



2021

CCAFS Plan of Work and Budget (POWB)



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



Alliance



FLAGSHIP LEAD INSTITUTIONS

Flagship 1

Priorities and Policies for CSA



Flagship 2

Climate-Smart Technologies and Practices



Flagship 3

Low Emissions Development



Flagship 4

Climate Services and Safety Nets



PARTICIPATING CGIAR CENTRES

AfricaRice Africa Rice Center  AfricaRice Rice science at the service of Africa La science rizicole au service de l'Afrique	The Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) Alliance 	CIFOR Center for International Forestry Research 
CIMMYT Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo 	CIP Centro Internacional de la Papa 	ICARDA International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas 
ICRAF World Agroforestry Centre 	ICRISAT International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics 	IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute 
IITA International Institute of Tropical Agriculture 	ILRI International Livestock Research Institute 	IRRI International Rice Research Institute 
IWMI International Water Management Institute 	WorldFish 	

STRATEGIC PARTNERS

CARE



Columbia University



IIRR
International Institute of Rural
Reconstruction



UNIQUE
Forestry and Land Use GmbH



UVM
University of Vermont



University of Leeds



Utrecht University



Utrecht University

WUR
Wageningen University
and Research



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

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ACRONYMS

ACIAR – Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ACToday – Adapting Agriculture to Climate Today, for Tomorrow
ADB – Asia Development Bank
AFS – Agri-Food System
AGNES – African Group of Negotiators Experts Support
AICCRA – Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa
AWD – Alternate Wetting and Drying
BICSA – Bundled Solutions of Index Insurance with Climate Information and Seed Systems to manage Agricultural Risks
BISA – Borlaug Institute for South Asia
CARE – Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBA – Cost-Benefit Analysis
CC – Cross-cutting
CCAFS – CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CGIAR-SMO CGIAR System Management Office
CIAT – International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CIFOR – Center for International Forestry Research
CIMMYT – International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CIP – International Potato Center
CIS – Climate Information Services
CLARE – Climate and Resilience
CRP – CGIAR Research Program
CSA – Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSC – Climate-smart cocoa
CSV – Climate-Smart Villages
D-CSA – Digital Climate-Smart Agriculture
EA – East Africa
ECTS – European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System
ERA – Evidence for Resilient Agriculture
EU – European Union
FCDO – Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FLW – Food loss and waste
FP1 – Flagship 1: Priorities and Policies for CSA
FP2 – Flagship 2: Climate-Smart Technologies and Practices
FP3 – Flagship 3: Low Emissions Development
FP4 – Flagship 4: Climate Services and Safety Nets
GCA – Global Commission on Adaptation
GCF – Green Climate Fund
GHG – Greenhouse gas
GIZ – German Society for International Co-operation
GSI – Gender and social inclusion
HDP – Humanitarian Development Peace
ICAR – Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICARDA – International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRAF – World Agroforestry
ICRISAT – International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDO – Intermediate Development Outcome

IDRC – International Development Research Centre
IFAD – International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI – International Food Policy Research Institute
IGP – Indo-Gangetic Plains
IIRR – International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
IITA – International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI – International Livestock Research Institute
INDC – Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IOP – Ilula Orphan Program
IRRI – International Rice Research Institute
IWMI – International Water Management Institute
LAM – Latin America
LED – Low emissions development
LP – Learning Platform
LTAC – Local Technical Agroclimatic Committee
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG – Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica
MNM – Maize-Nutrient-Manager
MRV – Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAMA – Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NDC – Nationally Determined Contribution
NTM – Nông thôn Mới
NUE – Nitrogen Use Efficiency
NWO – The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
PICSA – Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PMU – Program Management Unit
POWB – Plan of Work and Budget
RCC – Regional Climate Center
RISDP – Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RPL – Regional Program Leader
SA – South Asia
SADC – Southern African Development Community
SDG – Sustainable Development Goal
SEA – Southeast Asia
SUA – Sokoine University of Agriculture
ToC – Theories of Change
UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIQUE – Unique Forestry and Land Use GmbH
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
UVM – University of Vermont
W1 – Portfolio Window Funding
W2 – Program Window Funding
W3 – Project Window Funding
WA – West Africa
WFP – World Food Programme
WRI – World Resources Institute
WUR – Wageningen University and Research
3ie – International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

1. Adjustments/changes to your theories of change (ToC)

While no substantial changes have been made to the overall balance of the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) Flagships (FP) nor to its Theory of Change, the introduction of Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) to the program is an exciting development for CCAFS Flagships 1, 2, and 4, as well as for the teams in East Africa (EA) and West Africa (WA).

The World Bank's approval of AICCRA will mean an extension of these Flagships until 2024, and will further strengthen CCAFS work in Africa. This will be done by contributing to a broader uptake and implementation of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Climate Information Services (CIS) across the continent, underpinned by sustainable finance.

Another notable development is the implementation of a new project “agroecological transitions for building resilient and inclusive agricultural and food systems”. This will be led by Flagship 3 and is funded by the European Union (EU) in collaboration with World Agroforestry (ICRAF) and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). The project will be active in Africa, Southeast Asia (SEA) and Latin America (LAM), running from 2021 to 2023.

2. Plans and expected progress towards outcomes

Flagship 1 (FP1): Priorities and Policies for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

Projects in all regions will focus on improving country preparedness to climatic risks, bringing to scale interventions that enable agriculture to meet food security and nutritional needs. Activities will continue to support Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions to be better targeted, strengthening engagement with government and multilateral organizations. This will be done through a variety of approaches such as participatory scenarios, gaming methods and dialogue platforms. Support to the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES) will continue in preparation for COP26. Studies on the impacts of CCAFS work on policy and investment will be undertaken, and syntheses carried out on climate change and nutrition work—as well as gender inclusion in policy—to derive key findings for future CGIAR work on climate change. The integration of gender and social inclusion (GSI) issues in different policy processes in Kenya, Ethiopia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Tanzania and Uganda will continue. A synthesis will be undertaken of the inclusion of gender concerns in CCAFS' participatory scenario processes, as well as national climate policy in sub-Saharan Africa. Indicators will be tested to track progress towards CCAFS gender-related policy sub-Intermediate Development Outcomes (IDOs) and the transformation of gender-related issues in target countries. Work on the use of gaming methods will continue, the effectiveness of different game prototypes in engaging young people will be tested, with the aim of developing their capacity to articulate the aspirations of policy dialogues in Kenya. A global overview of gender equality in the context of climate adaptation and mitigation will address climate-resilient agriculture in the context of other climate sectors.

Scenario quantification work on food and nutrition security, as well as capacity development for key stakeholders will be documented at multiple scales for selected countries in Latin America and South Asia (SA), using enhanced integrated assessment models as well as microsimulation models to explore the distributional effects of alternative scenarios. This work aims to influence regional dialogues about sustainable and nutritious diets and their likely benefits and costs, and will assess the climate sensitivity of key commodity value chains with respect to food and nutrition outcomes in target countries. A synthesis will be undertaken of climate change and nutrition research by CCAFS and partners over the last 10 years, including in the CCAFS-led Climate-Smart Villages (CSVs).

AICCRA activities will include work on several decision support tools and capacity development of regional and pan-African organizations. FP1 will contribute with decision support tools and policy landscape analyses to support the Africa-wide delivery of Climate Information Services (CIS) and CSA. Work will also focus on enhancing capacities and collaboration among regional and pan-African partners, and identifying big-ticket opportunities for taking CIS and CSA to scale. FP1 foresight work planned in 2021 includes activities on forage and crop suitability analyses, as part of the Flagship's learning platform (LP) on "ex-ante evaluation and decision support for climate-smart options", in collaboration with several CGIAR centers and CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs). Work will continue on elucidating the impact of transformational technologies on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and food systems, contributing to improved understanding of future investment and research needs. Several outcomes are based on CGIAR science: the seed sharing agreements in Southeast Asia; the development of the Renewable Natural Resources Strategy for 2040 in Bhutan; the revision of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Climate Change Strategy and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP); the Kenya Multi-Stakeholder Platform and implementation of the national CSA strategy; and design and implementation of the World Bank and German Society for International Co-operation (GIZ) investment projects in several countries.

Flagship 2 (FP2): Climate-Smart Technologies and Practices

The FP2 portfolio continues with three main areas of work. First, in building evidence on CSA—including gender-sensitive options—based on action research implemented in the CSVs, across landscapes and at the national level. Second, scaling CSA adoption by informing decisions with: climate risk profiles; CSA Investments Plans (CSAIPs); big data; inclusive business models (The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)-WOTRO collaboration) and; private sector CSA investment solutions that include voluntary standards and zero deforestation in key value chains. Finally, synthesis reports, dashboards and peer-reviewed papers on the effectiveness of CSA using Evidence for Resilient Agriculture (ERA) will be produced, along with CSV monitoring data and CCAFS Household Baseline data. Through AICCRA, FP2 activities in East, West, and Southern Africa will focus on scaling bundled CSA/CIS solutions through robust and actionable science, co-creation and capacity building underpinned by business models and sustainable finance. FP2 will contract a gender and finance specialist, an area of rapidly increasing demand and interest from private investors and fund managers. The FP2 leader will relocate to Dakar to support AICCRA on the ground.

In addition, FP2 is trailblazing the CGIAR FOCUS on Climate Security on behalf of CCAFS for the entire CGIAR. FP2 will continue positioning this promising agenda within and beyond the CGIAR by raising awareness of the role of CGIAR, producing science products including a paper on gender issues in climate security, developing a solid partnership along the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) nexus and fundraising.

Forthcoming outcomes include the mainstreaming of CSV approaches in governmental and development organizations, with CCAFS science having stronger influence over CSA investment plans. This includes ERA in Africa, digital CSA advisory and big data approaches in Latin America and Southern Africa, global CSV action research, CSA country profiles, with additional funds or financial mechanisms launched. FP2 will change the global narrative on Climate Security, especially the importance of land, water, and food systems and climate science for peace building policies and operations. With regard to value chains, FP2 will be report on rice from Laos branded as CSA in domestic and international markets, as well as enhanced investments in climate-smart cocoa production in Ghana. An exciting body of work will focus on changing incentives to promote zero-deforestation supply chains in Honduras.

A gender-sensitive and socially-inclusive scaling framework will be developed and tested in two regions. CCAFS will lead the Gender Platform working group on methods in gender and climate research, and contribute to the Gender Platform work stream on the learning agenda for gender and CSA. GSI syntheses will provide lessons learned from participatory approaches to CSA adoption, by analysing the data collected on access, use and benefits of CSA across regions while developing a conceptual framework for gender equality and climate-resilient agriculture which builds on the CCAFS experience. A database of young researchers working with CCAFS will be updated.

Flagship 3 (FP3): Low Emissions Development

Projects will continue to focus on innovative research and scaling greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation options in crop, livestock and agroforestry systems, as well as food loss and waste in value chains. Many FP3 projects have already generated high-quality research outputs and made them ready for uptake by governments, development organizations and the private sector. Some FP3 projects will focus on scaling the use of these research outputs, synthesizing and documenting the lessons. In this way, FP3 will continue developing policy roadmaps for reaching the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) targets and enhancing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with a synthesis of updated country targets and of low emission development investment from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and New Zealand. This will be done by an assessment of updated NDCs, hotspot analyses, improved GHG accounting methods, scenarios for alternative meat products in developing countries and the development of guidance on social carbon Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

Two prominent projects on soil nutrient management, led by CIMMYT and WUR, will benchmark Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) and GHG emissions, developing a global NUE atlas for major crops. IRRI will continue to explore public and private sector investment opportunities for Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) in rice cultivation in Vietnam and Philippines, and will develop a MRV system for rice cultivation in Vietnam to be integrated with national plans. Livestock related projects managed by WUR, ILRI, UNIQUE and ICRAF will focus on improved methods and application of higher-tier estimates and improved activity data for livestock in China and Ethiopia, the social implication for low emission dairy in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania, and MRV improvement in Kenya and Ethiopia as well as scale the adoption of low emission options to facilitate the development of low carbon cattle value chains in Latin America. In relation to food loss and waste and emission reduction potential, FP3 will focus on scaling the use of research outputs (like the food loss and waste GHG emissions calculator and guidelines) by the private sector (e.g. Olam) and other users.

FP3 will start implementing a new project on agroecological transitions for building resilient and inclusive agriculture and food systems, which is funded by the EU in collaboration with ICRAF and IRRI in Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America. Additionally, two new studies on the impact of COVID-19 on mitigation actions and the mainstreaming of the gender lens into investments for low carbon food systems are planned for 2021. Major outcomes are anticipated through increased donor capacity for low emission investments by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and FCDO, the use of food loss and waste emissions tool by Olam, as well as investments in meat alternatives by Impossible Foods and Asia Development Bank (ADB).

Flagship 4 (FP4) Climate Services and Safety Nets

The FP4 portfolio will continue to extend innovation, capacity, outreach, communication, assessment and scaling of climate services and safety nets. A number of innovations will be introduced or advanced. These include: Integration of sub-seasonal forecasts into food security early warning systems and digital CSA advisory services in Latin America; bundled drought and flood insurance; seed systems

and climate information services further scaled in Southern African; new advisory services and business models developed and deployed in specific value chains in all regions; integration of crop production forecasting tools for national planning in East and West Africa; and rigorous assessment of the value of insurance design and products. The portfolio will advance participatory processes in the development and delivery of climate services via Local Technical Agroclimatic Committees (LTACs), Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) and scalable insurance design. FP4 will continue to support the Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA) through advocacy for donor investments and standards in climate-informed, digital agricultural advisory services.

FP4 will be deeply engaged in the emerging AICCRA program, providing technical assistance in tools and technologies for climate information, to underpin services in all AICCRA countries and in supporting sub-regional and pan-African capacity building in the tools and practices of CIS. FP4 will collaborate with FP2 on the scaling of bundled CSA/CIS solutions under AICCRA through science, co-creation and capacity building incentives. Regional consultations will be conducted to identify priority CIS prototypes to develop cost-benefit analyses. Capacity-building activities will commence at regional level, introducing CIS tools with Regional Climate Centers (RCCs) and establishing a broader CIS/CSA curriculum with regional partners. Collaborations will begin with meteorological services in each country to transfer technology and provide training in targeted data management and climate forecasting tools. FP4 projects will engage over 300 institutions or programs to produce or deliver climate services. About 50,000 farm households will benefit from gender-disaggregated participatory climate services in Latin America, more than 100,000 farming households will participate in insurance, inputs and information services, while a million households will benefit from climate services in Southern Africa. Across Africa, new business models will be established in at least five value chains in countries in all regions, leveraging more than USD1 million in development finance. National consultations and policy guidance for scaling services will be issued in Southeast Asia. Technology transfers and training on climate information tools will be undertaken in all AICCRA countries, while multiple workshops and capacity-building events will be hosted in cross-cutting CIS at a sub-regional or continental scale.

GSI activities include: analysis of gender equality in the monitoring and evaluation of climate services; validation of a gender-sensitive scaling framework in Southeast Asia; and validation of guidelines for index-based flood insurance and bundled insurance solutions so they include disadvantaged groups in South Asia. Women-focused farmer organizations will be engaged through needs assessments and the tailoring of services (including PICSA) in Honduras and Guatemala.

Climate service strategies and priorities which foster CSA adoption and women's empowerment will be analysed with regard to their approach to GSI.

3. Financial plan for the coming year, including use of W1/2

For year 2021, CCAFS has planned all Flagship project portfolios and CRP Management activities with USD 18,430 million of W1/W2 funds as the Financing Plan shared by the CGIAR System Organization in December 2020. In addition, USD 5,681 million, resulting from estimated unspent W1/W2 funds by the end of year 2020 have been set within all Flagships portfolios. The latter is a consolidated estimate from all CGIAR Centers and will be revised upon formal receipt of final 2020 financial reports.

As an exception, the 2021 plan includes extraordinary W2 carryover funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation corresponding to a Flagship 2 project led by IITA on conservation agriculture, adoption and adaptation in smallholder farming systems of Southern Africa. This additional W2 funding, which started in late 2019, is estimated at USD 1.243 million.

Combining both, the 2021 annual allocation and estimated carryover as of the end of year 2020, the CCAFS 2021 estimated W1/W2 budget totals USD 24,110 million.

The budgeting process for year 2021 in terms of sub-projects is a continuation of the Flagship portfolios refreshed since year 2019. As in the previous annual process, all 15 CGIAR Centers, five universities (Columbia, Leeds, Vermont, Utrecht and Wageningen) and three international organizations (CARE, IIRR and UNIQUE Forestry and Land Use), along with CCAFS Flagship Leaders and Regional Program Leaders, participated in the 2021 planning process. The budget and project portfolios were presented to the Independent Steering Committee in mid-October 2020 for their endorsement and later in November, presented to Board of Trustees of the Alliance Bioversity International & CIAT for their approval.

The planned W3/bilateral budget contribution by CCAFS Program Participants reached USD 23 million, only half of the expected ratio with respect to W1/W2 funds, but this is expected to increase during the course of 2021. The W3/Bilateral amount only includes ongoing projects, high-probability proposals and concept notes.

The new 2021 portfolio is composed of 45 projects in total with different proportions of funding from W1/W2 funds and W3/Bilateral. Bilateral projects were only accepted if aligned with the strategy as outlined in the Phase II proposal. All five regions of CCAFS (LAM, EA, WA, SA and SEA) along with global projects received relatively similar allocations of W1/W2 funds, while the distribution amongst Flagships was the following: 23% FP1, 29% FP2, 26% FP3 and 22% FP4. After CGIAR Centers mapped their W3/Bilateral contributions, the distribution of total budgets was: 19% FP1, 38% FP2, 24% FP3 and 19% FP4. This POWB includes the regular budget table by Flagship and Funding Source (Table 3) and, as per the extraordinary request by the CGIAR System Organization, the estimated distribution of W1/W2 funds by category of expenditure including the estimated W1/W2 carryover by the end of year 2020 (Table 4).

TABLES

Table 2A: Planned milestones

FP	Mapped to Sub-IDO	2022 FP outcomes	Milestones	Status	Means of verification	CGIAR Cross-Cutting Markers for the milestone				Assessment of risk to achieve that milestone (L/M/H)	For medium/high please select the main risk from the list
						for gender	for youth	for CapDev	for CC		
FP1	• {primary} CC Increased capacity for innovation in partner development organizations and in poor and vulnerable communities	FP1 Outcome: # of policy decisions taken (in part) based on engagement and information dissemination by CCAFS	2021 – Guidance on enhancing institutional capacities and enabling conditions for scaling food and nutrition security under climate change is disseminated and policy dialogues held in selected countries	Identical to proposal	Policy briefs, guidance notes, policy dialogue documentation, partner websites	1	0	2	2	Low	
	• {primary} Optimized consumption of diverse nutrient-rich foods	FP1 Outcome: # of organizations and institutions in selected countries/states adapting plans and directing investment to optimize consumption of diverse nutrient-rich foods, with all plans and investments examined for their gender implications	2021 – Combined multi-level climate and food and nutrition security scenarios tools modified to allow targeted upscaling from local level through national, regional and global organizations tools piloted in selected situations	Identical to proposal	High-impact journal articles and reports, scenarios tools for upscaling disseminated for different audiences on the website	0	0	1	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
		FP1 Outcome: # of organizations and institutions in selected countries/states adapting plans and directing investment to optimize consumption of diverse nutrient-rich foods, with all plans and investments examined for their gender implications	2021 – # of organizations and institutions in selected regions/countries/states adapting plans and directing investment to optimize consumption of diverse nutrient-rich foods, with all plans and investments examined for their gender implications	Reworded/ rephrased from proposal	Revised plans and documents from regional, national and sub-national bodies	1	0	1	2	Low	
	• {primary} CC Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development	FP1 Outcome: # of countries/states where CCAFS priority setting used to target and implement interventions to improve food and nutrition security under a changing climate	2021 – Breeding and management strategies prioritized for different crops including feeds and root, tuber and banana crops in target environments in selected countries	New/ changed	Provision of information to inform CGIAR and partner research and breeding plans	0	0	1	2	Low	
		FP1 Outcome: # of countries/states where CCAFS priority setting used to target and implement interventions to improve food and nutrition security under a changing climate	2021 – # of countries/states where CCAFS priority setting is used to target and implement interventions to improve food and nutrition security under a changing climate	Identical to proposal	Project planning documents, project reports, workshop reports, emails with project designers	0	0	1	2	Low	
	• {primary} CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources	FP1 Outcome: # of national/state organizations and institutions adapting their plans and directing investment to increase women's access to, and control over, productive assets and resources	2021 – New-generation integrated assessment model outputs are complemented with bottom-up analyses to add gender dimensions to policy and investment recommendations in 10 countries/states	Identical to proposal	Model outputs provide gender dimensions, recommendations acknowledged on partner websites	1	1	1	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)

Table 2A continued

FP	Mapped to Sub-IDO	2022 FP outcomes	Milestones	Status	Means of verification	CGIAR Cross-Cutting Markers for the milestone				Assessment of risk to achieve that milestone (L/M/H)	For medium/high please select the main risk from the list
						for gender	for youth	for CapDev	for CC		
FP1	• {primary} CC Enabled environment for climate resilience	FP1 Outcome: \$ USD new investments by state, national, regional and global agencies, informed by CCAFS science and engagement	2021 – Tools including indicators and metrics are disseminated that allow for tracking of the effectiveness of enabling policy environments for the scaling of CSA	Reworded/ rephrased from proposal	Journal articles and reports, indicators are in use, partner websites, policy documents, investment plans	0	0	1	2	Low	
		FP1 Outcome: \$ USD new investments by state, national, regional and global agencies, informed by CCAFS science and engagement	2021 – Enabling policy environments at multiple scales are providing favorable conditions for the scaling of CSA, while USD 350 million of new investments are being informed by CCAFS science	Identical to proposal	Policy briefs, policy documents, national investment in CSA, budget allocations to CSA, national statistics	0	0	1	2	Low	
FP2	• {primary} CC Enabled environment for climate resilience	FP2 Outcome: # policy decisions taken (in part) based on engagement and information dissemination by CCAFS	2021 – Business models for CSA scaling informing sub-national CSA policies and guided resource mobilization in at least 4 countries (Ghana, Mali, Senegal & Burkina Faso)	Identical to proposal	National CSA policies; CSA projects funded as a result of the business models	1	0	1	2	Medium	3. Partnership
	• {primary} CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources	FP2 Outcome: 15 development organizations, with the focus on investments for CSA activities, adapting their plans or directing investment to increase women's access to, and control over, productive assets and resources	2020 extended to 2021 – Monitoring and impact assessment of scale out of public, private sector and sub-national initiatives co-investments on gender/socially differentiate interventions using the evidence of CSA technologies and practices and business cases	Identical to proposal	Outcome case report, info notes	1	1	0	1	Low	
		FP2 Outcome: 15 development organizations, with the focus on investments for CSA activities, adapting their plans or directing investment to increase women's access to, and control over, productive assets and resources	2020 extended to 2021 – Policy guidance on CSA adoption incentives & investment opportunities for increasing resilience & adaptive capacity of women and youth within CSVs framework	Identical to proposal	Policy briefs, synthesis reports, working papers	2	2	1	2	Low	
		FP2 Outcome: 15 development organizations, with the focus on investments for CSA activities, adapting their plans or directing investment to increase women's access to, and control over, productive assets and resources	2021 – New generation of prioritization and Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) tools with gender and social inclusion component; Peer reviewed publications on gender across contrasting typologies of eastern & north-western Indo-Gangetic Plains (IGP)	Identical to proposal	Online access to CBA tool, publications	1	0	1	2	Low	

Table 2A continued

FP	Mapped to Sub-IDO	2022 FP outcomes	Milestones	Status	Means of verification	CGIAR Cross-Cutting Markers for the milestone				Assessment of risk to achieve that milestone (L/M/H)	For medium/high please select the main risk from the list
						for gender	for youth	for CapDev	for CC		
FP2	• {primary} Improved access to financial and other services	FP2 Outcome: 15 sub-national public/private initiatives providing access to novel financial services and supporting innovative CSA business models	2020 extended to 2021 – Comparative analysis, enabling environments and implementation constraints of financial mechanisms across geographies and farmers typologies	Identical to proposal	Reports and policy briefs available, journal article	1	0	N/A	2	Medium	4. Internal resources
		FP2 Outcome: 15 sub-national public/private initiatives providing access to novel financial services and supporting innovative CSA business models	2021 – Lessons on participatory approaches to CSA adoption systematized, applied and shared, with emphasis on gender and social inclusion in EA	Identical to proposal	Reports, websites, working paper	1	1	N/A	2	Low	
		FP2 Outcome: 15 sub-national public/private initiatives providing access to novel financial services and supporting innovative CSA business models	2021 – CSA financial products expanded in the marketplace and promoted by public and private institutions across different to support climate-smart value chains in 2 countries	Identical to proposal	Reports, websites, implementation plans	1	N/A	1	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
		FP2 Outcome: 15 sub-national public/private initiatives providing access to novel financial services and supporting innovative CSA business models	2020 extended to 2021 – Synthesis of research on business models and approaches to business modelling across different biophysical and socio-economic contexts	Identical to proposal	Reports and case studies	0	1	0	2	Low	
	• CC Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development • {primary} Increased household capacity to cope with shocks	FP2 Outcome: 50 site-specific targeted CSA options (technologies, practices and services) tested and examined for their gender implications	2020 extended to 2021 – Synthesis on CSA options being evaluated in CSVs, database and evidences for the adaptive capacity and environmental footprint of multi-commodity CSA technologies and practices in crop-livestock mixed food systems	Reworded/ rephrased from proposal	Reports, journal articles, websites, Policy briefs	1	1	1	2	Low	
		FP2 Outcome: 50 site-specific targeted CSA options (technologies, practices and services) tested and examined for their gender implications	2020 extended to 2021 – State of the art on the evidence base and lessons learned across time-scales and geographies of adaptation benefits of a range of CSA practices in collaboration with FP3 and agri-food system (AFS)-CRPs	Identical to proposal	Journal article, technical reports	1	N/A	N/A	1	Medium	3. Partnership
		FP2 Outcome: 50 site-specific targeted CSA options (technologies, practices and services) tested and examined for their gender implications	2021 – CSA technologies and practices potentials for scaling out assessed and communicated with partners from key development initiatives	Identical to proposal	Websites, partner's document, briefs	1	1	1	2	Low	

Table 2A continued

FP	Mapped to Sub-IDO	2022 FP outcomes	Milestones	Status	Means of verification	CGIAR Cross-Cutting Markers for the milestone				Assessment of risk to achieve that milestone (L/M/H)	For medium/high please select the main risk from the list
						for gender	for youth	for CapDev	for CC		
FP2	• {primary} Reduced smallholders production risk	FP2 Outcome: 6 million farm households receiving incentives (training, financial, programmatic, policy-related) for adopting CSA related practices and technologies that potentially reduce production risks with increased benefits for women	2021 – Local adaptation and investment plans that provide incentives for CSA adoption developed in SA, SEA, EA and WA based on the validated CSVs models. Strengthened innovation platforms and well-organized village-based information centers established	Identical to proposal	Strategic plans, investment documents and project proposals that incentivize adoption	0	0	1	2	Low	
FP3	• {primary} CC Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forests and other forms of land-use (Mitigation and adaptation achieved)	FP3 Outcome: # of low emissions plans developed that have significant mitigation potential for 2030, i.e. will contribute to at least 5% GHG emissions reduction or reach at least 10,000 farmers, with all plans examined for their gender implications	2021 – Revised targets and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) for agricultural mitigation	Identical to proposal	INDC targets shared with ministries of focal countries	0	0	1	2	Low	
		FP3 Outcome: # of low emissions plans developed that have significant mitigation potential for 2030, i.e. will contribute to at least 5% GHG emissions reduction or reach at least 10,000 farmers, with all plans examined for their gender implications	2021 – Gender-sensitive business models and analysis of options for structuring finance for replication and scaling of priority Low Emissions Development (LED) options	Identical to proposal	Policy briefs, working papers and other reports and information-sharing activities on LED finance	1	1	1	2	Low	
	• {primary} CC Improved capacity of women and young people to participate in decision-making	FP3 Outcome: # of organizations adapting their plans or directing investment to increase women's participation in decision-making about LED in agriculture	2021 – Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) or LED investment proposals for 6-8 countries include gender considerations	Reworded/ rephrased from proposal	Proposal documents prepared and approved by ministries include text on gender impacts and participation	2	1	1	1	High	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
	• {primary} CC Increased capacity for innovation in partner development organizations and in poor and vulnerable communities	FP3 Outcome: # of policy decisions taken (in part) based on engagement and information dissemination by CCAFS	2021 – Improved capacity of UNFCCC focal points and NAMA or LED policy implementers to measure and monitor mitigation	Identical to proposal	UNFCCC focal points and NAMA implementers	0	0	1	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
	• {primary} More efficient use of inputs	FP3 Outcome: # of agricultural development initiatives where CCAFS science is used to target and implement interventions to increase input efficiency	2021 – Business models and analysis of options for structuring finance for replication and scaling of food loss and waste (FLW) reduction measures in priority value chains	Identical to proposal	Reports on business models, presentations to donors and agri-food companies	1	1	1	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)

Table 2A continued

FP	Mapped to Sub-IDO	2022 FP outcomes	Milestones	Status	Means of verification	CGIAR Cross-Cutting Markers for the milestone				Assessment of risk to achieve that milestone (L/M/H)	For medium/high please select the main risk from the list
						for gender	for youth	for CapDev	for CC		
FP3		FP3 Outcome: # of agricultural development initiatives where CCAFS science is used to target and implement interventions to increase input efficiency	2021 – Global comparative analysis of countries' energy, water and fertilizer subsidy impacts on GHG emissions	Identical to proposal	Journal articles and policy briefs, shared with agricultural ministries in focal countries	0	0	0	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
FP4	• {primary} Improved access to financial and other services	FP4 Outcome: 8 of million farm households with improved access to capital, with increased benefits for women (millions)	2021 – Inclusive weather-related insurance, linked to credit and input access, mainstreamed into additional national strategies	Identical to proposal	Partner reports and websites. National/ Ministry policy and planning documents	1	1	0	1	Low	
		FP4 Outcome: 8 of million farm households with improved access to capital, with increased benefits for women (millions)	2021 – # of million farm households with improved access to capital as a result of weather-related insurance (relative), with increased benefits for women (millions)	Identical to proposal	Reports, websites	1	0	0	2	Low	
	• {primary} CC Enhanced capacity to deal with climatic risks and extremes (Mitigation and adaptation achieved)	FP4 Outcome: 40 of institutions or major initiatives that use CCAFS research outputs for services that support farm households' management of climatic risks	2020 extended to 2021 – Services piloted in 2017 are strengthened, scaled up, evaluated: agroclimatic information system in SEA, strengthened advisory services and public-private business models in WA, expanded communication channels for rural climate services in LAM	Reworded/ rephrased from proposal	Partner reports, websites, project reports, outcome case studies, media reports	1	1	0	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
		FP4 Outcome: 40 of institutions or major initiatives that use CCAFS research outputs for services that support farm households' management of climatic risks	2020 extended to 2021 – Additional institutions or major initiatives mainstream climate risk management services, incorporating CCAFS output. Services developed in prior years will be strengthened, scaled up, evaluated	Reworded/ rephrased from proposal	Partner reports, websites, project reports, outcome case studies, media reports	1	1	1	1	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
		FP4 Outcome: 40 of institutions or major initiatives that use CCAFS research outputs for services that support farm households' management of climatic risks	2021 – # institutions or major initiatives that use CCAFS research outputs for climate information, insurance or safety net services that support farm households' management of climatic risks	Identical to proposal	Reports, websites	0	0	1	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
	• {primary} CC Enabled environment for climate resilience	FP4 Outcome: \$ USD new investments by state, national, regional and global agencies, informed by CCAFS science and engagement	2020 extended to 2021 – CCAFS evaluation of climate services in Rwanda, additional cost-benefit analyses, methods, guidance mainstreamed into climate service investment strategy by at least one major funder in Africa	Identical to proposal	Rwanda evaluation report and policy briefs. CCAFS acknowledged in funding and implementing partner reports, publications, websites, media coverage	1	1	0	1	High	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)

Table 2A continued

FP	Mapped to Sub-IDO	2022 FP outcomes	Milestones	Status	Means of verification	CGIAR Cross-Cutting Markers for the milestone				Assessment of risk to achieve that milestone (L/M/H)	For medium/high please select the main risk from the list
						for gender	for youth	for CapDev	for CC		
FP4		FP4 Outcome: \$ USD new investments by state, national, regional and global agencies, informed by CCAFS science and engagement	2021 – CCAFS engagement, analyses, methods, guidance informs investment in climate services in all CCAFS regions	Identical to proposal	CCAFS acknowledged in funding and implementing partner reports, publications, websites, media coverage	1	0	1	1	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
		FP4 Outcome: USD new investments by state, national, regional and global agencies, informed by CCAFS science and engagement	2021 – CCAFS-informed climate service investment scaling up in at least one region	Identical to proposal	CCAFS acknowledged in funding and implementing partner reports, publications, websites, media coverage	1	0	1	1	Low	
		FP4 Outcome: \$ USD new investments by state, national, regional and global agencies, informed by CCAFS science and engagement	2021 – \$ USD million new investments in climate services (2017-2021) informed by CCAFS science and engagement	Identical to proposal	Partner reports and websites	0	0	0	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
	• {primary} CC Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources	FP4 Outcome: 20 of development organizations adapting their plans and directing investment to increase women's access to, and control over, productive assets and resources through gender-sensitive climate-based advisories and safety nets	2021 – Additional organizations in EA, WA, LAM, and SEA implement rural climate services that target women and youth participation	New/changed	Project progress reports. Gender- and age-disaggregated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) reports. Women and youth addressed in training materials. Outcome case studies	2	2	0	1	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
		FP4 Outcome: 20 of development organizations adapting their plans and directing investment to increase women's access to, and control over, productive assets and resources through gender-sensitive climate-based advisories and safety nets	2021 – # of development organizations (2017-2021) adapting their plans and directing investment to increase women's access to, and control over, productive assets and resources through gender-sensitive climate-based advisories and safety nets	Identical to proposal	Commissioned study. Project M&E reports disaggregated by gender and age. Partner reports, websites	2	0	0	1	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
	• {primary} CC Increased capacity for innovation in partner development organizations and in poor and vulnerable communities	FP4 Outcome: # of policy decisions taken (in part) based on engagement and information dissemination by CCAFS	2020 extended to 2021 – Based on assessment of current FP4 project portfolio and opportunities, an adjusted project portfolio will target analyses and engagement to inform at least seven additional policy decisions within three years	Identical to proposal	Project planning documents	0	0	0	1	Low	

Table 2A continued

FP	Mapped to Sub-IDO	2022 FP outcomes	Milestones	Status	Means of verification	CGIAR Cross-Cutting Markers for the milestone				Assessment of risk to achieve that milestone (L/M/H)	For medium/high please select the main risk from the list
						for gender	for youth	for CapDev	for CC		
FP4		FP4 Outcome: # of policy decisions taken (in part) based on engagement and information dissemination by CCAFS	2021 – Additional countries and institutions integrate climate services, weather-related insurance, safety nets into agricultural sector strategies, policies, adaptation plans, supported by CCAFS research outputs and science-policy dialogues	Identical to proposal	Partner reports, websites	0	0	0	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
		FP4 Outcome: # of policy decisions taken (in part) based on engagement and information dissemination by CCAFS	2021 – CCAFS-informed climate services, insurance and/or safety nets mainstreamed into CSA/adaptation investment portfolios, accessing climate finance	Identical to proposal	Reports, websites	0	0	0	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)
		FP4 Outcome: # of policy decisions taken (in part) based on engagement and information dissemination by CCAFS	2021 – # of policy decisions (2017-2021) that strengthen and sustain climate services, weather-related insurance or climate-informed safety nets, taken (in part) based on engagement and information dissemination by CCAFS over the period	Identical to proposal	Reports, websites	0	0	0	2	Medium	6. External environment (political, economic, legal, market)

Table 2B: Planned evaluations/reviews, impact assessments and learning exercises

CRP	FP	Status	Planned studies/learning exercises in the coming year	Geographic scope	Who is commissioning this study
CCAFS	FP1, FP3, FP2, FP4	Ongoing	Scaling out CSV approach in Nepal to benefit millions of farmers in the next 5 years	Sub-national, Nepal	CCAFS-BISA-CIMMYT
CCAFS	FP1	Ongoing	How do country CSA profiles inform investments and policy decisions towards CSA development and promotion?	Multinational, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Gambia (the), Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Seychelles, Senegal	ICRISAT
CCAFS	FP1, FP3, FP2, FP4	Ongoing	Precision Land Leveling technology will lead to potential benefits of large saving in irrigation water, energy with mitigation co-benefits	Regional	PMU
CCAFS	FP3	Ongoing	Inputs in the preparation of Africa Fertilizer Summit (Abuja-2)	Multinational, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger (the), Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	CCAFS
CCAFS	FP4	New	Digitally integrated climate information increases the benefits of existing agroclimatic advisory services for 20,000 women	National, Guatemala	CIAT
CCAFS	FP4	New	Drought monitoring and early warning systems in Costa Rica guides the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) extension service towards early action	National, Costa Rica	CIAT/CCAFS
CCAFS	FP4	New	Outcome report on scaling out of Participatory Integrated Services for Agriculture tool (PICSA) in Honduras and Guatemala	Multi-national, Guatemala, Honduras	CIAT/CCAFS
CCAFS	FP2	Ongoing	Branding of CSA rice from Laos in domestic and international niche markets	Sub-national, Lao PDR	IRRI
CCAFS	FP1	Ongoing	Assessing the impact of CIS on users' food security and livelihood in northern Ghana	National, Ghana	CCAFS
CCAFS	FP2	Ongoing	Development and implementation of New policy (Nông thôn Mới (NTM) criteria or Provincial authorities), bringing in components of CSA, CSV approach	National, Viet Nam	CIAT
CCAFS	FP1	Ongoing	Inclusion of CSA technologies and investment in Bhutan's Agricultural Development Plan to 2040	National, Bhutan	CCAFS, CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM)
CCAFS	FP3	New	Considering socially differentiated impact in LED	National, Ethiopia	ILRI
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	The impact of flood index insurance and Bundled Solutions of Index Insurance with Climate Information and Seed Systems to manage Agricultural Risks (BICSA) on agricultural technology adoption evidence in India and Bangladesh	Regional	IWMI, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
CCAFS	FP1, FP2	Ongoing	Influencing the development of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	Global	CCAFS
CCAFS	FP1	Ongoing	Kenya CSA Multi-Stakeholder Platform reaches farmers with CSA options through member organizations	National, Kenya	FP1 and EA
CCAFS	FP1, FP3, FP2, FP4	Ongoing	Effect of climate-smart agriculture interventions on soil nutrient dynamics in East Africa CSVs	Regional	Regional Program Leader (RPL) CCAFS EA
CCAFS	FP1, FP3, FP2, FP4	Ongoing	Climate-smart agriculture as a means of improving crop production, building adaptation and resilience to climate change in climate-smart landscapes in Ethiopia	National, Ethiopia	RPL CCAFS EA

Table 2B continued

CRP	FP	Status	Planned studies/learning exercises in the coming year	Geographic scope	Who is commissioning this study
CCAFS	FP3	Ongoing	Scaling up of climate smart nutrient advice to smallholder farmers in Tanzania through the Maize-Nutrient-Manager (MNM) decision support tool app	National, Tanzania	WUR
CCAFS	FP3	Ongoing	Improved awareness on climate smart nutrient management options through the IOP farm in Tanzania	National, Tanzania	Yara, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), WUR
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	Guatemala implements a national monitoring system supporting decision making in food and nutrition security	National, Guatemala	Bioversity
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	Colombia implements climate services tools for agriculture at national scale	National, Colombia	CIAT
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	México and Guatemala implement seasonal forecasts and artificial intelligence to improve agronomy at scale	National, Mexico	CIAT
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	Implementing agroclimatic services helps more than 250,000 farmers in Latin America in an effective climate risk management and productivity-increasing	Regional	CIAT
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	Contribution of CCAFS insurance research to policy	Global	IFPRI
CCAFS	FP2	Ongoing	Impact of partnership and big data analytical approach in scaling CSA advisories: Evidences from South Asia	Regional	CIMMYT
CCAFS	FP2	Ongoing	Mainstreaming the CSV approach into governmental and development organizations to foster CSA investment at scale (with RPLs)	Global	FP2
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	Bundled solutions adoption with agriculture inputs and insurance for scaling in India	National, India	Weather Risk Management Services Pvt. Ltd.
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	Index Based Flood Insurance adoption in Bangladesh	National, Bangladesh	Green Delta Insurance Company Ltd.
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	Mid-term impact evaluations of insurance research projects incorporating CCAFS science	Multinational, India, Kenya	3ie (India), NWO-WOTRO and IDRC-ACIAR (Kenya)
CCAFS	FP2	Ongoing	Outcome Case study of the upscaling/ investment in climate-smart cocoa (CSC) practices by different key players in the cocoa sector of Ghana	National, Ghana	IITA
CCAFS	FP1	New	Evaluation of the outcomes of the CCAFS project and relevant bilaterals in gender integration in Central America	Multinational, Guatemala, Honduras	CCAFS
CCAFS	FP1	New	The Expected Impact of joining regional seed cooperation for Vietnam and the Philippines	Regional	CIP
CCAFS	FP1	New	The lessons learned from following evidence based policy advocacy process in Vietnam and the Philippines	Regional	CIP
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	Radio Listening Clubs contribute to the dissemination, uptake and use of climate information among women farmers in Rwanda	National, Rwanda	CCAFS
CCAFS	FP3	Ongoing	International investments to increase the adoption of silvopastoral systems and sustainable technologies in the Colombian Amazon region	Regional, sub-national, Colombia	CIAT

Table 2B continued

CRP	FP	Status	Planned studies/learning exercises in the coming year	Geographic scope	Who is commissioning this study
CCAFS	FP3, FP2, FP4	New	Assessment of constraints, opportunities, costs, potential and farmer preferences of CSA technologies	National, Ethiopia	CIAT
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	CCAFS influences climate services investment through Investment Blueprint for Climate Informed Digital Advisory Services	Global	CCAFS
CCAFS	FP4	Ongoing	CCAFS influences climate services outcomes in multiple countries in Africa through collaboration with Adapting Agriculture to Climate Today, for Tomorrow (ACToday)	Multinational, Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Senegal	CCAFS
CCAFS	FP1	Ongoing	Scenario guidance (narratives and national modelling) successfully supports the formulation of two policies in Lao PDR	National, Lao PDR	Utrecht University
CCAFS	FP2	Ongoing	Outcome on use of global climate impact modelling in policies	Global	FP2
CCAFS	FP1, FP3, FP2, FP4	Ongoing	Assessment of CSA regional policy in Central America on agricultural sector institutions, investments and farmers (with P771)	Regional	CIAT/CCAFS
CCAFS	FP1	Ongoing	Climate Smart Profile and state action plan for climate-smart agriculture	National, India	World Bank, CCAFS
CCAFS	FP2	Ongoing	Outcome Harvesting on different levels of implementation of Digital Climate-Smart Agriculture (D-CSA) in LAM	Multinational, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru	CIAT
CCAFS	FP2	Ongoing	Outcome harvesting of Climate Profiling work	Global	CIAT
CCAFS	FP2	New	Changes in practices & incentives promote CSA and zero deforestation supply chains	Sub-national, Honduras	CIAT
CCAFS	FP2	New	Climate & deforestation risk mitigation activities implemented by producer organizations & traders	Sub-national, Honduras	CIAT
CCAFS	FP1, FP2	New	Assessment of P1589's work mobilizing crop diversity for climate change adaptation	Global	CCAFS

Table 2C: Planned major new collaborations (CGIAR internal, or with non-CGIAR collaborators)

Name of Platform / CRP or non-CGIAR collaborator	Brief description of collaboration (give and take among CRPs/Platforms/non-CGIAR collaborator) and value added (e.g. scientific or efficiency benefits)
GCA – Global Commission on Adaptation	FP4 will continue to collaborate with the Global Commission on Adaptation in the Action Track on Food Security and Rural Livelihoods. CCAFS will play a leading role in the framing of climate services in the global adaptation agenda, and will publish an Investment Blueprint for Climate Informed Digital Agricultural Advisory Services.
The World Bank	AICCRA, a large new project funded by the World Bank, will commence in six African countries. The aim of the project is to roll out Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Climate Information Services (CIS) technologies and practices, all underpinned by sustainable finance and embedded in enabling policies.
WFP – World Food Programme	FP4 will continue its close partnership with the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in Ethiopia, which enables vulnerable rural families to increase their food and income security by managing climate-related risks.
WRI – World Resources Institute	FP4 will continue to collaborate with the Global Commission on Adaptation in the Action Track on Food Security and Rural Livelihoods. CCAFS will play a leading role in the framing of climate services in the global adaptation agenda, and will publish an Investment Blueprint for Climate Informed Digital Agricultural Advisory Services.
WUR – Wageningen University and Research	Following the launch of the CGIAR FOCUS on Climate Security in 2020, the first PhD program available anywhere in the world specifically on climate security, the first three PhD students have already started and in 2021 the program will deliver the following: a) Position paper and programming document b) Interdisciplinary conceptual framework for PhD training c) Core elements of a Master's specialization (inter-university) d) Core elements of BSc major (60 European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System - ECTS) and BSc minor (30 ECTS) e) Three papers by PhD students and supervisors.
Gender	A Learning Agenda for collaboration on Gender and CSA will be produced, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The Gender and Climate Research Methods working group will also be led by CCAFS.
IDRC – International Development Research Centre	The leader of the GSI team will be an IDRC Visiting Fellow on Gender and Climate Change. The purpose of the fellowship is to provide advice on the IDRC climate change funding portfolio, as well as ongoing technical support to the FCDP fund on Climate Adaptation and Resilience (CLARE).

Table 3: Planned budget

Component	2020 Carryover forecast (W1/W2)	2021 Budget (W1/2)	Total estimated available W1/W2 funds	W3/Bilateral	Total
FP1	906,824	3,985,250	4,892,074	3,491,621	8,383,695
FP2	1,558,581	4,671,250	6,229,831	10,766,488	16,996,319
FP3	1,332,486	4,152,250	5,484,736	5,097,576	10,582,312
FP4	1,326,180	3,487,250	4,813,430	3,595,552	8,408,982
Strategic Competitive Research grant	-	-	-	-	-
CRP Management & Support Cost	556,717	2,134,000	2,690,717	79,702	2,770,419
CRP Total	5,680,789	18,430,000	24,110,789	23,030,939	47,141,728

Table 4: W1/W2 estimated carryover and 2021 allocation by category of expenditure

Category	2020 Carryover forecast (W1/W2)	2021 Budget (W1/2)	Comments on major changes
Personnel	2,349,177	7,348,225	At least 40% of funds are expected to be spent on salaries and related allowances.
Consultancy	179,002	841,882	Less than 5% will be invested in Consultancy contracts.
Travel	344,142	1,652,618	A significant amount (almost 2 million) is planned for travel expenditure but execution will vary depending on COVID restrictions.
Operational Expenses	474,914	1,819,778	Almost 10% of funds are planned for operational activities in field but execution will vary depending on COVID restrictions.
Collaborators & Partnerships	1,402,644	3,427,980	Partnerships outside CGIAR are expected to execute at least 20% of available funds.
Capital & Equipment	56,069	289,351	Less than 500k in total is expected for capital and equipment purchases.
Closeout cost	-	211,945	Closeout estimated costs includes the USD 60,000 limit on 2022 related closing expenditures allowed to be accrued up.
Indirect Costs	874,842	2,838,220	Estimated indirect costs that will vary depending on centers' 2021 changes on official indirect cost rates.
CRP Total budget	5,680,789	18,430,000	