Title: (IFPRI-SEA) Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change in the Philippine Agriculture Sector

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Mar 2014	Dec 2016	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute - United States	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

Flaship(s)
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priorities and Policies for CSA

Region(s)
SEA: Southeast Asia

Project summary

The project works with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the Philippines to establish a decision-support mechanism on agriculture, climate change and food security policies, that uses newly generated data, modelling output and innovative scenario assessment. At the end of the project, NEDA will have increased its capacity to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of policies and explore the resilience and the provisioning capacity of the agricultural sector given future climate scenarios.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-354 *Leader*. Activity 2014-365 *Leader*. Activity 2014-366 *Leader*. Activity 2014-367 *Leader*. Activity 2014-381 *Leader*.	HQ
Project Coordinator	Valmonte-Santos, Rowena <R.VALMONTE-SANTOS@CGIAR.ORG>	Valmonte-Santos, Rowena (IFPRI) has been assigned as a project coordinator; and therefore also leading all project activities for P&R purposes.	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Activity 2014-354 *Partner*. Activity 2014-365 *Partner*. Activity 2014-366 *Partner*. Activity 2014-367 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: DLSU - De La Salle University

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Inocencio, Arlene <arlene.inocencio@dlsu.edu.ph>	Activity 2014-354 *Partner*. Activity 2014-366 *Partner*.	HQ
Partner	Tiongco, Marites <marites.tiongco@dlsu.edu.ph>	Activity 2014-354 *Partner*. Activity 2014-366 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: UPD - University of the Philippines - Diliman

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Ravago, Majah-Leah <mvravago@econ.upd.edu.ph>	Activity 2014-354 *Partner*. Activity 2014-366 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: ICRAF - World Agroforestry Centre

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Lasco, Rodel <r.lasco@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-354 *Partner*. Activity 2014-366 *Partner*.	Los Baños, Philippines

Partner #6

Institution: UPLB - University of the Philippines Los Baños

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Lansigan, Felino P. <fplansigan@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-354 *Partner*. Activity 2014-366 *Partner*.	HQ
Partner	Sajise, Asa <asajise@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-354 *Partner*. Activity 2014-366 *Partner*.	HQ
Partner	Mendoza, Maria Emilinda <makilinggazer@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-354 *Partner*. Activity 2014-366 *Partner*.	HQ

Lessons regarding your partnerships and possible implications for the coming planning cycle:

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	As described in previous reports, regular and open communications are important in this research project. Face-to-face dialogue with NEDA was carried out to discuss the final activity of the project (book publication).

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

Our main partner, NEDA, and other partners, ICRAF, UP Diliman, UP Los Banos and De La Salle University, have completed their tasks and submitted their deliverables. Commitments of the partners to IFPRI and likewise, were fulfilled in 2015. We are currently coordinating with NEDA the final deliverable of this project which is the book on "The Future of Philippine Agriculture: Scenarios, Policies, and Investments under Climate Change" edited by Mark W. Rosegrant, Director, EPTD, IFPRI, Washington DC, USA and Mercedita A. Sombilla, Assistant Secretary and Director, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, NEDA, Manila, Philippines.

3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
Country			Philippines

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:
Project outputs will influence the development or promote food security policies and support national, regional and provincial institutions working on climate-smart agriculture (CSA) in the Philippines. Annual investment allocated for the implementation and application of climate-smart adaptation strategies/technologies and food security policies at the national and local government levels will be enhanced. Through the strong partnership with NEDA, the planned activities and expected outputs of the research can be implemented at the national and sub-national levels. Project results could be used to enhance climate change-related strategies in the Medium-term Philippine Development Plan and National Climate Change Action Plan that influence the development of related Executive Orders, and provide guidance in budget allocation for national agencies on climate change-related activities. Capacity and skills of government staff and other interested parties will be strengthened through trainings on proper use of tools and models, and the model given in the end.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): At the end of 2016, the capacity of government staff will be strengthened through trainings in economic modeling encompassing analysis and interpretation of results translating these into language useful and cognizant to the policymakers, policy analysts and decisionmakers. A database constructed for data storage will be managed with NEDA as the main custodian. Project Training Manuals on economic modeling and policy analysis will be produced and distributed to the partners as part of the capacity strengthening activities.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): Despite of the significant budget cut in 2015-2016, capacity building on economic modeling was still carried out on January 25-29 in Pampanga, Philippines and on April 25-29, 2016 in Coron, Palawan through joint funding from Gates Foundation and CRP-PIM. The trainings focused on the usage, application, analysis and interpretation of results using the International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) model with emphasis on its usefulness in policy recommendations related to investments, food security, malnutrition among others. NEDA spearheaded the organization of these two trainings participated by national and regional government agencies with a total of 31 trainees (11 male; 2 female) during the first training and 32 trainees (11 male; 21 female) during the second training. The trainings also aim to familiarize the participants with the joint research program and to build regional capacity in the methodologies used to complete this joint work. A blog was likewise prepared in reference to the first training under the Global Futures and Strategic Framework project funded by Gates Foundation and the CRP-PIM- http://globalfutures.cgiar.org/2016/02/01/engaging-national-policymakers-through-scenario-analysis-and-economic-modeling-in-the-philippines/. IMPACT Training Manual can be accessed here - http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/129825 Furthermore, Assistant Secretary M.A. Sombilla of NEDA participated in the Global Landscape Forum in November, Morocco where she described how this collaborative partnership between NEDA and IFPRI and the outputs serve as guides in formulating the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 as well as distribution of funds by the

Department of Budget and Management among government agencies. The database, two project notes and two policy notes were dropped as part of the project deliverables due to lack of funding to implement these activities and related outputs.

How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* Sustaining the research interests through regular dialogues with NEDA, the distribution of policy notes and strengthening the capacity of the national partners through IMPACT and CGE trainings are important actions that contributed to completing the Project Outcomes. The upcoming book will be further utilized by NEDA and other government agencies in the review and reformulation of the Philippine development policies related to investments and agriculture.

Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:*

https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//4/projectOutcome/NEDA-MASombilla-IFPRI-COP22-GLF-Morocco-2016.pdf

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): At the end of 2015, it is anticipated the generation of knowledge-bank through documentation of the status of Philippine agriculture and the impacts of climate change including effects on women and men farmers (Project Note 1); adaptation strategies, technologies and practices encompassing gender-differentiated approaches to combat the detrimental effects of climate change as well as government priorities for agriculture (Project Note 2); economic impact of climate change (Project Note 3); and status of investment, environment, natural resources and other policies affecting agriculture and food security in the Philippines (Project Note 4). Information on recommended sub-national climate-smart adaptation practices, technologies and strategies, and impacts of selected investment strategies and policies for agricultural growth, climate resilience and food security in the Philippines will be presented during the mid-term project workshop and published as Project Policy Notes 1 and 2 respectively. As an initial information-dissemination strategy, the Project Inception Workshop Report highlighting the importance and objectives of this research, activities and implementation strategies through partnerships with NEDA and other national agencies, international research organizations and the academe as well as the existing documented data and information on Philippine agriculture and climate change was posted online in September 2014. Furthermore, the book on "The Future of Philippine Agriculture: Scenarios, Policies, and Investments under Climate Change" will be published and launched during the Stakeholders/Policy Forum Workshop before the end of 2015. A Project Workshop Report including Power point presentations will be made available publicly through online posting in IFPRI, NEDA and CCAFS websites. It is expected that dissemination of these outputs will increase the awareness of the governments, private sector, and the general public through workshops, policy dialogues and other media materials.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): At the end of 2017, knowledge products (Project Notes; Project Policy Notes; book; Workshop Reports; Training Manuals) are being considered by policymakers, policy analysts and decisionmakers in support or improvement of national plans on climate change and agriculture, related national policies and acts, and executive orders. Strengthened capacity of NEDA and other agencies at national, regional and provincial levels in the policy analysis arena will benefit the development or review of these national acts and other related policies.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018): Similar to 2017, it is anticipated that NEDA and other national agencies like DA, DENR at the national, regional, provincial and local levels have attained confidence and improved capacity in the development, support or review of national development plans, policies, acts or executive orders related to climate change, agriculture and other natural resources.

lessons regarding your Theory of Change and implications for the coming planning cycle; e.g. how have your assumptions changed, or do you have stronger evidence for them:* Most of the activities of this project were completed in 2016. We anticipate that the Philippine government through our strong collaboration with NEDA, will continue to reflect and consider the investment strategies and policy recommendations outlined in the Policy Notes and feedback on presentations particularly the recent COP22 and IFPRI-side event on Global Landscape Forum last November in Morocco. The upcoming book will likewise be an important tool in the review of national development plans of the country.

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

RP SEA Outcome 2019: Policy makers enhancing the design, investment decisions, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of agro - sectoral climate change policies through a transparent, coordinative and consultative mode from local to national level.

Indicator #1: # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

2019
Target value: 3 **Cumulative target to date:** 7 **Target narrative:** Revisit and revise, as appropriate, the Medium-term Philippine Development Plan, National Climate Change Action Plan, and Executive Orders at the national level to ensure addressing climate change, inclusion of climate-smart agriculture technologies and adaptation practices, and implement rules and regulations through local ordinances at the community levels. Note that the target is the same across activities, as agreed with CCAFS during the CCAFS-SEA Regional Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2015
Target value: 1 **Cumulative target to date:** 1 **Target narrative:** <Not Defined> **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2016
Target value: 3 **Cumulative target to date:** 4 **Target achieved:** 4.0 **Target narrative:** Revisit and revise, as appropriate, the Medium-term Philippine Development Plan, National Climate Change Action Plan, and Executive Orders at the national level to ensure addressing climate change, inclusion of climate-smart agriculture technologies and adaptation practices, and implement rules and regulations through local ordinances at the community levels. Note that the target is the same across activities, as agreed with CCAFS during the CCAFS-SEA Regional Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand in 2014. **Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence:** Results from this project convinced current administration's Department of Agriculture (DA) that combating climate change in agriculture requires location-specific strategies. DA Secretary Piñol ordered nationwide soil analysis to guide recommendations for suitable technology for specific areas as indicated in its agricultural reform agenda, a key strategy in newly formulated Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2022. DA puts great importance on proper fertilizer application and sufficient irrigation to increase production and respond to climate change, consistent with project recommendations. The study's rice trade policy analysis influenced the decision of government to lift quantitative restrictions on rice and restructure the National Food Authority. **Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** A specific chapter on "Gender and Climate Change in Philippine Agriculture" was presented in the upcoming book on "The Future of Philippine Agriculture: Scenarios, Policies, and Investments under Climate Change". **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** The project works on national and sub-national (regional) levels. Regions in the Philippines are disaggregated mostly along cultural, ethnic, and language (dialect) lines. Hence cultural differentiation is implicit along with the sub-national (regional) disaggregation of the project. The focus of the project is on the agriculture sector which makes rural-urban differentiation also implicit. In addition, the project intends to gender-differentiate the climate adaptation technologies as described in a book chapter. .

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:
National and regional government technical staff participated in two IMPACT and CGE trainings where they learn to develop scenarios, analyze and deliver priority policy assessments to assist in decision-making particularly on investments, food security and nutrition. In addition, the dialogue with policymakers and the distribution of Policy Notes were used by policymakers, donors, and NGOs to guide projects and policies related to agriculture and climate change. These outputs have significantly contributed to the government's decisionmaking processes. It is anticipated that all of these activities will lead to more effective climate change adaptation policies adopted in the Philippine agriculture sector.

Collaborating with other CRPs

Policies, Institutions and Markets
Description of collaboration: Joint modeling exercises and funding in terms of travel and staff time during the IMPACT Trainings are some of the PIM contributions to this research project.

4.4 Case Studies

No case studies added

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined>
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2016
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG:** - Consultations with NEDA and other national agencies will be maintained throughout 2016 specifically discussions on government documents such as the Medium Term Plan and other related climate change and food security policies to ensure inclusion of CSA technologies **Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG:** Regular dialogues with NEDA and its presentation during the Global Landscape Forum last November in Morocco described the importance of tools like IMPACT and the Philippine Dynamics CGE model provide valuable and significant inputs to policy formulation and development planning for the Philippine agriculture. **Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** Gendered adaptation technologies to climate change were presented and discussed as one specific chapter in the book **Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs:** A specific chapter on "Gender and Climate Change in Philippine Agriculture" will be presented in the upcoming book, "The Future of Philippine Agriculture: Scenarios, Policies, and Investments under Climate Change".

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Economic modeling trainings on the use and application of International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) and Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models including analyses and interpretation of model outputs, investment options and policy scenarios will strengthen the capacity of the government staff and other interested parties.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Two trainings on economic modeling were carried out in January and April 2016 respectively. Please refer to earlier discussions for the details.

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: It is anticipated that government staff at the national, regional and provincial levels will include both men and women as trainees.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: A total of 20 women participated during the first training (31 participants) while 21 during the second (32 participants).

Major Output groups - 2015

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: The successful completion of the Policy Forum and Research Symposium on September 18-19, 2015, in Manila, Philippines served as the science-policy dialogue where the modeling scenarios and outputs were presented and deliberated. This Forum was participated by high-level policymakers, government and NGOs, international research organizations, and other key stakeholders.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: Vulnerability, gendered-differentiated responses, and gendered adaptation technologies to climate change were presented during the Policy Forum and Research Symposium as well as discussed as one specific chapter in the upcoming book on ?The Future of Philippine Agriculture: Scenarios, Policies, and Investments under Climate Change?.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: Modeling scenarios and outputs were presented during the Policy Forum/Symposium. Impacts of climate change in agriculture and eventually on the economy and food security were deliberated and potential adaptation strategies to alleviate these impacts presented. Participants included high-level policymakers, government and NGOs, international/national research organizations, and other key stakeholders.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: Vulnerability, gendered-differentiated responses, and gendered adaptation technologies to climate change were presented during the Policy Forum and Research Symposium as well as discussed as one specific chapter in the upcoming book on ?The Future of Philippine Agriculture: Scenarios, Policies, and Investments under Climate Change?.

Major Output groups - 2014

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

D2881 - NEDA pushing 3 policy reforms to improve agri sector

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.manilatimes.net/neda-pushing-3-policy-reforms-to-improve-agri-sector/219444/

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2882 - PH rejects offers in 750,000 T rice buy tender

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:
http://www.abs-cbnnews.com/business/09/17/15/ph-rejects-offers-750000-t-rice-buy-tender

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2755 - Exploring adaptation strategy through agricultural policy reform in the Philippines

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Conference paper / Seminar paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.ifpri.org/publication/climate-change-and-rice-self-sufficiency-policy

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2883 - End to rice tariff

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://manilastandard.net/business/187344/end-to-rice-tariff.html

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2885 - Keep high tariff for rice imports: NEDA

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.malaya.com.ph/business-news/business/keep-high-tariff-rice-imports-neda

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2888 - Extension of rice quantitative restriction disadvantageous to poor–Neda

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.businessmirror.com.ph/extension-of-rice-quantitative-restriction-disadvantageous-to-poor-neda/

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2889 - NEDA: PH must retain high tariff for rice imports

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.ptvnews.ph/bottom-news-life2/14-14-business/47217-NEDA-ph-must-retain-high-tariff-for-rice-imports

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2890 - Farm sector's riddle: How to grow output amid climate change

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.businessmirror.com.ph/farm-sectors-riddle-how-to-grow-output-amid-climate-change/

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2891 - Ways to lessen climate effect on aggie bared

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.tribune.net.ph/business/ways-to-lessen-climate-effect-on-aggie-bared

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2892 - PHL's climate-change losses could reach P71 billion yearly–IFPRI

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.businessmirror.com.ph/phls-climate-change-losses-could-reach-p71-billion-yearly-ifpri/

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D1075 - Project Stakeholders Workshop Report

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Research workshop report

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//4/deliverableDataSharing/NEDA-IFPRI-Policy_Forum_Proceedings-March%202016.pdf

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D1077 - Project Policy Note 1. The economywide impacts of climate change on Philippine agriculture

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Policy brief/policy note/briefing paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.ifpri.org/publication/economywide-impacts-climate-change-philippine-agriculture-0

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2677 - Agricultural growth, climate resilience, food security in Philippines: Subnational impacts of selected investment strategies and

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Policy brief/policy note/briefing paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.ifpri.org/publication/agricultural-growth-climate-resilience-and-food-security-philippines-subnational-impacts

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2774 - Climate change threatens food production in the Philippines

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.ifpri.org/news-release/climate-change-threatens-food-production-philippines

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2775 - Study: Climate Change to put Additional 2 million Filipinos at Risk of Hunger by 2050

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.ifpri.org/news-release/study-climate-change-put-additional-2-million-filipinos-risk-hunger-2050

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2680 - Training on International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT)

Main Information

Type: Training materials

Subtype: Lecture/Training Course Material

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Capacity Development

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//4/deliverableDataSharing/Proceedings%20of%20NEDA%20IMPACT%20training%20Jan%202016.pdf

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type

NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2776 - Engaging national policymakers through scenario analysis and economic modeling in the Philippines

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://globalfutures.cgiar.org/2016/02/01/engaging-national-policymakers-through-scenario-analysis-and-economic-modeling-in-the-philippines/

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2681 - Documentation Report - IMPACT Part 2 and CGE Modeling

Main Information

Type: Training materials

Subtype: Lecture/Training Course Material

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Capacity Development

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//4/deliverableDataSharing/Documentation%20Report_IMPACT%20Part%20II-CGE-April%202016.pdf

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and	Sombilla, Merceditas A.	Responsible

Development Authority	<MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	

D2875 - NEDA to discuss impact of climate change on agriculture in policy forum

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:
http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/story/536687/money/economy/neda-to-discuss-impact-of-climate-change-on-agriculture-in-policy-forum

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2876 - NEDA forum to focus on climate change, agriculture policy

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.rappler.com/bulletin-board/105752-neda-climate-change-forum

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2877 - Agri needs to grow 3-4% yearly to alleviate poverty – Balisacan

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.philstar.com/business/2015/09/20/1501722/agri-needs-grow-3-4-yearly-alleviate-poverty-balisacan

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2878 - Gov't junks quantitative restrictions for rice imports

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.pressreader.com/philippines/manila-bulletin/20150920/282089160565238/TextView

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2879 - NEDA looks for champions of regulatory reform

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.bworldonline.com/content.php?section=Economy&title=neda-looks-for-champions-of-regulatory-reform&id=115560

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

D2880 - NEDA pushes 3 agricultural policy reforms for ASEAN integration

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://www.rappler.com/business/industries/247-agriculture/106355-neda-pushes-policy-reforms-agriculture

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
NEDA - National Economic and Development Authority	Sombilla, Merceditas A. <MASombilla@neda.gov.ph>	Responsible

5.3 Project Highlights

No project highlights added

6. Activities

A366 - Knowledge Management I - Capacity-Strengthening (Workshops, Technology Transfer, Training), Database Management of Adaptation Technologies/ Strategies

Description: One major indicator of the sustainability of the project is the ability of beneficiaries and local partners to continue the functions and follow-through the objectives of the project until the intended outcomes and impacts are achieved - long after the end of the project. Activity 3 is aimed at project sustainability by transferring the skills and the analytical tools and technology developed in the the project to the national and regional agencies policy analysts, and advisers of government officials and policymakers through training workshops and other capacity strengthening activities. This will better equip the government staff as they continue to advise and give policy-support to government officials and policymakers about climate-smart technologies and strategies and policies. Another skill that will be developed in the project which can be transferred and used in other activities is the gender-differentiated climate change adaptation technologies.

Start date: Mar 2014 **End date:** Dec 2016

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>
Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Project Inception Workshop carried out in 2014. Project Brief was disseminated for information of partners and other interested parties. Two training activities were implemented in 2016. Although only one training was planned however joint efforts of IMPACT team in IFPRI, together with co-funding from PIM, led to the realization of these capacity building exercises.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D2680: Training on International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT)
- D2681: Documentation Report - IMPACT Part 2 and CGE Modeling
- D1075: Project Stakeholders Workshop Report
- D2776: Engaging national policymakers through scenario analysis and economic modeling in the Philippines
- D884: Project Inception Workshop Report
- D2752: Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change to Philippine Agriculture Sector

A367 - Knowledge Management II - Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Advocacy

Description: Activity 4 is in recognition that (a) the production and publication of project outputs/materials is a major activity in itself that requires substantial resources and separate budget, and that (b) advocacy activities and materials may be required in this kind of project and expected outcomes and impacts. This activity therefore, is set to publish the outputs of Activities I-III and to combine them with advocacy-oriented activities and materials - to inform the general public and the government officials and policymakers in particular, in a timely manner, about climate-smart technologies and strategies and policies directly/indirectly affecting agriculture, as they discuss, deliberate, and design policies and investment priorities to prepare for a climate resilient agriculture sector and assured food security. Project outputs and advocacy materials will be made available at IFPRI's website, NEDA's national and regional websites, and NEDA's mailing and distribution lists, and if possible local media outlets.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Valmonte-Santos, Rowena <R.VALMONTE-SANTOS@CGIAR.ORG>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Book chapters under review by the Publisher. Policy Notes disseminated during the Policy Forum and recent COP 22 in Morocco, and posted online in IFPRI, NEDA and CCAFS websites. Press/media releases posted in IFPRI, NEDA and various Philippine newspaper websites.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D880: Project Policy Note
- D882: Project Policy Note
- D1077: Project Policy Note 1. The economywide impacts of climate change on Philippine agriculture
- D2677: Agricultural growth, climate resilience, food security in Philippines: Subnational impacts of selected investment strategies and
- D1072: Fully calibrated, validated, and linked crop and economic models for policy analyses of investment, policies
- D885: The book "The Future of Philippine Agriculture: Scenarios, Policies, and Investments under Climate Change"
- D1075: Project Stakeholders Workshop Report
- D2870: NEDA to discuss impact of climate change on agriculture in policy forum
- D2875: NEDA to discuss impact of climate change on agriculture in policy forum
- D2876: NEDA forum to focus on climate change, agriculture policy
- D2877: Agri needs to grow 3-4% yearly to alleviate poverty – Balisacan
- D2878: Gov't junks qua

A381 - (BILATERAL) Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change in the Philippine Agriculture Sector

Description: This activity is implemented in collaboration with NEDA to ensure inclusion of climate-smart technologies for the agriculture sector and enhanced food security for the Philippines. It also contributes to the implementation of Activities I to IV mentioned earlier.

Start date: Mar 2014 **End date:** Dec 2016

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Valmonte-Santos, Rowena <R.VALMONTE-SANTOS@CGIAR.ORG>
Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: <Not Defined>

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: IFPRI Landscape Approach to Climate Change Mitigation in Agriculture (LACCMA)

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2015	Dec 2018	RP SEA	Tan Yen, Bui <y.bui@irri.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2, Bilateral	On-going	IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute - United States	De Pinto, Alex <a.depinto@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

Flaship(s)
F3 (Lini): Low emissions development

Region(s)
SEA: Southeast Asia

Project summary

Land-based climate change mitigation research has commonly focused on relatively small scale activities, but in order to provide guidance for large-scale investment and policy planning, better information is needed about the inter-relationships among landscape features, socio-ecological conditions, external interventions, local institutions, and their combined effect on mitigation outcomes. In our project we plan to assess the viability of a landscape approach to economic development compatible with reducing GHG emission vis a vis constraints and exogenous forces such as economic and climatic changes. With this purpose in mind, the engagement with local stakeholders is an integral part of the modeling component of the project because it only though a direct engagement with them that constraints and incentives can be determined. The information derived from interaction with stakeholders feeds iteratively into the model as the modeling exercise progresses through the various development phases.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	De Pinto, Alex <a.depinto@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-227 *Leader*. Analyze, quantify, and evaluate adoption of climate-smart practices at landscape scale; (b) identify determinants of trajectories resulting in climate-smart landscapes; (c) undertake ex ante comparisons of locally optimized climate-smart trajectories with production and land use outcomes determined by global/external forces; and (d) analyze features of landscape components which deliver climate-smart benefits (mitigation, resilience/adaptation, food security) to test potential for specialization and synergies.	New Delhi, India
Partner	Meinzen-Dick, Ruth <r.meinzen-dick@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-229 *Partner*. Activity 2014-230 *Partner*. Analysis and mapping of the governance structures, institutions, and collective action groups capable of facilitating the adoption of mitigation practices at landscape scale. Iterative engagement process with decision tool users to adapt it for their needs and strengthen capacity to use it, including addressing landscape approaches in NAMAS.	New Delhi, India

Partner #2

Institution: NIAPP - National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Projection

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Lan, Vu Cong <htqt-niapp@hn.vnn.vn>	Activity 2014-227 *Partner*. Activity 2014-229 *Partner*. Activity 2014-230 *Leader*. Active support by the involved stakeholders of the government plans for emission reduction is a necessity for the success of the plan and its sustainability. Modeling results and the scenarios generated with the contribution of the engaged stakeholders will be presented, analyzed and evaluated with the relevant institutions: MARD, MONRE, Agricultural and Environmental Provincial ministries DARD and DONRE; District People?s Committee (Divisions of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment); Unions of Women, Farmers and Youth, NGOs (e.g. (OXFAM, SNV and CODESPA).	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: Institute for Agricultural Environment-Vietnam

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	VAN TRINH, MAI <maivantrinh@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-227 *Partner*. Activity 2014-229 *Partner*. Activity 2014-230 *Partner*. Active support by the involved stakeholders of the government plans for emission reduction is a necessity for the success of the plan and its sustainability. This partner will contribute to the identification of a series of economically viable low emission development pathways will be identified and presented to the stakeholders.	HQ

Lessons regarding your partnerships and possible implications for the coming planning cycle:

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Project that have several multidisciplinary interconnected components are particularly susceptible to budget cuts. Future work has to be streamlined and less complex.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

The partnership has worked well the first year when the survey and interviews with stakeholders in the Ha Tinh province were undertaken. Progress in the partnership came almost to a halt during the second year (2016) when budget cuts interrupted our partnership with EcoAgriculture and prevented the leading partner for replacing key individuals who were working on the projects and left. The partnership was resumed in November and we produced a report (currently under review) and made new plans for 2017.

3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
District	20.3619	105.6489	Yen Binh
District	18.1947	106.0115	Ky Anh

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:
By identifying economically viable landscape development trajectories and by promoting a collaborative process that builds on existing experience of the multistakeholder platforms in the LPFN Working Groups and the existing network of partners and collaborators connected with IAE and NIAPP, the project will facilitate the implementation of the government mitigation plans. Ministries such as MARD and MONRE, the Agricultural and Environmental Provincial ministries DARD and DONRE, and District People's Committee (Divisions of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment) are expected to use the information generated by the project in their implementation plans. Furthermore, the direct engagement with local stakeholders (e.g. Unions of Women, Farmers and Youth, NGOs such as OXFAM, SNV and CODESPA) will significantly increase the sustainable implementation of the government plan . .

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): The mapping of the the governance structures, institutions, and collective actions groups capable of facilitating the adoption of CSA. The modeling framework to analyze mitigation options at the landscape scale will be completed All the partners and stakeholders (i.e. ministry staff from MARD, MONRE; Agricultural and Environmental Provincial ministries DARD and DONRE; District People's Committee; Divisions of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment; Unions of Women, Farmers and Youth) will have been repeatedly engaged.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): The mapping of of the the governance structures, institutions, and collective actions groups capable of facilitating the adoption of CS landscapes was completed as well as an initial version (to be made more robust) of the model. We only begun the engagement of the relevant institutions with an informal presentation to MARD and NIAPP officials. A formal engagement with central and local government official will be undertaken in 2017. In particular, ministry staff from MARD, MONRE will be engaged to formalize and tailor the analyses results to the developing needs of Vietnam. Environmental Provincial ministries, District People's Committee; Divisions of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment; Unions of Women, Farmers and Youth will be engaged to present a series of scenarios derived from the analysis results and elicit form them possible avenues to achieve the desired development for the Ha Tinh Province
How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* There are several components in the analysis performed so far. The exchange of ideas with collaborators and other officials is helping to tailor the broad results to more specific needs to achieve mitigation and development objectives.
Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//18/projectOutcome/Landscape%20trajectoried%20and%20development%20pathways.pdf

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): During the first year the main outcome of the project will be the creation of a modeling framework that analyzes, quantifies, and evaluate adoption of climate-smart practices at landscape scale and the ex ante comparisons of locally optimized climate-smart trajectories with production and land use outcomes determined by global/external forces. Furthermore, a mapping of the the governance structures, institutions, and collective actions groups capable of facilitating the adoption of CSA and adaptation planning at landscape scale will be undertaken and engagement with them initiated..

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): By year 2017 we expect to be capable to utilize in the modelling and in the interactions with stakeholders the tools to account for gender differentiation in the decision-making processes so that low emission development trajectories can be properly determined. the process of modeling and development of options to meet the government goals will have been been developed and the close collaboration with stakeholders is expected to have promoted increased trust and understanding of the government goals.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018): Methods to facilitate the implementation of select priorities to meet the goals stated in the 20/20/20 plan and Green Growth plan and identified in Decision N0403/QD-TTg (1. Raising awareness and involving wide participation of all the people in the Green Growth Strategy. 2. Synthesize and disseminate best practices. 3. Review and recommend for revision of sectoral development master plans. 4. Develop actions against land degradation and sustainably efficient use of land resources.) will have been identified and disseminated.

lessons regarding your Theory of Change and implications for the coming planning cycle; e.g. how have your assumptions changed, or do you have stronger evidence for them:* A better tailoring of the results is necessary. Complex methods and their results need to be developed with stakeholders and collaborators through a longer series of interactions than we have had so far.

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

RP SEA Outcome 2019: Public sector institutions, innovate, plan, invest, regulate/reform/enforce laws and provide incentives for understanding, accessing and implementing low-emission/CSA technologies appropriate for local contexts through multi-stakeholder consultation.

Indicator #1: # of low emissions plans developed that have significant mitigation potential for 2025, i.e. will contribute to at least 5% GHG reduction or reach at least 10,000 farmers, including at least 10% women.

2019
Target value: 0
Cumulative target to date: 5
Target narrative: Activity 2014-227: The implementation of two of the most important Vietnamese mitigation plans (20/20/20 plan, Green Growth plan) will greatly benefit from the outputs of this project. These two plans have substantial and ambitious targets which present serious implementation challenges. By providing information regarding economically viable development trajectories Activity 2014-229: The active support by the involved stakeholders of the government plans for emission reduction is a necessity for the success of the plan and its sustainability. We target specifically the implementation and achievement of the 20/20/20 and green growth plans. Relevant stakeholders will be identified among an already existing network of contacts (ministry staff from MARD, MONRE; Agricultural and Environmental Provincial ministries DARD and DONRE; District People's Committee; Divisions of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment; Unions of Women, Farmers and Youth; and NGOs such as OXFAM, SNV and CODESPA). Stakeholders will be engaged so that their preferences, priorities, and constrains can be properly recorded and factored in the landscape modeling. Identification and active engagement is necessary to determine manageable landscape boundaries. Furthermore, the iterative engagement process will allow stakeholders' to actively contribute to the information and the data included in the models and the scenarios created. This is expected to promote trust, understanding of the government goals but also increased participation of smaller parties in the definition of achievable goals. Activity 2014-230: Vietnam Prime Minister's Decision N0403/QD-TTg identifies a series of actions for the period 2014 – 2020 to achieve the established mitigation goals (i.e. 20/20/20 plan, Green Growth plan). We identified four priority actions on which we can intervene: 1) Raising awareness and involving wide participation of all the people in the Viet Nam's Green Growth Strategy (VGGS) implementation. 2) Formulate local GGAP in some provinces and cities. Synthesize and disseminate best practices. 3) Review and recommend for revision of sectoral development master plans under the light of sustainable development and formulate policy framework as well as GGAP for the natural resources and environment in the period 2014-2020. 4) Develop actions against land degradation and sustainably efficient use of land resources. This activity contributes to the pursue of the listed priorities by promoting a collaborative process that builds on existing experience of the multistakeholder platforms in the LPFN Working Groups. The experience will be used in the existing network of partners and collaborators connected with IAE and NIAPP. Organized and repeated meetings with targeted stakeholders to present low-carbon development options are expected to increase participation, involvement and acceptance of the government mitigation goals. NIAPP and IAE have direct connections with the Ministry staff

responsible of crafting Green Growth strategies, NAMAs, and other national policies, and this will make it highly likely that the next round of policy documents will benefit from the evidence-based information on the efficient and economically viable use of landscapes. At the same time, the engagement platform for stakeholder interaction created by this project will provide a concrete opportunity for implementing the government mitigation plans.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2015

Target value: 5

Cumulative target to date: 5

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 5

Target achieved: 0.0

Target narrative: none

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: We have not achieved any target yet.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: So far the gender and social inclusion component in this project has been marginal. In 2017 we will elicit the gender specificity of interactions across stakeholders that might lead to the desired landscape and the possible gender dimension in the implementation of beneficial economic activities.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: none

Indicator #2: # millions of hectares targeted by research-informed initiatives for scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing deforestation

2019

Target value: <Not Defined>

Cumulative target to date: 50000

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2015
Target value: 0
Cumulative target to date: 0
Target narrative: <Not Defined>
The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016
Target value: 50000
Cumulative target to date: 50000
Target achieved: 0.0
Target narrative: For the Ha Tinh province the project output will provide viable plans for managing the land in the two provinces under consideration in ways that promote economic growth and do not increase GHG emissions compared to the baseline. The baseline emissions are based on a plausible development of each province based on domestic growth plans and exogenous economic forces generated by prices changes and demand for food products.
Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: We have not achieved any target yet.
Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: So far the gender and social inclusion component in this project has been marginal. In 2017 we will elicit the gender specificity of interactions across stakeholders that might lead to the desired landscape and the possible gender dimension in the implementation of beneficial economic activities.
The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: We do not target gender issues in this project although it is possible that we will learn if gender is a barrier in the adoption favorable practices.

Major Output groups:

- F3 (Lini): Decision support for identifying and prioritizing low-emissions CSA options, including synergies and tradeoffs with development objectives

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:
<Not Defined>

Collaborating with other CRPs

<This project does not have a CRP selected yet.>

4.4 Case Studies

No case studies added

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019

F3 (Lini): Decision support for identifying and prioritizing low-emissions CSA options, including synergies and tradeoffs with development objectives

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2016

F3 (Lini): Decision support for identifying and prioritizing low-emissions CSA options, including synergies and tradeoffs with development objectives

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: For the Ha Tinh province, the project will provide viable plans for managing the land in ways that promote economic growth and do not increase GHG emissions compared to the baseline.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: The modeling and approach proposed in our work provides a tool to identify economically sustainable CSA options. The options identified go beyond the farm level interventions and consider the role of land use planning and the viability of economic activities vis a vis the marco-level changes and competition across provinces.

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Stakeholders potentially in charge of managing the landscape include the Unions of Women, and Farmers and Youth, It might be possible that we will gain some insights into how gender issues constitute barriers to low-carbon development. Gender is not the focus on this project.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: So far, we have only marginally addressed the gender dimension of landscape management.

Major Output groups - 2015

F3 (Lini): Decision support for identifying and prioritizing low-emissions CSA options, including synergies and tradeoffs with development objectives

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: The netmap analysis of major stakeholders performed in the Ha-Tinh province tells us the power structure structure, flow of information, and relationships among the people who have control over the landscape. This analysis gives an insight into whose support is needed to optimally manage the landscape.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: The analysis has only marginally touched the gender and social inclusion issue. We might be able to expand in 2016.

Major Output groups - 2014

F3 (Lini): Decision support for identifying and prioritizing low-emissions CSA options, including synergies and tradeoffs with development objectives

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

No deliverables added

5.3 Project Highlights

No project highlights added

6. Activities

A227 - Landscape modeling and optimal trajectories

Description: Analyze, quantify, and evaluate adoption of climate-smart practices at landscape scale; (b) identify determinants of trajectories resulting in climate-smart landscapes; (c) undertake ex ante comparisons of locally optimized climate-smart trajectories with production and land use outcomes determined by global/external forces; and (d) analyze features of landscape components which deliver climate-smart benefits (mitigation, resilience/adaptation, food security) to test potential for specialization and synergies. For this activity we also have identified specific synergies with the ILRI-led project (2014-19) and it is expected that we will coordinate with ILRI work on target sites, data sharing and joint workshops.Specifically in collaboration with ILRI we have identified the following areas of collaboration: 1) Integration of GHG modeling efforts; 2) Application of the developed economic analytic tools to both projects; 3) Use of common scenarios in both projects to ensure results comparison and achieve robustness in the results; 4) Data integration and common GIS data bases.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Jan 2018

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute De Pinto, Alex <a.depinto@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Framework of analysis of current trajectories has been built. We are working on incorporating in the modeling the insights provided by the stakeholder analysis.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A229 - Governance, institutions, and collective actions for landscapes

Description: Analysis and mapping of the governance structures, institutions, and collective action groups capable of facilitating the adoption of mitigation practices at landscape scale. Iterative engagement process with decision tool users to adapt it for their needs and strengthen capacity to use it, including addressing landscape approaches in NAMAS. Policies and programs intended to promote agricultural mitigation that do not understand and harness multi-scale systems of governance and stakeholder influence will be less effective at overcoming inertia and other barriers and less likely to achieve widespread adoption of mitigation practices.

Start date: Jun 2015 **End date:** Apr 2018

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Meinzen-Dick, Ruth <r.meinzen-dick@cgiar.org>
Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: <Not Defined>

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A230 - Stakeholder engagement, capacity strengthening, and identification of viable low-carbon landscape development trajectories

Description: Active support by the involved stakeholders of the government plans for emission reduction is a necessity for the success of the plan and its sustainability. Modeling results and the scenarios generated with the contribution of the engaged stakeholders will be presented, analyzed and evaluated with the relevant institutions: MARD, MONRE, Agricultural and Environmental Provincial ministries DARD and DONRE; District People's Committee (Divisions of Agriculture and Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment); Unions of Women, Farmers and Youth, NGOs (e.g. (OXFAM, SNV and CODESPA). A series of economically viable low emission development pathways will be identified and presented to the stakeholders. Emphasis will be given to issues of equity and distribution of benefits across stakeholders.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2018

Activity leader: NIAPP - National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Projection Lan, Vu Cong <htqt-niapp@hn.vnn.vn>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Stakeholders and major actors were identified and made aware of our project and goals. Actual involvement of stakeholders in the identification of viable development trajectories will be carried out in 2016 and 2017

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: CSI India: Enhancing farmers? adaptive capacity by developing Climate-Smart Insurance for weather risk

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2015	Dec 2017	RP SAs	Aggarwal, Pramod <P.K.Aggarwal@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2, Bilateral	On-going	IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute - United States	Kramer, Berber <B.Kramer@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

Flaship(s)
F4 (before F2 - James): Climate services and safety nets

Region(s)
SAs: South Asia

Project summary

The main objective of this project is to enhance farmers' adaptive capacity by developing 'climate-smart insurance' (CSI) products. The project studies what type of insurance products can complement policies promoting climate-smart agriculture (CSA). The resulting portfolio of sustainable climate-smart insurance products will be implemented in selected sites in India. Specifically, our first activity is to develop a theoretical model that predicts when access to index insurance and policies promoting CSA technologies can reinforce each other. Calibration of the model will yield a portfolio of high-potential insurance products. Our second activity is to gather empirical evidence regarding the take-up of these products using a small scale pilot implementation. As a cross-cutting third activity, funded by a bilateral project we implement a communications strategy involving different stakeholders. We strive to ensure that in the long-run the most promising insurance products will be scaled-up, for the benefit of Indian farmers, by 2025.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Robles, Miguel <m.robles@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-409 *Leader*.	HQ
Project Leader	Kramer, Berber <B.Kramer@cgiar.org>	The project leader will report to CCAFS through MARLO; monitor progress of the activities and towards the deliverables; and coordinate with project partners.	HQ
Partner	Ceballos, Francisco <f.ceballos@cgiar.org>	Francisco Ceballos, as Senior Research Analyst, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the field activities.	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: CCAFS/CRP7 - CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Aggarwal, Pramod <P.K.Aggarwal@cgiar.org>	IFPRI will work in close collaboration with the CCAFS South Asia Regional Leadership to build on existing partnerships and ongoing projects. The partner will be responsible for: - Facilitating the implementation of research activities by helping identify a financial institution and agro-advisory service provider as project partners, as well as identifying and facilitating meetings with local stakeholders and authorities (state and local). - Linking the project with ongoing activities in India's climate smart villages to ensure potential synergies are utilized to the fullest extent. - Provide input in crop modelling as required for the calibration of the theoretical framework.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: BISA - Borlaug Institute for South Asia

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Toor, Mann S <drmstoor@yahoo.com>	Dr. Toor is a Senior Consultant at BISA. For the CSI India project, he is responsible for the primary data collection, including the monitoring of the field team, management of field activities, and reporting to IFPRI on progress towards project deliverables.	HQ

Lessons regarding your partnerships and possible implications for the coming planning cycle:

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Our partners listed below have good connections with policy-makers, which will be instrumental in paving the way for future scale-ups. Now that first results start coming in we can more activity engage these policy-makers. Further, we have build relations with individuals who are not directly involved as partner, but who will be very valuable in disseminating our results and creating impact. It will be important to keep engaging them in the project.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

We have had no problems with partners non performance. BISA has been of great support in implementing the baseline survey, provide farmers with information about the insurance products they were about to receive, and to guide the farmers in using their smartphones to take pictures. The wheat experts and mechanical engineers at BISA who are involved in the Climate Smart Village project have been extremely helpful in identifying practices and technologies to target with the climate-smart insurance project. Overall we are very happy with our partnerships so far.

3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
Country			India
District	30.566622	76.459137	Fatehgarh
District	30.900965	75.857277	Ludhiana
District	29.536535	75.025505	Sirsa
District	30.12796	77.28371	Yamunanagar
District	29.5077159	75.4519516	Fatehabad
District	30.34	76.379997	Patiala

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:
From 2015 to 2016, we will use our research findings to lay the foundation for having reached 1-2 State Ministries of Agriculture in India, 1-2 private insurance providers, 1-2 agro-advisories, 20 farmers associations, and 10 specialized media outlets by the year 2019. These next users will apply the knowledge and evidence generated by this project to facilitate, promote or offer climate-smart insurance, which we expect to improve at least one million farmers' adaptive capacity by 2025. Specific outcomes: Publicity around CSI climate-smart insurance to create awareness of how climate-smart insurance can incentivize the adoption of CSA, and how CSA adoption in turn can increase demand for CSI. Knowledge of and attitudes to climate-smart insurance to enhance knowledge and awareness around CSI among project's next users Institutional investments in climate-smart insurance by at least 1 State Ministry of Agriculture as a result of the knowledge and evidence generated.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): In the second year, we will have generated strong evidence to support progress towards outcomes. By the end of 2016 the most promising proposed CSI products will have been piloted and offered to farmers by local financial institutions. We will organize a policy workshop presenting all gathered evidence in 2015/16 and we will discuss the preconditions, investments needed and potential benefits of scaling up CSI. By the end of 2016 we expect significant progress on improved knowledge of CSI.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): In 2016, we surveyed 750 farmers and identified their current agricultural practices as well as major barriers to the uptake of climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies. We focused on conservation agriculture (CA), which involves (for wheat production in our study sites) residue management - that is, not burning paddy straw but leaving it on the field - and zero tillage. Major barriers include (a) farmers wanting to keep farming in their traditional ways, (b) farmers not having the machinery to start adopting CA, and (c) farmers not recognizing the benefits of CA. Using these insights, as well as insights from Focus Group Discussions in the previous reporting cycle, we designed a small-scale pilot in the form of a field experiment, testing the impact of and demand for different types of (potentially) climate-smart insurance (CSI) products. We rolled out this experiment in 2016 and outcomes will be expected in 2017. We are collaborating with financial institutions and other next users, and presented early results in a policy workshop in New Delhi in order to improve knowledge on CSI among our next users. The experiment/small-scale pilot is comparing three products: weather index-based insurance (WBI), WBI plus picture-based insurance coverage in case smartphone pictures show visible damage (WBI+PBI), and the WBI+PBI product, which conditions coverage on farmers not burning their residue. We introduced PBI because it addresses a major reason for why farmers self-report not adopting CA: they are worried about lower yields when adopting CA. PBI can encourage farmers to try out CA even though they are worried about CA yielding lower production. The conditional PBI product makes this incentive to try out CA even stronger by conditioning insurance payouts on not burning paddy straw. Early results indicate that this condition helps reduce burning of paddy straws, making insurance more climate-smart.

How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* Our communication and engagement activities this year included presentations in, and blog posts on, two workshops in Washington DC (one at a joint CCAFS-IFPRI workshop on new technologies for agricultural insurance, and one at an IFC workshop on insurance solutions for the poor); and one workshop organized by IFPRI in New Delhi, on the PMFBY (the Prime Minister's new agricultural insurance scheme). We closely engaged HDFC (insurance company) and BISA in designing and testing the products. Finally, we met with the Punjab agriculture department. They are interested in scaling some of our findings. This dialogue will continue in 2017.

Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:*

https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//45/projectOutcome/Crop%20insurance%20and%20residue%20management%20-%20PMFBY%20Dec%202016.pptx

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): In the first year, we expect to make significant progress towards each of these outcomes. The most important milestone is the development of a theoretical framework, calibrated using historical data and experimental auctions. This conceptual framework will accordingly serve as an input in all interactions with next users to meet the targeted project outcomes. Regarding our first set of next users, we intend to create publicity around climate-smart insurance through 2 specialized media outlets towards the end of 2015. First, a CCAFS-IFPRI policy brief will discuss the highlights of our initial findings, indicating the theory of change for different types of climate-smart insurance products. Second, we will develop a video, including footage from the experimental auctions and stakeholder interviews, to present our key messages and results. All our media outlets, videos and communications material will be available through a project's website that at the same time will be linked to the Food Security Portal – India. Another target area in 2015 is the second outcome, i.e. improved knowledge of and attitudes to climate-smart insurance. A first indicator of progress towards this outcome is the development of a theoretical framework, and a calibration of this model by means of historical data and experimental auctions. A second indicator is the level of engagement of next users in product development, using inception meetings, key informant interviews and focus group discussions; and field visits for key stakeholders around the experimental auctions. By engaging next users as part of our participatory product development, we do expect increased understanding among Ministries of Agriculture, insurance providers, agro-advisories and farmers associations. Through that channel, the project will make significant progress towards the third and fourth outcome already in 2015.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): In 2017 we expect to give continuity to the project by implementing additional climate-smart insurance pilot programs and conduct rigorous impact evaluations demonstrating and quantifying impact on CSA adoption and higher resilience to agricultural shocks by farmers. This will contribute to reach improved knowledge of and attitudes to CSI and will consolidate greater engagement by all next users. We expect at least at least 1-2 States to plan the adoption of CSI to existing insurance programs

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018): We envision initial investments by at least 1 State that is committed to scale up CSI programs and adopt them as part of its state-wide agricultural programs. Expected investments are in weather stations and equipment necessary, in capacity building to farmers, insurance companies and agro-advisories, and in making all historical weather and agricultural information publicly available. By 2018 we expect the formation of a special CSI working group to collaborate in implementing CSI programs at a large scale.

lessons regarding your Theory of Change and implications for the coming planning cycle; e.g. how have your assumptions changed, or do you have stronger evidence for them:* The baseline survey yielded many insights regarding barriers to adopting CA. Three major reasons for not adopting were (1) machinery not being available, (2) farmers worrying about CA reducing their yields, and (3) farmers preferring to keep doing agriculture the way they are used to. By insuring farmers for lower yields, PBI potentially addresses the second reason. By conditioning insurance coverage on adopting CA, the conditional PBI product creates incentives to change the way farmers do their agriculture, that is, to change habits (just like conditional cash transfers can do). However, access to machinery is a major constraint, and future research should focus more on this - for instance, insurance providers could partner with custom hire centers to provide farmers insurance coverage and encourage them to adopt resilience technologies at the same time.

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

RP SAs Outcome 2019: Boundary partners are developing better business models for public-private partnerships for climate informed agriculture risk management at different scales

Indicator #1: Number of regional, national, and/or sub-national initiatives incorporating research outputs to develop or improve major demand-driven, equitable, climate informed services that support rural communities

2019
Target value: 30 **Cumulative target to date:** 42 **Target narrative:** By 2019 the project aims to reach a large number (33) of regional, national and sub-national institutions that will be using the research outputs following from this project. Among these 33 institutions will be 10 specialized media outlets discussing (the implications of) our research outputs, 1-2 State Ministries of Agriculture in India starting to offer CSI climate-smart insurance, 1-2 private insurance providers and 1-2 agro-advisories joining public-private partnerships with these state ministries, and 20 farmers associations that are being engaged in the marketing and distribution of climate-smart insurance programs. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2015
Target value: 8 **Cumulative target to date:** 8 **Target narrative:** In 2015 a main target outcome of this project (through Activity 2014-194) is to set up the theoretical framework, calibrate and test this framework, to understand the interplay between weather-related index insurance and CSA practices and technologies. These findings are expected to help improve knowledge and awareness around climate-smart insurance among 2 farmers' associations, 1-2 private insurance providers, 1-2 agro-advisories and 1-2 state government agriculture departments. Enhanced understanding among these actors of the rationale behind climate-smart insurance is an essential stepping stone towards the development of demand-driven, equitable, insurance products that help farmers cope with and mitigate weather risk. Moreover, we expect to reach 2 media outlets through this first activity (CCAFS and/or IFPRI policy brief highlighting the main findings and video footage of the auctions that will be screened at key stakeholder meetings). **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2016
Target value: 4 **Cumulative target to date:** 12 **Target achieved:** 3.0 **Target narrative:** In 2016 the piloting (Through Activity 2014-109) of climate-smart insurance products will involve public sector planning on investments in the infrastructure necessary for the launch of larger pilot programs. We expect to reach 1-2 state governments through this activity and engage them in supporting the necessary investments. Further, we expect to establish a collaboration between an insurance provider or financial institution, an agricultural institution like a farmers' associations, and an agro-advisory, meaning that 3 additional subnational institutions use our research outputs to develop climate-smart insurance products as a first pilot implementation. **Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence:** We have established a first pilot implementation together with an insurance provider (HDFC Ergo) and the Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA). In order not to delay the process, we are currently doing a small pilot implementation, and we have moved forward without waiting until a sub-national or national initiative would step forward and partake in the implementation. We will however in 2017 engage with several initiatives in the SA region more closely, once there are more research outputs. **Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** In Punjab and Haryana, we did not expect a large number of women to be in farming, but at least some; during the baseline survey, however, we found none. As a result, in 2016, we were unable to analyse potential welfare impacts for men versus women, but we have collected sex-disaggregated data in order to analyse potential welfare impacts of CSI for male versus female household members; and we will be able to analyze to what extent the use of smartphones is a way to make agriculture more inclusive for the youth. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** By the end of 2016 our CSI pilots will provide evidence on the need to differentiate CSI products targeting women and on the potential welfare impact that CSI adoption can have when women are the adopters compared to men. This way better and gender specific CSI products can be developed to reach a faster expansion of CSI.

Major Output groups:

- F4 (before F2 - James): Weather related Insurance products are designed, tested, and brought to scale with implementing partners

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:
The project aims to enhance our understanding on how climate-smart insurance (CSI) can promote the wide-scale adoption of improved climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, which will ultimately increase knowledge and awareness of the interplay between insurance and climate-smart agriculture among the specialized media, governments, agro-advisories, private sector and farmer organizations at the national, regional and global level. Through this channel, we contribute towards South Asia's FP1 outcome for 2019. Similarly the project contributes to Flagship 1 indicators by increasing knowledge and awareness among several institutions on how agricultural insurance can serve as a business model to create behavioral change.

Collaborating with other CRPs

Policies, Institutions and Markets
Description of collaboration: With PIM we have an ongoing related project with the objective to test novel insurance products for weather-related risks in developing countries to increase farmers' resilience to weather shocks. The entry point is to come up with high quality insurance products and bring in remote sensing technologies in product design.

4.4 Case Studies

No case studies added

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019

F4 (before F2 - James): Weather related Insurance products are designed, tested, and brought to scale with implementing partners

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2016

F4 (before F2 - James): Weather related Insurance products are designed, tested, and brought to scale with implementing partners

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: - Weather insurance products with the potential to encourage CSA technologies adoption will be designed and tested at small scale pilots in Haryana and Punjab, India - Engagement of government officials, farmers associations and insurance industry with project evolution aiming at preparing the way for future scaling up

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: We designed and started testing three products: weather index-based insurance (WBI), WBI plus picture-based coverage for visible damage (PBI), and WBI + PBI conditional on practicing climate-smart agriculture (with 750 farmers). We engaged our insurance partner, Punjab's Agriculture Secretary, Mahalanobis, and organized 2 workshops to explore future scaling opportunities.

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: - As we design weather insurance products and test them we will pay attention to gender differences in take-up, potential impact, marketing channels and CSA technology adoption.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: During the baseline survey, we found no female farmers. Hence, we were unable to pay attention to gender differences in our outcome variables. The insurance products developed might appeal to the youth, which is why social inclusion in terms of empowering the youth has become a more important project objective.

Major Output groups - 2015

F4 (before F2 - James): Weather related Insurance products are designed, tested, and brought to scale with implementing partners

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: - In 2015 we were in the process of designing climate smart insurance products. We have implemented a survey and focus group discussions to understand major risks and attitudes toward insurance products. We are working with collaborators to analyze satellite data to help design insurance products

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: None gender and social inclusion dimension at this early stage of the project

Major Output groups - 2014

F4 (before F2 - James): Weather related Insurance products are designed, tested, and brought to scale with implementing partners

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

D784 - Capacity on offering climate-smart insurance

Main Information

Type: Training materials
Subtype: Lecture/Training Course Material
Status: Cancelled
Year of expected completion: 2016
Justification of new expected date of completion: We are cancelling this deliverable due to huge budget cut for 2016
Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No
Open access: <Not Defined>
License adopted: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Robles, Miguel <m.robles@cgiar.org>	Responsible

	IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Kramer, Berber<B.Kramer@cgiar.org>	Other

5.3 Project Highlights

Project highlight 164	
Title: Crop Insurance Development through Picture-Based Insurance (PBI)	
Author: Francisco Ceballos, Berber Kramer, Miguel Robles	**Subject:**
Publisher:	**Year reported:** 2016
Project highlights types: ● Participatory action research ● Capacity enhancement ● Inter-center collaboration	**Is global:** No
Start date: Jan 2016	**End date:** Dec 2016
Keywords: Participatory action research, Crop insurance, Basis risk	**Countries:** India
Highlight description: In order to reduce basis risk and encourage farmers' participation in the insurance process, the project has engaged 750 farmers from Haryana and Punjab in testing and developing 'picture-based insurance'. Farmers are taking pictures of their wheat every few days from land preparation until harvest, always from the same location and the same angle (a smartphone app ensures that farmers comply with this rule). We use these pictures to extract greenness indices and other features. After taking a picture, farmers answer a few questions, for instance about the crop condition, whether any damage occurred on their plot, and if so, what type of damage. These data are uploaded to the	
Introduction / Objectives: <Not Defined>	
Results: The project developed an app through which we standardize the picture-taking procedures. In total, we trained 750 farmers on how to take pictures and record the short questionnaires following the surveys. Most farmers were interested and have started taking pictures and recording surveys. Greenness indices are currently being estimated from the pictures, and	
Partners: Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA); HDFC Ergo, Ltd.	
Links / Sources for further information: <Not Defined>	

6. Activities

A109 - Activity 2 – Consolidating the implementations of CSI: Small scale pilot experiments on take-up

Description: After assessing the theoretical potential demand for various weather-related agricultural insurance products that incentivize wide-scale adoption of CSA practices and technologies, the next step is to pilot this product and assess demand using experimental auctions and/or field experiments. As part of this activity, a local financial institution(s) will offer the product and farmers in randomly selected target areas will have the chance to purchase partial or full coverage. IFPRI will play a leading role in developing and conducting experimental auctions and/or field experiments to gather evidence on the demand for and profitability of climate-smart insurance. The idea behind these experimental auctions and/or field experiments will be to assess how different interventions affect demand, and through which channels these effects occur. These experiments will further enrich the theoretical framework developed and calibrated as part of the first activity. The scale of the pilot will be aligned with the financial institution's capacity.

Start date: Jul 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Kramer, Berber <B.Kramer@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Using FGDs at the end of 2015/start of 2016, we designed 3 different types of weather-related agricultural insurance products that incentivize the adoption of CSA practices and technologies. Together with a local financial institution (HDFC Ergo) and the Borlaug Institute for South Asia, IFPRI has provided farmers with insurance coverage. We randomized at the village level which product farmers receive with the aim to test whether picture-based insurance coverage encourages adoption more than weather index-based insurance coverage alone, and whether conditioning insurance coverage on not burning paddy straws improves adoption of CA. The field experiment is currently ongoing and first analyses have been completed and results were presented. In 2017, we will assess to what extent picture-based insurance coverage improves demand for insurance, and to what extent the reduction in paddy straw burning observed among farmers with conditional PBI also resulted in an increase in the adoption of conservation agriculture.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1066: Field experiments on bundling index insurance with climate-smart agriculture

A194 - Activity 1 - Designing a climate-smart insurance portfolio: Theory-driven product development

Description: The aim of this first activity is to build a portfolio of climate-smart insurance products. These products will be well-founded by economic theory. Our conceptual framework will be calibrated using available historical weather and yield data, crop models. Experimental auctions will serve to test the theory's predictions and re-calibrate parameters. As building blocks of our conceptual framework, we will consider the critical weather risks and weather indices in selected study areas, and conditions to trigger payments, climate smart agriculture technologies relevant in selected study areas, potential complementarities between CSA and index insurance and potential incentive mechanisms towards the adoption of CSA practices and technologies that can be part of insurance contracts. Once these have been identified, we build and calibrate the theoretical model with existing data, and, to fill in missing parameters and test the predictions from our theory, organize experimental auctions.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Kramer, Berber <B.Kramer@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Based on the baseline survey, we have been able to gather more evidence on barriers to CA adoption, and potential ways to leverage potential complementarities between agricultural insurance and climate-smart agriculture. Next to CA adoption making indemnity-based insurance cheaper (because of a reduced exposure to risk), our conceptual framework identifies three other potential complementarities: insurance reduces the (perceived) risk of adopting a new resilience technology, insurance can be conditioned on adoption, creating a direct incentive to change old habits, and insurance can work with/be provided through service providers in the agricultural value chain, for instance custom hire centers of machinery or input sellers, to increase demand for both the services provided and for insurance. A research report on this topic will become available in 2017.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D437: Climate-smart insurance: Evidence based on theory, calibrations and experiments

A345 - Activity 3 – Reaching scale: Participatory product development and targeted communications.

Description: Activity description: Due to budget reductions this activity doesn't receive W1/W2 funding, now is fully funded by a BILATERAL project and as such its scale has been reduced. This activity is implemented to ensure that the evidence generated will be used by our next users, i.e. state governments, insurance providers, agro-advisories, farmers associations, and specialized media. Potential sub-activities include: i) Inception / planning meeting with partners to engage them so they have ownership of the project ii) Focus group discussions with farmers and key experts from ago-advisories and financial institution to gather information on weather risks and feasible climate-smart agricultural practices iii) Field visits / workshops with participation of partners and key stakeholders iv) Policy workshop to highlight the findings and reach out to donors and policy-makers aiming at future scaling up. We will complement these events with outputs like policy briefs, a website and blogs, and/or videos.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Kramer, Berber <B.Kramer@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: We carried out i) An inception / planning meeting with partners; ii) Focus group discussion with farmers and in-depth interviews with experts; iii) Workshops with our partners and key stakeholders; and (iv) a policy workshop to highlight the findings of the first stage. A blog was written to summarize the workshop.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1085: Workshop for next users (international donors, agro-advisories, insurance industry and/or policy-makers)

A409 - (BILATERAL) CSI India: Enhancing farmers' adaptive capacity by developing CSI - India Food Security Portal

Description: The India Food Security Portal (IFSP) project combines the global factors influencing India's food security and the in-country initiatives aimed at reducing food insecurity within India. The goal of the India FSP is to inform the policy making process and ensure that food security-relevant policy processes at the national- and state-levels in India are more effective at addressing food insecurity. As part of the the broad set of activities supported by the India Food Security Port with impact on India's food security the project supports insurance activities and risk coping strategies in response to climate change. In particular, one activity the IFSP will support is CCASF's "CSI India: Enhancing farmers' adaptive capacity by developing Climate-Smart Insurance for weather risk" project. The aim is to document and to upload to the FS portal all results and evidence generated by all components of this CCAFS' project

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Kramer, Berber <B.Kramer@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: The project team participated in dialogues on the India Food Security Portal; we organized a workshop for next users (with international donors, agro-advisories, insurance industry and a number of policy-makers); and also published a blog on the policy workshop (see Activity 3) through the India Food Security Portal.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1085: Workshop for next users (international donors, agro-advisories, insurance industry and/or policy-makers)

7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: (IFPRI SA) Scaling-up climate smart agriculture through policies and institutions: linking it with national agenda of food security

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Mar 2014	Dec 2017	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2, Bilateral	On-going	IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute - United States	Deb Pal, Barun <b.debpal@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

Flaship(s)
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priorities and Policies for CSA

Region(s)
SAs: South Asia

Project summary

The proposal intends to up-scale the concept of 'climate smart villages' through improved policies and innovative institutions leading to mega-programs at national and sub-national levels. It will first develop decision support tools to prioritize interventions for up-scaling the concept of climate smart village, and then evaluate alternative policies and institutions, assess their trade-offs to meet the multiple goals, and evolve policies, programs and institutions for their implementation. Initially it will work in three South Asian countries, namely Bangladesh, India and Nepal at sub-national levels, with national agricultural research systems, government departments, development partners and CG centers by engaging key different stakeholders, including poor and women farmers. It is envisioned that the outcome of the study will increase the public and private investment in various climate smart interventions and enhance the capacity of poor to adapt climate change, improve their income and food security through policies/programs to promote climate smart agriculture.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Coordinator	Joshi, PK <p.joshi@cgiar.org>	Overall project coordination	HQ
Project Leader	Deb Pal, Barun <b.debpal@cgiar.org>	Project Leader	New Delhi, India

Partner #2

Institution: IWMI - International Water Management Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Aggarwal, Pramod <P.K.Aggarwal@cgiar.org>	Under engagement of stakeholders in sensitizing and orienting about CSA, IFPRI and CCAFS will jointly prepare training manuals, guidelines and policy briefs; and organize policy communication	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: ICAR - Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Sikka, A.K <aksikka@icar.org.in>	Activity 2014-198 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: BARC - Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Director, Executive <dir-aic@barc.gov.bd>	Activity 2014-198 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: NARC - Nepal Agricultural Research Council

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Bahadur , Dil <gurung_dilbahadur@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-198 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #6

Institution: BRAC-Bangladesh

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Hossain, Mahabub <hossain.mahabub@brac.net>	Activity 2014-200 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #7

Institution: BAIF Development Research Foundation-India

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Sohani, Girish <bbsohani@baif.org>	Activity 2014-200 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #8

Institution: IIDS - Institute for Integrated Development Studies

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Pant, Bishnu <bishnu.pant@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-200 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #9

Institution: CUTS - Consumer Unity and Trust Society

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Chatterjee, Bipul <bc@cuts.org>	Activity 2014-424 *Partner*.	HQ

Lessons regarding your partnerships and possible implications for the coming planning cycle:

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	The collaborative partners we worked with for last 3-4 years have expertise in multi-disciplinary areas of agricultural research. Moreover, most of the researchers are young and have potential to deliver quality outcome for the policy makers and academic society. Therefore, strengthening this consortium of national and international researchers will create a platform for multidisciplinary research in future. In the coming planning cycle we are planning to use the strength of our partners to develop a climate smart vision document for the national government.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

IFPRI research team worked closely with other partner organizations like CYMMIT, IWMI and other national partners. The IFPRI research team provided their strong research support in developing climate smart prioritization toolkit for resource mobilization and assessing farmers' willingness for climate smart technologies. Meanwhile, regional research stations of national agricultural universities and ICAR organizations helped IFPRI to organize capacity building training for the farmers to increase awareness about the climate smart agriculture. Despite having constraints in getting local and regional level data, we are satisfied with our collaborative efforts.

3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
Country			Bangladesh
Country			Nepal
Province	18.96	72.82	Maharashtra
Province	30.73	76.78	Haryana
Province	23.25	77.417	Madhya Pradesh
Province	25.37	85.13	Bihar
Country			India

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:
This project will enable policies for promoting climate smart agriculture and help develop programs at national and sub-national levels on 'Climate Smart Agriculture for Development' (CSA4D) through modelling and consultations with stakeholders in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. The project will target government departments, international donors, civil society organizations, financial and insurance institutions and ICT service providers. At least four international donors (namely the World Bank, IFAD, ADB, and IFC) will use the outputs for financing national and sub-national governments, as the climate smart agriculture, food security and poverty alleviation are high priority in their development agenda. In India, we shall target Rashtrya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and different Ministries for funding the schemes for implementation. It is envisioned that sub-national governments and financing institutions in three countries, will make use of the outputs to support climate smart interventions.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): Two states of India namely Maharashtra and Haryana and one country from South Asia (Bangladesh) will implement climate smart agriculture practices and technologies. The Government of Maharashtra and Haryana will target RKVY (Rashtrya Krishi Vikash Yojana) program and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and in Bangladesh, the VII five year plan we rolled out to allocate appropriate resources for climate smart agriculture practices at National and Sub-national Level.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): We have published two discussion paper, two journal articles and presented two paper in the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association's Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, July 31 - August 2, 2016. Details are given below. 1. Kishore, Avinash; Joshi, Pramod Kumar; and Pandey, Divya. 2015. Drought, distress, and a conditional cash transfer programme to mitigate the impact of drought in Bihar, India. Water International. 40(3): 417-431. http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02508060.2015.1050579 2. Khan, Md. Tajuddin; Kishore, Avinash; Joshi, Pramod Kumar. 2016. Gender dimensions on farmers' preferences for direct-seeded rice with drum seeder in India. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1550. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). http://www.ifpri.org/publication/gender-dimensions-farmers%E2%80%99-preferences-direct-seeded-rice-drum-seeder-india 3. Khan, Md. Tajuddin; Kishore, Avinash; and Joshi, Pramod Kumar. 2016. Gender and preference heterogeneity for direct seeded rice with drum seeder: A case study of men and women farmers in Maharashtra, India. Selected Poster prepared for presentation at the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association's Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, July 31 - August 2, 2016. http://ageconsearch.umn.edu//handle/236229 4. KS, Aditya; Khan, Md. Tajuddin; and Kishore, Avinash. 2016. Crop insurance in India: Drivers and impact. Selected poster prepared for presentation at the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association 2016 Annual Meeting, July 31-August 2, Boston, Massachusetts. http://ageconsearch.umn.edu//handle/235708 5. Khan, Md. Tajuddin; Kishore, Avinash; Pandey, Divya; Joshi, Pramod Kumar. 2016. Using zero tillage to ameliorate yield losses from weather

shocks: Evidence from panel data in Haryana, India. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1562. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). http://www.ifpri.org/publication/using-zero-tillage-ameliorate-yield-losses-weather-shocks-evidence-panel-data-haryana 6. Khatri-Chhetri, Arun; Aggarwal, P.K.; Joshi, Pramod Kumar; and Vyas, S. 2017. Farmers' prioritization of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies. Agricultural Systems. Agricultural Systems. 151(February 2017): 184-191. http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X1630645X

How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* In collaboration with national research institute we had conducted a above research studies on prioritizing climate smart agriculture in South Asia. A project dissemination workshop was organized in Collaboration with EPCO, GoMP in the month of October 2015. The principal Secretary, department of Agriculture, GoMP, was chief guest in this workshop. Dr Lokendra Thakkar, Executive Director, EPCO Madhya Pradesh invited IFPRI to present the idea of climate-smart village to the senior officers in the Department of Agriculture, The Renewable Energy Development Authority and the Urban Development and Environment Department of Madhya Pradesh government.

Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:*

https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//60/projectOutcome/News_paper_MP.pdf

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): Policy change in investment practices in agriculture at National and Sub national level for the following three countries in South Asia (India, Bangladesh and Nepal), and develop Inventory of promising climate smart agriculture practices and technologies and other intervention developed. Undertake the feasibility analysis of climate smart agricultural implementation (institutional, financial analysis) at National and Sub-national level. TO REPORT ON IN AUGUST 2015; Increased Indian government investments in climate-smart agriculture by USD 800-1000 million, triggering adoption of practices by about 2.5 million farmers in future years; Work with Planning Commission in Bangladesh to foster similar outcomes and USD 100 million investment in future years; Work in Nepal on a similar but longer term trajectory

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): Two states of India namely Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and one country from South Asia (Nepal) will implement climate smart agriculture practices and technologies. The Government of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh will target RKVY (Rashtrya Krishi Vikash Yojana) program and and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and in Nepal, the climate smart policies will be framed for allocating resources.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018): Increase investment on Climate Smart Agriculture by all the three South Asian Countries (India, Bangladesh and Nepal) at National and Sub-national level as well as by multilateral donors (World Bank, IFAD, ADB, IFC etc.)

lessons regarding your Theory of Change and implications for the coming planning cycle; e.g. how have your assumptions changed, or do you have stronger evidence for them:* Not Applicable

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

RP SAs Outcome 2019: National and sub-national governments develop climate-smart agriculture policies and strengthen related institutions based on evidences from case studies, data, tools, and models

Indicator #1: # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

2019
Target value: 6 **Cumulative target to date:** 10 **Target narrative:** Develop at least 6 policies at national/sub national levels to prioritise climate smart agriculture intervention this will lead to 2.5 million farmers in India (Maharashtra, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar), Bangladesh and Nepal will implement Climate Smart Agriculture practices and technologies. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2015
Target value: 0 **Cumulative target to date:** 1 **Target narrative:** Report of feasibility study at National and Sub-national level and Increased in government investments in climate smart agriculture practices and technologies **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2016
Target value: 3 **Cumulative target to date:** 4 **Target achieved:** 3.0 **Target narrative:** Develop at least 3 policies at national/sub national levels to prioritise climate smart agriculture intervention. This will lead 1 million farmers to implement Climate Smart Agriculture technologies and practices. **Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence:** The research studies on prioritization of climate smart technologies helped to improve capacity of the policy makers to prioritize few technologies to improve adaptive capacity in some region. It can be evident from the recent initiatives by the GoI and GoMP to promote climate smart villages in the state Madhya Pradesh. Please see the following links for the recent initiatives of the government: GoMP: http://indianexpress.com/article/india/madhya-pradesh-plans-to-develop-1100-climate-smart-villages-4451408/ GoI: http://www.moef.gov.in/sites/default/files/M.P.Detail%20Project%20Report_CSV%20V-6.pdf **Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** The following publication addressed this issue in detail with a special focus in tribal dominated agrarian society. Khan, Md. Tajuddin; Kishore, Avinash; Joshi, Pramod Kumar. 2016. Gender dimensions on farmers' preferences for direct-seeded rice with drum seeder in India. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1550. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** We have analyzed existing CSA policies & programs in South Asian countries to understand their implications on women and smallholders. Further, we are actively trying to capture preferences of women farmers in our research on understanding farmers' preferences and willingness to pay for CS technologies and practices. This research will inform policy-makers on how to make CSA policies and programs more inclusive and sensitive to gender issues in agriculture.

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:
NA

Collaborating with other CRPs

<This project does not have a CRP selected yet.>

4.4 Case Studies

No case studies added

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined>
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2016

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Increased awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders on CSA and program needs to promote it in an inclusive and gender sensitive manner. Develop evidence based policy proposals and inputs to national and sub-national level governments to increase financial allocation to programs for promotion of CSA.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: We have organized several capacity building training in collaboration with national govt. and SAARC centre. The focus was to increase awareness about the climate smart technologies among the farmers to increase their adaptive capacity. Almost 300 farmers located in various agro-climatic regions attended this training programme.

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: We will collect gender-disaggregated data on perceptions of climate change, preference for different CSA technologies and practices and willingness to pay for them. This information will be shared with stakeholders through dialogues and publications and will form the core of new schemes proposed for promotion of CSA.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: The study areas selected for the capacity building are dominated by tribal population and female members of the farmers households are actively engaged in farming. We have made separate women group for capacity building training. Emphasised was given on gender based analysis in the earlier mentioned published IFPRI discussion paper.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Work closely with NARS and state and national level nodal agencies for their capacity building and preparation of policy proposals to promote evidence based programs for promotion of CSA.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Govt. of Madhya Pradesh invited IFPRI to present the idea of climate-smart village to the senior officers in the Department of Agriculture, Renewable Energy, Urban Development and Environment Department. Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development, New Delhi, is collaborating for developing pilot schemes for Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: We will continue to collect gender disaggregated data on awareness, priorities, preferences and willingness to pay for CSA interventions and use this information to inform policy-makers to enable them to design gender sensitive and inclusive policies.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: One discussion paper has been published as IFPRI discussion paper and presented at the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association's Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, July 31 - August 2, 2016. The detail is given below.

Major Output groups - 2015

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: Prepared inventories on climate smart agricultural technologies and have submitted various proposals/reports to different stakeholders for implementation at national and sub-national level.

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: Inventories were prepared in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka in-collaboration with local-partners from NARS. We have-presented them to Planning-Commission and Minister-of-Agriculture in Bangladesh, to concerned-departments in 3 states-of-India and to the leading development-Bank (NABARD) in India. This engagement has led-to some concrete-outcomes and opened-up opportunities for better-outcomes in future.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: To develop gender-disaggregated data on gender differences in perceptions of climate change and the ability to adopt practices and technologies needed to increase resilience and to map the preferences for CSA technologies, degrees of risk aversion and willingness to pay for new technologies and practices.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: We carried out gender-disaggregated surveys and consultations in Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to understand preferences and willingness to pay for CSA technologies and practices of women and men farmers and presented our research to policy-makers in respective states to emphasize the need for gender-sensitive agriculture policies and programs.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: Submitted proposals/reports at national/sub-national level to different stakeholders to apply outputs in policy formulation.

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: The priority setting exercise in an advance state of readiness. Meanwhile we have presented our interim results in stakeholder consultations. Government of Karnataka has asked us to outline a strategy to sustainably double the agricultural GDP of the state. We will work on the request in 2016.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: A gender friendly policies on CSA at national/sub-national level.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: We surveyed women and men separately and did a gender-disaggregated analysis of farmers' preferences and willingness-to-pay for CSA. We used IFPRI's Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) to understand women's role and share in decision-making. We highlighted gender dimensions (or their omission) in government policies and programs in our policy-inventories.

Major Output groups - 2014
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined> **Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs:** <Not Defined>
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined> **Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs:** <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

D1139 - Economic modeling of India's Ag sector

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Database/Dataset/Data documentation

Status: Extended

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2016

Justification of new expected date of completion: NA

Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No
Open access: No
Open access restriction: Not Disseminated
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R
Process of data quality assurance: ● Yes, but not documented
Data dictionary: ● No
Are the tools used for data collection available: ● Yes, but not documented

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
CUTS - Consumer Unity and Trust Society	Chatterjee, Bipul <bc@cuts.org>	Responsible

D379 - Input-output data of various CS interventions, resource availability in sub-regional/local level

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Extended

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2016

Justification of new expected date of completion: Published two discussion papers and two journal articles under this activity. The detail link for these publications is given in the dissemination and metadata section. In addition to that two paper has been presented in the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association 2016 Annual Meeting, which was held in Boston, Massachusetts during July 31-August 2. The detail about the conference papers are as follows: 1. Khan, Md. Tajuddin; Kishore, Avinash; and Joshi, Pramod Kumar. 2016. Gender and preference heterogeneity for direct seeded rice with drum seeder: A case study of men and women farmers in Maharashtra, India. 2. KS, Aditya; Khan, Md. Tajuddin; and Kishore, Avinash. 2016. Crop insurance in India: Drivers and impact.

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Collection of sex-disaggregated data
- Analysis of sex-disaggregated data

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: IFPRI E-BRARY

Dissemination URL: http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15738coll2/id/130595/rec/2

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Gender dimensions on farmers' preferences for direct-seeded rice with drum seeder in India

Description / Abstract: This study measures the willingness of male and female farmers to pay for climate-smart technology in rice. Rice is the most important crop in India in terms ofarea, production,and consumption. It is also the biggest source of greenhouse gas emissions among all crops. Direct-seeded rice (DSR)with drum seeder, a climate-smart technology, requires less labor and water and is more climate friendly than transplanted rice; yet,its adoption is slow in India. Theauthors of this studycarried out a discrete choice experiment with 666 farmers from the Palghar and Thane districts of Maharashtra to measure their willingness to pay for drum seeders—a key piece of

equipment for adopting DSR. Both male and female farmers were surveyed to capture the heterogeneity in their valuation of the key attributes of drumseeders. Although both male and female farmers prefer cheaper drum seeders, the marginal valuation of different attributes of the drum seeder varies by the farmers' gender. The authors also used the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), to collect self-reported data on the role and say of women in agriculture. The respective gender roles in the family and on the farm seem to explain some of this difference. Men have a greater say over how the family spends the cash. Accordingly, men tend to have a higher willingness to pay for attributes that increase income (increase in yield) or reduce cash costs (reduction in the seedrate). Women contribute a large share of the labor for transplanting rice, much of whichis unpaid work on family farms. Not surprisingly, therefore, women seem to value labor saving significantly more than their male counterparts. Further, theWEAI data show that although men in the family have more say, women do have an influence on decisions regarding crop production and the adoption of new technologies,to an extent. Therefore, to enhance the adoption of drum seeders, the product designers and extension workers should also target women

Publication / Creation date: 2016-01-01
Language: English
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: gender; rice; willingness to pay; women; sowing methods; technology adoption
Citation: Khan, Md. Tajuddin; Kishore, Avinash; Joshi, Pramod Kumar. 2016. Gender dimensions on farmers' preferences for direct-seeded rice with drum seeder in India. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1550. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130595
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Joshi, PK <p.joshi@cgiar.org>	Responsible
BARC - Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	Director, Executive<dir-aic@barc.gov.bd>	Other
NARC - Nepal Agricultural Research Council	Bahadur , Dil<gurung_dilbahadur@yahoo.com>	Other

D382 - Reports and publications based on the case studies on prioritizing CS interventions will be published

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2017

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Collection of sex-disaggregated data
- Analysis of sex-disaggregated data

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: IFPRI E-BRARY

Dissemination URL: http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15738coll2/id/130595/rec/2

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Using zero tillage to ameliorate yield losses from weather shocks: Evidence from panel data in Haryana, India

Description / Abstract: Zero tillage (ZT) for wheat is one of the most widely adopted resource-conserving technologies in the rice-wheat systems in northern India. In areas of Haryana with rice-wheat systems, 36.5 percent of all farmers practice ZT on 35 percent of their wheat area. Yet the literature measuring the impact of ZT on farmers' fields is scarce. This study fills this gap by using the data collected from a random sample of 717 farmers from 50 villages in 10 districts of Haryana. It applies the difference-in-differences method to five-year recall data on wheat yields in ZT and conventionally tilled plots of land to quantify the crop loss due to unseasonal rains right before wheat harvests in March 2015. The results reveal significantly lower wheat yield losses in the ZT plots than in the conventionally tilled plots. On average, farmers suffered yield losses ranging between 3.73 and 4.53 quintals per hectare in 2015 due to unseasonal rains. The loss was lower by 1.05–1.10 quintals per hectare in ZT plots. The analysis clearly shows that adoption of ZT helped in reducing crop loss in wheat by 24–28 percent, valued at 1,523–1,595 Indian rupees (Rs.) per hectare (approximately US$22.50 per hectare). The loss avoided due to ZT is nearly equal to the prevailing rental rate of the ZT machine (Rs. 1,500 per hectare) in Haryana. Climate models suggest that the incidence of short-duration acute hydro meteorological events is likely to increase in years to come. Such events

are hard to predict and prepare for, and dealing with them hinges mainly on disaster relief. However, our results show that adoption of ZT is one possible way to reduce potential loss from some of these weather events and that ZT is therefore well characterized as a climate-smart technology.
Publication / Creation date: 2016-01-01
Language: English
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: zero tillage; conservation tillage; wheats; rain; rainfall patterns; crop losses; Haryana
Citation: Khan, Md. Tajuddin; Kishore, Avinash; Pandey, Divya; Joshi, Pramod Kumar. 2016. Using zero tillage to ameliorate yield losses from weather shocks: Evidence from panel data in Haryana, India. IFPRI Discussion Paper 1562. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130732
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute	Deb Pal, Barun <b.debpal@cgiar.org>	Responsible

5.3 Project Highlights

No project highlights added

6. Activities

A198 - Meta-analysis on farmers? preference in climate smart technologies and extending CSAP model for national level

Description: Several regional studies have been conducted in South Asia during previous phases of CCAFS program to prioritize climate smart technologies through farmers' preference mapping and by reviewing technical and economic feasibility across various region. Using meta-analysis, farmers' preferences will be mapped across various agro-climatic situations to analysis the potentiality to scale up different technology at different agro climatic condition. Thus a convergence can be done between the priority of the farmers and scientific community to promote climate smart agriculture in a more inclusive way at the national level. During the previous phases of CCAFS programme, climate smart agriculture prioritization (CSAP) model has been prepared in linear programming framework and policy simulations have been done for the state Bihar in Indo-Gangetic plain in India. The proposed activity will further extend this model for semi-arid agro-eco system to prioritize available resources and policy needs to ensure food security and climate change adaptation.

Start date: Jan 2017 **End date:** Aug 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Joshi, PK <p.joshi@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Proposed Activities: Firstly, The regional prioritization studies for India, Bangladesh, and Nepal will be reviewed to analyse uniformity in terms of agro-climatic conditions for the technical and economic feasibility of climate smart technologies across the regions to scale up them in South Asia. A meta-analyses will be conducted for this activity. Secondly, a primary survey will be conducted with the watersheds beneficiary farmers in the drought prone districts of Maharsthara. The analysis will help us to develop a climate smart watershed policy for the national and sub-national government. Thirdly, it has been planned to extend the CSAP model at national level to develop national level policy options to promote climate smart agriculture. Progress till date: Draft synthesis of various prioritization studies is under preparation. A survey has been conducted with the watershed beneficiary farmers and data analysis is going on. Data collection for the extended CSAP model in going on.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D380: Decision support system for optimizing the production systems spatially and temporally
- D379: Input-output data of various CS interventions, resource availability in sub-regional/local level
- D382: Reports and publications based on the case studies on prioritizing CS interventions will be published

A200 - Drafting policies and programs on 'Climate Smart Agriculture for Development', and its institutional-mechanism for implementation

Description: This proposed activity will review the existing and proposed policies of the government in the context of their effectiveness in promoting climate smart agriculture. Further, the proposed policies derived from the prioritization studies and decision support system will be mapped with the exiting schemes and programs at sub-national levels to assess their convergence issues. A micro level study will also be conducted with special focus on adaptation, mitigation and resilience aspects of existing watershed management programme in drought prone region. After understanding the ground level impact of watersheds in drought prone region, an optimization model will be developed to analyse the additional interventions required to transform watershed management into a climate smart agriculture in drought prone region. Further this proposed activity will also involve stake holders (experts & institution) from different areas of expertise to promote climate smart value chain through market integration.

Start date: Jan 2017 **End date:** Mar 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Joshi, PK <p.joshi@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: An inventory of existing government polcies will be prepared to analyse their scope and additionality in terms of climate change adaptation. The level of public expenditure corresponding to every government polcies will also be analysed to understand the investment pattern of the national government for agricultural growth. In addition to that, a critical review of this policies will be conducted to conduct cost-benefit analysis for every major policies of the government. In additional to that, a primary survey with the farmers producer organizations (FPO) will be conducted to analyse climate smart value chain Review of the existing national level policies, has been done and an cost-benefit analysis for the government policies is going on to unfold climate smartness in the existing polices at the national level. A list of potential FPO has been prepared for survey and the questionnaire is under preparation.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D383: Policies/programs/schemes on Climate Smart Agriculture(CSA) for sharing with concerned government departments, donors and other stakeholders
- D384: Report and guiding principles for implementing the policies/programs/schemes

A201 - Engagement of stakeholders in sensitizing and orienting about CSA

Description: The proposed activity is to enhance capacity of key stakeholders to implement the climate smart policies and programs and also influence policy makers and donor community to accept the research outputs to allocate resources for climate smart agriculture and implement the program. The activity will undertake capacity building training and develop training manuals, and guidelines at different levels for implementing climate smart practices and technologies. The activity will also evolve an effective policy communication and media strategy that will be employed for transforming knowledge system to the benefit of poor, women and marginalized groups. The proposed activity will target key stakeholders in government, private sector, development agencies, civil society organizations and farmers' producer groups for policy communication and capacity building program.

Start date: Sep 2017 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Joshi, PK <p.joshi@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Firstly, 0ne capacity building workshop for the Farmer Producer Organiziation will be conducted to promote climate smart value chain and to scale up climate smart interventions. Secondly, the capacity building workshop with the national level policy makers and government officials will be conducted to disseminate regional priorities, policies and possible implications of climate smart polcies. Finally, A dissemination workshop will be conducted with the national and sub-national government officials to share findings from the studies to be completed by this planin cycle. The concepts notes for these workshops is under preparation. Once we complete some the above mentioned activites, we shall start organizing these workshops in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. Final dates for these workshops will be set in cosultation with the availability of key government officials.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D385: Report on consultation workshops with key stakeholders for refining and fine tuning the proposed policies/programs/schemes
- D386: Communication products such as policy brief, material for print and electronic media
- D388: Reports on regional and national level workshops and capacity building programs

7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: Enhancement of modeling tools (IMPACT) and targeted policy engagement.

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2012	Dec 2017	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2, Bilateral	On-going	IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute - United States	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

Flaship(s)
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priorities and Policies for CSA

Region(s)
Global

Project summary

The agricultural sector faces growing stresses from climate change and from population and income growth. These shocks threaten sustainable food security over the long term. To analyze long-run effects of climate change on global agriculture, IFPRI has developed a suite of linked economic, water, and crop models centered around the IMPACT economic model of global agriculture. This system of models allows to analyze long-term scenarios of biophysical and socioeconomic changes, and allows for varied and in-depth-analysis on a variety of issues of interest to policy-makers. During CCAFS-Phase1, several modules of IMPACT were coded to improve modeling of promising technologies. This largely coincided with the Phase1 of the Global-Futures project, a CGIAR multicenter-multidisciplinary program. In its continuation, this project aims to further enhance the IMPACT suite of models, towards improved analysis of climate-change impacts, by handling variability and land-use, in combination with more targeted policy-engagement, under the Global-Futures and Foresight Program.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Rosegrant, Mark <m.rosegrant@cgiar.org>	The economic model of global agriculture (IMPACT) is the model at the core of the foresight scenario analysis. The model is developed and maintained by a team working at IFPRI.	HQ
Project Coordinator	Cenacchi, Nicola <N.Cenacchi@cgiar.org>	details	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: PIK - Potsdam-Institut für Klimafolgenforschung

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Lotze-Campen, Hermann <lotze-campen@pik-potsdam.de>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: GTAP - Purdue University- Global Trade Analysis Project

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Van Der Mensbrugghe, Dominique <vandermd@purdue.edu>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: LEI - Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Van Meijl, Hans <Hans.vanMeijl@wur.nl>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: OECD - Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Von Lampe, Martin <martin.vonlampe@oecd.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #6

Institution: CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Prager, Steven <S.Prager@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #7

Institution: CIMMYT - Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	KRUSEMAN, Gideon <g.kruseman@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Partner #8

Institution: CIP - Centro Internacional de la Papa

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Hareau, Guy <G.Hareau@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #9

Institution: ICARDA - International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Telleria, Roberto <R.Telleria@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	Aleppo, Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)

Partner #10

Institution: ICRAF - World Agroforestry Centre

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Marshall, Michael <m.marshall@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #11

Institution: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Nedumaran, Swamikannu <s.nedumaran@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	Patancheru, India

Partner #12

Institution: IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Alene, Arega <A.ALENE@CGIAR.ORG>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #13

Institution: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Enahoro, Dolapo <D.Enahoro@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #14

Institution: IRRI - International Rice Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Mohanty, Samarendu <s.mohanty@irri.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #15

Institution: IWMI - International Water Management Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Sood, Aditya <A.Sood@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #16

Institution: WorldFish - WorldFish

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Van Tran, Nhuong <N.Tran@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #17

Institution: UF - University of Florida

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Jones, James <jimj@ufl.edu>	Activity 2014-343 *Partner*.	HQ

Lessons regarding your partnerships and possible implications for the coming planning cycle:

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	The partnership between the coordinating center and partners has been significantly strengthened. In person meetings, data sharing and conversations around research topics, as well as common outreach opportunities, continue to reinforce a sense of community that relies on a broad expertise to tackle new questions and increase the visibility of the CGIAR.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

Strategic planning and coordination across the participating CGIAR centers and other partners keeps on strengthening the cross-disciplinary research program. CGIAR partners and their collaborators maintained a strong commitment to the partnership and provided key technical inputs toward improvement of the IMPACT model. Two extended team meetings were held during the course of the year to keep on improving a community of practice around ex-ante scenario analysis. The meetings were also critical to take stock of past results and make concrete plans for more joint products going forward. Collaboration with other global economic modeling groups continued through AgMIP and Oxford University.

3. Locations

This project is global

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:
A number of international organizations and national agencies have built capacity that enables them to use IMPACT (directly or through analysis of its results), as an integrated system for rigorous quantitative multi-disciplinary analysis, to better evaluate the impacts of promising future technologies on yields, production, prices, trade and consumption of key agricultural commodities in the context of climate change and other key drivers of change. Furthermore, an established, well-connected, community of practice of biophysical scientists and economic modelers contributes further to an improved understanding of long-term challenges and opportunities in agriculture and food security at a variety of scales, and to better inform priority setting for scarce investment resources. Institutionalization of strategic foresight analysis of plausible global futures for agriculture and food security, under alternative assumptions about population, income, technology and resources, that takes into consideration climate change, is embedded in the decision making mechanisms of the partner institutions, and the results of this analysis are used as inputs for improved decisions on policy and investment.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): Through methodological collaboration and sharing of IMPACT related results, OECD (Trade and Agriculture Directorate) is able to better analyse the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security, by use of different policy scenarios, while in discussions with member countries in a number of processes.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): Researchers from IFPRI and partner centers have collaborated in analysis of alternative futures for food and agriculture. Through use of the improved IMPACT economic model, integrated with global climate models, crop models, and water models, researchers were able to better understand the impacts of changes in population, climate, technology and other factors on yields, area, production, consumption, prices and trade of major agricultural commodities, and their implications for food security. Work in this area was conducted in partnership with CGIAR centers in the context of the Global Futures program, and with the OECD, IIASA, Wageningen University, the National Economic and Development Authority of the Philippines, and the Korean Rural Economic Institute (KREI). New work was also conducted by IFPRI in collaboration with Oxford University to study both the mitigation potential and global health effects from applying a greenhouse gas tax on food commodities.
How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* Two extended team meetings, held in May and November 2016, an IFPRI policy seminar, and continued training events targeting the use of the IMPACT model have contributed to engaging with partners and sharing data and knowledge.
Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//64/projectOutcome/Alternative%20Futures%20for%20Global%20Food%20and%20Agriculture_OECD.pdf

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): Through capacity strengthening, methodological collaboration and sharing of IMPACT related results, FAO (Economic and Social Development Department), is able to better analyse the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security, by use of different policy scenarios, while in discussions with member countries in a number of processes.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): Through policy dissemination of IMPACT related results, CGIAR Centers, donors, multilateral development banks, national and regional partners, and development practitioners are able to better analyse the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security. The use of different socio-economic and climate change scenarios will allow these actors to engage more effectively with partners in various countries and tackle issues related to climate change in agriculture.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):

lessons regarding your Theory of Change and implications for the coming planning cycle; e.g. how have your assumptions changed, or do you have stronger evidence for them:* Collaboration and coordination with CGIAR partners centers and other international organizations are increasingly establishing the IMPACT model as a powerful tool for projections of global agricultural and food security trends. Leading institutions/individuals from both inside and outside our discipline frequently seek out collaboration with IFPRI and the Global Futures community to extend their multidisciplinary work focused on improving global food policy.

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: Appropriately directed institutional investment of regional/global organisations and processes (e.g. IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC) based on national/regional engagement to learn about local climate smart food system priorities

Indicator #1: # of regional/global organisations and processes that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

2019
Target value: 3 **Cumulative target to date:** 5 **Target narrative:** Through collaboration, capacity strengthening and sharing of results, FAO, OECD and partners under CAADP are able to better; analyse the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security, provide with plausible policy scenarios, and develop policy responses, both in regards to their own institutional investments, as well as towards a better informed dialogue among member countries. As an example, analysts in FAO (Economic and Social Development Department) and OECD (Trade and Agriculture Directorate) have in place improved data management methods and are using improved models based on IMPACT developed tools, in order to generate robust knowledge towards better informed discussions with member countries. Capacity among key organisations under CAADP process has also increased. (Note: Although the specific activity clearly focuses on modeling improvements, it is expected that progress towards these outcome targets will be made possible, through different uses of an improved IMPACT model in a number of activities under the Global Futures and Strategic Foresight Project, and through the established and broader platform of that project). Through targeted communication activities (including dissemination of a new Research Monograph, publication of a series of thematic policy briefs, and representation at key international events, including possibly the organisation of a side event at the COP-21), policy makers of partner institutions (e.g. FAO, OECD, CAADP) as well as broader policy audiences, are able to better; understand and analyse the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security, provide with plausible policy scenarios, and develop policy responses, both in regards to their own institutional investments, as well as towards a better informed dialogue among member countries. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2015
Target value: 1 **Cumulative target to date:** 1 **Target narrative:** Through collaboration on methodology, FAO (Economic and Social Development Department) will have strengthened capacity to analyze the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security through the quantitative assessment of alternative scenarios in order to provide inputs for improved decisions on policy and investment by regional and national institutions. In addition, through engagement with CRPs, research managers in the CGIAR will have access to improved information on impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security through quantitative assessment of alternative scenarios in order to inform decision making on research investments. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2016
Target value: 1 **Cumulative target to date:** 2 **Target achieved:** 1.0 **Target narrative:** Through collaboration on methodology and analysis, OECD (Trade and Agriculture Directorate) will have strengthened capacity to analyze the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security through quantitative assessment of alternative scenarios in order to provide inputs for improved decisions on policy and investment by regional and national institutions. In addition, through engagement with CRPs, research managers in the CGIAR will have access to improved information on impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security through quantitative assessment of alternative scenarios in order to inform decision making on research investments. **Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence:** Building on a long-standing collaboration a new OECD book was released, led by Martin von Lampe of OECD with contributions from IFPRI researchers Daniel Mason-d'Croz, Sherman Robinson, Mark Rosegrant, and Keith Wiebe. The work analyzes the challenges the global food systems will face toward 2050, with the intent of facilitating a discussion around robust policies and the role of joint action. The report shows that public policies need to be robust, and comprehensive, and must be increasingly complemented by involvement of the private sector (e.g. insurance and banking) to manage agricultural risk. More details at the following URL: http://www.oecd.org/publications/alternative-futures-for-global-food-and-agriculture-9789264247826-en.htm **Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** Meetings with partners across the Global Futures and Strategic Foresight project have continued the conversations about plans for addressing gender issues through linked models. The plan is for next year (2017) to introduce some gender-related scenarios in foresight analysis. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** the model results may be used to address gender issue by linking them to country CGE models with disaggregated labor markets.

2017
Target value: 0 **Cumulative target to date:** 2 **Target narrative:** <Not Defined> **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:
In CCAFS, IMPACT has been used in quantification exercises throughout the regional scenario process (FP4), and is planned to be used in at least two other FP4 projects, two FP3 projects and one FP1 bilateral project (all led by IFPRI), all closely associated with targeted policy outcomes at national and regional levels. In effect an improved IMPACT model, which is a main research output of this project, will be contributing to other FP IPs.

Collaborating with other CRPs

Policies, Institutions and Markets
Description of collaboration: PIM supports similar work on scenario building and strategic foresight through the GFSF program, including joint modeling exercizes during IMPACT training events.

4.4 Case Studies

Case Study #114

Title: Continued collaboration with OECD shows their improved capacity to perform ex-ante scenario analysis

Year: 2016

Project(s): P64

Outcome Statement: The partnership with OECD over the use of the IMPACT model continues to lead to opportunities to inform OECD policy-level work. The collaboration, which produced two publications in previous years, has seen the OECD embrace the development of scenarios for foresight analysis as a key instrument for engagement on policy discussions around food and agriculture. The result is a new report analyzing alternative futures, challenges and opportunities for the global agricultural systems, and offering solutions to face the challenges.

Research Outputs: OECD led report. OECD (2016), Alternative Futures for Global Food and Agriculture, OECD Publishing, Paris. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264247826-en

Research Partners: Martin von Lampe, from the OECD Directorate for Trade and Agriculture. This specific research output was also supported by the Research Program in Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM) of the CGIAR

Activities: Worshops, targeted training on the IMPACT model, and continuing personal communication

Non-Research Partneres: None. This work was mainly bilateral, through interactions between IFPRI and OECD, and building on the results of the work brought forward by IFPRI and his partner institutions listed in the Partner section.

Output Users: OECD, as well as stakeholders and policy-makers engaged in policy-discussions informed by the OECD.

Evidence Outcome: Successful collaboration with OECD has led to greater legitimacy for the IMPACT model, which is now recognized as a leading source of projections for agriculture and food security trends. Leading institutions from various disciplines frequently seek out collaboration with us to extend their multidisciplinary work on global food policy.

Output Used: The scenarios highlight the fundamental uncertainties surrounding forward-oriented decision making, and point to the crucial importance of international co-operation across multiple policy areas. The OECD is calling for the scenarios in the report to being enriched, refined and challenged both inside the OECD and with the involvement of relevant stakeholders.

References Case: OECD (2016), Alternative Futures for Global Food and Agriculture, OECD Publishing, Paris. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264247826-en URL: http://www.oecd.org/publications/alternative-futures-for-global-food-and-agriculture-9789264247826-en.htm

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

● # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): <Not Defined>

Annex uploaded:
https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//64/caseStudy/Alternative%20Futures%20for%20Global%20Food%20and%20Agriculture_OECD.pdf

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2016

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: 1- model results can inform decision-making and guide investments and research toward specific commodities and/or agricultural technologies and practices that improve adaptation to climate change impacts 2- results can help partners in the CGIAR,multilateral development banks, and national and regional partners, to align their activities to the Sustainable Development Goals

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Through use of the IMPACT economic model, researchers from IFPRI and partner centers were able to advance the understanding of the impacts of climate-change on food security, and thus inform policy and investments discussions within the OECD, leading to a call for more private involvement and international cooperation.

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: during the year we will lay the groundwork for linking model results to country level CGE's in order to be more explicit in analyzing gender implications, for instance through labor markets.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Plans have been laid out and presented in the CCAFS 2017 planning documents to develop simple gender-related scenarios for a specific output to be published in 2017, in collaboration with our CGIAR partners.

Major Output groups - 2015

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: Through use of the improved IMPACT economic model, integrated with global climate models, crop models, and water models, researchers from IFPRI and partner centers were able to advance the understanding of the impacts of climate-change on food security, and thus inform policy and investments discussions within the OECD and FAO.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: the IMPACT system of models is a partial-equilibrium-model of the agricultural sector. It is not designed to produce results that reflect social conditions. However, there are plans with our partners to link the IMPACT results to CGE models, which can then provide insight into the labor market, disaggregated by gender.

Major Output groups - 2014

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2013

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2013 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2013 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2012

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2012 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2012 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

No deliverables added

5.3 Project Highlights

Project highlight 180	
Title: The use of structural approaches to modeling the impact of climate change and adaptation technologies on crop yields and food security	
Author: Shahnila Islam et al.	**Subject:** Modeling impacts of climate change
Publisher: Global Food Security - Elsevier	**Year reported:** 2016
Project highlights types: ● Inter-center collaboration ● Food security	**Is global:** Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	**End date:** Dec 2016
Keywords: Structural approach, climate change, adaptation	**Countries:**
Highlight description: Achieving and maintaining global food security is challenged by changes in population, income, and climate, among other drivers. Assessing these threats and weighing possible solutions requires a robust multidisciplinary approach. One such approach integrates biophysical modeling with economic modeling to explore the combined effects of climate stresses and future socioeconomic trends, thus providing a more accurate picture of how agriculture and the food system may be affected in the coming decades. In this journal article we reviewed and analyzed the literature on the structural approach and presented a case study that follows this methodology explicitly modeling drought and heat tolerant crop varieties. We showed that yield gains from adoption of these varieties differ by technology and region, but are generally comparable in scale to (and thus able to offset) adverse effects of climate change. However, yield increases over the projection period are dominated by the effects of growth in population, income, and general productivity, highlighting the importance of joint assessment of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers to better understand climate impacts and responses.	
Introduction / Objectives: For several years IFPRI and its partners within and outside the CGIAR have conducted ex-ante scenario analysis using a system of models which relies on a hard link (i.e. based on a quantitative methodology) between a global economic model and global climate change, crop and water models. The goal of this study was to formally discuss our methodology, place it in the context of the modeling work applied to the area of development economics and food security, and thus having a key component in support of next year climate change monograph.	
Results: publication of a journal article	
Partners: IFPRI, Global Futures Program partners, IITA, CIP, ICRISAT	
Links / Sources for further information: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2211912416300670	

Project highlight 181

Title: Cereals: Yield gaps and regional self sufficiency under climate change

Author: Martin K. van Ittersum et al.	**Subject:** Self sufficiency in cereals production for Sub-Saharan africa
Publisher: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America	**Year reported:** 2016
Project highlights types: ● Inter-center collaboration ● Policy engagement ● Food security	**Is global:** Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	**End date:** Dec 2016
Keywords: yield gaps, food self-sufficiency, food security, food availability, cereals	**Countries:**

Highlight description: The question whether sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) can be self-sufficient in cereals by 2050 is of global relevance. Currently, SSA is amongst the (sub)continents with the largest gap between cereal consumption and production, whereas its projected tripling demand between 2010 and 2050 is much greater than in other continents. We show that nearly complete closure of the gap between current farm yields and yield potential is needed to maintain the current level of cereal self-sufficiency (approximately 80%) by 2050. For all countries, such yield gap closure requires a large, abrupt acceleration in rate of yield increase. If this acceleration is not achieved, massive cropland expansion with attendant biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions or vast import dependency are to be expected.

Introduction / Objectives: As we work toward the completion of the 2017 Climate Change Monograph, this study helps us to clarify the challenge from cereals yield gaps in Africa, and provide context for what may be one of the case studies offered in the final book.

Results: Journal article

Partners: IFPRI, Wageningen University, University of Nebraska, ICRISAT, IITA, CIMMYT, AfricaRice, Federal University of Technology Minna-Nigeria, University of Zimbabwe, National Irrigation Commission-Tanzania, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology -Kenya, AGRHYMET Regional Centre-Niger, National Agricultural Research Laboratories-Uganda, Institut d'Economie Rurale-Mali, Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles-Burkina Faso

Links / Sources for further information: http://www.pnas.org/content/113/52/14964.full

Project highlight 199

Title: Exploring food and climate futures for Southeast Asia

Author: Daniel Mason-D'Croz et al.	**Subject:** multi-factor, multi-state socio-economic scenarios to test robustness of adaptation policies
Publisher: Environmental Modelling and Software - Elsevier	**Year reported:** 2016
Project highlights types: ● Inter-center collaboration ● Policy engagement ● Food security	**Is global:** Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	**End date:** Dec 2016
Keywords: Multi-stakeholder scenarios; Multi-model ensembles; Climate change; Agriculture and food security; Southeast Asia; Driver analysis	**Countries:**

Highlight description: Decision-makers aiming to improve food security, livelihoods and resilience are faced with an uncertain future. To develop robust policies they need tools to explore the potential effects of uncertain climatic, socioeconomic, and environmental changes. Methods have been developed to use scenarios to present alternative futures to inform policy. Nevertheless, many of these can limit the possibility space with which decision-makers engage. This paper presents a participatory scenario process to create and quantify four regional scenarios for Southeast Asia. The study explains the process of building multi-factor, multi-state socio-economic scenario through stakeholder workshops, the process of scenario quantification, and finally how this links to model results from the GLOBIOM and IMPACT economic models. The study also illustrated how the scenarios have already been applied to policy processes in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Introduction / Objectives: This long-term study allowed IFPRI and its partners to explore scenario analysis through stakeholder participation, develop model simulation results for south east Asia and gather knowledge and data on robust decision making applied to climate change adaptation in the same region

Results: journal article and policy engagement in South-East Asia

Partners: IFPRI, University of Oxford, University of Utrecht, IIASA, University of Adelaide-Australia, UNEP, Universidada para la Cooperacion Internacional-Costa Rica, Earth and Environmental Dynamics Research Group-King's College London, University of Kassel, FAO, CGIAR Independent Science & Partnership Council

Links / Sources for further information:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364815216301396

Project highlight 229

Title: Impacts of diet-related policy measures to reduce GHG emissions

Author: Marco Springmann et al.	**Subject:** Mitigation potential and global health impacts from emissions pricing of food commodities
Publisher: Nature Climate Change	**Year reported:** 2016
Project highlights types: ● Participatory action research ● Breakthrough science ● Inter-center collaboration ● Food security	**Is global:** Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	**End date:** Dec 2016
Keywords: Emissions, taxes on food, mitigation, global health	**Countries:**

Highlight description: The projected rise in food-related greenhouse gas emissions could seriously impede efforts to limit global warming to acceptable levels. Despite that, food production and consumption have long been excluded from climate policies, in part due to concerns about the potential impact on food security. This study used a coupled agriculture and health modelling framework to show that there could be a substantial mitigation potential from pricing emissions from food commodities, and levying greenhouse gas taxes on food commodities could, if appropriately designed, be a health-promoting climate policy in high-income countries, as well as in most low- and middle-income countries. Sparing food groups known to be beneficial for health from taxation, selectively compensating for income losses associated with tax-related price increases, and using a portion of tax revenues for health promotion are potential policy options that could help avert most of the negative health impacts experienced by vulnerable groups, whilst still promoting changes towards diets which are more environmentally sustainable.

Introduction / Objectives: The goal of this study work was to combine the IMPACT economic model with an health modelling framework to analyze both global health and emissions consequences of price changes. The successful completion of the exercise directly contributes to the general goal of our project, under CCAFS, to enhance the IMPACT system of model

Results: journal article

Partners: IFPRI, University of Oxford

Links / Sources for further information:
http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v7/n1/full/nclimate3155.html

6. Activities

A339 - IMPACT model development: 1. Including "Variability". 2. Continuation of Global Land-Use Module development

Description: This activity targets to further enhance the IMPACT suite of models, towards improved analysis of climate change impacts, by handling variability and land-use. Firstly, although there is broad agreement about many of the basic drivers of climate change, there are uncertainties about how climate change will play out over time. The IMPACT model can be used to explore the impact of variability in the results from the various GCMs by specifying the same set of drivers in a number of different GCMs, and exploring the variability of the economic results. We can then analyze these results to explore the robustness of different adaptation policies. Secondly, building on land-use modeling work, this project will deliver a sound conceptual framework of a land-use supply module, in connection with IMPACT, which is accounting for land-use competition between agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector as well as competition within agriculture.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Cenacchi, Nicola <N.Cenacchi@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: IFPRI and its CGIAR partners have expanded the capacity of the IMPACT system of model to reflect variability by enabling simulations that include the broad set of Socio-Economic scenarios (or SSPs - Shared Socioeconomic Pathway) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCPs) which are the basis of the 5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A343 - Policy Engagement under Global Futures and Strategic Foresight (GFSF) project

Description: This activity will target policy engagement through: 1. Publication of a Research Monograph: "Climate Change and Agriculture: Scenarios to 2050" 2. Thematic policy briefs related to the Monograph, and dissemination activities; In parallel, and under the GFSF project, policy engagement continues at various levels: a. At the CGIAR level, GFSF partners help inform decisions about work on their centers' mandate crops; b. IMPACT results help inform prioritization in several CRPs; c. In CCAFS, IMPACT has been and will be used in quantification exercises throughout the regional scenario process; d. Collaboration with non-CGIAR national and international partners in capacity-building and conducting research to inform decision-makers; e. Collaboration with FAO, OECD and USAID to inform policy discussions by governments and international organizations; f. Participation through AgMIP in global economic multi-model-assessments.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Cenacchi, Nicola <N.Cenacchi@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Progress has been made to generate the building blocks of the monograph, including (but not limited to): a) peer-reviewed publication of the methodology behind the IMPACT system of models; b) ex-ante scenario analysis of possible futures for agriculture and food security globally (OECD report) and regionally (with focus on South-East Asia), and 3) analysis of the food production challenges in sub-Saharan Africa, with a focus on yield gaps.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A383 - (BILATERAL)-Enhancing IMPACT-suite, to handle variability and land-use. Policy engagement under GFSF

Description: The Global Futures and Strategic Foresight Project (GFSF), with which this project is strongly related to, and operates within, is a joint venture, led by IFPRI and funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM), and the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Particularly, the project is utilizing the policy engagement platform of the GFSF, to achieve some of its policy outcome targets, as also specified in the other two activities. This is a bilateral activity aimed at enhancing the IMPACT model suite, to handle climate variability and land-use change for improved analysis of climate-change impacts. Policy engagement under GFSF

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2016

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Cenacchi, Nicola <N.Cenacchi@cgiar.org>
Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: <Not Defined>

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: Macro-scale governance and institutions analysis through three country case studies

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2015	Dec 2016	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute - United States	Meinzen-Dick, Ruth <r.meinzen-dick@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

Flaship(s)
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priorities and Policies for CSA

Region(s)
SEA: Southeast Asia

Project summary

This study provides diagnosis and analysis to assist inclusion of agriculture in climate change policies and of climate issues in agricultural policies in a way that benefits the rural poor. It examines process of agriculture, food security and climate change governance interface, using case studies in CCAFS focal countries (tentatively Vietnam, Nepal, Bangladesh). This study will address a number of key questions related to governance and climate change policies, including: •What actors and interest groups are setting (and blocking) the climate change/ agriculture policy agenda in each country? •How is agriculture included in the climate change agenda, and climate change agricultural policy? •How are the interests of women, and marginalized ethnic groups included or considered in these policy processes? •What is the role of CCAFS partners in these processes? •What are opportunities for CCAFS to expand policy attention to agriculture and climate change?

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Meinzen-Dick, Ruth <r.meinzen-dick@cgiar.org>	Overall project lead, developing methodologies, writing papers	HQ
Project Coordinator	Theis, Sophie <s.theis@cgiar.org>	Assist with project, including field work, writing, and reporting	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: NIAPP - National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Projection

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Lan, Vu Cong <htqt-niapp@hn.vnn.vn>	Convening meetings in Vietnam, providing access to key informants, staff conducting netmapping and key informant interviews, coauthoring Vietnam paper	HQ

Lessons regarding your partnerships and possible implications for the coming planning cycle:

<Not defined>

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

<Not Defined>

3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
Country			India
Country			Vietnam

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:
CCAFS partners use the findings of this research to identify entry points for ensuring that agriculture is included in climate change programs (or climate change in agriculture programs), or identify and overcome factors that are blocking the integration of agriculture and climate change in programming. The most direct outcomes are likely to be in the country of study, but certain analyses, particularly of climate change discourse, may be used in other countries as well. The most direct links are likely to be in ministries of agriculture.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): The research will bring together many different stakeholders involved in climate change/agriculture policy for netmapping exercises and invite key informants to reflect on the linkages between agriculture and climate change in policy. This will increase the openings for analysis of the opportunities for enhancing this policy space.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): <Not Defined>
How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* <Not Defined>
Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* <Not Defined>

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015):

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): Publication of the studies and presentation at seminars (including at least one webinar for CCAFS) will provide broader awareness of the opportunities, beyond the study countries.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):

lessons regarding your Theory of Change and implications for the coming planning cycle; e.g. how have your assumptions changed, or do you have stronger evidence for them:* <Not Defined>

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

RP SEA Outcome 2019: Policy makers enhancing the design, investment decisions, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of agro - sectoral climate change policies through a transparent, coordinative and consultative mode from local to national level.

Indicator #1: # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

2019
Target value: <Not Defined>
Cumulative target to date: 4
Target narrative: <Not Defined>
The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2015
Target value: 1
Cumulative target to date: 1
Target narrative: <Not Defined>
The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016
Target value: 3 **Cumulative target to date:** 4 **Target achieved:** 0.0 **Target narrative:** At least one project per country will be informed by the analysis of actors and interest groups that are affected by climate change in agriculture. In particular, the netmapping exercise and discourse analysis will provide CCAFS partners with insights on possible entry points for building coalitions for policies to support climate smart agriculture. **Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence:** <Not Defined> **Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined> **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** The netmapping exercise and key informant interviews will seek to identify the extent to which women's groups or marginalized ethnic or occupational groups have voice in decisionmaking related to land use and climate change decisions in agriculture.

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:
<Not Defined>

Collaborating with other CRPs

Policies, Institutions and Markets
Description of collaboration: Discussions with PIM activities on policy process--an emerging cluster under PIM next phase

4.4 Case Studies

No case studies added

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2016

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Stakeholder netmapping and analysis of policy process in 3 countries will identify opportunities for CCAFS partners to identify entry points for integrating agriculture and climate change policies.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: We will identify the extent to which women and marginalized ethnic groups have input in agriculture/climate change policies

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2015

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: Research under this activity in Vietnam complemented scenario analysis for landscape-level planning to meet national goals.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: There were not major gender dimensions in the national-level policy issues in Vietnam, but at the district level, the stakeholder netmapping identified the role of women's groups.

Major Output groups - 2014

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

No deliverables added

5.3 Project Highlights

No project highlights added

6. Activities

A539 - Macro-scale governance and institutions analysis through three country case studies

Description: We will conduct stakeholder netmapping and key informant interviews to identify the stakeholders and coalitions that advance the integration of agriculture in climate change policies (and vice versa).

Start date: Jun 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Meinzen-Dick, Ruth <r.meinzen-dick@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: We conducted stakeholder netmapping and key informant interviews at the provincial and district levels in Vietnam, and preliminary interviews at national level. The national level activities need to be completed in Vietnam and Nepal.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

7. Leverages

No leverages added