855

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 1/2016 - December 31/2016

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	PPA LEAD CENTER FUNDS	Subcontracts W1W2 outside PPAs	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding
1. AFRICA RICE	28	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. BIODIVERSITY	1,346	2,650	2,870	875	7,741	1,346	1,256	1,691	342	4,635	1,346	-	0	1,394	1,179	533	3,106
3. CIAT	13,265	10,549	4,093	-	27,907	11,445	4,731	2,983	-	19,159	11,445	-	1,819	5,818	1,110	-	8,748
4. CIFOR	471	50	-	-	521	471	51	305	-	828	471	-	(0)	(1)	(305)	-	(307)
5. CIMMYT	2,540	5,002	1,182	-	8,725	2,540	3,462	626	-	6,629	2,540	-	(0)	1,540	556	-	2,096
6. CIP	28	282	-	-	310	28	213	-	-	241	28	-	-	69	-	-	69
7. ICARDA	28	18	15	-	61	28	18	15	-	61	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. ICRAF	4,066	-	5,327	-	9,393	2,033	546	3,243	211	6,033	2,033	-	2,033	(546)	2,084	(211)	3,360
9. ICRISAT	1,804	1,353	2,660	-	5,817	1,804	459	1,718	100	4,081	1,804	-	(0)	894	942	(100)	1,736
10. IFPRI	916	73	473	-	1,462	845	73	473	-	1,391	845	-	72	-	-	-	72
11. IITA	341	921	2,203	-	3,465	171	354	1,648	-	2,172	171	-	171	568	555	-	1,293
12. ILRI	2,295	350	2,163	294	5,102	2,286	68	1,462	294	4,110	2,286	-	8	282	702	-	992
13. IRRI	1,718	-	278	-	1,996	1,718	-	276	-	1,993	1,718	-	0	-	3	-	3
14. IWMI	1,356	-	571	-	1,927	1,356	-	802	-	2,158	1,356	-	-	-	(231)	-	(231)
15. WORLDFISH	236	-	328	-	564	236	-	328	-	564	236	-	0	-	(0)	-	0
Total Net Costs	30,439	21,249	22,164	1,169	75,021	26,335	11,231	15,570	947	54,084	26,335	-	4,104	10,018	6,593	222	20,937
	41%	28%	30%	2%	100%	49%	21%	29%	2%	100%	4,104	W1W2 Carryover	20%	48%	31%	1%	100%
						-	450	2,445	105	3,000							

Notes

(1) ICRAF, IFPRI and WORLDFISH did not provide W1W2 Audit Confirmations.

(2) Additional W1W2 funding on top of the 2016 FinPlan were included as part of the PMU budget.

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 1/2016 - December 31/2016

Amounts in USD 000's

Total CRP7	POWB Approved Budget - This Year					Actual Expenses - This Year					W1W2 PPA LEAD CENTER FUNDS	W1W2 Subcontracts outside PPAs	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	6,958.04	4,182	4,993	471	16,604	7,378	2,413	4,009	496	14,296	7,378	-	(420)	1,769	984	(25)	2,308	(420)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	1,888	78	-	1,967	-	868	30	-	898	-	-	-	1,020	49	-	1,068	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	7,787.53	8,255	3,537	-	19,580	8,161	4,684	2,448	15	15,308	8,161	-	(373)	3,571	1,089	(15)	4,272	(373)
Supplies and services	5,848.01	4,674	4,865	211	15,599	5,946	1,912	3,822	211	11,891	5,946	-	(98)	2,762	1,043	0	3,708	(98)
Operational Travel	1,790.91	621	2,135	-	4,547	1,488	438	1,214	14	3,154	1,488	-	303	183	921	(14)	1,393	303
Depreciation	13.55	341	47	-	402	16	36	12	-	63	16	-	(3)	305	36	-	338	(3)
Contingency	2,411	27	24	-	2,462	4	26	22	-	51	4	-	2,407	1	3	-	2,411	2,407
Sub-total of Direct Costs	24,809	19,988	15,681	682	61,159	22,993	10,377	11,556	735	45,661	22,993	-	1,816	9,611	4,125	(53)	15,498	1,816
Indirect Costs	3,426.45	2,689	2,797	487	9,399	3,342	1,273	1,599	106	6,321	3,342	-	84	1,416	1,198	380	3,078	84
Total - All Costs	28,235	22,677	18,478	1,169	70,558	26,335	11,649	13,155	842	51,981	26,335	-	1,900	11,027	5,322	327	18,577	1,900
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	(1,888)	(78)	-	(1,967)	-	(868)	(30)	-	(898)	-	-	-	(1,019.7)	(48.5)	-	(1,068.3)	-
Total Net Costs	28,235	20,788	18,399	1,169	68,591	26,335	10,781	13,125	842	51,083	26,335	-	1,900	10,007	5,274	327	17,508	1,900

Notes:

(1) Expenses from ICRAF, IITA and IWMI were estimated by category, flagship and gender as final expenditure details were not submitted on time.

(2) ICRAF, IFPRI and WORLDFISH did not provide W1W2 Audit Confirmations.

(3) Additional W1W2 funding on top of the 2016 FinPlan were included as part of the PMU budget.

Detail per CGIAR participating center:

1. AFRICA RICE	POWBI 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and services	14	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Travel	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	24	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Costs	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	28	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	28	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. BIOVERSITY	POWBI 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	475.29	944	537	177	2,133	596	347	474	99	1,516	596	-	(121)	597	63	78	617	(121)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	279.27	494	939	-	1,713	236	205	641	1	1,083	236	-	43	289	298	(1)	629	43
Supplies and services	361.58	745	634	211	1,952	309	491	248	165	1,212	309	-	53	254	386	46	739	53
Operational Travel	48.91	84	249	-	382	24	69	69	-	162	24	-	25	15	180	-	220	25
Depreciation	-	-	38	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	38	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,165	2,267	2,397	388	6,217	1,165	1,112	1,431	265	3,973	1,165	-	(0)	1,155	966	123	2,244	(0)
Indirect Costs	180.82	383	473	487	1,524	181	144	260	77	662	181	-	0	239	213	410	862	0
Total - All Costs	1,346	2,650	2,870	875	7,741	1,346	1,256	1,691	342	4,635	1,346	-	0	1,394	1,179	533	3,106	0
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	1,346	2,650	2,870	875	7,741	1,346	1,256	1,691	342	4,635	1,346	-	0	1,394	1,179	533	3,106	0
3. CIAT	POWBI 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	1,735.94	1,112	1,361	-	4,209	1,993	737	1,092	-	3,822	1,993	-	(257)	376	269	-	388	(257)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	1,492	78	-	1,570	-	507	11	-	518	-	-	-	984	68	-	1,052	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	3,410.41	5,638	303	-	9,351	3,204	2,497	242	-	5,943	3,204	-	206	3,141	61	-	3,408	206
Supplies and services	1,692.24	1,806	1,536	-	5,034	1,578	628	1,060	-	3,265	1,578	-	114	1,178	476	-	1,769	114
Operational Travel	348.06	225	488	-	1,061	326	131	293	-	750	326	-	22	94	196	-	312	22
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	2	-	23	-	25	4	-	19	-	23	4	-	(2)	-	4	-	2	(2)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	7,189	10,273	3,789	-	21,251	7,105	4,500	2,716	-	14,321	7,105	-	84	5,773	1,073	-	6,930	84
Indirect Costs	580.35	1,366	383	-	2,329	572	576	278	-	1,425	572	-	8	791	105	-	904	8
Total - All Costs	7,769	11,640	4,172	-	23,581	7,677	5,076	2,994	-	15,747	7,677	-	92	6,564	1,178	-	7,834	92
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	(1,492)	(78)	-	(1,570)	-	(507)	(11)	-	(518)	-	-	-	(984.2)	(67.5)	-	(1,051.8)	-
Total Net Costs	7,769	10,148	4,093	-	22,010	7,677	4,568	2,983	-	15,228	7,677	-	92	5,580	1,110	-	6,782	92
4. CIFOR	POWBI 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	163.35	50	-	-	213	163	37	85	-	286	163	-	-	13	(85)	-	(72)	-
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	95.16	-	-	-	95	95	-	43	-	138	95	-	-	-	(43)	-	(43)	-
Supplies and services	119.85	-	-	-	120	120	7	147	-	274	120	-	-	(7)	(147)	-	(154)	-
Operational Travel	31.38	-	-	-	31	31	1	3	-	35	31	-	-	(1)	(3)	-	(4)	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	410	50	-	-	460	410	45	278	-	733	410	-	-	5	(278)	-	(273)	-
Indirect Costs	61.46	-	-	-	61	61	6	27	-	95	61	-	(0)	(6)	(27)	-	(34)	(0)
Total - All Costs	471	50	-	-	521	471	51	305	-	828	471	-	(0)	(1)	(305)	-	(307)	(0)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	471	50	-	-	521	471	51	305	-	828	471	-	(0)	(1)	(305)	-	(307)	(0)



5. CIMMYT	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	294.13	1,404	365	-	2,063	475	946	237	-	1,658	475	-	(181)	458	128	-	405	(181)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	397	-	-	397	-	361	-	-	361	-	-	-	36	-	-	36	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	1,236.93	1,700	393	-	3,331	1,636	1,548	161	-	3,345	1,636	-	(399)	152	232	-	(14)	(399)
Supplies and services	340.95	1,096	281	-	1,718	134	443	164	-	742	134	-	207	653	117	-	976	207
Operational Travel	375.95	115	36	-	527	103	134	15	-	252	103	-	273	(19)	21	-	275	273
Depreciation	-	146	1	-	148	4	30	1	-	35	4	-	(4)	116	1	-	113	(4)
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	2,248	4,858	1,077	-	8,183	2,352	3,463	577	-	6,393	2,352	-	(105)	1,395	499	-	1,790	(105)
Indirect Costs	292.32	541	106	-	939	188	360	49	-	597	188	-	104	181	56	-	341	104
Total - All Costs	2,540	5,399	1,182	-	9,121	2,540	3,823	626	-	6,990	2,540	-	(0)	1,576	556	-	2,131	(0)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	(397)	-	-	(397)	-	(361)	-	-	(361)	-	-	-	(35.5)	-	-	-	(35.5)
Total Net Costs	2,540	5,002	1,182	-	8,725	2,540	3,462	626	-	6,629	2,540	-	(0)	1,540	556	-	2,096	(0)
6. CIP	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	9.44	154	-	-	163	10	132	-	-	141	10	-	(0)	22	-	-	22	(0)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	29	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	-
Supplies and services	9.91	57	-	-	67	10	37	-	-	47	10	-	0	20	-	-	21	0
Operational Travel	4.99	15	-	-	20	5	15	-	-	20	5	-	(0)	1	-	-	1	(0)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	24	255	-	-	280	24	187	-	-	212	24	-	(0)	68	-	-	68	(0)
Indirect Costs	3.65	27	-	-	31	4	26	-	-	30	4	-	0	1	-	-	1	0
Total - All Costs	28	282	-	-	310	28	213	-	-	241	28	-	(0)	69	-	-	69	(0)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	28	282	-	-	310	28	213	-	-	241	28	-	(0)	69	-	-	69	(0)
7. ICARDA	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	12.74	12	10	-	35	13	12	10	-	35	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and services	8.65	2	3	-	13	9	2	3	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Travel	3.38	1	1	-	6	3	1	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	25	16	13	-	54	25	16	13	-	54	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Costs	3.22	2	2	-	7	3	2	2	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	28	18	15	-	61	28	18	15	-	61	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	28	18	15	-	61	28	18	15	-	61	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. ICRAF (1)(2)	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	353.57	-	463	-	817	354	47	282	18	701	354	-	(0)	(47)	181	(18)	115	(0)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	265.18	-	347	-	613	265	36	211	14	526	265	-	(0)	(36)	136	(14)	87	(0)
Supplies and services	883.92	-	1,158	-	2,042	884	119	705	46	1,753	884	-	(0)	(119)	453	(46)	289	(0)
Operational Travel	265.18	-	347	-	613	265	36	211	14	526	265	-	(0)	(36)	136	(14)	87	(0)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,768	-	2,316	-	4,084	1,768	237	1,410	92	3,507	1,768	-	(0)	(237)	906	(92)	577	(0)
Indirect Costs	265.18	-	347	-	613	265	36	211	14	526	265	-	(0)	(36)	136	(14)	87	(0)
Total - All Costs	2,033	-	2,663	-	4,696	2,033	273	1,621	105	4,033	2,033	-	(0)	(273)	1,042	(105)	664	(0)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	2,033	-	2,663	-	4,696	2,033	273	1,621	105	4,033	2,033	-	(0)	(273)	1,042	(105)	664	(0)

9. ICRI SAT	POWBI 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	739.57	329	288	-	1,357	736	46	193	85	1,059	736	-	4	283	95	(85)	297	4
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	401.43	237	1,192	-	1,830	404	277	769	-	1,449	404	-	(2)	(40)	423	-	381	(2)
Supplies and services	203.42	323	116	-	642	207	37	297	-	541	207	-	(3)	286	(181)	-	101	(3)
Operational Travel	175.33	43	705	-	923	174	10	213	-	397	174	-	2	33	492	-	526	2
Depreciation	-	193	2	-	195	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	193	(3)	-	190	-
Contingency	-	27	1	-	28	-	26	2	-	28	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	(0)	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,520	1,152	2,304	-	4,976	1,520	396	1,499	85	3,500	1,520	-	(0)	756	805	(85)	1,476	(0)
Indirect Costs	284.19	201	356	-	841	284	63	238	16	601	284	-	(0)	138	118	(16)	240	(0)
Total - All Costs	1,804	1,353	2,660	-	5,817	1,804	459	1,737	100	4,100	1,804	-	(0)	894	923	(100)	1,716	(0)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	19.0	-	19.0	-
Total Net Costs	1,804	1,353	2,660	-	5,817	1,804	459	1,718	100	4,081	1,804	-	(0)	894	942	(100)	1,736	(0)
10. IFPRI (2)	POWBI 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	426.57	35	234	-	696	395	35	234	-	664	395	-	32	-	-	-	32	32
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	101.53	-	38	-	140	94	-	38	-	132	94	-	8	-	-	-	8	8
Supplies and services	218.43	9	89	-	316	198	9	89	-	296	198	-	21	-	-	-	21	21
Operational Travel	36.17	15	39	-	89	34	15	39	-	88	34	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
Depreciation	12.55	2	6	-	20	12	2	6	-	19	12	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	795	60	406	-	1,261	733	60	406	-	1,199	733	-	62	-	-	-	62	62
Indirect Costs	121.19	13	67	-	201	112	13	67	-	192	112	-	9	-	-	-	9	9
Total - All Costs	916	73	473	-	1,462	845	73	473	-	1,391	845	-	72	-	-	-	72	72
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	916	73	473	-	1,462	845	73	473	-	1,391	845	-	72	-	-	-	72	72
11. IITA (1)	POWBI 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	29.69	80	192	-	301	30	31	143	-	204	30	-	(0)	49	48	-	98	(0)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	22.27	60	144	-	226	22	23	107	-	153	22	-	(0)	37	36	-	73	(0)
Supplies and services	74.23	200	479	-	753	74	77	358	-	509	74	-	(0)	123	121	-	244	(0)
Operational Travel	22.27	60	144	-	226	22	23	107	-	153	22	-	(0)	37	36	-	73	(0)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	148	401	958	-	1,507	148	154	716	-	1,019	148	-	(0)	247	241	-	488	(0)
Indirect Costs	22.27	60	144	-	226	22	23	107	-	153	22	-	(0)	37	36	-	73	(0)
Total - All Costs	171	461	1,101	-	1,733	171	177	824	-	1,171	171	-	(0)	284	278	-	561	(0)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	171	461	1,101	-	1,733	171	177	824	-	1,171	171	-	(0)	284	278	-	561	(0)
12. ILRI	POWBI 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	998.70	62	885	294	2,240	870	36	605	294	1,804	870	-	129	26	280	-	435	129
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	317.76	-	134	-	452	373	-	149	-	522	373	-	(55)	-	(15)	-	(70)	(55)
Supplies and services	539.41	199	288	-	1,027	583	24	396	-	1,003	583	-	(44)	175	(108)	-	24	(44)
Operational Travel	139.53	63	64	-	266	164	3	121	-	289	164	-	(25)	59	(57)	-	(23)	(25)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,995	324	1,370	294	3,984	1,990	63	1,271	294	3,618	1,990	-	5	261	99	-	365	5
Indirect Costs	299.36	26	793	-	1,118	296	5	191	-	491	296	-	3	21	602	-	627	3
Total - All Costs	2,295	350	2,163	294	5,102	2,286	68	1,462	294	4,110	2,286	-	8	282	702	-	992	8
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	2,295	350	2,163	294	5,102	2,286	68	1,462	294	4,110	2,286	-	8	282	702	-	992	8

13. IRRI	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	674.32	-	62	-	736	635	-	68	-	703	635	-	40	-	(7)	-	33	40
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	271.14	-	47	-	318	266	-	55	-	321	266	-	5	-	(8)	-	(3)	5
Supplies and services	402.53	-	144	-	547	502	-	80	-	582	502	-	(100)	-	64	-	(35)	(100)
Operational Travel	135.16	-	10	-	145	138	-	38	-	176	138	-	(3)	-	(28)	-	(31)	(3)
Depreciation	1.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Contingency	58	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	58	58
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,542	-	262	-	1,804	1,541	-	241	-	1,782	1,541	-	0	-	21	-	22	0
Indirect Costs	176.02	-	16	-	192	176	-	35	-	211	176	-	(0)	-	(19)	-	(19)	(0)
Total - All Costs	1,718	-	278	-	1,996	1,718	-	276	-	1,993	1,718	-	0	-	3	-	3	0
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	1,718	-	278	-	1,996	1,718	-	276	-	1,993	1,718	-	0	-	3	-	3	0
14. IWMI (1)	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	438.00	-	404	-	842	438	-	400	-	838	438	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	151.00	-	-	-	151	151	-	26	-	177	151	-	-	-	(26)	-	(26)	-
Supplies and services	538.00	-	101	-	639	538	-	205	-	743	538	-	-	-	(104)	-	(104)	-
Operational Travel	40.17	-	-	-	40	40	-	81	-	121	40	-	-	-	(81)	-	(81)	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,167	-	505	-	1,673	1,167	-	712	-	1,879	1,167	-	-	-	(207)	-	(207)	-
Indirect Costs	189.00	-	66	-	255	189	-	90	-	279	189	-	-	-	(24)	-	(24)	-
Total - All Costs	1,356	-	571	-	1,927	1,356	-	802	-	2,158	1,356	-	-	-	(231)	-	(231)	-
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	1,356	-	571	-	1,927	1,356	-	802	-	2,158	1,356	-	-	-	(231)	-	(231)	-
15. WORLD FISH (2)	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	81.32	-	192	-	273	81	-	185	-	266	81	-	-	-	7	-	7	-
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	19.23	-	-	-	19	19	-	5	-	24	19	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)	-
Supplies and services	74.58	-	38	-	113	75	-	72	-	146	75	-	-	-	(34)	-	(34)	-
Operational Travel	29.64	-	52	-	82	29	-	22	-	52	29	-	0	-	30	-	30	0
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	205	-	282	-	487	205	-	284	-	489	205	-	0	-	(2)	-	(2)	0
Indirect Costs	31.61	-	45	-	77	32	-	44	-	75	32	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Total - All Costs	236	-	328	-	564	236	-	328	-	564	236	-	0	-	(0)	-	0	0
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	236	-	328	-	564	236	-	328	-	564	236	-	0	-	(0)	-	0	0
16. PMU (3)	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	525.40	-	-	-	525	590	8	-	-	598	590	-	(65)	(8)	-	-	(73)	(65)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	1,216.23	96	-	-	1,312	1,395	98	-	-	1,493	1,395	-	(179)	(2)	-	-	(181)	(179)
Supplies and services	366.30	236	-	-	602	713	37	-	-	750	713	-	(346)	198	-	-	(148)	(346)
Operational Travel	124.79	-	-	-	125	117	-	-	-	117	117	-	8	-	-	-	8	8
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	2,351	-	-	-	2,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,351	-	-	-	2,351	2,351
Sub-total of Direct Costs	4,584	332	-	-	4,915	2,815	144	-	-	2,959	2,815	-	1,769	188	-	-	1,957	1,769
Indirect Costs	911.82	70	-	-	981	953	19	-	-	972	953	-	(41)	50	-	-	9	(41)
Total - All Costs	5,495	401	-	-	5,897	3,768	163	-	-	3,931	3,768	-	1,727	239	-	-	1,966	1,727
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	5,495	401	-	-	5,897	3,768	163	-	-	3,931	3,768	-	1,727	239	-	-	1,966	1,727

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L131

Report Description

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

CCAFS Flagship Titles

Flagship 1: Climate-smart agricultural practices

Flagship 2: Climate information services and climate-informed safety nets

Flagship 3: Low-emissions agricultural development

Flagship 4: Policies and institutions for climate-resilient food systems

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

Period: January 1/2016 - December 31/2016

Amounts in USD 000's

Summary Report - by Flagships	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	23,314	17,989	5,325
Flagship 2	13,393	8,609	4,784
Flagship 3	14,755	11,769	2,986
Flagship 4	10,991	8,573	2,418
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	6,138	4,142	1,996
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>68,591</b>	<b>51,083</b>	<b>17,508</b>

Detail per CGIAR participating center:

1. AFRICA RICE	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	7	7	-
Flagship 2	7	7	-
Flagship 3	7	7	-
Flagship 4	7	7	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>

2. BIOVERSITY	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	5,719.97	3,176	2,544
Flagship 2	489.08	461	28
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	1,531.95	998	534
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>7,741</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>3,106</b>

3. CIAT	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	6,382.85	4,703	1,680
Flagship 2	7,529.73	3,878	3,651
Flagship 3	5,527	4,663	864
Flagship 4	2,570.62	1,984	586
CRP Management/Coordination	5,897	3,931	1,966
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>27,907</b>	<b>19,159</b>	<b>8,748</b>

4. CIFOR	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding

Flagship 1	-	-	-
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	521	828	(307)
Flagship 4	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>(307)</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>
Flagship 1	3,533.17	2,887	646
Flagship 2	1,293.69	1,072	221
Flagship 3	3,465	2,243	1,223
Flagship 4	432.21	427	5
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>8,724</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>2,096</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>
Flagship 1	-	-	-
Flagship 2	27.99	28	(0)
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	282.18	213	69
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>69</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>
Flagship 1	43.21	43	-
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	18.14	18	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-</b>

8. ICRAF	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Flagship 1	2,360.04	2,478	(118)
Flagship 2	337.42	86	251
Flagship 3	1,152	1,100	52
Flagship 4	846.69	369	478
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>664</b>

9. ICRISAT	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Flagship 1	1,755.07	1,433	323
Flagship 2	2,125.67	1,307	819
Flagship 3	255	-	255
Flagship 4	1,681.14	1,342	339
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>1,736</b>

10. IFPRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Flagship 1	9.55	10	-
Flagship 2	162.47	162	1
Flagship 3	378	358	20
Flagship 4	911.89	861	51
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>72</b>

11. IITA	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Flagship 1	713.99	466	248
Flagship 2	223.89	171	53
Flagship 3	488	280	207
Flagship 4	307.12	254	53
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>561</b>

12. ILRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	495.30	493	2
Flagship 2	195.42	205	(9)
Flagship 3	2,305	1,637	668
Flagship 4	1,865.02	1,564	301
CRP Management/Coordination	241	212	30
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>992</b>
13. IRRI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	832.03	832	(0)
Flagship 2	129.69	130	0
Flagship 3	615	612	3
Flagship 4	419.63	420	(0)
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>3</b>
14. IWMI	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	926.95	927	-
Flagship 2	871.35	1,102	(231)
Flagship 3	41	41	-
Flagship 4	88.06	88	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>(231)</b>
15. WORLDFISH	POWB Approved - Annual Budget	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	534.99	535	(0)
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	29.02	28	1
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
<b>Total Net Costs</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>0</b>



## Report Description

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

## CCAFS Flagship Titles

Flagship 1: Climate-smart agricultural practices

Flagship 2: Climate information services and climate-informed safety nets

Flagship 3: Low-emissions agricultural development

Flagship 4: Policies and institutions for climate-resilient food systems

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

Period: January 1/2016 - December 31/2016

Amounts in USD 000's

Summary Report - by Flagship	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	3,405	2,276	1,129
Flagship 2	1,193	723	470
Flagship 3	1,527	1,057	470
Flagship 4	1,472	959	513
<b>Total Gender Costs</b>	<b>7,597</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>2,583</b>

## Detail per CGIAR participating center:

1. AFRICA RICE	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	-	-	-
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2. BIOVERSITY	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	870.19	485	385
Flagship 2	8.19	7	2
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	183.83	120	64
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>451</b>

3. CIAT	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	1,166.08	753	414
Flagship 2	653.82	341	313
Flagship 3	554	446	108
Flagship 4	657.01	423	234
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>1,068</b>

4. CIFOR	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	-	-	-
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	31	31	-
Flagship 4	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>
5. CIMMYT	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	713.70	575	139
Flagship 2	253.76	193	61
Flagship 3	698	443	255
Flagship 4	87.92	79	9
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>464</b>
6. CIP	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	-	-	-
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
7. ICARDA	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	-	-	-
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
8. ICRAF	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	118.00	124	(6)
Flagship 2	16.87	4	13
Flagship 3	58	55	3
Flagship 4	42.33	18	24
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>33</b>
9. ICRISAT	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	157.70	93	65
Flagship 2	107.65	53	55
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	340.65	273	67
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>187</b>
10. IFPRI	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	-	-	-
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	-	-	-
Flagship 4	-	-	-
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

11. IITA	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	71.40	23	48
Flagship 2	22.39	9	14
Flagship 3	49	14	35
Flagship 4	30.71	13	18
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>115</b>
12. ILRI	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	83.20	-	83
Flagship 2	12.97	-	13
Flagship 3	61	33	28
Flagship 4	41.96	-	42
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>167</b>
13. IRRI	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	83.20	42	42
Flagship 2	12.97	6	6
Flagship 3	61	31	31
Flagship 4	41.96	21	21
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
14. IWMI	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	111.23	93	19
Flagship 2	104.56	110	(6)
Flagship 3	5	4	1
Flagship 4	10.57	9	2
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>15</b>
15. WORLDFISH	Gender Annual Budget	Current Year Gender Expenditures	Unspent Budget
	Total Funding	Total Funding	Total Funding
Flagship 1	30.00	89	(59)
Flagship 2	-	-	-
Flagship 3	10	-	10
Flagship 4	35.00	3	32
<b>Total - All Costs</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>(17)</b>

## 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 1/2016 - December 31/2016

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	Columbia University	#REF!	#REF!	710	791	-	-	1,501
2	BISA	Borlaug Institute for South Asia	India	1,237	-	-	-	1,237
3	Copenhagen University	Copenhagen University	Denmark	1,216	-	-	-	1,216
4	UVM	THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	United States	404	674	-	-	1,079
5	WUR	Wageningen University	Netherlands	697	-	-	-	697
6	CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investiga	Costa Rica	246	-	155	-	401
7	ICRISAT	INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTI	India	-	384	-	-	384
8	CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial	Australia	50	322	-	-	372
9	ANACIM	Agence Nationale Del Aviation Civile Et C	Senegal	18	270	-	-	288
10	Root Capital	ERROR - ROOT CAPITAL INC.	United States	72	160	-	-	232
11	FUNDIT	Fundacion para la Innovacion Tecnologic	Guatemala	-	225	-	-	225
12	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	England	220	-	-	-	220
13	UA	The University of Aberdeen	Scotland	204	-	-	-	204
14	UR	UNIVERSITY OF READING	England	-	88	104	-	192
15	IRRI	The International Rice Research Institute	Philippines	-	191	-	-	191
16	SFL	AG INNOVATIONS NETWORK THROUGH	United States	-	185	-	-	185
17	ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	India	-	137	-	-	137
18	RA	RAINFOREST ALLIANCE	United States	136	-	-	-	136
19	IIASA	IIASA - INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR A	Austria	-	132	-	-	132
20	MSU	Michigan State University	United States	-	-	127	-	127
21	PIK	POTSDAM INSTITUT FUR KLIMAFOLGENF	Germany	-	-	122	-	122
22	UNIQUE	UNIQUE FORESTRY AND LAND USE GMB	Germany	121	-	-	-	121
23	AARHUS	AARHUS UNIVERSITET	Denmark	120	-	-	-	120
24	UQ	The University of Queensland	Australia	-	56	62	-	118
25	IFPRI	INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH	USA	-	113	-	-	113
26	KIT	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology	Germany	-	-	113	-	113
27	ASA	Action for Social Advancement	India	-	112	-	-	112
28	UoA	University Of Agriculture	Pakistan	-	-	110	-	110
29	ACF	Fundacion Accion Contra el Hambre	Guatemala	105	-	-	-	105
30	VI Agroforestry	VI Agroforestry	Kenya	105	-	-	-	105
31	CARE	CARE-Cooperative for Assistance and Rel	United States	98	-	-	-	98
32	Leeds University	Leeds University	United Kingdom	98	-	-	-	98
33	TUFTS UNIVERSITY	TUFTS UNIVERSITY	United States	-	95	-	-	95
34	SpatialDev	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL	United States	-	91	-	-	91
35	UoG	University Of Ghana	Ghana	41	2	44	-	88
36	ERMCSO	Environmental Resources Management	Kenya	-	-	86	-	86
37	FUNDACION ECOHABITATS	FUNDACION ECOHABITATS	Colombia	82	-	-	-	82
38	UCT	University Of Cape Town	South Africa	-	-	81	-	81
39	DRIKVK	Deendayal Research Institute Krishi Vigy	India	-	78	-	-	78
40	FAO	FAO-FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORG. OF	Italy	-	77	-	-	77
41	CIRAD	Centre de coopération internationale en	France	77	-	-	-	77
42	CUU	Curtin University	Australia	-	75	-	-	75
43	TNAU	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	India	-	-	75	-	75
44	ILRI	INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH II	Kenia	-	74	-	-	74
45	Mekelle	Mekelle University	Ethiopia	6	-	67	-	73
46	UFL	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	United States	73	-	-	-	73
47	IDE	International Development Enterprises	Bangladesh	-	65	-	-	65
48	IDEI	International Development Enterprises	India	-	62	-	-	62
49	FITTACORI	FITTACORI- FUNDACION PARA EL FOMEN	Costa Rica	62	-	-	-	62
50	UCI	ASOCIACIÓN UNIVERSIDAD PARA LA COC	Costa Rica	60	-	-	-	60
51	SSD	Statistics for Sustainable Development	Reading, UK	60	-	-	-	60
52	Columbia U	University the Colombia	USA	60	-	-	-	60
53	BARI	Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institut	Bangladesh	-	59	-	-	59
54	ZAMORANO	ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA ZAI	Honduras	-	57	-	-	57
55	SRFSI	Sustainable and resilient farming system	India	-	57	-	-	57
56	AGRHYMET	AGRHYMET REGIONAL CENTER	Niger	-	52	-	-	52
57	Penn State	Pennsylvania State University	United States	51	-	-	-	51
58	SDC	Society Development Committee	Bangladesh	-	51	-	-	51
59	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	1,732	815	1,333	15	3,894
Total for CRP				8,160	5,552	2,478	15	16,205

## Summary by participating center

				Actual Expenses - This Year				
				Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1. AFRICA RICE				-	-	-	-	-
2. BIOVERSITY				236	205	641	1	1,083
3. CIAT				4,599	3,103	253	-	7,955
4. CIFOR				95	-	43	-	138
5. CIMMYT				1,636	1,909	161	-	3,705
6. CIP				-	-	-	-	-
7. ICARDA				-	-	-	-	-
8. ICRAF				265	36	211	14	526
9. ICRISAT				404	277	788	-	1,468
10. IFPRI				94	-	38	-	132
11. IITA				22	23	107	-	153
12. ILRI				373	-	149	-	522
13. IRRI				266	-	55	-	321
14. IWM				151	-	26	-	177
15. WORLD FISH				19	-	5	-	24
Total for CRP				8,160	5,552	2,478	15	16,205

## Detail per CGIAR participating center:

## 1. AFRICARICE

Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1			
2			
Total for CRP7			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

## 2. BIOVERSITY

Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investiga	Costa Rica
2	ASA	Action for Social Advancement	India
3	ACF	Fundacion Accion Contra el Hambre	Guatemala
4	ERMCSO	Environmental Resources Management	Kenya
5	DRIKVK	Deendayal Research Institute Krishi Vigy	India
6	Mekelle	Mekelle University	Ethiopia
7	Penn State	Pennsylvania State University	United States
8	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other
Total for CRP7			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
89	-	155	-	245
-	112	-	-	112
105	-	-	-	105
-	-	86	-	86
-	78	-	-	78
6	-	67	-	73
51	-	-	-	51
(15)	16	332	1	334
236	205	641	1	1,083

## 3. CIAT

Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	Columbia University	Columbia University	United States
2	Copenhagen University	Copenhagen University	Denmark
3	UVM	THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	United States
4	WUR	Wageningen University	Netherlands
5	ICRISAT	INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTI	India
6	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	England
7	SFL	AG INNOVATIONS NETWORK THROUGH	United States
8	Root Capital	ERROR - ROOT CAPITAL INC.	United States
9	CATIE	CATIE- CENTRO AGRONOMICO TROPICAL	Costa Rica
10	RA	RAINFORREST ALLIANCE	United States
11	IIASA	IIASA - INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR A	Austria
12	PIK	POTSDAM INSTITUT FUR KUMAFOLGENF	Germany
13	UNIQUE	UNIQUE FORESTRY AND LAND USE GMB	Germany
14	AARHUS	AARHUS UNIVERSITET	Denmark
15	UR	UNIVERSITY OF READING	England
16	CARE	CARE-Cooperative for Assistance and Rel	United States
17	Leeds University	Leeds University	United Kingdom
18	TUFTS UNIVERSITY	TUFTS UNIVERSITY	United States
19	SpatialDev	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL	United States
20	UR	UNIVERSITY OF READING	England
21	FUNDACION ECOHABITATS	FUNDACION ECOHABITATS	Colombia
22	FAO	FAO-FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORG. OF	Italy
23	ILRI	INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH II	Kenia
24	UFL	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	United States
25	Root Capital	ERROR - ROOT CAPITAL INC.	United States
26	FITTACORI	FITTACORI- FUNDACION PARA EL FOMEN	Costa Rica
27	UCI	ASOCIACIÓN UNIVERSIDAD PARA LA COC	Costa Rica
28	ZAMORANO	ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA ZAI	Honduras
29	AGRHYMET	AGRHYMET REGIONAL CENTER	Niger
30	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other
Total for CRP			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
710	791	-	-	1,501
1,216	-	-	-	1,216
404	674	-	-	1,079
630	-	-	-	630
-	384	-	-	384
220	-	-	-	220
-	185	-	-	185
-	160	-	-	160
156	-	-	-	156
136	-	-	-	136
-	132	-	-	132
-	-	122	-	122
121	-	-	-	121
120	-	-	-	120
-	-	104	-	104
98	-	-	-	98
98	-	-	-	98
-	95	-	-	95
-	91	-	-	91
-	88	-	-	88
82	-	-	-	82
-	77	-	-	77
-	74	-	-	74
73	-	-	-	73
72	-	-	-	72
62	-	-	-	62
60	-	-	-	60
-	57	-	-	57
-	52	-	-	52
341	241	27	-	609
4,599	3,103	253	-	7,955

## 4. CIFOR

Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	CIRAD	Centre de coopération internationale er	France
2	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other
Total for CRP7			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
77	-	-	-	77
18	-	43	-	61
95	-	43	-	138

## 5. CIMMYT

Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	BISA	Borlaug Institute for South Asia	India
2	CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial	Australia
3	FUNDIT	Fundacion para la Innovacion Tecnologic	Guatemala
4	UA	The University of Aberdeen	Scotland
5	IRRI	The International Rice Research Institute	Philippines
6	ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	India
7	UQ	The University of Queensland	Australia
8	IFPRI	INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH	USA
9	CUU	Curtin University	Australia
10	IDE	International Development Enterprises	Bangladesh
11	IDEI	International Development Enterprises	India
12	Columbia U	University the Colombia	USA
13	BARI	Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institut	Bangladesh
14	SRFSI	Sustainable and resilient farming system	India
15	SDC	Society Development Committee	Bangladesh
16	Other below 50k	Others	Others
Total for CRP7			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1,237	-	-	-	1,237
-	322	-	-	322
-	225	-	-	225
204	-	-	-	204
-	191	-	-	191
-	137	-	-	137
-	56	62	-	118
-	113	-	-	113
-	75	-	-	75
-	65	-	-	65
-	62	-	-	62
60	-	-	-	60
-	59	-	-	59
-	57	-	-	57
-	51	-	-	51
135	495	99	-	730
1,636	1,909	161	-	3,705

## 6. CIP

Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1			
2			
Total for CRP7			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

## 7. ICARDA

Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1			
2			
Total for CRP7			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

8. ICRAF				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	265	36	211	14	526
Total for CRP7				265	36	211	14	526
9. ICRISAT				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	ANACIM	Agence Nationale Del Aviation Civile Et C	Senegal	18	270	-	-	288
2	MSU	Michigan State University	United States	-	-	127	-	127
3	UoA	University Of Agriculture	Pakistan	-	-	110	-	110
4	UoG	University Of Ghana	Ghana	41	2	44	-	88
5	UCT	University Of Cape Town	South Africa	-	-	81	-	81
6	TNAU	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	India	-	-	75	-	75
7	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	344	4	352	-	700
Total for CRP7				404	277	788	-	1,468
10. IFPRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	94	-	38	-	132
Total for CRP7				94	-	38	-	132
11. IITA				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	22	23	107	-	153
Total for CRP7				22	23	107	-	153
12. ILRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	KIT	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology	Germany	-	-	113	-	113
2	VI Agroforestry	VI Agroforestry	Kenya	105	-	-	-	105
3	WUR	Wageningen University	Netherlands	67	-	-	-	67
4	SSD	Statistics for Sustainable Development	Reading, UK	60	-	-	-	60
5	CSIRO	The Commonwealth Scientific and Indust	Australia	50	-	-	-	50
6	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	91	-	36	-	128
Total for CRP7				373	-	149	-	522
13. IIRRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	266	-	55	-	321
Total for CRP7				266	-	55	-	321
14. IWMI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	151	-	26	-	177
Total for CRP7				151	-	26	-	177
15. WORLDFISH				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Other below 50k	Other below 50k	Other	19	-	5	-	24
Total for CRP7				19	-	5	-	24



**ANNEX 1: CRP INDICATORS OF PROGRESS, WITH GLOSSARY AND TARGETS**

KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS AND DATA										
#	Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				2017
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Link to supporting databases	Deviation	Target
1	Number of flagship “products” produced by CRP	4	7	8	9	8	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Gender special issue</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">SOFA background paper</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">Economic Advantage report</a>:</li> <li>4. <a href="#">SBSTA submissions</a> and <a href="#">background paper</a></li> <li>5. <a href="#">15 Kenya county risk profiles</a></li> <li>6. Common CSA metrics framework: <a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/csa-programming-and-indicator-tool">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/csa-programming-and-indicator-tool</a>  <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10568/75646">http://hdl.handle.net/10568/75646</a>  <a href="https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%20CSA%20Operationalizing%20CSA%20and%20metrics%20presentation%20UPDATE_21Nov.pdf">https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%20CSA%20Operationalizing%20CSA%20and%20metrics%20presentation%20UPDATE_21Nov.pdf</a></li> <li>7. <a href="#">CSV AR4D approach</a></li> <li>8. <a href="#">INDC analysis</a></li> <li>9. PICSA products: <a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/new-manual-helps-expand-reach-climate-services-together-farmers">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/new-manual-helps-expand-reach-climate-services-together-farmers</a>  <a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/delivering-targeted-climate-information-services-and-products-farmers-rwanda">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/delivering-targeted-climate-information-services-and-products-farmers-rwanda</a>  <a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/better-decision-support-improved-livelihoods-among-farmers-northern-ghana">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/better-decision-support-improved-livelihoods-among-farmers-northern-ghana</a>  <a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/online-launch-participatory-climate-information-services-agriculture-manual">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/online-launch-participatory-climate-information-services-agriculture-manual</a></li> <li>10. ENACTS and MAPROOM products:  <a href="https://iri.columbia.edu/resources/enacts/">https://iri.columbia.edu/resources/enacts/</a>  <a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/quality-climate-data-foundation-tomorrow's-climate-services">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/quality-climate-data-foundation-tomorrow's-climate-services</a> <a href="http://www.icrisat.org/quality-climate-data-at-the-click-of-a-button/">http://www.icrisat.org/quality-climate-data-at-the-click-of-a-button/</a> <a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/local-beats-global-when-it-comes-national-climate-services-rwanda">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/local-beats-global-when-it-comes-national-climate-services-rwanda</a>  <a href="http://maproom.meteorwanda.gov.rw/maproom/">http://maproom.meteorwanda.gov.rw/maproom/</a></li> </ol>		8

2	% of flagship products produced that have explicit target of women farmers/NRM managers	25%	29%	38%	56%	66%	70%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Gender special issue</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">SBSTA submissions</a> and <a href="#">background paper</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">15 Kenya county risk profiles</a></li> <li>4. Common CSA metrics framework: <a href="https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/csa-programming-and-indicator-tool">https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/csa-programming-and-indicator-tool</a> <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10568/75646">http://hdl.handle.net/10568/75646</a> <a href="https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%20CSA%20Operationalizing%20CSA%20and%20metrics%20presentation%20UPDATE_21Nov.pdf">https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%20CSA%20Operationalizing%20CSA%20and%20metrics%20presentation%20UPDATE_21Nov.pdf</a></li> <li>5. <a href="#">CSV AR4D approach</a></li> <li>6. <a href="#">Economic Advantage report</a></li> <li>7. <a href="#">INDC analysis</a></li> </ol>	Increased focus on gender in CCAFS through appointment of a full-time person leading this cross-cutting area, has helped us improve results	66%
3	% of flagship products produced that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	0%	0%	25%	44%	50%	70%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Gender special issue</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">Economic Advantage report</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">SBSTA submissions</a> and <a href="#">background paper</a></li> <li>4. <a href="#">15 Kenya county risk profiles</a></li> <li>5. Common CSA metrics framework: <a href="https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/csa-programming-and-indicator-tool#.WLbgU28rKUK">https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/csa-programming-and-indicator-tool#.WLbgU28rKUK</a> <a href="https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/75646">https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/75646</a> <a href="https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%20CSA%20Operationalizing%20CSA%20and%20metrics%20presentation%20UPDATE_21Nov.pdf">https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/FINAL%20CSA%20Operationalizing%20CSA%20and%20metrics%20presentation%20UPDATE_21Nov.pdf</a></li> <li>6. <a href="#">CSV AR4D approach</a></li> <li>7. <a href="#">INDC analysis</a></li> </ol>	Increased focus on gender in CCAFS through appointment of a full-time person leading this cross-cutting area, has helped us improve results	66%

4	Number of "tools" produced by CRP	5	7	8	9	8	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Climate-smart agriculture prioritization toolkit</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">Climate-smart indicator and programming tool</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">Costs and benefits dry corridor Guatemala</a></li> <li>4. <a href="#">CSA-RA tool</a></li> <li>5. <a href="#">Guide to gender-inclusive dairy Kenya</a></li> <li>6. <a href="#">Prioritization toolkit for livestock Tanzania</a></li> <li>7. <a href="#">MAC curves Costa Rica</a></li> <li>8. <a href="#">Rice crop manager Vietnam</a></li> <li>9. <a href="#">Growing season onset &amp; daily data analysis Rwanda:  http://maproom.meteorwanda.gov.rw/maproom/Agriculture/Historical/Onset.html</a></li> <li>10. CSA Guide: <a href="#">English version</a>, <a href="#">French version</a>, <a href="#">Spanish version</a></li> </ol>		8
5	% of tools that have an explicit target of women farmers	33%	29%	38%	56%	66%	50%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">CSA-RA tool</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">Guide to gender-inclusive dairy Kenya</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">Climate-smart indicator and programming tool</a></li> <li>4. <a href="#">Rice crop manager Vietnam</a></li> <li>5. CSA Guide: <a href="#">English version</a>, <a href="#">French version</a>, <a href="#">Spanish version</a></li> </ol>	CCAFS implemented a framework for gender-targeting; this % should thus increase in subsequent years	55%
6	% of tools assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	0%	0%	13%	33%	50%	50%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">CSA-RA tool</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">Guide to gender-inclusive dairy Kenya</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">Climate-smart indicator and programming tool</a></li> <li>4. <a href="#">Rice crop manager Vietnam</a></li> <li>5. CSA Guide: <a href="#">English version</a>, <a href="#">French version</a>, <a href="#">Spanish version</a></li> </ol>		55%
7	Number of open access databases maintained by CRP	6	7	26	18	18	19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="http://www.agtrials.org">http://www.agtrials.org</a></li> <li>2. <a href="http://www.ccafs-climate.org">http://www.ccafs-climate.org</a></li> <li>3. <a href="http://www.ccafs-analogues.org/tool">http://www.ccafs-analogues.org/tool</a></li> <li>4. <a href="http://maprooms.ciat.cgiar.org/">http://maprooms.ciat.cgiar.org/</a></li> <li>5. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/CIAT">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/CIAT</a></li> <li>6. <a href="http://gisweb.ciat.cgiar.org/MarkSimGCM/">http://gisweb.ciat.cgiar.org/MarkSimGCM/</a></li> <li>7. <a href="http://gramp.org.uk/emissions/">http://gramp.org.uk/emissions/</a></li> <li>8. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/CCAFSbaseline">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/CCAFSbaseline</a></li> <li>9. <a href="http://data.ilri.org/portal/organization/ilri?q=impactlite&amp;sort=score+desc%2C+metadata_modified+desc">http://data.ilri.org/portal/organization/ilri?q=impactlite&amp;sort=score+desc%2C+metadata_modified+desc</a></li> </ol>		19

								10. <a href="http://ag-impacts.org/">http://ag-impacts.org/</a> 11. <a href="https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/sites/CCAFS/_layouts/15/guestaccess.aspx?docid=1dfeab988c7264d678a5639cd3b16db5b&amp;authkey=AUYhoPbYRm27OkRp866RLrU">https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/sites/CCAFS/_layouts/15/guestaccess.aspx?docid=1dfeab988c7264d678a5639cd3b16db5b&amp;authkey=AUYhoPbYRm27OkRp866RLrU</a> 12. <a href="https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/sites/CCAFS/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B4c2c0987-1d67-48b9-9637-f16e34694e37%7D&amp;action=view">https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/sites/CCAFS/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B4c2c0987-1d67-48b9-9637-f16e34694e37%7D&amp;action=view</a> 13. <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10568/73255">http://hdl.handle.net/10568/73255</a> 14. <a href="http://samples.ccafs.cgiar.org/emissions-data/">http://samples.ccafs.cgiar.org/emissions-data/</a> 15. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse.xhtml?alias=icraf_biodev">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse.xhtml?alias=icraf_biodev</a> 16. <a href="http://dataverse.icrisat.org/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.21421/D2/X2KW4E">http://dataverse.icrisat.org/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.21421/D2/X2KW4E</a> 17. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/ifpri">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/ifpri</a> 18. <a href="http://rhomis.net/blog/">http://rhomis.net/blog/</a> 19. <a href="http://ricestat.irri.org/fhsd/php/survey.php?page=4">http://ricestat.irri.org/fhsd/php/survey.php?page=4</a>		
8	Total number of users of these open access databases	43,220	23,377	37,221	57,572	50,000	59,762	(User data available for 11 databases) 1. <a href="http://www.agtrials.org">http://www.agtrials.org</a> 2. <a href="http://www.ccafs-analogues.org/tool">http://www.ccafs-analogues.org/tool</a> 3. <a href="http://www.ccafs-climate.org">http://www.ccafs-climate.org</a> 4. <a href="http://maprooms.ciat.cgiar.org/">http://maprooms.ciat.cgiar.org/</a> 5. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/CCAFSbaseline">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/CCAFSbaseline</a> 6. <a href="http://gisweb.ciat.cgiar.org/MarkSimGCM/">http://gisweb.ciat.cgiar.org/MarkSimGCM/</a> 7. <a href="http://data.ilri.org/portal/organization/ilri?q=impactlite&amp;sort=score+desc%2C+metadata_modified+desc">http://data.ilri.org/portal/organization/ilri?q=impactlite&amp;sort=score+desc%2C+metadata_modified+desc</a> 8. <a href="http://ag-impacts.org/">http://ag-impacts.org/</a> 9. <a href="http://samples.ccafs.cgiar.org/emissions-data/">http://samples.ccafs.cgiar.org/emissions-data/</a> 10. <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10568/73255">http://hdl.handle.net/10568/73255</a> 11. <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/DHXBJX">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/DHXBJX</a>		50,000
9	Number of publications in ISI journals produced by CRP	77	98	114	93	100	118	<a href="#">List of 2016 publications</a>		110
10	Number of targeted agro-ecosystems analysed/characterised by CRP	9	12	15	20	20	36	CCAFS has 36 climate-smart villages (each actually a cluster of villages) where AR4D is conducted. All CSV sites have now been characterised, though not all of these are published yet. Each is part of a particular agro-ecological zone or encompasses several agro-ecological zones. Site descriptions are found here: <a href="https://ccafs.cgiar.org/atlas-ccaafs-sites">https://ccafs.cgiar.org/atlas-ccaafs-sites</a>	Previous sites where work has been conducted have been	35

									'upgraded ' to CSVs by adding some needed elements	
11	Estimated population of above- mentioned agro- ecosystems (thousands)	TBD	TBD	TBD	225,000	225,000	300,000	Estimated based on rural populations in target countries falling in the agro-ecosystems		300,000
CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT AND INNOVATION PLATFORMS										
#	Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				2017
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Link to supporting databases	Deviation	Target
12	Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (male)	4,679	9,455	25,300	29,589	15,000	7,929	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants	Budget cuts reduced what was feasible	7,500
13	Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (female)	3,989	14,602	23,000	25,607	15,000	5,263	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants	Budget cuts reduced what was feasible	7,500
14	Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (male)	488	622	59	68	50	65	Data derived from annual reports of all projects	In future years this number may decline due to budget cuts	45
15	Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (female)	474	522	43	54	50	62	Data derived from annual reports of all projects	In future years this number may decline due to budget cuts	45

16	Number of multi-stakeholder R4D innovation platforms established for the targeted agro-ecosystems by the CRPs	24	3	10	39	35	40	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants; this number refers to long-term platforms, not those established for short-term projects		40
TECHNOLOGIES/PRACTICES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT										
#	Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2016	2016				2017
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Link to supporting databases	Deviation	Target
17	Number of technologies/NRM practices under research in the CRP (Phase I)	256	88	120	125	120	125	Data derived from annual reports of all projects		120
18	% of technologies under research that have an explicit target of women farmers	7%	31%	20%	34%	35%	45%	Data derived from annual reports of all projects		40%

19	% of technologies under research that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	9%	25%	16%	42%	45%	50%	Data derived from annual reports of all projects		50%
20	Number of agro-ecosystems for which CRP has identified feasible approaches for improving ecosystem services and for establishing positive incentives for farmers to improve ecosystem functions as per the CRP's recommendations	19	20	26	20	20	36	Number based on those covered by climate-smart villages; with some climate-smart villages yet to receive much attention in relation to ecosystem services (In CCAFS case this is largely focussed on GHGs) because of limited options for GHG reductions	Previous sites where work has been conducted have been 'upgraded' to CSVs through adding in some of the needed elements	35
21	Number of people who will potentially benefit from plans, once finalised, for the scaling up of strategies (thousands)	TBD	TBD	TBD	30,000	30,000	30,000	This is an estimated number based on the likely reach of CCAFS and partners by 2025. It represents a fraction of the total population in the agro-ecosystems covered by CCAFS (indicator 11), but with further time the reach can be expanded.		30,000
22	Number of technologies /NRM practices field tested (phase II)	57	20	35	45	25	47	<p>Crop Management: improved varieties; intercropping; increased farm diversity; raised beds; crop rotation; direct-seeded rice; laser land leveling technology; bank cultivation; bund; dynamic crop calendar; off-season gardening; rice cum fish farming; tree pruning applied to crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pasture Management: fodder shrubs</li> <li>- Livestock: improved breeds</li> <li>- Fish Management: conservation aquaculture; fisheries intensification</li> <li>- Water Management: water harvesting; irrigation; rice management; planting pits; integrated water management at village scale</li> <li>- Contour ridging: earth bund; half-moon; macro-/microcatchments;</li> </ul>	A detailed inventory has been carried out including the new CSV sites, which were not recorded initially.	50

								ties ridges - Soil Management: crop residue retention/incorporation; no/reduced tillage; mulching; biochar; conservation agriculture; green manure; microdosing; pH management - Nutrient Management: organic fertilizer; integrated nutrient management; inorganic fertilizer - Agroforestry: tree planting; tree management - pruning; fallows - agroforestry fallows; intercropping - leguminous tree intercropping & multi-strata; farmer managed natural regeneration - Energy: solar energy (associated with irrigation pumps); improved cook stoves		
23	Number of agro-ecosystems for which innovations (technologies, policies, practices, integrative approaches) and options for improvement at system level have been developed and are being field tested (Phase II)	12	15	28	20	20	36	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants; based on the agro-ecosystems covered by Climate-Smart Villages		35
24	% of above innovations/approaches/options that are targeted at decreasing inequality between men and women	29%	31%	12%	40%	35%	45%	Data derived from database on technology testing in CSVs		45%
25	Number of published research outputs from CRP utilised in targeted agro-ecosystems	19	63	55	83	50	75	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants		50



26	Number of technologies/NRM practices released by public and private sector partners globally (phase III)	1	15	4	3	5	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Tricot crowdsourcing methodology</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">Site-specific agro-climatic forecasts in Colombia and Honduras</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">RHoMIS</a> tool taken up by two INGOs and one GO</li> <li>4. <a href="#">PICS</a> – participatory delivery of climate information</li> <li>4. <a href="#">ENACTS</a> – Training and support in ENACTS enabled NMHS in Rwanda, Mali and Ghana to generate and disseminate online, place-based, agriculture-relevant, historic and monitored climate information</li> <li>5. <a href="#">CRAFT</a> - improved crop production forecasts in West Africa</li> <li>6. <a href="#">Online-based prototype of the situation room &amp; data collection and analysis system for early warning</a></li> </ul>		6
POLICIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT										
#	Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				2017
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Link to supporting databases	Deviation	Target
27	Numbers of policies/ regulations/ administrative procedures analyzed (Stage 1)	59	118	51	63	50	58	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants		50
28	Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation (Stage 2)	18	53	14	47	20	31	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants		25
29	Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures presented for legislation (Stage 3)	4	7	5	6	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">Bhutan Biodiversity Act of 2016</a></li> <li>2. National Environmental Policy (NEP), Tanzania, presented for legislation: See <a href="#">Info Note</a> for info on the process of working with stakeholders</li> <li>3. <a href="#">Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP), Uganda</a></li> <li>4. <a href="#">Policy for Productive Development, Costa Rica</a> (Refer to ID# 112)</li> <li>5. <a href="#">National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agri-food Sector, Honduras</a></li> <li>6. <a href="#">National Plan for the Rural Sector (PNSR), Burkina Faso</a></li> <li>7. <a href="#">National Livestock Policy, Ghana</a></li> <li>8. <a href="#">Draft laws developed and subject to national consultations in Madagascar and Benin</a></li> <li>9. <a href="#">In Vietnam, SRP (a UNEP initiative) promoted standards on</a></li> </ul>	Policy processes are not predictable; they may be subject to delays and uncertainties, so some have been	10

								<a href="#">sustainable use of resources and low GHG emissions</a> <a href="#">10. State and non-state actors prepare implementation guidelines and concept notes to scale-up CSA in Tanzania</a>	<p>slower than expected, while others have been quicker. Progress here was faster than expected.</p>	
30	Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures prepared passed/approved (Stage 4)	4	6	3	24	10	7	<p>1. <a href="#">Rice Master Plan, Vietnam, approved 23 May 2016 by MARD. IRRI, P8</a> (Refer to ID# 113)</p> <p>2. <a href="#">Rice trade policy and restructuring of the National Food Authority, Philippines</a>. IFPRI, P4: Extensive newspaper coverage links in the P4 2016 project report and some from 2015, though no outcome story presented in 2015 or 2016.</p> <p>3. <a href="#">Water-energy nexus program (PMKSY), India</a> (Refer to ID# 134)</p> <p>4. Nepal Treaty Implementation Plan approved. <a href="#">Implementing the ITPGRFA in Nepal: Achievements and challenges</a></p> <p>5. <a href="#">National livestock low emission strategy ratified by the Costa Rican government (ENDGBC)</a></p> <p>6. <a href="#">Costa Rican Coffee NAMA</a></p> <p>7. <a href="#">Paddy rice research supports Vietnam's move from INDC to NDC</a></p>	<p>Policy processes are not predictable; they may be subject to delays and uncertainties, so some have been slower than expected, while others may be quicker</p>	10
31	Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun (Stage 5)	3	1	5	5	5	7	<p>1. <a href="#">Climate Change Priorities Action Plan for Agriculture, Cambodia</a>: P63 project report, 2016 (implementation is mentioned in the report; the outcome case study from 2015 was published in 2016)</p> <p>2. <a href="#">Climate-related risk management financing, Government of Timor Leste</a> (Refer to ID# 133)</p> <p>3. <a href="#">Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) strongly promoting CSA within regional policies and agreements</a> (CIAT, CATIE, ECLAC, FAO, UCI (Refer to ID# 83))</p>	<p>Policy processes are not predictable; they may be subject to delays and</p>	7

								4. <a href="#">National livestock low emission strategy ratified by the Costa Rican government (ENDGBC)</a> 5. <a href="#">Costa Rican Coffee NAMA</a> 6. <a href="#">Official GHG measurement guidelines Vietnam approved by MARD and has been adopted by Vietnamese partners</a> 7. Rainforest Alliance used CCAFS research to update the manner it is supporting the roll-out of its Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) standard that underpins all of their crop-specific certifications	uncertainties, so some have been slower than expected, while others may be quicker	
OUTCOMES ON THE GROUND										
#	Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				2017
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Link to supporting databases	Deviation	Target
32	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	287,792	121,686	185,000	587,501	650,000	491,000	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants.		344,000
33	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research (thousands)	928	73	390	3,869	4,000	4,000	Data derived from annual reports of all project participants.		4,000

## ANNEX 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING WITH TARGETS DEFINED

Exceeded performance requirements

CO proposed format:

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 data collected and used to diagnose important gender-related constraints in at least one of the CRP's main target populations And The CRP has defined and collected baseline data on the main dimensions of gender inequality in the CRP's main targets populations relevant to its expected outcomes (IDOs)	Sex-disaggregated data collected and used to diagnose important gender-related constraints in at least one of the CRP's main target populations And The CRP has defined and collected baseline data on the main dimensions of gender inequality in the CRP's main targets populations relevant to its expected outcomes (IDOs) And 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORs.</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- CRP M&amp;E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research</li> </ul>	<p>CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORs.</p> <p>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</p> <p>CRP M&amp;E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research</p> <p>And</p> <p>A CRP plan approved for capacity development in gender analysis</p>	<p>CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORs.</p> <p>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</p> <p>CRP M&amp;E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research</p> <p>And</p> <p>A CRP plan approved for capacity development in gender analysis</p> <p>And</p> <p>The CRP uses feedback provided by its M&amp;E system to improve its integration of gender into research</p>

### ANNEX 3: CCAFS STAFFING

	Female	Male	Total	% Female
Director	0	1	1	0%
Program Management Committee - PMC (Director, FPL, RPL)	2	4	6	33%
FPL/Cross-cutting Leaders/RPL	5	6	11	45%
Science Officers/Communication manager/Data manager/Finance Manager	8	6	14	57%
Support staff to above	7	4	11	64%
Total CCAFS Staff (the above is not additive, as the PMC overlaps with other groupings)	22	21	43	51%