



CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems: Annual Report for 2015

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Acronyms

A4NH	CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
AAS	CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agriculture Systems
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AWM	Agricultural water management
BCM	Billion cubic meters
BSM	Benefit-sharing mechanism
CCAFS	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
CIP	International Potato Center
CIRAD	La recherche agronomique pour le développement (Agriculture Research for Development)
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
COP21	Conference of the Parties number 21
CRP	CGIAR Research Program
CPWF	CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU
DAI	WLE Flagship on Decision Analysis and Information Systems
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
ELMO	Evaluating Land Management Options
ES	Ecosystem Services
ESR	Ecosystem Services and Resilience
FC	Fund Council
FE2W	Food, Energy, Environment and Water Network
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GERMI	Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute
GhaSIS	Ghana Soils Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPI	WLE core theme on Gender, Poverty and Institutions
GRISP	Global Rice Science Partnership
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDO	Intermediate development outcome
IEA	Independent Evaluation Arrangement
IES	WLE Flagship on Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments
ILSSI	International Lab for Small Scale Irrigation
INRA	Institut national de la recherche agronomique (National Institute of Agricultural Research)
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPG	International Public Good
IRD	Institut de recherche pour le développement (Research Institute for Development)
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
kWh	Kilowatt hour

LWP	WLE Flagship on Sustainably Increasing Land and Water Productivity
MESH	Mapping Ecosystem Services and Human Well-Being
MGVCL	Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Limited
mmt	Million metric tons
MRV	WLE Flagship on Managing Resource Variability
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PIM	CGIAR Research Program on Policy Institutions and Markets CRP
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RDE	WLE Flagship on Regenerating Degraded Ecosystems
RFP	requests for proposals
RRR	WLE Flagship on Resource Recovery and Reuse
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SLO	System-Level Outcome
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon Application
SPICE	Solar Pump Irrigator's Cooperative Enterprise
SPaRC	Solar Power as a Remunerative Crop
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
TanSIS	Tanzania Soil Information System
TOC	Theory of change
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO-IHE	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – Institute for Water Education
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
UTFI	Underground Taming of Floods for Irrigation
VBA SAP	Volta Basin Authority Strategic Action Programme
WLE	CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems

A. Key Messages

A1. Synthesis of progress and challenges

The strategic objective of the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) is to contribute scientific evidence and solutions to support a transition to sustainable intensification of agricultural production and other critical ecosystem services at scale for poverty alleviation and livelihood improvements. The launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, and the December 2015 COP21 climate agreement to limit global warming to below 1.5-2°C, mark historic commitments to further strengthen sustainability across all levels and sectors.

WLE has continued playing an active role in shaping the [SDG indicators and contributing to national implementation plans](#). Engagement in the SDG process has been an important pathway to operationalize WLE's pioneering work. This Report documents WLE's significant contributions to supporting sustainable intensification of agricultural systems at scale, while enhancing other critical ecosystem services.

An important advance in 2015 was more effective use of our Theory of Change (ToC) and updated impact pathways as a management tool. This is reflected in our having achieved most of our planned outcomes, despite the unanticipated budget reductions for 2015 (see Section A.3). WLE's strong network of partners has been a great asset, fostering continued momentum and leveraging resources¹ to continue moving along our impact pathways.

A2. Significant achievements

The two examples below demonstrate pathways for sustainably intensifying agricultural systems and assessing the potential and actual synergies and trade-offs among investments in water, food and energy.

Rehabilitating degraded landscapes in the Highlands is a high-priority of the Ethiopian government and its partners. The Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Program aims to invest over USD 6.7 billion from 2009 to 2023 to double agricultural productivity through improved natural resources management (NRM). Research by CGIAR Centers and programs, such as the [Challenge Program on Water and Food \(CPWF\), working with national partners, has helped lay the groundwork](#).

Through its Regenerating Degraded Ecosystems (RDE) Flagship, WLE has built on this earlier work to support activities aimed at increasing the sustainability and impacts of [SLM investments](#). An ICRISAT-led activity is promoting integrated watershed management in the [Yewol watershed](#) in the Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia. By strengthening local capacity, facilitating collective action, [using research](#) to identify niches for integration of technologies at farm and landscape scales, and introducing system-compatible technologies, the project has led to "improved productivity, crop diversification, improved downstream water availability and strengthened livelihoods for an estimated 15,000 beneficiaries" ([Evaluation of WLE, p. 52](#)). As highlighted by the CGIAR's Independent Evaluation Arrangement (IEA), this work has the potential to lead to major impacts on a wide scale. The local government considers this project to be a showcase and has institutionalized the approach, using the Yewol watershed as a learning site for training district administrators and officers. About half of the community members trained are women. ICRISAT has partnered with Wollo University and the Ethiopian Institute of

¹ Examples from WLE's focal region teams include three projects that have each attracted over USD 1.5 million; the Mekong focal region to continue its work; extension of CPWF and WLE research on the [production potential of polder communities in coastal Bangladesh](#); and a six million Euro project led by WLE's local partner in El Salvador to improve biodiversity and the provision of other ecosystems services in seven municipalities.

Agricultural Research (EIAR) to create a framework for national action, and the two partners are co-leading a national task force to carry this forward.

Managing trade-offs among **food, energy, environment and water needs** is critical to the well-being of both people and landscapes. Too often, decisions are made in one domain without considering the effects in another. This has become well recognized since the [Bonn 2011 Nexus Conference](#). WLE is supporting cross-sectoral analysis and co-development of tools and approaches to better manage the trade-offs and opportunities.

At the national scale in India, WLE has further developed its smart solar pump policy program ([Solar Power as a Remunerative Crop, SPaRC](#)), a concept described in the 2014 Annual Report. In 2015, the world's first [Solar Pump Irrigator's Cooperative Enterprise](#) (SPICE) was launched. Located in Dhundi, Gujarat, it was established in collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), the Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Limited (MGVCL), and the Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI). It aims to provide an incentive system to reduce the risk of over-abstracting finite groundwater resources, while encouraging the use of renewable energy for agriculture. Six solar pumps have been installed by the cooperative as a pilot, with a formal power purchase agreement from MGVCL. This enterprise has an important gender component: women are independent members of the enterprise. We discuss this case further in Section C.

A3. Financial summary

Table 1: Summary of WLE Expenditures against Budget in 2015

2015 Approved budget allocation including 2014 carry over (USD 000's)					2015 Actual expenditures (USD 000's)				
W1 & W2			W3, bi-lateral, other	Total	Gender %	W1 & W2	W3, bi-lateral, other	Total	Gender %
2015	Carry forward*	Total							
15,400	14,101	29,501	29,706	59,207	21%	22,453	28,875	51,328	16%

* Includes USD 180,000 decentralization funds for ICARDA.²

At the beginning of 2015, WLE's approved W1/W2 allocation was USD 27.85 million. On top of this, WLE was granted a carry-forward balance of USD 14.1 million, largely to fund a new set of initiatives (WLE Focal Region and Innovation Fund projects) that were only approved for funding late in 2014. After the initial budget allocation, WLE's 2015 W1/W2 funding estimates were reduced significantly: first in March and subsequently in November 2015. The combined cuts reduced WLE's 2015 W1/W2 budget to USD 15.4 million (a 45% cut). As the majority of the budget cuts came late in 2015, it was difficult to change work plans already executed. WLE partners have accommodated these cuts by drawing on reserves, but reductions in operational costs, including staff, and research activities, have been inevitable, the effects of which will be realized largely in 2016.

Total actual program expenditures in 2015, including all sources of funding, were USD 51.3 million. The gender budget target was set at 21% of all expenditures for 2015. Actual expenditures were USD 8.1 million, or 16% of the total program expenditure, a 5% increase from 2014.

² Due to the *force majeure* conditions faced by ICARDA at its headquarter in Aleppo, Syria and the loss of vital laboratory and scientific equipment to effectively carry out the activities required from ICARDA as part of WLE, the CGIAR Consortium disbursed funds to ICARDA to support ICARDA's decentralization and investment program in 2014.

B. Impact Pathway and Intermediate Development Goals (IDOs)

During 2015, WLE undertook a major review of its [Theory of Change \(ToC\)](#) and impact pathways, strengthened by the analysis of the independent evaluation of WLE. This included [reviewing](#) the specific outcome contributions to the CGIAR's Strategic Results Framework (SRF), its sub-IDOs and IDOs, and a review of critical assumptions linking planned outputs (capacities, solutions, technologies and innovations) to delivery of outcomes. WLE also reviewed the evidence behind these assumptions. We prepared and submitted to the Consortium Office a [refreshed outcome matrix](#) with specific quantitative indicators and targets for 2015 and 2016. The Program remains focused on contributing directly to seven IDOs and nine sub-IDOs of the SRF, with a particular emphasis on enhancing benefits from ecosystems goods and services, and within this, specifically on the sub-IDO to support more productive and equitable management of natural resources. WLE's work has resulted in measurable changes in capacity, behavior and practice – outcomes – in 2015. WLE is on track to continue this progress in 2016 to facilitate the transition from current unsustainable, low-productivity practices to dynamic, sustainable, high-productivity systems.

C. Progress along the Impact Pathway

WLE's impact pathway highlights three critical challenges: (1) rapidly degrading agricultural ecosystems, which is largely the result of (2) inefficient and unsustainable natural resources management (NRM) practices. These practices continue because of (3) unsupportive policies, institutions and market systems. WLE's comparative advantage in addressing these challenges is its cross-sectoral perspective and its integrated landscape approach. In this Report, we focus on three major research questions designed to address these challenges:³

- a) How can we **balance healthy ecosystem services** while increasing agricultural productivity?
- b) What **innovative institutional, governance and management practices** can improve ecosystem provisioning and support the achievement of gender equity?
- c) How can we ensure that **investments in water, food, land and energy are sustainable** and meet national and sub-national goals?

Answering these three questions directly contributes to the CGIAR's System Level Outcome (SLO) 3: "improving natural resource systems and ecosystem services" and its associated IDOs. This section presents examples of WLE's progress in 2015 towards answering these three questions, the influence this research has had, and evidence of emerging impacts. Annexes 1 and 2 provide more details concerning WLE's progress against key performance indicators vis-à-vis its planned outputs (including [141 ISI publications](#)). [WLE's outcome contract](#) with the CGIAR Consortium Office demonstrates the program's achievements (88% fully achieved, 12% partially achieved) against its 2015 outcome targets.

WLE has also made progress in advancing its **open access policies**. In 2015, the [WLE/IWMI Open Access and Data Management Plan](#) was submitted to the Consortium Office. The plan lays out a framework for enhancing open access within WLE and its partners. [WLE also updated its publication policy](#) and provided simple toolkits and guidelines. WLE currently has 42 open access databases. The WLE open access document repository was accessed more than [43,000 times](#), and the WLE website and [Thrive Blog](#) received more than 150,000 views.

³ These are derived from a larger list of research questions WLE has prepared based on an analysis of current WLE project activities.

C.1 Progress towards outputs

This and the following sub-sections are organized around the three research questions introduced above. We present a few examples here; more details can be found in Annex 1.

a. Balancing healthy ecosystem services with increased agricultural productivity

The most important WLE outputs that address this question are a growing suite of analytical, mapping and decision-support tools to support ecosystem-based approaches. WLE posits that building resilience and long-term viability of agri-food systems, from field through landscape levels, requires connecting people and agro-ecosystems using an explicit sustainability framework to understand, assess, monitor and influence agricultural transitions to increase their contribution to multiple SDGs.

In 2015, through its Ecosystems Services and Resilience (ESR) Flagship, WLE developed and released the [Mapping Ecosystem Services to Human Well-Being \(MESH\) model](#). This [integrative modeling platform](#) calculates and maps ecosystem service supply under different landscape management scenarios. MESH comprises built-in scenario generation tools, multiple ecosystem service supply evaluations, visualization of output maps and automated reprogramming functionalities. The Volta Basin Authority is testing the model's usefulness in supporting implementation of its 2012-2025 Strategic Action Programme (VBA SAP). The Volta Basin Assessment serves as the baseline documentation of the state of natural resources in the region. Specific activities in the VBA SAP provide intervention targets against which MESH's use can be assessed in 2017 and beyond.

Another important tool produced through the Land and Water Productivity (LWP) Flagship is an updated version of the [irrigated area map of Asia \(2000, 2010\) and Africa \(2010\)](#). The Asia map was reported in 2014, but the Africa map is new. Asia's and Africa's irrigated areas have been charted before, but the new maps for the first time give consistent details of land use at a resolution of 250 meters with greater clarity than current reporting systems. The maps provide a wealth of information. For instance, preliminary analysis of Ethiopia shows the area under irrigation is 4.1 million ha, 14 times greater than formally reported. Broadly, in Africa the areas with improved water management practices, including irrigation, are about two to three times greater than was previously thought. For policymakers, finding out just how much irrigation is practiced, exactly where it is located and the nature of different technologies used, is essential for long-term investment planning. If the trends can be accurately mapped and measured, more informed investment decisions can be taken, and measures to use water supplies more sustainably can be developed.

Through its Regenerating Degraded Agricultural Ecosystems (RDE) Flagship and Decision Analysis and Information Systems (DAI) theme, WLE has produced several important tools and support services aimed at improving management of soils and land, focusing on Africa. The [AfsIS Soil Spectral Prediction App](#) is a desktop version, which includes more spectroscopy instruments, more soil properties, improved prediction algorithms, and more user-friendly interfaces. The app is complemented by a digital map of soil properties for sub-Saharan Africa at a scale of 250 m, published in [PLoSOne](#); a supporting [dataset](#); a [landmark paper](#) on a protocol for plant element analysis using pXRF in X-Ray Spectrometry; and a [review paper](#) on the potential of soil spectroscopy techniques.

A recently published [paper](#) describes a proposed new, innovative **Framework on Land Health Surveillance and Response** for evidence-based land management. Scientifically rigorous land health surveillance has the potential to provide a sound basis for directing and assessing action to combat land degradation. Using this surveillance framework could result in a shift from a focus on rehabilitation of severely degraded land towards a preventive approach that focuses more on reducing distal risks at national and regional levels.

b. Innovative institutional and management practices

WLE has developed new tools and innovative management practices to improve ecosystem provisioning and support greater equity in the management and use of natural resources. The **Gender Equality and Equity in Irrigation Scheme Management tool**, reported briefly in the 2014 Annual Report, was further developed through WLE's LWP Flagship and tested in 2015 in Malawi and Uzbekistan. It enables agencies managing irrigation schemes to better assess gender-equity performance and identify ways to increase gender-responsive actions and recommendations on their projects. As a result of the piloting, several national and international institutions⁴ have already expressed interest to use the tool following its finalization in 2016.

The [Soil Organic Carbon \(SOC\) Application](#) is a web application with which users can visualize the organic carbon content of a soil of their choice, as well as the quantitative impact of soil conserving management practices on sequestration, how such sequestration would unfold over time, and what would be the magnitude of SOC sequestration if anticipated practices to foster SOC were scaled out to countries, sub-continent or the entire world.

The [Evaluating Land Management Options \(ELMO\)](#) tool, developed through the RDE Flagship, offers a participatory, user-friendly and gender-sensitive approach to evaluating land management options from farmers' perspectives. Land degradation is not solely a result of farmers not having access to or knowing about the 'right' technologies; rather, farmers may reject more sustainable land use practices for many social or economic reasons, such as the technology being too time consuming, requiring too much labor or being too expensive to implement. The ELMO tool helps scientists understand such reasoning, and how it may differ depending on the type of farming system, wealth, gender and other social characteristics. This will enable them to better support successful and long-lasting changes to land use practices.

c. Sustainable investments in water, food, land and energy that meet national and sub-national goals

Through the MRV Flagship, WLE has applied a [Groundwater Drought Risk mapping tool](#) to southern Africa, where 70% of the population is dependent on groundwater. The tool can help identify potentially vulnerable areas and populations during and after prolonged drought, areas where groundwater resources and recharge are limited, and areas where population density and groundwater dependency are relatively high. In collaboration with the South African Water Research Commission, this tool was [applied to assess groundwater resources in South Africa](#). South Africa's Department of Water and Sanitation is the main client for this research.

WLE's Flagship on Resource Reuse and Recovery (RRR) has produced a large body of outputs⁵ that pioneer a radically new approach to managing urban waste. Working with multiple national and international partners, WLE is changing the paradigm of 'treatment for disposal' to 'treatment for reuse': a variety of value propositions for water, nutrient and energy recovery have demonstrated that RRR can support cost savings, cost recovery, and even profit generation, while reducing health and environmental risks. We discuss recent outcomes and potential impacts of this work below.

⁴ In Malawi (Total Land Care, Agricultural Gender Roles Extension Support Services Branch, National Smallholders Association of Malawi); in Uzbekistan (UNDP, USAID, ADB, Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperative).

⁵ See the following: [Managing Water and Fertilizer for Sustainable Agricultural Intensification](#); [Economic Valuation of Wastewater](#); [Outputs from SDC supported work on RRR](#).

C.2 Progress towards achievement of research outcomes and IDOs

This sub-section highlights a few key outcomes, organized around the same three research questions. The [outcome matrix](#) provides complete details on 2015 outcomes.

a. Balancing ecosystem services with increased agricultural productivity

We have achieved several significant outcomes related to this question. A planned outcome was that the *'Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)⁶ would incorporate WLE knowledge and expertise on ecosystems service contributions in agricultural landscapes scoping documents for regional assessments for Africa, Latin America, and Asia/South Pacific'*. WLE's ESR Flagship coordinated the engagement of about 12 scientists to IPBES and has successfully managed to have [seven WLE scientists on its thematic assessment of Land Degradation and on all IPBES regional assessments](#). WLE scientists contributed to the scoping document on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, which will be finalized with WLE scientist participation in August of 2016.

Another planned outcome was *'proof of concept for ecosystem based restoration validated'*. In southern Tanzania, lead farmers, in collaboration with agricultural extension agents, disseminated WLE interventions and technologies for piloting by 150 farmers. This approach for targeting interventions has now spread to five other districts in southern Tanzania through collaboration with multiple implementing partners. WLE has [mapped suitable agro-ecologies](#) for scaling up specific crop varieties with complementary technologies, including more sustainable agronomic and soil-water conservation practices. WLE has also [drafted recommendations](#) for district agricultural extension agents on how slope gradients and lengths translate to soil loss and runoff in agricultural fields. We anticipate that these recommendations will be mainstreamed within communities where extension agents are working to reduce the impact of soil erosion.

Significant outcomes are also emerging from a project led by Bioversity International on enhanced use of crop varietal diversity in integrated production and pest management. Implemented in China, Uganda, Ecuador and Morocco from 2012 to 2015, the [three-year project](#) aimed to sustain food production and improve ecosystem health through better use of crop genetic diversity within the production system. Building on the project outputs and significant capacity building efforts (over 15,000 farmers trained), the project is already generating important outcomes beyond the project field sites. These include a revised draft seed policy in Uganda, which acknowledges the importance of local seed systems and the need to support them and to conserve diversity. The success cases are being mainstreamed into new GEF- and GIZ-funded projects in Nepal, Uzbekistan and Ethiopia; and the outputs from the project are cited as a key building block for the Integrated Land, Water and Crop Management Flagship in the new [Dryland Cereals and Legumes AFS CRP](#).

'Increased and improved investments in restoring degraded landscapes' was another planned outcome. Building directly on a [2014 research output](#), led by CIAT with WLE support, the Tana-Nairobi Water Fund, incorporated as a charitable trust, [was launched in March 2015](#). This Fund is a public-private scheme uniting big business, utilities, conservation groups, government, researchers and farmers. It aims to increase farm productivity upstream, while improving water supply and cutting costs of

⁶ IPBES provides policy relevant knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform decision-making. Its ambition is to share the same degree of influence as the IPCC in terms of guiding policies on environmental conservation and sustainable development. IPBES includes 128 governments, and is jointly hosted by FAO, UNEP, UNDP, and UNESCO. WLE has engaged with IPBES and is the primary representative in the organization covering the [roles of biodiversity and ecosystem services in agricultural landscapes in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals](#).

hydropower and clean water for users downstream, and is designed to generate USD 21.5 million in long-term benefits to Kenyan citizens, including farmers and businesses.

b. Innovative institutional and management practices

WLE has made progress in Pakistan on the following planned outcome: *'Irrigation managers have enhanced knowledge, skills and practice, are more accountable to farmers and allow farmers more independent actions, and improve access to semi-real time information by farmers.'* WLE's research has made significant contributions to providing greater access to information on performance to system managers, farmers and other water users. This work has influenced two major requests for proposals (RFPs) let by the Punjab Irrigation Department in Pakistan to develop water resources management information systems and a decision-support system for efficient irrigation. Both RFPs incorporate the Gini coefficient as a measure of equity, building on [research published](#) by WLE.

As reported in the 2013 and 2014 Annual Reports, WLE has carried out research on benefit-sharing mechanisms (BSM), an institutional innovation to share water-related benefits among different groups for mutually agreed purposes. WLE, through CIAT, has engaged with the Ministry of Environment [in the Cañete basin, in Peru, which serves as a pilot project](#). WLE helped secure [IFAD funding for this pilot](#). It will potentially improve up to 24,000 ha of ecosystems and landscapes in the high Andes and support the formation of two trust funds of USD one million for each basin project intervention. This work also fed into the development of [legislation on payment for ecosystem services](#) and BSM in 2014. WLE had contributed to the formulation of this law by providing technical advice as well as scientific evidence. In 2015, a replication of the earlier [study revealed](#) important progress since the law was passed, identifying more initiatives under implementation. In 2016, WLE will conduct an *ex-ante* assessment of this scheme's impact on local livelihoods.

c. Sustainable investments in water, food, land and energy that meet national and sub-national goals

WLE has achieved considerable progress towards achieving the following outcome: *'Donors, governments, NGOs and researchers have improved understanding of impacts, options, trade-offs and incentives to scale agricultural water management (AWM) solutions with positive environmental services (ES) and equity outcomes'*. Achieving this outcome at scale requires innovative cross-sectoral thinking around the incentive frameworks needed to change behavior. For example, previous research had identified the critical linkages between the rapid depletion of groundwater in many regions of India and the government's policy of subsidizing electricity for irrigation pumps. There is a danger the government's new subsidies for solar pumps will increase over-pumping. Linking energy, natural resource management and agriculture, WLE collaborated with CCAFS to propose a program that combines solar irrigation pumps with sales of power to the grid. Section A, above, describes the pilot SPICE cooperative in Gujarat, India, which became operational in June 2015. There are indications Gujarat is changing its policy to accommodate purchasing power from solar producers, and the World Bank is considering it for other states. If this pilot is as successful as anticipated, it will be scaled out in future, and its potential impacts in India and elsewhere are substantial, as explained in Section C.3.

Another major planned outcome was that *'Governments and donors test RRR business models with municipalities based on WLE research'*. The [recent evaluation of WLE \(p. 49\)](#) highlighted the "positive outcomes in developing new and creative business opportunities in the area of water, nutrient and energy recovery." Building directly on research implemented through [WLE's RRR Flagship](#), some reported in previous annual reports, three new public-private partnerships (PPPs) are in the process of being set up in Ghana (a fourth, WaFo, had been set up in 2014). In each case, WLE developed the business models, studied the technologies, and, with local partners, facilitated the PPP set-up via

tendering and capacity development. One PPP is a joint venture between the Volta Ghana Investment Company Ltd. (GICL) and Jekora Ventures Ltd. to produce fuel briquettes from municipal solid waste in the greater Accra region. Jekora VL will play the roles of production manager and waste supplier to the business, while Volta GICL will provide land in an area of the city where the business is expected to be integrated into city plans (to reach 150,000 inhabitants at scale).

Following up on an initial joint venture agreement signed in 2014, the second PPP will replicate WaFo production (fecal sludge based compost) in a selected municipality. It is expected that the municipality and a private entity will join to produce *Fortifer* (in raw form or as pellets) as fertilizer for local market. The third PPP is a small business on fish production to be set in Kumasi (Ashanti Region). Fish will be raised in ponds that also serve for domestic wastewater purification. The selection process for both is ongoing; emerging impacts are reported in C.3.

In 2015, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) also started tendering for RRR business set-up in [Lima](#) (Peru), following feasibility studies carried out by WLE researchers, similar to what was started in Kampala (Uganda) in 2014. As noted by the IEA review, two states in India are developing sludge recovery programs for small towns with WLE assistance, and Sri Lanka's Parliament is considering sanitation policy legislation based on our work. Field trials to evaluate safe wastewater reuse on farms are underway in Kenya and Ethiopia.

C.3 Progress towards impacts

Many of WLE's research activities are expected to have major impacts over the coming years. WLE will build on the recommendation from a CGIAR [Standing Panel on Impact Assessment study](#) on impact assessments of irrigation and water management research in the future. Here, we highlight progress since 2014 on two promising examples. In both, we have baseline data for measuring impacts; we have strong evidence from research followed by pilot testing, policy dialogues, and in some cases technical support; and we have concrete evidence that investments are either committed or being seriously considered to scale out the innovation.

Converting waste into resources: Section C.2 reports on WLE's research leading to [commercialization of RRR businesses to turn waste into valuable assets](#). Several countries, including Ghana, Uganda, India, Sri Lanka and Peru, have made significant progress in initiating new policies and investment programs involving PPPs. The three PPPs established in Ghana during 2015 are expected to produce 1,000 metric tons of fuel briquettes, 200 metric tons of fertilizer from sludge, and 2,000 kg of fish annually. The 2014 PPP (WaFo) targeted [500 t/year of commercialized co-compost](#)⁷ for the *Fortifer* production plant. WLE has also produced detailed feasibility studies of similar investments for four major cities: Hanoi, Kampala, Bangalore and Lima. WLE's partnerships with United Nations agencies, such as the World Health Organization, and international finance institutions such as the World Bank, offer pathways to scale out these innovations. Strong evidence exists that real impacts in terms of reductions in negative urban footprints, reduced health risks, and reuse of wastes for productive uses such as fertilizer and raising fish will be achieved by 2017 and beyond.

Solar power as a crop: IWMI, most recently with joint WLE and CCAFS support, has been using research evidence as a basis for policy dialogues on how India can sustainably use its groundwater resources. Our smart solar pump policy program ([Solar Power as a Remunerative Crop, SPaRC](#)) was described in the 2014 WLE Annual Report, and the case of the world's first Solar Pump Cooperative Enterprise (SPICE) is described above. The advantage of the cooperative is it reduces the transaction costs for the utility compared to purchasing power from individual farmers, as is the [policy in Karnataka State](#). India

⁷ Scaled down from 1,000 metric tons/year because of cost considerations.

has set an ambitious solar target of 100 GW by 2022, largely through megawatt-scale greenfield projects and urban rooftop solar systems. While such an approach could achieve the stated green energy target, large capital costs are involved, solar pump owners would be disbursed (and costly to reach) and solar farmers would remain net buyers of grid power. The SPaRC (and supporting SPICE) program, if scaled up, could “solarize” 100 million 10 kw grid-connected solar irrigation pumps and therefore offers an alternative pathway. [WLE researchers estimate](#) that a SPaRC type program could generate the following benefits by 2022: 150 billion kWh/year of green power generated; solar farmers earn up to USD 1,000/year net by selling 40% of their solar power to the grid; USD 10 billion/year saved in power subsidies; CO₂ emissions from groundwater pumping reduced by 110 million metric tons/year; and groundwater use in irrigation drops from 240 BCM to 190-200 BCM/year. WLE anticipates this pilot program will be scaled out at a very large scale within the next five or so years.

There is strong evidence that demand for WLE’s products and services is growing. A district officer in Uttar Pradesh, India, has requested a proposal to scale up a joint WLE-CCAFS pilot activity in India (reported in 2014) on underground taming of floods for irrigation (UTFI) to address the dual challenges of urban/rural flooding and groundwater depletion. This proof of concept project will benefit 1.2 million people. Other requests include one from a city in Sri Lanka to help establish a waste to fertilizer business; a request from the Nile Basin Initiative for suggestions on addressing regional water-energy-food challenges; and an Arab Water Council request and supporting MoU for an assessment of water-energy-food solutions for Arab economies.

D. Gender Research Achievements

WLE continued to improve its understanding of gender and equity dynamics in agro-ecological systems and to find ways to ensure women have greater access and decision-making power and receive benefits from agriculture and natural resources, as set out in WLE’s [gender strategy](#). Three achievements of WLE’s gender research in 2015 stand out: 1) a growing body of evidence to support the focal region approach to gender as a proven means of delivering results; 2) WLE’s ability to open new areas of research, for example the work on migration; and 3) the growing contribution of data, information and methods developed by the Gender, Poverty and Institutions (GPI) theme to influence WLE’s priorities and strategies.

In 2014, WLE reported it had launched an open competitive call for funding in each of the program’s focal regions (East Africa and the Nile/East Africa corridor, the Volta/Niger, the Ganges and the Greater Mekong). Gender was an important selection criterion, and each project worked with the GPI unit **to integrate gender into the problem analysis and to identify gender-specific research questions and outputs**. Although the projects are still in early stages, interesting findings are already emerging. Research in the Volta aims to support investable water management options for women. [One project has demonstrated](#) that small reservoirs with built-in canals are the most functional for women, and that women often benefit more from informal [schemes](#). In the Nile, UNESCO-IHE and partners are examining how to make water accounting contextually relevant by including social, gender and ecological dimensions. The project is looking at the issue of [re-allocation of water](#) in irrigation and the gender differential implications of irrigation investments. 2016 will be dedicated to analyzing, publishing and synthesizing the research and lessons from these and the other focal region projects.

Beyond the focal regions, as a result of the diversity of investments in gender research in different WLE flagships over the past two years, new gender research areas and avenues are emerging. For example, WLE is investigating how rural [out-migration](#) impacts the functionality of water and land management institutions and leads to a reduction of intergenerational transfer of agro-ecological knowledge. As this is a highly gendered process, primarily young males migrate, leading [to the aging and feminization of](#)

[agriculture](#). This knowledge has influenced WLE’s newly developed youth strategy for Phase 2⁸ and led to a [regional out-migration policy dialogue](#) held in Delhi in November 2015. Follow-up sessions are planned at the Royal Geographical Society and Stockholm Water Week in 2016. A research agenda is being developed based on women’s capacity to access natural resources following male out-migration through, for instance, innovations in cooperative farming.

During 2015, WLE’s GPI unit contributed to developing tools and provided training to support flagship research. The Gender Equality and Equity in Irrigation Scheme Management tool, developed through WLE’s LWP Flagship, and the [Evaluating Land Management Options \(ELMO\)](#) tool, developed through the RDE Flagship, are examples discussed in Section C.1. On-going work includes contributions to the [USAID-supported Innovation Lab on Small Scale irrigation](#) (ILSSI) program, where WLE researchers are examining the potential for small-scale irrigation to influence gender and nutrition outcomes by unpacking the complex relationships among [water, nutrition health and gender](#).

As requested, Table 2 represents a sampling of the current gender balance of WLE research staff. WLE has not kept specific records on this number in the past and has no specific target. Gender balance depends on the recruitment policies of the partners. Moreover, each center has a different method for accounting for time, and it was difficult to measure full time equivalents across the centers. WLE strives to achieve a balance in terms of gender and national origins of its researchers.

Table 2. Gender Balance of WLE Research Staff

	Female	Male	Total	% Female
WLE Management (Program Director, Management Committee, Science Focal Points)	8	14	22	36
Project Leaders	35	70	105	33
Scientists (Principle investigators, senior scientists, scientists)*	48	109	157	31
Post Doc/Masters Students and Research Fellows	98	109	207	47
Program Management Staff and Focal Region Staff	10	10	20	50
TOTAL	199	312	511	39

* Approximate number of scientists involved in WLE projects.

E. Partnerships-Building Achievements

As noted by the recent external evaluation, the [WLE partnership strategy](#) provides a coherent framework for the program and captures its comparative advantage. The IEA Evaluation Team found that partners had a “very positive opinion about the effectiveness and utility of their WLE partnership experience” ([Evaluation of WLE, p. 57](#)). The Team also highlighted the use of partnership approaches along the impact pathway and the continuity of interaction with uptake partners in particular as a “key feature of WLE” (p. 84). The examples below highlight the roles of and outcomes from WLE’s partnerships and follow the key partner types identified in WLE’s partnership strategy.

WLE’s **research partnerships** underline its ability to convene and participate in multi-level and multi-disciplinary teams to carry out research on sustainable intensification at scale. At the global level, the [4% Initiative: Soils for food security and climate](#), launched at COP 21 in Paris, is a collaboration between the CGIAR and French research institutes (INRA, CIRAD and IRD) to mitigate climate change through soil carbon sequestration. Along with CCAFS, WLE is coordinating research on tropical soils to

⁸ See [Annex 3.4 of the WLE Phase 2 proposal](#). In addition, WLE’s current approach to [engaging youth in water, land and ecosystems](#), and accompanying [blog](#), have influenced the Netherland’s Royal Tropical Institute’s most recent strategy: [Unleashing potential: gender and youth inclusive agri-food chains](#).

contribute to the 4% target and development and implementation of the CGIAR Green Climate Fund initiative. As a coordinating partner, WLE also played a prominent role at the Global Landscapes Forum in 2015, hosting a [high-level panel on gender and land rights](#). As highlighted in Section F, WLE works with multiple national networks and research communities of practice.

WLE **leverages partnerships to move research from discovery to impact at scale**. At the national level, WLE collaborates with governments and NGOs to advance science into policy. In Uganda, for example, WLE worked with local partners to influence the country's final draft seed policy, to include recognition of both formal and informal seed systems as a way to restore degraded agro-biodiversity, resilience and associated ecosystem services. At the regional level, WLE uses its international public goods (IPGs) to engage with advisory bodies to influence large-scale investments and transboundary decisions. Examples include: [Water Accounting+ with the Nile Basin Initiative](#) (NBI), [Groundwater mapping with Southern African Development Community](#) (SADC), and the [Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania](#) (SAGCOT) on landscape level planning.

In 2015, WLE [audited its work with the private sector](#) and identified more than 30 partnerships with private sector organizations. In Section C.2, we have documented several PPPs, including the [Tana Water Fund](#) and the PPPs for resource recovery and reuse in Ghana. WLE also works with **donors and international finance institutions** to integrate sustainable solutions into their investments. Key developments in 2015 included WLE's participation in the World Bank/CILSS task force to develop the Sahel Irrigation Initiative. In South Asia, WLE works with the ADB to assess options for "More Food – Less Water" and the Islamic Development Bank on its Central Asia agricultural investment strategy.

Two key outcomes emerged in 2015 from our **partnerships for investment**. First, the Rockefeller Foundation requested WLE to adapt the competitive process designed for [the focal region programs carried out in 2014](#) to the [Global Resilience Partnership](#), convened by the Rockefeller Foundation, USAID, and Swedish International Development Cooperation. WLE provided inputs into the overall process and facilitated their two regional workshops. Discussions are ongoing with the Rockefeller Foundation to develop further engagement around ESR. Second, GIZ invited WLE researchers to present the results of a scoping study on soil research to its country directors and program leaders at a workshop in western Kenya in September 2015. This contributed to GIZ investing in four new projects to deliver WLE research to programs.⁹

WLE has also expanded its **partnerships with CGIAR research programs**, as shown in Annex 3. Building on earlier CPWF work, [WLE, AAS and GRISP are working in southern Bangladesh to develop improved cropping and water management systems](#). WLE also has a strong collaboration with CCAFS. In addition to the collaboration on UTFI and SPaRC in India, WLE and CCAFS have supported a participatory video project in Nepal to help decision-makers to better understand farmers' perceptions and concerns related to climate variability. WLE has also initiated collaborative work with PIM on groundwater in southern African and to test and apply MESH in the Volta Basin; and with the Humid Tropics CRP on [integrating 'gendered' water uses into models](#) in Ethiopia.

F. Capacity Building

In 2015, WLE focused on several elements of the [CGIAR Capacity Development Framework](#). A total of 84 capacity development outputs were implemented in 2015.

⁹ The four projects are: 1) soil rehabilitation and climate change for five countries, 2) soil amendments for Ethiopia; 3) soil biology in Kenya; and 4) a review of methodologies to baseline SDG indicators for land degradation neutrality in Namibia and Costa Rica.

Innovative learning materials and approaches: In 2015, 41 research-for-development innovation platforms were established. Other outputs include the establishment in 2015 of four Soil-Plant Spectral Diagnostics Laboratories (Ghana, Tanzania, India and Peru) and training on spectral technology, protocols and principles for nearly 350 policymakers, senior government officials, donors, scientists and technicians. WLE has also signed an agreement with the Judge Business School, at Cambridge University (United Kingdom), to translate our RRR business model results and lessons learned into course material for an open-access curriculum.

Capacity to innovate: Several capacity development activities promoted participatory research, data collection, analysis and planning. For example, a three-year participatory research project (2012-2015) on the enhanced use of crop varietal diversity in integrated production and pest management implemented in China, Uganda, Ecuador and Morocco trained over 15,000 farmers (50% women) in pest and disease management, seed cleaning, seed multiplication, and producing and storing seeds.

WLE implemented **gender-focused capacity building** in several other projects as well. Nearly 5,800 women benefitted from WLE-supported short- and long-term training and capacity building activities in 2015. This includes specific training courses but also engagement of women graduate students and young scientists. Equally important were targeted interventions for increasing the ‘voice’ of women in water management, such as training the [Women’s Water Network in Cambodia on negotiation and influencing decision-making on dams](#).

Future research leaders: Numerous projects dedicated funds to engaging MSc and PhD students in research across the regions: eight of 23 PhD students were women, as were 46 out of 104 Masters students. In the Greater Mekong, four projects run fellowship and mentoring programs for professionals, including young academics, mid-career professionals and civil society actors (see the blogs for the [Red River](#), [Mekong](#), [Salween-Mekong Rivers](#)). Of the 58 fellows, 37 (64%) are female. WLE uses a ‘mentoring’ approach, in which students are linked with research mentors to support their research work. In one fellowship program, the effectiveness of the approach is seen in the high number of graduates that return to act as ‘[buddy mentors](#)’ for current fellows. Over the past ten years, this fellowship program has created a strong network of young leaders in the Mekong with whom WLE and its partners can further engage.

G. Risk Management

WLE classifies risks into four primary categories: financial and fiduciary; governance and management; delivery; and reputational. These are reviewed monthly in terms of their probability and impact on a three-point scale (high/medium/low). Those deemed to be of high risk are monitored carefully with detailed contingency plans devised. Three inter-related risks with the greatest potential impact are: 1) uncertainty and instability of funding; 2) sustaining staffing levels; and 3) program planning and delivery.

As in 2014, the uncertainty and instability of funding remained the paramount risk to the program. In November 2014, the extension budgets for 2015-16 approved by the Fund Council reduced WLE’s W1-W2 budget by 15% just as new initiatives associated with the IES flagship were being finalized for implementation by partners. Two additional reductions to the WLE budget occurred during 2015. While the IEA Evaluation Team commended the program for delivering according to plans in spite of this “challenging context” ([Evaluation of WLE, p. x](#)), these budget cuts have required WLE to make difficult decisions to reduce both operating and programmatic budgets. This includes staff redundancies, curtailment of some ongoing activities and carefully prioritizing (within a limited budget) new initiatives. The potential reputational risk to WLE emerging from an environment of uncertain and unstable funding

was highlighted as a key concern by the IEA Evaluation Team, and the WLE Steering Committee is monitoring this closely. Key ongoing actions to mitigate the effects on WLE's commitments include:

- Working closely with our partners to attract greater bilateral financing as we complete Phase 1 and transition to Phase 2. This includes prioritizing initiatives to synthesize and share key outputs from Phase 1 with donors and others;
- Collaborating with CGIAR colleagues to establish clear rules and procedures in Phase 2 for performance-based allocations, ensuring transparency in financial projects; and
- Preparing a long-term strategy, through the Phase 2 proposal process, to provide clarity of what will be delivered, the cost, and the plans for realization.

H. Lessons Learned

Level of confidence/uncertainty in the indicators provided in Annex 1

In 2015, data on publications, gender-disaggregated tools, activities targeting women farmers, and communications products has been more thoroughly recorded than in 2014. A reclassification exercise resulted in a more consistent methodology for characterizing various output types across activity clusters. Thus, indicators related to tools, technologies and publications are now considered to be good. We have also improved reporting of gender-disaggregated impacts across tools, databases and technologies.

The set of indicators related to agro-ecosystems, populations, users and beneficiaries of various technologies needs further improvement. As described in the 2014 WLE Annual Report, the definition of these indicators is still subject to varying interpretations. The 2015 report is based on a new methodology to track affected agro-ecosystems; however, there is a high degree of uncertainty in these indicators because there is no field in the CGIAR project reporting system to record this information. The same can be said for selecting the most relevant stage or phase for a technology and calculating the number of users of databases maintained by WLE. WLE will refine its criteria for each indicator and further increase the guidance and support offered to partners to improve the accuracy of reporting. Annex 1 contains further details.

Research avenues that did not produce results, and new directions pursued

Approximately 1% of projects could not achieve intended results, due largely to externalities, e.g. political constraints (Burkina Faso, Myanmar, Mali) and natural crises (Nepal, El Salvador). Political constraints primarily affected access to data and localized uptake strategies. Natural crises, such as the earthquake in Nepal, created delays, while the drought in El Salvador led to the loss of demonstration plots. Sensitivities around water resource management — such as independent dam-related fish research in the Mekong or researching investments in irrigation in the Nile basin — require time-consuming intensive relationship building and adaptation to be successful.

New directions pursued during 2015 fall into two categories: 1) the introduction of a new flagship on integrating ecosystem solutions (IES) through partnerships in four river basins (Volta, Nile, Mekong, Ganges); and 2) the introduction of an innovation fund to further embed the ecosystem services approach into programing. This was a direct response to the assessment of WLE during its initial phase 2012-14. Projects within the IES Flagship include a focus on strengthening regional and national policy platforms; testing new methods, tools and approaches to improve land and water health indicators for use in decision-making; and a strong capacity building and gender focus. Other initiatives reflect new opportunities to strengthen the depth and quality of analysis and results, such as the introduction of multi-criteria decision analysis to evaluate water productivity technologies in the Nile, and enhanced

social science research to improve the understanding of capacity and demand for solar technologies and other small-scale irrigation technologies.

Lessons in the monitoring of indicators and qualitative analysis

As described in Section B and related links, in 2015 WLE has emphasized strengthening the evidence behind its ToC and impact pathways, enhancing what is monitored and when, and enhancing learning and adaptation. Reliance on external data sets within partner countries remains problematic, as biophysical and socio-economic data are not always available. Increased use of satellites, remote sensing and innovations such as drones have, in part, filled these gaps and provided more real-time data, but a significant opportunity exists for WLE to strengthen the collection and dissemination of primary data. Capturing qualitative progress and unanticipated changes and results has been addressed by reforms to the WLE online planning and reporting system, including requirements for greater depth of evidence on assumptions, research evidence and results. In 2016, WLE will work with the other global integrating CRPs (CCAFS, A4NH and PIM) to develop a joint cutting-edge planning and reporting system that will improve quality and reduce transaction costs for the centers and projects involved.

I. CRP Financial Report

See Annex 4 for financial reports.

Annexes

Annex 1: WLE Indicators of Progress for 2015

The master list from which this data was derived is [here](#).

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS, DATA							
1. Number of flagship “products” produced by CRP	9 Flagship products 1. Suitability analysis of underground solutions in terms of mitigation of flood risks (UTF) 2. Draft ecosystem and resilience framework; 3. Catalogues of promising RRR business cases and models for nutrient, water and energy (to be published in 2014); 4. Water Accounting (WA+) framework that summarizes water resources conditions and management at the basin level (draft website & two journal papers); 5. Probabilistic Intervention Decision Modeling Platform 6. Global Information and Knowledge Facility for Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Usage 7. Targeting AGwater Management Interventions (TAGMI) - decision support tool 8. CPWF engagement platforms/innovation platforms 9. WLE Gender Strategy	12 Flagship products 1. Ecosystem and resilience framework , ¹² 2. SDG report developed by two task forces on Goals 6.4 and 6.6 submitted for inclusion in the SDGs. 3. Scoping document for the African Regional Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services cleared by IPBES 4. Deployment of nationally developed information and communication technologies (ICT) to improve monitoring of large-scale irrigation systems at pilot scale in Pakistan and Sri Lanka 5. Conceptual framework for practitioners working on the economics of land degradation on addressing the costs and benefits of sustainable land management 6. First global assessment of urban and peri urban agriculture 7. Characteristics benefits and risk mitigation of irrigated urban vegetable production in Ghana 8. Flood mapping database 9. Book : Water Scarcity, Livelihoods and Food Security: Research and Innovation for Development 10. Lessons learned on agricultural water management	8	15 Flagship products 1. MESH Model 2. Irrigated area map of Asia (2000, 2010) and Africa (2010) 3. Soil Organic Carbon Application 4. AfSIS Soil Spectral Prediction App 5. Digital map of soil properties for sub-Saharan Africa at a scale of 250 m 6. Framework on Land Health Surveillance and Response 7. Gender Equality and Equity in Irrigation Scheme Management tool 8. Evaluating Land Management Options tool 9. Benefits of applying decision analysis in development published in Nature 10. Groundwater Drought Risk Map for Sub-Saharan Africa 11. Flood risk maps for South Asia 12. A socio-hydrological approach for incorporating gender into biophysical models and implications for water resources 13. Hydrological Ecosystem Services Assessment formulated and incorporated into Water Accounting framework 14. Participatory gender-sensitive action research toolkit by Agro-biodiversity project	+88%	12	36 (cumulative)

¹⁰ Totals over the period 2013-15 are computed in this final column. In some cases, indicators are peak year, indicating deliverables that span over more than one year (and hence the highest ‘peak’ year total is taken), in others the deliverables are in-year, so can be aggregated ‘cumulatively’ over the time period.

¹¹ Tentative targets for 2016 have been rationalized based on reduced W1-2 funding available. In some cases, these targets are lower than in 2015, due to budget cuts. In others as appropriate, they are higher due to the addition of the new IES flagship suite of projects in 2015-2016. Targets may be adjusted once WLE’s guidance for reporting and data collection for 2015 is finalized.

¹² The draft ESR framework was included in the list of flagship products in 2013; however, it is very much a 2014 product, having been published amid a number of activities to put it into action and embed its principles into WLE.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
		11. Mapping of Aquifers of Sub Saharan Africa 12. Peruvian national platform on ecosystem services		15. Basin Gender Profiles for WLE focal regions			
2. % of flagship products produced that have explicit target of women farmers/NRM managers	44% (4 from 9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Information and Knowledge Facility for Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Usage Targeting AGwater Management Interventions (TAGMI) - decision support tool CPWF engagement platforms/innovation platforms WLE Gender Strategy 	33% (4 from 12)¹³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics benefits and risk mitigation of irrigated urban vegetable production in Ghana Book : Water Scarcity, Livelihoods and Food Security: Research and Innovation for Development Lessons learned on agricultural water management Peruvian national platform on ecosystem services 	20%	40% (6 from 15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESH Model Gender Equality and Equity in Irrigation Scheme Management tool Evaluating Land Management Options tool A socio-hydrological approach for incorporating gender into biophysical models and implications for water resources Participatory gender-sensitive action research toolkit by Agro-biodiversity project Basin Gender Profiles for WLE focal regions 	+100%	32%	-
3. % of flagship products produced that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	33% (3 from 9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socially-explicit integrated solutions to increase eco-efficiency of production systems and enhance ecosystem services and livelihoods; Probabilistic Intervention Decision Modeling Platform; WLE Gender strategy 	25% (3 from 12) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics benefits and risk mitigation of irrigated urban vegetable production in Ghana First global assessment of urban and peri urban agriculture Lessons learned on agricultural water management 	20%	27% (4 from 15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Equality and Equity in Irrigation Scheme Management tool A socio-hydrological approach for incorporating gender into biophysical models and implications for water resources Participatory gender-sensitive action research toolkit by Agro-biodiversity project Basin Gender Profiles for WLE focal regions 	+33%	21%	-
4. Number of "tools" produced by CRP	51 tools Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools for designing crop varietal mixtures for pest and disease management; Manual "Safety guidelines for grey and waste water use in Palestine"; calibrated SWAT model for use in arid environments (Jordan and Ethiopia); 	64 tools Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LANDREST tool AUV based remote sensing tools for crop phenotyping and surveillance and monitoring, including crop statistics Soil-Landscape Estimation and Evaluation Program (SLEEP) Decision support tool to assess water productivity at the Branch Canal level 	61	68 tools Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basin gender profiles : Spatially-referenced gender information tool for the four WLE focal regions Participatory gender-sensitive action research toolkit Water accounting framework for ecosystem services Nam Xong Water Balance model 	+11%	54	68 (peak year)

¹³ It has become clear that the definitions of the indicators on targeting women farmers/managers and assessing gender disaggregated impact are subject to varying interpretations, and require further definition and guidance by WLE in order for project partners to be able to report accurately. This is being further developed.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booklet on community based approach for reuse of Grey-Water at the farm household and Video film on community based approach for reuse of Grey-Water at the farm household; • Water Impact Calculator (WIC) for irrigation scheduling • Experimental games protocols to measure--and strengthen--collective action for water management (India and Colombia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory protocols for soil infrared species • Online spectral prediction app • Soil carbon online measurement guidance • Water and carbon footprint of Colombian agriculture • Tablet-based extension system and farmer-to-farmer videos • Training manuals for extension agents in Ethiopia and Uganda • Improved Environmental Flow Calculator: • Baseline GAMES model (Gangetic Aquifer Management for Ecosystem Services) • RADAR - Rapid Agriculture Disaster Assessment Routine - flood impact tool • Earth Observation Technologies for Flood Risk Mapping, Modeling and Management training manual • Power-law models to predict flow metrics for water resource and risk management along the Mekong tributaries • Android app for ground truthing data • Set of tools for on-farm wastewater treatment • Tools for production of certified seed and ecological management practices, Bolivia • Web based tool for ES (agriculture, land use, and land cover) visualization over time • Model of aquifer storage recharge and recovery • Groundwater model of Karshi Steppe • Hydrological and water systems models for the Koshi basin • Community seed banks • Tools and approaches for soil carbon determination • Tools for policy analysis 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suite of maps and ensemble models showing the baseline ecosystem service status using WaterWorld in Burkina Faso and Ghana • Updated soil spectral prediction app • 15 Soil-Plant spectroscopy protocols updated • Ghana Soil Information Service • Decision Support tool: an R Package for Monte Carlo simulation for stochastic impact evaluation • TAGMI tool updated • Simulation game "Republic of Dhundi" 			
5. % of tools that have an explicit target of women farmers	35%	16% ¹⁴	20%	83% ¹⁵	+317%	67%	-

¹⁴ It has become clear that the definitions of the indicators on targeting women farmers/managers and assessing gender disaggregated impact are subject to varying interpretations, and require further definition and guidance by WLE in order for project partners to be able to report accurately. This is being further developed.

¹⁵ In 2015, this indicator was redefined as the number of tools that target women farmers from the total number of tools that target any farmers. 2016 target reflects this redefinition.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
6. % of tools assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	20%	16%	20%	26%	+32%	21%	-
7. Number of open access databases maintained by CRP	<p>50 databases</p> <p>Examples of databases maintained by WLE partners include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database on soil and nutrient losses via runoff in potato-pasture rotations (Colombia) Global Weather Data for SWAT http://globalweather.tamu.edu/ AfSIS spectral and reference library Land health surveillance databases Data from field experiments at micro-watersheds, water use efficiency, varietal performance and conservation agriculture National databases on diversity and disease field measurements assessment; 4 on farmer access to seed sources for traditional varieties 2 community seed bank data sets (China and Uganda) 4 on farmer diversity management practices Water accounting portal TAGMI 	<p>38 open access databases¹⁶</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online AQUASTAT Wastewater Database on morphology and functional traits of fruit tree species and related socio-economic survey data, Central Asia Catalogues of seed varieties Database on pest control functions in agricultural landscapes GeoDatabase (GDB) on land degradation in Africa AfSIS Kaggle challenge COMPRO-II website – data on commercial products dissemination N2Africa website – data on nitrogen fixation Environmental Flow based on management class data Database of flow measurement across distributary canals, weather data, groundwater data, tubewell data; geospatial coordinates; Databases on Crop yield, Flood Extent, Flood forecasting. Available on Water Data Portal Data on CAADP core indicators available at ReSAKSS website Flow data available on Water Information System of Sri Lanka (WISSL) wateraccounting.org database, including datasets on water accounts, precipitation, land cover, etc.) Online map of irrigated and rainfed areas for Asia 	45	<p>51 open access databases¹⁷</p> <p>Examples of updated databases include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrological Ecosystem Services Assessment incorporated into the Water Accounting framework Water accounts for Nile basin and 15 Nile sub-basins including data on resource base, evapotranspiration, agriculture, utilized flow and groundwater for 2005 – 2010 Water accounts for the Mekong, including evapotranspiration and agriculture data for 2005 – 2010 Soil Organic Carbon Application Africa Soil Information Service Eco-hydrological databases Soil property maps of Africa at 250 m Maps of surface and groundwater contributions to environmental flows for world regions and basins Hydrological, primary and secondary socio-economic data for Ganges basin and Ramganga sub-basin South East Asia flood risk maps Soil salinity map of Aral Sea Basin for 2010-2014 period IFPRI International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) database 	+13%	41	51 (peak year)

¹⁶ This indicator refers to databases “maintained”, therefore will include some databases included in the 2013 report. WLE will develop further guidance on reporting for this indicator in 2015, particularly regarding databases vs. datasets.

¹⁷ 2015 reporting includes both datasets and databases. 2016 work plans and reports disaggregate databases and datasets, and reported 2016 target accounts for only databases.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National irrigation schemes databases for Tanzania and Zimbabwe 					
8. Total number of users of these open access databases	105 users 12000 downloads confirmed	1643 ¹⁸ users accounted for 20000 visitors to AQUASTAT Wastewater database		FAO Aquastat wastewater database : 11,841 users IWMI WaterData Portal: 4,668 users CGSpace: 284,585 users			-
9. Number of publications in ISI journals produced by CRP	76 ISI Publications 235 peer reviewed publications	150 ISI Publications¹⁹ 191 Peer Reviewed Publications, not published in ISI	120	141 ISI publications, average IF: 3.805 65 externally peer-reviewed publications, not published in ISI	+18%	113	367 (cumulative)
10. Number of strategic value chains analyzed by CRP	Not applicable to WLE						

¹⁸ The figure provided is based user data provided for 42% of the databases. 58% of the databases reported were unable to generate data on the number of users. Given these issues, it is not possible at this stage to set a target for 2015.

¹⁹ Seven of the articles published in ISI journals in 2014 were included in the figure provided for 2013 peer reviewed publications.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
11. Number of targeted agro-ecosystems analyzed/characterized by CRP	96 targeted agro-ecosystems. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floodplains/delta rice and fish of Southern Bangladesh and Mekong • Plains of West India (Bengal and Bihar) • Maize & bean systems Ecuador highlands; • Traditional rice diversity upland and lowland zones; • Traditional maize diversity upland and • tropical maize; • Bolivia, mixed cropping dominated by potato in upland and subtropical areas. • Burkina Faso, mixed crop, livestock systems • in sub-Sudanian, sub-Saharan and Sahelian areas. • Nepal, mixed cropping dominated by rice in upland (2500 masl) and subtropical areas. • Uganda, mixed crop and livestock system in highlands, medium high farmlands and wooded savannah. • Mixed crop-livestock system: potato -pasture rotation (Colombia) in Tropics-cold • Forest and mixed cropping in the Amazon (Colombia and Peru). • Rangeland in marginal areas (Jordan). • Highland rainfed systems of Ethiopia • Guinea savannahs mix crop systems of maize/cowpea or maize/soybean, 	101 targeted agro-ecosystems. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigated cotton-wheat rotation agro-ecosystem of Syr Darya and Amu Darya. • West Bengal Terai, Old alluvial zone, Red and laterite zone • Rainfed Irrigated; Surface/continuous Irrigated System; Orchards; Mixed cropping; Sorghum (Africa) • Ethiopian highlands mixed crop and livestock systems; Mixed crop livestock system, Amhara, Ethiopia • North Central Sri Lanka mixed cropping (rice and field crops); • Tonle Sap, Cambodia rice– fish systems and flooded forests • Urban and peri-urban systems (various locations) • Salinity affected drylands (Central Asia) • Bolivia, mixed cropping dominated by potato in upland (3000-4500 masl) and subtropical areas. • Burkina Faso, mixed crop, livestock systems in sub-Sudanian, sub-Saharan and Sahelian areas. • Nepal, mixed cropping dominated by rice in upland (2500 masl) and subtropical areas. • Uganda, mixed crop and livestock system in highlands, medium high farmlands and wooded savannah. • Uzbekistan, mixed cropping dominated by fruit and vegetable production in semi-arid and arid areas. • DR Congo, Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria; grain and legume cropping systems 	100	93 targeted agro-ecosystems²⁰ Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed cropping of barley, buckwheat, millet in high mountains of Nepal • Mixed cropping of rice in humid sub-tropics of Sri Lanka • Tropical fruits in suburban and smallholder farms (conucos) in Biosphere reserves of Cuba • Degraded highlands in Tigray and Oromia (Ethiopia) • Fruit tree orchards (almond, apple, apricot and pistachio) in water-scarce and salinized environments of Uzbekistan (drought and salinity-tolerant) • Irrigated rice in precipitation-limited regions of the Volta Basin, rainfed family farming systems • Mixed cropping of fuel and fruit trees in maize-bean based systems of sub-humid El Salvador • Rainfed landscapes of northern Tanzania • Smallholder agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems in Nicaragua • Oil palm plantations at the agriculture-forest interface in Peru • Rainfed smallholder agricultural systems of sub-Saharan Africa • Agro-pastoral landscapes in the Volta basin • Potato in water-scarce landscapes of Ethiopia • Rainfed arid and semi-arid rangelands of Peru • Peatlands in Central Peruvian Sierra • Irrigated crop-livestock systems in Indus basin of Pakistan • Salinity-affected drylands in Syr Darya River, Fergana Valley • Desert-wetland interfaces in Egypt 	(-7%)	74	101 (peak year)

²⁰ WLE operated in 40 countries in 2015, down from 49 in 2014, due to the budget cuts. This, along with a revision of the methodology to estimate in which agro-ecological zones WLE was operating and characterized (the revised methodology involved direct assessment using geo-referenced data and based on the FAO classifications), the total (86) was 14% below the target of 100.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DR Congo, Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria; grain and legume cropping systems 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood-based farming systems in the Nile Delta Sorghum-based systems in the Ethiopian highlands Crop (Maize, Sorghum, Pigeon pea) and livestock systems in Zambezi floodplain Dry-season irrigation and flood recession agriculture in Nigeria Maize and soybean cropping in smallholder farms of sub-Saharan Africa Mixed farming of cassava with maize and grain legumes in African Humidtropics Pastoral systems of African rangelands Dry season vegetable production and recession agriculture in Nigerian floodplains Salinity-affected rice production and aquaculture in the Nile delta Irrigated saline drylands in Karshi steppe, Uzbekistan Salinity affected soils of the Aral Sea Basin Dry season agriculture in Himalayan mountain eco-regions of Nepal 			
12. Estimated population of above-mentioned agro-ecosystems		548,527,860 ²¹		583,379,142 ²²			-

²¹ Interpretation of this indicator has varied significantly and therefore this figure generated from partner reports is not considered reliable. A methodology for harmonized monitoring of indicator 12 on populations is being developed for application both in the coming year and retroactively.

²² An improvement in the methodology for agro-ecosystems (#11) had a knock on effect on associated population estimates in these AES – with the total number at an estimated 582 million, slightly up from 548 million in 2014.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT AND INNOVATION PLATFORMS							
13. Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (male)	5,875 male trainees Examples of training topics include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender in WLE • Crop model validations, trade-off analysis • model Salinity sampling and measurement, • GIS/GPs for data management; • Remote sensing in irrigated agriculture • How to run experimental games, • Debriefing communities on how they can manage water better collectively • Integrated farming techniques • Mekong Regional Forum on Water, Food and Energy (250) 	9287 male trainees Examples of training topics include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment, management and utilization of cultivated forage to target seasonal livestock markets in Ethiopia • Principles of Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) • Salinity management • Soil amendment techniques • Greywater use • Aqua Crop Model • Promising agricultural practices in Central America • Ecosystem services and rural landscapes • Integrated approaches to watershed development planning • Remote sensing data, flood modeling and management and rapid emergency flood mapping. • RRR business development training • SWAT watershed modelling • Mechanized raised bed technology 	7430	7388 male trainees Examples of training topics include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest and disease management, seed multiplication and management of banana, maize, and bean • Data collection and analysis to reduce crop damage and increase yields • Ecosystem-based management and valuation • Improved watershed management using a benefits sharing mechanism (Water Fund) • Using Nature Capital toolbox to assess multiple ecosystem services • Climate change scenario modelling using Soil and Water Assessment Tool • Analyzing climate data and climate change scenarios using basic statistical tools • Controlled drainage • In-situ water quality analysis using AQUAMETER • Technologies for drying and processing vegetables and fruits • Impact of various AWM interventions on ecosystem services • Using earth observation technologies for flood risk mapping and forecast rating curve • IWUA establishment and strengthening • GPS and GIS data processing for irrigation system operators • Use of Mobile Weather Stations for water management • Soil Information Systems in Ghana, Nigeria, and Tanzania • Spectroscopy and spectral technology, protocols, and principles • Integrating income generating activities with ongoing NRM interventions 	-1%	5910	22,550 (cumulative)
14. Number of trainees in short-term programs	2,232 female trainees	5000 female trainees ²³	4000	5653 female trainees	41%	4522	12,885 (cumulative)

²³ Gender disaggregated participant data is now generally standard practice for training courses, however there is a limited number of cases in which it is not clear how many females took part in courses.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
facilitated by CRP (female)							
15. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (male)	Total long term male trainees in 2013: 144 These were: • PhD – 10 • Master's – 27 • Other (includes Bachelors) – 107	209 These were: • PhD – 33 • Master's – 150 • Other (includes Bachelors) – 26	167	Total long term male trainees in 2015: 191 These were: • PhD – 15 • Master's – 58 • Other (includes Bachelors) – 118	+14%	153	544 (cumulative)
16. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (female)	Total long term female trainees in 2013: 53 These were: • PhD – 3 • Master's – 8 • 3. Other (includes Bachelors) - 42	97 These were: • PhD – 17 • Master's -48 • Other (includes Bachelors) – 32	78	Total long term female trainees in 2015: 150 These were: • PhD – 8 • Master's -46 • Other (includes Bachelors) – 96	+92%	90	300 (cumulative)
17. Number of multi-stakeholder R4D innovation platforms established for the targeted agro-ecosystems by the CRPs	22 Stakeholder Platforms: These include: • Mekong platform on sustainable hydropower • Local innovation platforms on rainwater management in Nile Basin Development Challenge • Local innovation platforms on goat markets in Zimbabwe • Integrated Water Resource Platform in • Ghana and Burkina Faso • Community seed banks (Uganda, China) • Legume and Inoculant Technology platforms • Field days; DR Congo radio broadcasts to showcase N2Africa legume technologies (estimated two million listeners). • Intervention decisions with sufficient representation from	24 Stakeholder Platforms: ²⁴ These include: • Task force for developing targets for SDG goal 6.4: Water-use efficiency, sustainable withdrawals and water scarcity; • Task force for developing targets for SDG goal 6.6: Protection and restoration of water ecosystems to allow sustained withdrawal • Multi-stakeholder R4D platform on Groundwater development /Lift irrigation in northern Tajikistan • Multi-stakeholder R4D platform on Lift irrigation in northern Tajikistan aimed to improve performance of lift irrigation schemes. • 4 Area Water Board meetings, Asia • Dialogue process on water governance in Pakistan, with authorities, technical experts, service providers and users across the entire geographic area of Pakistan and in the cities of Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Lahore, and Islamabad	30	41 Stakeholder Platforms: These include: • Roundtables with stakeholders including seed industry, seed producers' associations, plant variety registration and seed quality certification offices in Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Uganda and Uzbekistan • WLE engagement with non-research stakeholders in Global Soil Week • Meeting involving experts and water consumer associations on controlled drainage in Fergana valley • Innovation platforms for knowledge-sharing around irrigation in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. • Platform to discuss impact of irrigation technologies on farmer welfare flood recession and dry season farming in Nigeria • Participatory identification of priority ecosystem service sources, flows, threats,	+37%	33	41 (peak year)

²⁴ The actual number reported was higher, but only those platforms for which details have been provided are reported here. Not included in this figure is engagement with existing platforms set up by third parties. It is noted that the focus of this indicator does not encourage engagement with existing platforms set up by third parties.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
	multiple stakeholders to fulfill the criteria (Sasumua, rainfed, Merti)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New collaboration between MUS Group and Rural Water Supply Network Gender conference as new, unique platform • Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support (SAKSS) nodes operating in Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi are three multi-stakeholder platforms that bring together knowledge generators, consumers and policy makers to advancing evidence-based policy planning and implementation • Innovation Platform established in Fogera under NBDC, used as the platform for work under Afromaison • Multi-stakeholder platform for the Ramotswa Aquifer • Stakeholder platform for Privately managed open wells and; Community managed drilled wells, Lao PDR • IWMI-India Water Policy Program will work with Bharatiya Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) to activate and energize its policy advocacy for kickstarting India's second White Revolution to empower and strengthen livelihoods of Adivasi women in central India's tribal heartland along the Vasudhara model. • RRR stakeholder platform on resources under multiple pressure in urban and peri-urban areas • platform of 15 community seed banks • Engagement with Barotse communities on ecosystem services • National Platform to support mechanisms of rewards for ecosystem services in Peru. • 20-24 5 country soil health consortia established in 5 countries of West Africa 		<p>and governance in Kenya and Burkina Faso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative workshop on rangeland management and rangeland ecosystems services in Ouagadougou • Consultative social network analysis of fodder value chain actors in Burkina Faso • National Platform on Agricultural Water Management in Ethiopia • Regional Dialogue on Groundwater Governance in the Arab World • Stakeholder workshops to identify key investment climate indicators for RRR sector in Kenya and Ghana • SWAT Community of Practice • Stakeholder forums regarding river health indicator system in the Mekong • Consultative workshop on compensation policies and market property of on Lower Sesan 2 organized by NGOs Forum on Cambodia • Mekong impact assessment (MDS) conducted by Vietnam • Understanding Salween-Than Lwin-Nu Water Governance: Making links between local and non-local research strategies • Stakeholder innovation platforms in four districts in Ghana to elicit opinions, facilitate horizontal and vertical dialogues, and assess the opportunities and constraints that women and youth face in irrigation development • Farmer Meet Buyer Forum to unite farmers and irrigation scheme extension officers in Zimbabwe 			

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
TECHNOLOGIES/PRACTICES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT							
18. Number of technologies/ NRM practices under research in the CRP (Phase I)	140 technologies/ NRM practices under research in WLE Examples of these technologies and practices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and practices, where intraspecific diversity is being used to manage pest and disease pressures, gives global trend that increased on-farm crop varietal diversity reduces variance in pest and disease damage – a measurement of reduced likelihood (reduced vulnerability) to crop loss from crop varietal diversity; • On-farm and on-station experiences identified high and medium resistance in traditional varieties of target crops; • New guidelines developed for mixture experiments to better test whether increasing the level of diversity in a field, in a controlled selected repeatable way, with well-chosen components, gives a benefit over monocultures, or treatments with less diversity crop varietal mixtures to manage pest and diseases; on farm plots; experimental station plots. Raised bed, deficit irrigation, nitrogen management, salinity management, water harvesting in Jordan, graded contour bunds and diversification options in Ethiopia. • Holistic assessment of the costs and benefits of technologies is a main component of all intervention decision models, with all models 	106 technologies/ NRM practices under research in WLE Examples of these technologies and practices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • irrigated cultivation of oats/vetch forage and cultivation of indigenous grasses on field margins and bunds of irrigated areas for fattening small ruminants for seasonal markets • Bayesian Belief Network and R package prototypes for probabilistic evaluation of agricultural interventions on livelihoods and environment • Mirt Stove Technology in Ethiopia • Non-tangible technology transfer i.e. Conservation of ecosystem services by means of incentives that reward the activities that enhance the provision of the services • Water and Carbon footprint of the Colombian Agriculture; • Potato farmers field techniques • Threatened genetic resources prioritization protocol further adapted • Payments for agrobiodiversity conservation services scheme initiated for four threatened maize varieties • Simple wastewater treatment system as a barrier for health hazards using synergistic effects of selected low-cost treatment options; Soil management practices using different soil amendments e.g. biochar • ICT application for irrigation system management 	106	175 technologies/ NRM practices under research in WLE²⁵ Examples of these technologies and practices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Octocopter and 1 quadcopter being tested in Africa; 2 Octocopters tested in Lima • Diversity kits to detect best varieties of amaranth grain • Diversity Field Schools in Nepal • Community mapping of processing equipment to understand and test adapted technologies for neglected and underutilized crop species in Nepal • Effect of mixture and fertilizer on Northern Leaf Blight in rice and maize varieties in China and Ecuador • Effect of genetic diversity on pests and diseases in durum wheat and faba bean varieties in Morocco • Mixture and on-farm trials for common bean and banana in Uganda • Fertilizer application strategies that improve efficiency, maintain yields, and increase profitability • Landscape strata within watershed to target various crop types and agronomic interventions • Trials of Kabuli chickpea varieties in Yewol Watershed • Improved management of non-responsiveness in maize and soybean cropping. • List of soil factors identified as limiting crop responses to inoculation • Nutrient uptake, nutrient use efficiency, crop yields and soil chemical properties in cassava production systems, database • Recommendations are provided to hydropower company on the management 	+65%	140	175 (peak year)

²⁵ This total includes the total number of technologies, field trials, and mixture trials tested in 2015. The total number of technologies is 80.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
	made in 2013 evaluating a particular practice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimizing the available natural resources; sustainable crop intensification in development; crop diversification with high value crops; safe wastewater use in agriculture. GAMES: sustainable groundwater management practices (India) and surface water management (Colombia) Underground Taming of Floods for Irrigation 			of reservoir fisheries for the benefit of resettled communities living next to the Nam Grouang hydropower reservoir in Lao PDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetland creation within a reservoir Solar pumps installed in Nepal Terai and beneficiaries chosen as: male farmer, female farmer, large farmer and farmer's association Ecosystem service monitoring using remote sensing, citizen science and other ground observations in Viet Nam Installation and monitoring of three <i>bhungroos</i> for dry season cropping in Ghana Trials to facilitate establishment of compositional nutrient diagnosis (CND) for cassava production systems Agronomic trials to understand the yield related benefits of fecal sludge based pelletized compost in Kurunegala, Sri Lanka 			
19. % of technologies under research that have an explicit target of women farmers	6%	19% ²⁶	20%	47%	+133%	37%	-
20. % of technologies under research that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	9%	14%	20%	57%	+183%	30%	-
21 Number of agro-ecosystems for which CRP has identified feasible approaches for	49 agro-ecosystems (See indicator 11 for examples)	54 agro-ecosystems (See indicator 11 for examples)	54	80 agro-ecosystems (See indicator 11 for examples)	(+48%)	64	80 (peak year)

²⁶ It has become clear that the definitions of the indicators on targeting women farmers/managers and assessing gender disaggregated impact are subject to varying interpretations, and require further definition and guidance by WLE in order for project partners to be able to report accurately. This is being further developed.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
improving ecosystem services and for establishing positive incentives for farmers to improve ecosystem functions as per the CRP's recommendations							
22. Number of people who will potentially benefit from plans, once finalized, for the scaling up of strategies	Potential population of 19,192,766 that could benefit from the plans.	Potential population of 721,398,000 ²⁷ that could benefit from the plans.		Potential population of 516,331,450 ²⁸ that could benefit from the plans			721,398,000 (peak year)
23. Number of technologies /NRM practices field tested (phase II)	<p>70 technologies /NRM practices field tested</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community seed banks, enhanced varietal mixtures; improved agronomic practices use crop varietal diversity. Conservation agriculture in potato-pasture rotation/ Improved water and soil management in rice systems in Colombia Model watersheds at 15 locations in India within different agro-ecological regions and rainfall zones; districts in Karnataka blue and Green water use efficiency; 	<p>54 technologies /NRM practices field tested</p> <p>54</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composted sludge pelletizing machine in Sri Lanka and Ghana Cultivation of licorice as a bioremediation treatment of low-productivity salinity affected soils - draft policy recommendations produced; and farmer guides to technology for pilot application stage Precision surface irrigation technology has moved into a field testing phase, east Punjab, Pakistan Traditional and modern crop varieties of various crops in Bolivia, Burkina Faso and Nepal. Varieties developed through 	43	<p>62 technologies/NRM practices field tested²⁹</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of community-based organizations and community seed banks (CSBs) in Sri Lanka, Nepal, Uganda Trade-offs for planting crop varietal mixtures Farmer-participatory science-led interventions to introduce NRM technologies for productivity and income enhancement 9 pilot Decentralized Wastewater Treatment (DWT) sites in India Participatory varietal selection trials of barley, triticale, lentils and potato to identify entry points favoring women Dissemination of rhizobium inoculants and complex fertilizers Soil management technology demonstrations to improve maize yield and 	+44%	49	70 (peak year)

²⁷ Interpretation of this indicator has varied significantly and therefore this figure generated from partner reports is not considered reliable. A methodology for estimating potential beneficiaries that will allow for improved, harmonized monitoring of indicator 22 is being developed

²⁸ This total is based on 45% of 2015 projects which provided sub-national information. Actual impact is much higher, especially for ecosystem-wide and country-wide projects.

²⁹ This total does not include field trials or mixture trials tested in 2015. Including trials, the total number of technologies being field tested is 471.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
		participatory plant breeding in Bara and Jumla regions of Nepal and currently tested for official registration and release. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanized raised bed technology field tested in Sharkia, Egypt • NRM practices, maize varieties, herbicide resistant hybrids 		reduce parasitic weeds in northern Nigeria and Ghana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 pilot AWM technologies in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Ghana • Fortifier plant constructed in Tema • Fish pass implementation with WorldFish, Hydrolancang company, donors, and the Government of Cambodia 			
24. Number of agro-ecosystems for which innovations (technologies, policies, practices, integrative approaches) and options for improvement at system level have been developed and are being field tested (Phase II)	52 Agro ecosystems in which innovations are being tested Examples include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation agriculture in potato-pasture rotation • Improved water and soil management in rice systems in Colombia • Water harvesting in the rangeland system and graded contour in the rainfed highland system • Watershed technologies have been developed to address various needs of different agro-ecological regions 	30 (See Indicator 11 for examples)		33 Agro ecosystems in which innovations are being tested (See Indicator 11 for examples)		26	52 (peak year)
25. % of above innovations/approaches/options that are targeted at decreasing inequality between men and women	55%	36%	20%	65%	+224%	52%	-
26. Number of published research outputs from CRP utilized in targeted agro-ecosystems	23	46 ³⁰	16	29 ³¹	-38%	23	-

³⁰ This is an estimate based on figures provided by partners and is being verified.

³¹ This is an estimate based on 2014 ratio of publications utilized to the total number of publications.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
27. Number of technologies/ NRM practices released by public and private sector partners globally (phase III)	12	10 ³² Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A US-based global solar major partnered with IWMI-Tata Program on SPaRC in several states including Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. A variety of pilots have been implemented by NGOs in Bihar and other eastern states. • Partnership with public sector on bio-fertilizers in Ethiopia and Uganda. 		12 Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar power pilots on-going in several Indian states and extended to the SPICE initiative • Public Private Partnerships in Ghana to commercialize co-composting • Tana Water Fund • Partnership with public sector in Tanzania and Ethiopia to upscale integrated soil/water/land management practices • Soil-Plant Spectral Diagnostics Laboratories established in Ghana, Tanzania, Peru. 		10	12 (peak year)
POLICIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT							
28. Numbers of Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures Analyzed (Stage 1)	112 policies analyzed Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesis of water policy research on i) human rights and gender dimensions of AWM in South Africa and ii) Politics of IWRM in Africa • Analysis of irrigation Southern Africa Development Community policies and linkages with SADC MAAP and CAADP Pillar 1 processes • Review of Irrigation policies in Cambodia • Review of hydropower and land concession compensation mechanisms and relocation policies of Lao PDR (CPWF Mekong) • Analysis of how national and institutional policies and national laws (seed laws, subsidies, credits, crop insurance schemes, etc.) influence: 1) crop diversity 	142 ³³ Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 100 transboundary water treaties analyzed for work in Central Asia • Imazpyr herbicide evaluated and registered by the National Drug Regulation industry • National seed policies, laws and regulations in Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Uzbekistan • Kickstarting India's Second White Revolution in 95 tribal districts of central Indian plateau • Policy on implementation of IWRM in Nepal • Government policy on Irrigation Water User Association (IWUA) is reviewed in Ethiopia • Policy and regulatory framework analysis and literature review: MENA region • Amendment of the Groundwater Act - WRIDD, One Time Assistance for Electrification of Agricultural Pump-sets - OTA-EAP, Department of Agriculture, India 	112	190 policies analyzed Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation analysis of AWM in Nigeria • Opportunities for outscaling promising ecosystem-enhancing pastoral resources including biomass in Niger • Analysis of energy costs for lifting water and fee structures for water delivery services • Septage advisory note for the Government of India and septage management guidelines for Sri Lanka • Review of China's Policies and legal framework in land-water-environment governance with focus on hydropower and livelihoods • Ethiopian small-holders irrigation strategies • Country investments scoping study tours in Malawi and Madagascar • Consensus Action Papers on irrigation scheduling, efficient water application, on-farm water storage, rainwater harvesting, and flood water capture • Screening of policies, institutional procedures, and regulations to assess support of RRR in urban and peri-urban areas in Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda 	+70%	152	190³⁴ (peak year)

³² Additional data is being sought from partners on the Phase 3 technologies and practices.

³³ Analysis of the data related to policies in Stages 1-5 is ongoing.

³⁴ For policies we have selected the highest number passing through each of the five stages. This inevitably implies some double counting as the same policy passes through the stages over different years.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
	<p>available to farmers for cultivation; 2) farmers' choices on what to acquire and from whom; 3) exchange of knowledge and seed among actors (Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Uganda, Uzbekistan).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of policy formulation, and implementation of policy, better understanding of policy processes and decision making of bureaucracies within Uzbekistan • Policy analysis undertaken in India of Underground Taming of Floods for Irrigation (UTFI) • Policy analysis on Payments for Forest Environmental Services for Vietnam has been published in a peer-reviewed journal. • ICRAF's Ecosystem Health program published 2 papers related China's environmental policy and India Hydropower policy 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater management policies and institutions in Bangladesh, with a focus on northern Bangladesh. • Analysis of gender equality in human rights analysis in Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, and Zimbabwe • Analysis of flows and practices of IWRM, specifically in Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, and Zimbabwe • Analysis of national agriculture and irrigation policies in Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe • Analysis of IWRM policies in Nepal as part of the Koshi Basin river plan • Analysis of Nepal's Water Resource Strategy (2002) and National Water Plan (2005) • Analysis of five Investment Promotion Policies (1994-2009) characterizing private sector in the Mekong 			
29. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation (Stage 2)	<p>5 policies presented, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture in Sri Lanka interested to amend their current national policy to strengthen urban farming based on work with • IWMI and Western Province of Sri Lanka Consultations held to improve policy dialogue on national irrigation policy in SADC region and linkages to CAADP • Upper Tana Landscape level work on soils has led to consultations and discussions in how local level policy making is being carried out in relation to decisions 	<p>11 policies presented, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies for transboundary water management presented to stakeholders in Malawi and Mozambique • Report developed by the two task forces (Goals 6.4 and 6.6) submitted to the SDG working group for wider public consultation and finalization of the goals and targets to be included in the SDGs. 	6	<p>6 policies presented, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural policies, development strategies, biodiversity strategies, water and land policies in Uganda and Rwanda • South Africa Irrigation Strategy presented to Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries • Science-policy dialogues • IWRM global and in Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa and Zimbabwe discussed in joint Water Research Commission-IDS-IWMI Water Dialogue • IPBES ecosystem service assessments • Solar Pump Irrigators' Cooperative Enterprise (SPICE) in India 	0%	5	11 (peak year)

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
30. Number of policies, regulations and administrative procedures presented for legislation (Stage 3)		1 policy reported: Policy for sustainable Groundwater allocation	5	2 policies reported³⁵: Participatory Guarantee Scheme to certify natural products coming from biosphere reserves in Cuba Recommendations on permit systems taken up in South Africa's internal ministerial debates	-60%	2	2 (peak year)
31. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures prepared/approved (Stage 4)	1 National Legislative Process influenced As a result of previous and on-going initiatives within the framework of WLE, MINAM (since 2011) has been actively leading conversations about how to develop laws which might catalyze the creation and management of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)-type schemes. As part of these discussions, MINAM has met with some of its key partners in PES-type scheme development to discuss a draft-version of such a proposed Eco-System Services (ESS) Law.	2 policies reported: National Irrigation Management Fund of US \$ 1.2 billion incorporated in the 12th Five Year Plan of Government of India (IWMI-India) CIAT provided technical advice to the formulation of the specific ruling for the implementation of the Law on Rewards from Ecosystem Services in Peru. These rules have to be prescribed by mandate according to this Law. Technical advice is based on findings of the study conducted by CIAT in Peru and that aimed at identifying the bottlenecks in the effective implementation of schemes of Rewards for Ecosystem Services in the country. ³⁶	2	3 policies reported: Evidence-based recommendations on rights-based gender-equal water resource management (right to livelihoods, fair treatment of small-scale users in permits) taken forward in FAO High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) report on Water, Food Security and Nutrition Agrobiodiversity program to retain traditional and indigenous genetic resources linked to Man and the Biosphere Reserves included in the National System of Protected Areas Strategic Plan 2015-2020 General Comment 34 to Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) article 14 on rural women explicitly mentions women's rights to access to water for irrigation/agriculture, in addition to water for domestic uses	+50%	2	3 (peak year)
32. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun (Stage 5)		1 policy reported SPaRC policy implemented in Karnataka under Surya Raitha Program. SPaRC proposal was backed by a budget provision of INR 400 crore in 2014 budget.	1	2 policies reported Multiple-use water systems (MUS) further institutionalized in Nepal through the Department of Agriculture which proposed to include MUS in the 2016 activities during the annual planning meeting. South Africa's national policy on MUS was launched	+100%	2	2 (peak year)

³⁵ The higher number of policies that passed through stages 4 and 5 reflect the better than expected performance overall, and hence the slight dip in the estimated number of policies at stage 3 at year end.

³⁶ Although reported in 2013, there has been further work done on PES in 2014.

Indicator	2013	2014	2015		Deviation from target	2016	Aggregate total 2013-2015 ¹⁰
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual		Target ¹¹	
33. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	15,471,050 hectares	2,096,240 hectares ³⁷		2,499,035 hectares ³⁸			2,499,035 hectares (peak year)
34. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	35,000	205,946 ³⁹	352,465	125,045 ⁴⁰			205,946 (peak year)

³⁷ Based on estimates provided by partners. Interpretation of this indicator has varied significantly and therefore this figure generated from partner reports is not considered reliable. A methodology for estimating potential beneficiaries that will allow for improved, harmonized monitoring of indicator 33 is being developed.

³⁸ This is a minimum amount based on 5% of projects which reported area information. The actual impacted area is expected to be much higher.

³⁹ This is a minimum amount, based on estimates provided by partners. Interpretation of this indicator has varied significantly and therefore this figure generated from partner reports is not considered reliable. A methodology for estimating potential beneficiaries that will allow for improved, harmonized monitoring of indicator 34 is being developed.

⁴⁰ This a minimum amount, and includes the total number of expected beneficiaries as reported by projects. The true number of impacted farmers is expected to be much higher.

Annex 2: Performance Indicators for Gender Mainstreaming with Targets Defined

Performance Indicator	CRP performance <u>meets</u> requirements	CRP performance <u>exceeds</u> requirements
<p>1. Gender inequality targets defined</p> <p><i>WLE performance meets and in a few cases exceeds requirements.</i></p> <p><i>WLE concentrated on improving its ability to target the right solutions for women and men, by working with flagships, and ensuring the related research is gender responsive and where possible gender transformative.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disaggregated data gathered through the focal region gender profiles and flagships to inform the prioritization of research in the focal regions • Gender analysis incorporated in WLE-led calls-for-proposal and reflected in the problem statement • Support provided to WLE flagships to identify relevant research questions (including for Phase 2 proposal) • Data and capacity needed to carry out gender-responsive, possibly transformative, research identified with the WLE researchers • Technical backstopping provided in the development and implementation of survey instruments, tools, for gender analysis and sex-disaggregated baseline data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender specific outputs specified as part of the WLE project contracts
<p>2. Institutional architecture for integration of gender is in place</p> <p><i>WLE performance meets, and in some cases exceeds, requirements.</i></p> <p><i>Implementing the WLE gender strategy, as in past years, has allowed the institutional architecture to be clearly embedded within WLE. This is further strengthened by WLE's improved M&E systems (see also Section H on Lessons Learned and Annex 1).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender coordinator serves on the management committee • Gender focal region experts mobilized (although the budget cuts have affected this resource) • M&E system significantly updated in 2015 to plan for and track gender aspects of all projects including outputs, outcomes, training and the collection of gender-disaggregated data • WLE's approved gender strategy in full operation, which includes capacity building for gender analysis and research as well as accountability, responsibility and staffing at the WLE Management Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on gender-disaggregated tools, training, research activities targeting women farmers and related outputs and outcomes more thoroughly curated in 2015 • Improvements in WLE's M&E systems fostered a better understanding of gender issues as research issues rather than simply variables to be monitored

Annex 3: Collaboration with Other CRPs

Flagship/Activity	CRP and Role	Role of WLE	Output (expected/ completed) for 2015
RDE			
Global Landscape Forum (GLF)	FTA: organizing	Science, partnerships and knowledge management	Greater awareness around Landscapes, new partnerships
Production of Shamba Shape up Films on climate change and Soil	CCAFS: provide information and sites on climate change-funding	Provide information and sites on soil and landscape management; funding	https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/68223 https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/68223 https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/66371
4/1000 Initiative: Soils for Food Security and Climate	CCAFS: government support and mitigation criteria	Soil carbon research	Concept note for Green Climate Fund
LWP			
Solar Pump Irrigator's Cooperative Enterprise (SPICE)	CCAFS: provided grant for the project	Provided inputs from Solar Pump work	Dhundi SPICE became fully operational under the name of "Dhundi Saur Urja Utpadak Sahakari Mandali". Six solar pumps installed in farmers' fields and successfully tested for their performance
Joint work on irrigation reform in the Indus (LWP)	PIM adds Agent Based modeling techniques for socioeconomic analyses	Provides detailed irrigation system insights and analyses	Joining resources is providing better outputs and stronger impacts
Dryland Systems and HumidTropics: shared action sites under USAID-funded AfricaRISING program , Tanzania and Ethiopia, for yield gap and <i>ex-ante</i> crop potential assessments and nutrient dynamics from farm to landscape	Humid tropics provides Innovation platforms Drylands: intervention trials and impact monitoring	Nutrient cycling in landscapes, spatial targeting of interventions using soil property maps, <i>ex-ante</i> impact projection with crop yield modeling	Integration of plot and landscape impacts
Joint initiative on Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) planned for extension phase	Livestock and Fish: Partnerships and joint initiatives	ELD hub partnerships and joint initiatives	Coordinated case studies for global ELD, sharing methodology and awareness communications efforts
Use of water in aquaculture in the Nile Delta (Egypt)	Drylands: Facilitating field work	Provide expertise and lead study implementation	Leveraging WLE expertise to evaluate environmental externalities associated with aquaculture value chain development
Rainwater harvesting and water shed management in Ethiopia	Drylands: Facilitating field work and technology improvement for drought proofing strategy through low-cost farm-ponds	Providing watershed management practices and data to support landscape approaches	Field experiments. knowledge products, increased capacity of local communities

Flagship/Activity	CRP and Role	Role of WLE	Output (expected/ completed) for 2015
Humid Tropics: Complementary field work on 2D and 3D gender disaggregated mapping of land/water use and management practices of farmers in Ethiopian highlands	Humid Tropics: Funding and responsibility for 2D mapping	Funding and responsibility for 3D mapping	Comprehensive mapping of current land/water use and management practices of farmers to identify gender sensitive interventions for sustainable intensification of the farming system
RRR			
Women and household energy use	FTA, CCAFS, WLE, A4NH, with execution by ICRAF	Partnership in discussion of alternative waste-based fuel stock leading to follow up trials in 2016	Njenga, M., et al., 2016. Gasifier as a cleaner cooking system in rural Kenya, <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> 121:208-217 (submitted June 2015), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.01.039 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.01.039 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.01.039
MRV			
Underground Taming of Floods for Irrigation	CCAFS: funding for piloting UTFI experiments in the field (India and Bangladesh)	Funding for concepts development, and upscaling possibilities in other countries - Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Thailand, China, Myanmar	One pilot established and overall UTFI concept comprehensively developed and published http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/publications/iwmi-research-reports/iwmi-research-report-165/
Flood risk assessment and mapping, solutions for flood risk reduction	CCAFS: funding for concepts development and piloting of flood insurance solutions in India and Bangladesh	Funding for rapid flood response spatial inundation products	One pilot established in India and several rapid flood assessment products made available. Request for proposal asked by local government. http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/resources/emergency-response-products-for-water-disasters/
Complementary work on global groundwater modeling and groundwater foresight	PIM: enhancement and testing of the groundwater module; evaluating global groundwater depletion scenarios	Application of the module within IMPACT model framework to assess implications of groundwater scenarios on food security	A model on groundwater scenarios, framework produced to help assess implications and dialogues for its use.
IES			
Ganges - Improved water management in southern Bangladesh	GRISP: technologies on rice varieties and cropping systems AAS: technologies and advice on engaging communities	Funding and overall framework for working in Focal region program, Focus on overall productivity of system	Model for managing sustainable intensification in polder region which can be applied more widely
Mekong – participation of CCAFS in Greater Mekong Forum	CCAFS: session on Enhancing Climate Resilience of Food Production in the Greater Mekong	WLE provided platform for both CRPs to share their research to a wider group	Presentations and discussions

Flagship/Activity	CRP and Role	Role of WLE	Output (expected/ completed) for 2015
Joint collaboration and funding of “Making Ecosystems Count in the SDG’s” focusing on the development of natural resource based metrics for the CGIAR and partners through scenario analysis of real world investment decisions (e.g. Fomi Dam multi-functionality) (IES and ESR)	PIM provides strong policy experience and guidance on the development of indicators that are relevant to national level policy makers and the CGIAR	Provides administrative support and technical skills in biophysical/ecosystem services scenario analysis and mapping.	Joint resource use to create credible and policy relevant indicators around real investment decisions in West and East Africa. Complementarity between WLE biophysical skillset and PIM policy focus. First step in greater collaboration with PIM on ecosystem service measurements (WLE) and valuation (PIM).
WLE contribution and spatial tool and ecosystem service assessment in Nutrition Sensitive Landscapes work (ESR)	Developing maps of agro-ecologies and their potential to meet nutritional needs, interactions with ecosystem service provision. Field work commenced in AAS Barotse site; WLE Innovation Fun proposal to expand into Volta Region	Nutrition data on the species produced, consumed, and purchased by communities. Backstopping of nutrition data and science	A systems based perspective to human nutrition that included important human x environment x agriculture system interactions. Currently being field tested by systems CRP’s and A4NH with technical support from WLE
DAI			
Probabilistic planning and evaluation of interventions in the Regional Programme in the Sahel and Horn of Africa for Enhancing Food and Water Security for Rural Economic Development	Dryland Systems, Livestock and CCAFS: targeting and evaluation of dryland interventions and Climate Smart Agriculture	Probabilistic modelling of resilience and training of stakeholders in Applied Information Economics. Quantifying resilience and outcomes of interventions	Risk-return analysis of interventions; reduced intervention risks; research focused on high information value variables
Soil-Plant Spectroscopy advisory and analytical services to CGIAR projects	Support services to FTA, Maize, Dryland Systems, Roots and Tubers	Soil-Plant spectroscopy advisory and analytical services for soil-plant nutrition and soil characterization in agronomic trials and monitoring networks	Protocols on soil and plant sampling and sample preparation; spectral analytical, calibration and interpretation services provided
Gender			
Joint gender-responsive research	Dryland Systems: contributed to gender and agricultural extension services in Malawi as part of research on irrigation and gender-responsive extension services supported by WLE.	Provided advice and funding	One paper drafted; reports submitted

Flagship/Activity	CRP and Role	Role of WLE	Output (expected/ completed) for 2015
Research on direct foreign investment	FTA and: research on the gender implications of direct foreign investment, land and water	Joint supervision and funding to a post doc hired	Improved knowledge on the gender implications of direct foreign investment
Cross CRP Collaboration at program level			
Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	Dryland Systems: promoted use of SDGs indicators and improved Capacity Development indicators at CGIAR levels	Provide advice and feedback and experience in using current systems	Improved indicators reflected in new CGIAR Guidance
Knowledge Management and Communication	Dryland Systems, Livestock and Fish, CCAFS, WHEAT: held joint knowledge management for CRPs workshop and writeshop on lessons learned in knowledge management and communication	Provided support to WLE partners to attend workshop and wrote up 2 briefs during the writeshop	https://kmcgiar.wordpress.com/kmc4crp-briefs/ http://kmc4crps.wikispaces.com/

Annex 4: Financial Reports

Excel versions of the following reports are available [here](#).

CRP No. 5 - Water, Land and Ecosystems

Period: 01/01/2012 - 12/31/2015

Amounts in USD (000's)

Report L 101: Cumulative Financial Summary



Report Description

Name of Report: Cumulative Financial Summary

Frequency/Period: Annual

Deadline: Every April 15th

Summary Report - by CG Partners

	(a) Total POWB budget since inception					(b) Actual cumulative Expenses (Note 2)					(c) Variance / Balance				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding
1. AFRICA RICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. BIOVERSITY	6,901	177	6,066	2,544	15,688	7,788	178	5,240	3,039	16,245	(887)	(1)	826	(495)	(557)
3. CIAT	4,440	653	16,529	-	21,622	5,567	549	16,995	128	23,239	(1,127)	104	(466)	(128)	(1,617)
4. CIFOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. CIMMYT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. CIP	1,456	248	-	-	1,704	1,457	456	-	9	1,922	(1)	(208)	-	(9)	(218)
7. ICARDA (Note 3)	3,599	1,868	4,261	-	9,728	3,518	2,011	4,469	-	9,998	81	(143)	(208)	-	(270)
8. ICRAF	5,110	156	7,983	485	13,734	5,243	-	8,415	929	14,587	(133)	156	(432)	(444)	(853)
9. ICRISAT	3,935	13	8,496	-	12,444	3,703	20	7,101	-	10,824	232	(7)	1,395	-	1,620
10. IFPRI	4,332	-	2,826	1	7,159	4,822	-	2,654	1	7,477	(490)	-	172	-	(318)
11. IITA	846	4,989	14,320	-	20,155	846	5,548	12,911	-	19,305	-	(559)	1,409	-	850
12. ILRI	883	874	1,034	-	2,791	1,081	943	986	-	3,010	(198)	(69)	48	-	(219)
13. IRRI	586	-	567	-	1,153	818	-	567	-	1,385	(232)	-	-	-	(232)
14. IWMI (Note 1)	67,350	10,968	41,891	-	120,209	57,337	11,832	41,135	-	110,304	10,013	(864)	756	-	9,905
15. WORLD FISH	1,276	-	690	3	1,969	1,486	-	669	26	2,181	(210)	-	21	(23)	(212)
Total for CRP	100,714	19,946	104,663	3,033	228,356	93,666	21,537	101,142	4,132	220,477	7,048	(1,591)	3,521	(1,099)	7,879
	44%	9%	46%	1%	100%	42%	10%	46%	2%	100%	89%	-20%	45%	-14%	100%

Note:

Note 1: IWMI includes Program Management, Focal Region & Innovation Fund, and IWMI Center. IWMI Center actual cumulative expenses through 2015 total USD 68,187 (USD 29,313 of W1 & W2 and USD 38,874 of W3 & Bilateral).

Note 2: The Expenditure for all the centers are based on the L series reports submitted and the Audit confirmation for W1 and W2 expenditure

Note 3: ICARDA includes a budget of USD 180,000 and expenditure of USD 98,107 for Decentralization funding

Report L 111: Annual Financial Summary by Centers



Report Description

Name of Report: Annual Financial Summary by Centers & Other Participants
Frequency/Period: Annual
Deadline: Every April 15th

Summary Report - by CG Partners	(a) CRP 2015 POWB approved budget (including carry over from 2014)					(b) CRP 2015 Expenditure (Note 2)					(c) Variance this Year				
	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center funds	Total Funding
1. AFRICA RICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. BIODIVERSITY	997	-	2,391	820	4,208	1,884	1	1,565	1,315	4,765	(887)	(1)	826	(495)	(557)
3. CIAT	569	396	2,879	-	3,844	1,696	292	3,345	128	5,461	(1,127)	104	(466)	(128)	(1,617)
4. CIFOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. CIMMYT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. CIP	230	77	-	-	307	231	285	-	9	525	(1)	(208)	-	(9)	(218)
7. ICARDA (Note 3)	698	520	398	-	1,616	617	663	606	-	1,886	81	(143)	(208)	-	(270)
8. ICRAF	753	156	1,766	-	2,675	886	-	2,198	444	3,528	(133)	156	(432)	(444)	(853)
9. ICRISAT	921	-	3,396	-	4,317	689	7	2,001	-	2,697	232	(7)	1,395	-	1,620
10. IFPRI	1,180	-	1,367	-	2,547	1,670	-	1,195	-	2,865	(490)	-	172	-	(318)
11. IITA	120	799	4,696	-	5,615	120	1,358	3,287	-	4,765	-	(559)	1,409	-	850
12. ILRI	120	326	284	-	730	318	395	236	-	949	(198)	(69)	48	-	(219)
13. IRRI	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	-	-	232	(232)	-	-	-	(232)
14. IWMI (Note 1)	23,815	1,325	7,937	-	33,077	13,802	2,189	7,181	-	23,172	10,013	(864)	756	-	9,905
15. WORLDFISH	98	-	173	-	271	308	-	152	23	483	(210)	-	21	(23)	(212)
Total for CRP (Note 4)	29,501	3,599	25,287	820	59,207	22,453	5,190	21,766	1,919	51,328	7,048	(1,591)	3,521	(1,099)	7,879
	50%	6%	43%	1%	100%	44%	10%	42%	4%	100%	89%	-20%	45%	-14%	100%

Important Reconciliation

Less:

Expenditure not recongized by ICRAF as W1&2 115
 (This was included in Bioversity's W1&2 audited cofirmation as Collaboration- ICRAF)

This is manually adjusted in report 'Report L121'

Difference in Collaboration- CIAT as per Bioversity's revised confirm: 3
 (The revised confirmation letter submitted on 08 April 2016, thus not possible to adjust this in AFS)

This is manually adjusted in report 'Report L121'

Total WLE expenditure: W1&2 as per Individual centers WLE supplementary schedules in AFS	22,335
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Note:
 Note 1: IWMI includes Program Management, Focal Region & Innovation Fund, and IWMI Center. IWMI Center actual expenditures in 2015 total USD 13,729 (USD 5,305 of W1 & W2 and USD 8,424 of W3 & Bilateral).
 Note 2: The expenditure for all the centers are based on the L series reports submitted and the Audit confirmation for W1 and W2 expenditure.
 Note 3: ICARDA includes a budget of USD 180,000 and expenditure of USD 98,107 for Decentralization funding.
 Note 4: USD 29.5M is the total allocation for WLE available in 2015. However, the WLE 2015 budget figure is less than this since IES and PMEC budgeted 2016 using part of 2015 allocation.

Report L 106: Annual Funding Summary



Report Description

Name of Report: Annual Funding Summary
Frequency/Period: Annual
Deadline: Every April 15th

PART 1 - Annual FINANCE PLAN (Totals for Windows 1 and 2 combined)

Approved Level for Year - Initial Approval (as per PIA)	48,101	Including carry over from 2014
Approved Level for Year - Final Amount	29,501	Including carry over from 2014

PART 2 - Funding Summary for Year

		2015 Actual Funding			
		Windows 1&2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Total Funding
1	CGIAR Fund	22,453	-	-	22,453
2	3Ie-International Initiative for Impact Evaluation	-	-	20	20
3	ADB	-	-	302	302
4	AfDB	-	-	4,036	4,036
5	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	-	-	572	572
6	Australia-ACIAR	-	591	639	1,230
7	Australia-AusAID	-	-	867	867
8	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	-	105	-	105
9	Belmont Forum	-	-	9	9
10	Bioversity	-	-	17	17
11	BMGF	-	1,607	684	2,291
12	BMU	-	-	303	303
13	China	-	7	-	7
14	CIMMYT	-	-	302	302
15	CIMMYT/Australia-ACIAR	-	-	103	103
16	Coca Cola India Foundation	-	-	179	179
17	Columbia Global Center in Eastern & Southern Africa - CGC Afric	-	-	830	830
18	Concern Worldwide	-	-	3	3
19	Cornell University	-	-	79	79
20	CPWF - Other	-	-	7	7
21	CYMMIT-USAID	-	-	98	98
22	EC	-	1,267	358	1,625
23	Economic and Social Research Council	-	-	102	102
24	Empresa Colombiana De Petroleos	-	-	428	428
25	Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	-	2	2
26	FAO	-	-	36	36
27	Finland	-	-	422	422
28	German Academic Exchange Service	-	-	5	5
29	Germany-BMBF	-	-	4	4
30	Germany-BMU	-	-	790	790
31	Germany-GIZ	-	-	1,820	1,820
32	ICARDA/Australia-ACIAR	-	-	154	154
33	ICRISAT	-	-	149	149
34	ICRISAT/India-GOK	-	-	39	39
35	IDB	-	-	24	24
36	IFAD	-	621	168	789
37	IFPRI/Multi donor	-	-	488	488
38	IFPRI/USA-USAID	-	-	259	259
39	IITA-USAID	-	-	107	107
40	ILRI/Canada-DFATD	-	-	387	387
41	ILRI/USA-USAID	-	-	18	18
42	ILRI-USAID	-	-	4	4
43	India	-	153	-	153
44	India-CRIDA	-	-	11	11
45	India-Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	-	-	114	114
46	India-Department of Biotechnology	-	-	356	356
47	India-Department of Land Resources	-	-	30	30
48	India-GOK	-	-	1,242	1,242
49	INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED SUSTAINABILITY STUDIES E.V.	-	-	35	35
50	International Centre for Research in Organic Food Systems	-	-	37	37
51	IRC	-	-	31	31
52	Ireland	-	-	285	285
53	IWMI	-	-	(7)	(7)
54	IWMI/EC/IFAD	-	686	-	686
55	Jindal South West Foundation	-	-	176	176
56	Kunming Institute of Botany	-	-	48	48
57	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	-	-	24	24
58	Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies	-	-	152	152
59	Mars Inc.	-	-	47	47
60	Multi donor	-	-	7	7
61	Netherlands	-	-	289	289
62	Nigeria	-	-	312	312
63	Nigeria/IWMI	-	-	216	216
64	OPEC	-	-	1	1
65	Rockefeller Foundation	-	-	98	98
66	SAB Miller India	-	-	75	75
67	Sir Ratan Tata Trust	-	-	45	45
68	SIWI	-	-	166	166
69	South Africa	-	77	-	77
70	Switzerland-SDC	-	-	732	732
71	The Christensen Fund	-	-	80	80
72	The Nature Conservancy	-	-	49	49
73	UK-DFID	-	-	222	222
74	UK-NERC	-	-	196	196
75	UNEP-GEF	-	-	693	693
76	University of Columbia	-	-	178	178
77	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	-	-	1	1
78	University of Oxford	-	-	96	96
79	UNOPS	-	-	6	6
80	UNU-IAS	-	-	2	2
81	USA-National Science Foundation	-	-	50	50
82	USA-Texas A&M University	-	-	693	693
83	USA-USAID	-	949	1,515	2,464
84	USA-USAID	-	-	598	598
85	Wageningen University and Research center	-	-	4	4
86	World Bank	-	-	355	355
87	Others < \$?	-	-	-	-
Total for CRP 5: WLE		22,453	6,063	24,074	52,590
Less: Collaborations- CGIAR			(873)	(2,308)	(3,181)
Net Funding		22,453	5,190	21,766	49,409
Add: Expenditure- Center funds					1,919
Total Expenditure WLE 2015					51,328

Report L 121: Annual Financial Summary by Natural Classification



Report Description

Name of Report: Financial Summary by Natural Classification lines
Frequency/Period: Annual
Deadline: Every April 15th

	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Center Funds	Total Funding
Total CRP"X.X"	POWB Approved Budget (see Note 1)					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	8,991	1,712	7,170	1,147	19,020	(8,991)	(1,712)	(7,170)	(1,147)	(19,020)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	3,855	873	2,308	-	7,036	(3,855)	(873)	(2,308)	-	(7,036)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	5,645	1,366	4,544	24	11,579	(5,645)	(1,366)	(4,544)	(24)	(11,579)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	3,913	1,359	6,069	269	11,610	(3,913)	(1,359)	(6,069)	(269)	(11,610)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	882	223	1,418	37	2,560	(882)	(223)	(1,418)	(37)	(2,560)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	179	25	333	5	542	(179)	(25)	(333)	(5)	(542)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	23,465	5,558	21,842	1,482	52,347	(23,465)	(5,558)	(21,842)	(1,482)	(52,347)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	2,727	505	2,232	437	5,901	(2,727)	(505)	(2,232)	(437)	(5,901)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	26,192	6,063	24,074	1,919	58,248	(26,192)	(6,063)	(24,074)	(1,919)	(58,248)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	(3,855)	(873)	(2,308)	-	(7,036)	3,855	873	2,308	-	7,036
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	22,453	5,190	21,766	1,919	51,328	(22,337)	(5,190)	(21,766)	(1,919)	(51,212)

Amounts for each participating center below:

	POWB Approved Budget	Actual	Unspent/Variance
AFRICA RICE			
Personnel	-	0	-
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	0	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	0	-
Supplies and services	-	0	-
Operational Travel	-	0	-
Depreciation	-	0	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	0	-
Indirect Costs	-	0	-
Total - All Costs	-	0	-
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	-	-	-
BIOVERSITY			
Personnel	-	714	(714)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	163	(163)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	417	(417)
Supplies and services	-	444	(444)
Operational Travel	-	38	(38)
Depreciation	-	3	(3)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	1,779	(1,779)
Indirect Costs	-	266	(266)
Total - All Costs	-	2,045	(2,045)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	(163)	163
Adjustment: Difference in CIAT's collaboration as per Bioversity's revised audited CL	-	2	-
Total Net Costs	-	1,884	(1,882)

Report L 121: Annual Financial Summary by Natural Classification

CIAT	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	701	182	1,175	90	2,148	(701)	(182)	(1,175)	(90)	(2,148)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	173	0	0	0	173	(173)	-	-	-	(173)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	395	0	585	0	980	(395)	-	(585)	-	(980)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	325	67	985	38	1,415	(325)	(67)	(985)	(38)	(1,415)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	84	7	189	0	280	(84)	(7)	(189)	-	(280)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,678	256	2,934	128	4,996	(1,678)	(256)	(2,934)	(128)	(4,996)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	191	36	411	0	638	(191)	(36)	(411)	-	(638)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,869	292	3,345	128	5,634	(1,869)	(292)	(3,345)	(128)	(5,634)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	(173)	-	-	-	(173)	173	-	-	-	173
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,696	292	3,345	128	5,461	(1,696)	(292)	(3,345)	(128)	(5,461)

CIFOR	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CIMMYT	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CIP	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	133	67	0	9	209	(133)	(67)	-	(9)	(209)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0	0	20	(20)	-	-	-	(20)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	44	130	0	0	174	(44)	(130)	-	-	(174)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	4	51	0	0	55	(4)	(51)	-	-	(55)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	201	248	-	9	458	(201)	(248)	-	(9)	(458)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	30	37	0	0	67	(30)	(37)	-	-	(67)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	231	285	-	9	525	(231)	(285)	-	(9)	(525)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	231	285	-	9	525	(231)	(285)	-	(9)	(525)

Report L 121: Annual Financial Summary by Natural Classification

	POWB Approved Budget		Actual				Unspent/Variance				
ICARDA											
Personnel	-	-	223	154	185	0	562	(223)	(154)	(185)	(562)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	0	55	0	0	55	-	(55)	-	(55)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	106	207	278	0	591	(106)	(207)	(278)	(591)
Supplies and services	-	-	69	186	57	0	312	(69)	(186)	(57)	(312)
Operational Travel	-	-	37	23	24	0	84	(37)	(23)	(24)	(84)
Depreciation	-	-	98	19	0	0	117	(98)	(19)	-	(117)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	533	644	544	-	1,721	(533)	(644)	(544)	(1,721)
Indirect Costs	-	-	84	74	62	0	220	(84)	(74)	(62)	(220)
Total - All Costs	-	-	617	718	606	-	1,941	(617)	(718)	(606)	(1,941)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	(55)	-	-	(55)	-	55	-	55
Total Net Costs	-	-	617	663	606	-	1,886	(617)	(663)	(606)	(1,886)
ICRISAT											
Personnel	-	-	362	0	452	0	814	(362)	-	(452)	(814)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	0	0	350	0	350	-	-	(350)	(350)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	26	0	188	0	214	(26)	-	(188)	(214)
Supplies and services	-	-	155	0	972	0	1,127	(155)	-	(972)	(1,127)
Operational Travel	-	-	54	6	114	0	174	(54)	(6)	(114)	(174)
Depreciation	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	597	6	2,076	-	2,679	(597)	(6)	(2,076)	(2,679)
Indirect Costs	-	-	92	1	275	0	368	(92)	(1)	(275)	(368)
Total - All Costs	-	-	689	7	2,351	-	3,047	(689)	(7)	(2,351)	(3,047)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	(350)	-	(350)	-	-	350	350
Total Net Costs	-	-	689	7	2,001	-	2,697	(689)	(7)	(2,001)	(2,697)
IFPRI											
Personnel	-	-	643	0	533	0	1,176	(643)	-	(533)	(1,176)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	40	0	0	0	40	(40)	-	-	(40)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	456	0	270	0	726	(456)	-	(270)	(726)
Supplies and services	-	-	284	0	175	0	459	(284)	-	(175)	(459)
Operational Travel	-	-	44	0	31	0	75	(44)	-	(31)	(75)
Depreciation	-	-	33	0	23	0	56	(33)	-	(23)	(56)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	1,500	-	1,032	-	2,532	(1,500)	-	(1,032)	(2,532)
Indirect Costs	-	-	210	0	163	0	373	(210)	-	(163)	(373)
Total - All Costs	-	-	1,710	-	1,195	-	2,905	(1,710)	-	(1,195)	(2,905)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	(40)	40	-	-	40
Total Net Costs	-	-	1,670	-	1,195	-	2,865	(1,670)	-	(1,195)	(2,865)
IITA											
Personnel	-	-	138	364	862	0	1,364	(138)	(364)	(862)	(1,364)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	0	90	1,830	0	1,920	-	(90)	(1,830)	(1,920)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	0	378	669	0	1,047	-	(378)	(669)	(1,047)
Supplies and services	-	-	(55)	383	1,201	0	1,529	55	(383)	(1,201)	(1,529)
Operational Travel	-	-	10	41	296	0	347	(10)	(41)	(296)	(347)
Depreciation	-	-	10	3	197	0	210	(10)	(3)	(197)	(210)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	103	1,259	5,055	-	6,417	(103)	(1,259)	(5,055)	(6,417)
Indirect Costs	-	-	17	189	62	0	268	(17)	(189)	(62)	(268)
Total - All Costs	-	-	120	1,448	5,117	-	6,685	(120)	(1,448)	(5,117)	(6,685)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	(90)	(1,830)	-	(1,920)	-	90	1,830	1,920
Total Net Costs	-	-	120	1,358	3,287	-	4,765	(120)	(1,358)	(3,287)	(4,765)

Report L 121: Annual Financial Summary by Natural Classification

ILRI	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	78	229	96	0	403	(78)	(229)	(96)	-	(403)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	72	55	50	0	177	(72)	(55)	(50)	-	(177)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	48	89	38	0	175	(48)	(89)	(38)	-	(175)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	26	22	18	0	66	(26)	(22)	(18)	-	(66)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	224	395	202	-	821	(224)	(395)	(202)	-	(821)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	94	0	34	0	128	(94)	-	(34)	-	(128)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	318	395	236	-	949	(318)	(395)	(236)	-	(949)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	318	395	236	-	949	(318)	(395)	(236)	-	(949)

IRRI	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	75	0	0	0	75	(75)	-	-	-	(75)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	94	0	0	0	94	(94)	-	-	-	(94)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	0	100	(100)	-	-	-	(100)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0	0	20	(20)	-	-	-	(20)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	0	15	(15)	-	-	-	(15)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	304	-	-	-	304	(304)	-	-	-	(304)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	22	0	0	0	22	(22)	-	-	-	(22)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	326	-	-	-	326	(326)	-	-	-	(326)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	(94)	-	-	-	(94)	94	-	-	-	94
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	-	-	232	(232)	-	-	-	(232)

IWMI	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	4,046	716	2,503	0	7,265	(4,046)	(716)	(2,503)	-	(7,265)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	2,947	728	128	0	3,803	(2,947)	(728)	(128)	-	(3,803)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	3,998	726	1,749	0	6,473	(3,998)	(726)	(1,749)	-	(6,473)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	1,764	503	1,657	0	3,924	(1,764)	(503)	(1,657)	-	(3,924)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	294	73	385	0	752	(294)	(73)	(385)	-	(752)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	72	0	77	(2)	(3)	(72)	-	(77)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	13,051	2,749	6,494	-	22,294	(13,051)	(2,749)	(6,494)	-	(22,294)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,236	168	815	0	2,219	(1,236)	(168)	(815)	-	(2,219)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	14,287	2,917	7,309	-	24,513	(14,287)	(2,917)	(7,309)	-	(24,513)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	(2,947)	(728)	(128)	-	(3,803)	2,947	728	128	-	3,803
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	11,340	2,189	7,181	-	20,710	(11,340)	(2,189)	(7,181)	-	(20,710)

WORLD AGROFORESTRY	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	529	0	988	423	1,940	(529)	-	(988)	(423)	(1,940)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	114	24	138	-	-	(114)	(24)	(138)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	77	0	488	(37)	528	(77)	-	(488)	37	(528)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	35	0	280	29	344	(35)	-	(280)	(29)	(344)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	30	0	36	5	71	(30)	-	(36)	(5)	(71)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	671	-	1,906	444	3,021	(671)	-	(1,906)	(444)	(3,021)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	101	0	292	0	393	(101)	-	(292)	-	(393)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	772	-	2,198	444	3,414	(772)	-	(2,198)	(444)	(3,414)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment: ICRAF did not report Collaboration-ICRAF reported by Bioversity as W1&2	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	886	-	2,198	444	3,528	(772)	-	(2,198)	(444)	(3,414)

Report L 121: Annual Financial Summary by Natural Classification

WORLD FISH	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	219	0	37	12	268	(219)	-	(37)	(12)	(268)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	77	0	77	-	-	(77)	-	(77)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	24	0	4	1	29	(24)	-	(4)	(1)	(29)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	21	0	10	7	38	(21)	-	(10)	(7)	(38)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	5	0	5	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	133	20	417	(264)	-	(133)	(20)	(417)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	44	0	19	3	66	(44)	-	(19)	(3)	(66)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	152	23	483	(308)	-	(152)	(23)	(483)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	152	23	483	(308)	-	(152)	(23)	(483)
PMU	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	1,130	0	0	0	1,130	(1,130)	-	-	-	(1,130)
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	438	0	0	0	438	(438)	-	-	-	(438)
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	-	-	-	55	0	0	0	55	(55)	-	-	-	(55)
Supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	714	0	0	0	714	(714)	-	-	-	(714)
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-	220	0	0	0	220	(220)	-	-	-	(220)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	0	3	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Sub-total of Direct Costs	-	-	-	-	-	2,560	-	0	-	2,560	(2,560)	-	-	-	(2,560)
Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	-	340	0	0	0	340	(340)	-	-	-	(340)
Total - All Costs	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	-	-	-	2,900	(2,900)	-	-	-	(2,900)
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	(438)	-	-	-	(438)	438	-	-	-	438
Total Net Costs	-	-	-	-	-	2,462	-	-	-	2,462	(2,462)	-	-	-	(2,462)

Note 1: As the majority of the 2015 budget cuts came late in 2015, Centers were not required to submit a new POWB.

Report L 131: Annual Financial Summary by Flagship Project



Report Description

Name of Report:	Financial Summary by Flagship Project
Frequency/Period:	Annual
Deadline:	Every April 15th

	POWB Approved (see Note 1)	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
Summary Report - by Flagship Project			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	9,739	(9,739)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-	14,714	(14,714)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-	9,205	(9,205)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-	2,920	(2,920)
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-	6,859	(6,859)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	439	(439.00)
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	586	(586.00)
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	4,907	(4,907.00)
PMEC 1: Management	-	1,085	(1,085.00)
PMEC 2: Communication	-	776	(776.00)
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	98	(98.00)
Total - All Costs	-	51,328	(51,328)

AFRICA RICE			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	-	-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-	-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-	-	-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-	-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-	-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	-	-
PMEC 1: Management	-	-	-
PMEC 2: Communication	-	-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-

BIOVERSITY			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	659	(659.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-	-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-	3,695	(3,695.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-	-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-	-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	229	(229.00)
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	182	(182.00)
PMEC 1: Management	-	-	-
PMEC 2: Communication	-	-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	-	4,765.00	(4,765.00)

Report L131: Annual Financial Summary by Flagship Project

CIAT			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	842		(842.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-		-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	3,101		(3,101.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	1,258		(1,258.00)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	210		(210.00)
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	50		(50.00)
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs	-	5,461.00	(5,461.00)

CIFOR			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-		-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-		-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-		-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-		-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-

CIMMYT			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-		-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-		-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-		-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-		-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-

CIP			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-		-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-		-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	155		(155.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-		-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	370		(370.00)
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs	-	525.00	(525.00)

ICARDA			
Report L131: Annual Financial Summary by Flagship Project			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		-	-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	749		(749.00)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	179		(179.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	259		(259.00)
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	601		(601.00)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	98		(98.00)
Total - All Costs		1,886.00	(1,886.00)
ICRISAT			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-		-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	1,521		(1,521.00)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	1,127		(1,127.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	32		(32.00)
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-		-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	17		(17.00)
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs		2,697.00	(2,697.00)
IFPRI			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	518		(518.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	1,392		(1,392.00)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-		-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	19		(19.00)
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	936		(936.00)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs		2,865.00	(2,865.00)
IITA			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-		-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	4,591		(4,591.00)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	174		(174.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-		-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs		4,765.00	(4,765.00)

ILRI			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	197		(197.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	420		(420.00)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	332		(332.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-		-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs		949.00	(949.00)
IRRI			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	232		(232.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-		-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-		-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-		-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs		232.00	(232.00)
IWMI			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	6,981		(6,981.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	6,041		(6,041.00)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	442		(442.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	2,610		(2,610.00)
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	3,791		(3,791.00)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	571		(571.00)
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	942		(942.00)
PMEC 1: Management	1,035		(1,035.00)
PMEC 2: Communication	759		(759.00)
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs		23,172.00	(23,172.00)
WORLD AGROFORESTRY CENTRE (ICRAF)			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	115		(115.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-		-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-		-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-		-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	3,413		(3,413.00)
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs		3,528.00	(3,528.00)

Report L131: Annual Financial Summary by Flagship Project

WORLD FISH		
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	195	(195.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-	-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	273	(273.00)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	15	(15.00)
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	-
PMEC 1: Management	-	-
PMEC 2: Communication	-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-
Total - All Costs	-	(483.00)

Note 1: As the majority of the 2015 budget cuts came late in 2015, Centers were not required to submit a new POWB.

Report L 136: Annual Financial Summary of Gender by Flagship Project

CRP No. 5 - Water, Land and Ecosystems
 Period: 01/01/2015 - 12/21/2015
 Amounts in USD 000's

Report L 136: Annual Financial Summary of Gender by Flagship Project



Report Description

Name of Report:	Financial Summary of Gender Expenditure by Flagship Project
Frequency/Period:	Annual
Deadline:	Every April 15th

	POWB Approved	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
Summary Gender Report - by Flagship Project			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	2,356	(2,356)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-	2,520	(2,520)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-	867	(867)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-	375	(375)
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-	738	(738)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	56	(56)
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	571	(571)
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	349	(349)
PMEC 1: Management	-	110	(110)
PMEC 2: Communication	-	186	(186)
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	-	8,128	(8,128)

AFRICA RICE			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	-	-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-	-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-	-	-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-	-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-	-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	-	-
PMEC 1: Management	-	-	-
PMEC 2: Communication	-	-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-

BIOVERSITY			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		106.00	(106.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		513.00	(513.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		14.00	(14.00)
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		31.00	(31.00)
PMEC 1: Management		-	-
PMEC 2: Communication		-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs	-	664.00	(664.00)

Report L 136: Annual Financial Summary of Gender by Flagship Project

CIAT			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		207.00	(207.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		119.00	(119.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		34.00	(34.00)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		42.00	(42.00)
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		-	-
PMEC 1: Management		5.00	(5.00)
PMEC 2: Communication		-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs		407.00	(407.00)

CIFOR			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		-	-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		-	-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		-	-
PMEC 1: Management		-	-
PMEC 2: Communication		-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs		-	-

CIMMYT			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		-	-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		-	-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		-	-
PMEC 1: Management		-	-
PMEC 2: Communication		-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs		-	-

CIP			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		-	-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		36.00	(36.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		-	-
PMEC 1: Management		-	-
PMEC 2: Communication		-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs		36.00	(36.00)

Report L 136: Annual Financial Summary of Gender by Flagship Project

ICARDA			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	-	
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	52.00	(52.00)	
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	13.00	(13.00)	
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	22.00	(22.00)	
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	42.00	(42.00)	
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	-	
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	-	
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	-	
PMEC 1: Management	-	-	
PMEC 2: Communication	-	-	
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-	
Total - All Costs	-	129.00	(129.00)

ICRISAT			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	-	
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	171.00	(171.00)	
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	128.00	(128.00)	
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	4.00	(4.00)	
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-	-	
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	-	
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	-	
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	-	
PMEC 1: Management	-	-	
PMEC 2: Communication	-	-	
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-	
Total - All Costs	-	303.00	(303.00)

IFPRI			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	-	
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	313.00	(313.00)	
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-	-	
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-	-	
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	58.00	(58.00)	
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	-	
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	-	
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	-	
PMEC 1: Management	-	-	
PMEC 2: Communication	-	-	
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-	
Total - All Costs	-	371.00	(371.00)

IITA			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	-	-	
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	507.00	(507.00)	
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	25.00	(25.00)	
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-	-	
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	-	-	
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-	-	
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-	-	
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-	-	
PMEC 1: Management	-	-	
PMEC 2: Communication	-	-	
PMEC 3: Research Support	-	-	
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-	-	
Total - All Costs	-	532.00	(532.00)

Report L 136: Annual Financial Summary of Gender by Flagship Project

ILRI			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		49.00	(49.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		-	-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		-	-
PMEC 1: Management		-	-
PMEC 2: Communication		-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs		49.00	(49.00)

IRRI			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		53.00	(53.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		-	-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		-	-
PMEC 1: Management		-	-
PMEC 2: Communication		-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs		53.00	(53.00)

IWMI			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		1,938.00	(1,938.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		1,477.00	(1,477.00)
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		33.00	(33.00)
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		349.00	(349.00)
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		586.00	(586.00)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		571.00	(571.00)
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		45.00	(45.00)
PMEC 1: Management		105.00	(105.00)
PMEC 2: Communication		186.00	(186.00)
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs		5,290.00	(5,290.00)

WORLD AGROFORESTRY CENTRE (ICRAF)			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)		-	-
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)		-	-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)		-	-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)		-	-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)		-	-
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience		-	-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions		-	-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems		273.00	(273.00)
PMEC 1: Management		-	-
PMEC 2: Communication		-	-
PMEC 3: Research Support		-	-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA		-	-
Total - All Costs		273.00	(273.00)

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WORLD FISH			
Flagship 1. Integrating Ecosystem Solutions into Policy and Investments (IES)	3.00		(3.00)
Flagship 2. Sustainably increasing land and water productivity (LWP)	-		-
Flagship 3. Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	-		-
Flagship 4. Recovering and reusing resources in urbanized ecosystems (RRR)	-		-
Flagship 5. Managing resource variability and competing use (MRV)	18.00		(18.00)
Theme 1. ESR: Ecosystem services and resilience	-		-
Theme 2. GPI: Gender, Poverty & Institutions	-		-
Theme 3. DAI: Strengthening decision analysis and information systems	-		-
PMEC 1: Management	-		-
PMEC 2: Communication	-		-
PMEC 3: Research Support	-		-
Decentralization Funds- ICARDA	-		-
Total - All Costs		21.00	(21.00)

Note 1: As the majority of the 2015 budget cuts came late in 2015, Centers were not required to submit a new POWB.

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Science for a food secure future

Report Description

Name of Report: CRP Partnerships Report

Frequency/Period: Annual

Deadline: Every April 15th

TOTAL FOR CRP 5 - Water, Land and Ecosystems				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1		ACOYF-ASBL DRC	Congo, The Democrati	-	-	4	-	4
2	A2N	Africa 2000 Network	Uganda	-	32	-	-	32
3	Africa Rice Center	Africa Rice Center	Benin	-	-	860	-	860
4	AFAP	African Fertilizer Agricul	South Africa	-	10	-	-	10
5	ARC	Agricultural Research C	Egypt	-	88	-	-	88
6	ARC	Agricultural Research C	Pakistan	-	-	278	-	278
7	CIRAD	Agricultural Research fc	Kenya	-	27	-	-	27
8		Agro Trials in Zanzibar	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	2	-	2
9		AIS Group		-	-	13	-	13
10	ARARI	Amhara Region Agricult	Ethiopia	140	41	8	-	189
11	ARI	Animal Research Instit	Ghana	-	-	8	-	8
12	AITEC	Arab Technologists for I	Jordan	-	-	15	-	15
13	AMU	Arba Minch University	Ethiopia	-	-	13	-	13
14	ASU	Arizona State Universit	United States	67	-	-	-	67
15	AIT	Asian Institute of Techr	Thailand	40	-	96	-	136
16	ACDEP	Association of Church C	Ghana	36	-	-	-	36
17	AEMFI	ASSOCIATION OF ETHIC	Ethiopia	-	-	25	-	25
18	BDU	Bahir Dar University	Ethiopia	-	-	47	-	47
19		Baker Tilly	Nigeria	-	-	4	-	4
20	BRRRI	Bangladesh Rice Resear	Bangladesh	9	-	-	-	9
21		Basava Jyothi	India	-	-	31	-	31
22	BSADP	BAUCHI STATE AGRICUL	Nigeria	-	-	3	-	3
23	Bioversity	Bioversity Internationa	Italy	1,003	-	-	-	1,003
24		BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF	United States	60	-	-	-	60
25	BRAC	BRAC	Bangladesh	29	-	-	-	29
26		Bureau De Reboisemen	Congo, The Democrati	-	-	2	-	2
27	BACAS	BUREAU OF AGRICULTU	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	64	-	64
28	CDRI	Cambodia Developmen	Cambodia	75	-	29	-	104
29	CMDR	Center for Multi-Discipl	India	-	-	13	-	13
30	CSDS	Center for Social Devel	Thailand	55	-	73	-	128
31	WARECOD	Center for Water Resou	Vietnam	131	-	-	-	131
32	CIRAD	Centre de coopération	France	36	-	-	-	36
33	CABI	Centre for Agriculture &	Kenya	-	12	-	-	12
34	CDHI	Centre for Developmer	India	-	-	43	-	43
35	BUK	Centre for Dryland Agri	Nigeria	-	-	35	-	35
36	IRMA	Centre for Rural-Urban	India	48	-	-	-	48
37	CNSF	Centre National de Sen	Burkina Faso	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
38	CIMMYT	Centro Internacional de	Mexico	-	-	36	-	36
39	CIPAV	Centro para la investiga	Colombia	-	-	51	-	51
40	CIRAD	CIRAD - Agricultural Re	France	263	84	-	24	371
41	UG-LEGON	College of Basic & Scier	Ghana	-	-	6	-	6
42		Combusto Tanzania Ltd	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	10	-	10
43		Conservation Alliance	Ghana	214	-	-	-	214
44	CSIR	Council for Scientific an	Ghana	-	-	59	-	59

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45	CRI	Crops Research Institut Ghana	-	-	5	-	5
46		Danbort Company Limit Ghana	-	-	296	-	296
47		Data Monitor -Jhansi India	8	-	-	-	8
48		Department of Agricult Sri Lanka	-	-	37	-	37
49		Department of Irrigatio Laos	-	-	-	-	-
50	DWR	Department of Water R Lao PDR	-	12	-	-	12
51		EBATEQ	-	-	3	-	3
52		Ecofish Research Limite Canada	24	-	78	-	102
53	ECCDI	Ecosystem Conservatio Myanmar	-	-	21	-	21
54	EGU	Egerton University Kenya	-	17	-	-	17
55		Electronic Corp Senegal	-	-	29	-	29
56	EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of A Ethiopia	-	47	-	-	47
57	EIB	Ethiopian Institute of B Ethiopia	49	-	-	-	49
58	FAO	Food and Agriculture O Thailand	-	224	-	-	224
59	PROINPA	Fundación para la Prom Bolivia	-	-	65	-	65
60	N/A	GAIA PACHA Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-
61	GAEC	Ghana Atomic Energy C Ghana	-	-	1	-	1
62	GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Develc Ghana	188	-	-	-	188
63		Giant Rabbit, LLC United States	55	-	-	-	55
64		Grupo Gea Peru	-	-	43	-	43
65	HUA	Hanoi University of Agr Vietnam	-	-	24	-	24
66		Hoa Binh International Vietnam	135	-	-	-	135
67	ICEM	ICEM ASIA Limited Vietnam	32	-	154	-	186
68	iDE	iDE International Nepal	-	-	61	-	61
69		IDE-Ghana Ghana	26	-	-	-	26
70	ICAR	Indian Council for Agric India	-	-	11	-	11
71	IISc	Indian Institute of Scier India	-	-	10	-	10
72	IIT	Indian Institute of Tech India	47	-	4	-	51
73	IAV	Institut Agronomic et Ve Morocco	4	-	-	-	4
74	IRD	INST DE RECHERCHE PO France	10	-	-	-	10
75	INERA	Institut de l'Environnen Burkina Faso	-	-	67	-	67
76	IRD	Institut de recherche p France	-	26	-	-	26
77	INRGREF	Institut National de Rec Tunisia	-	-	13	-	13
78	INRAN	Institut Nationale de la Niger	-	-	76	-	76
79	IER	Institute D` Economie R Mali	-	-	105	-	105
80	IASS	INSTITUTE FOR ADVANC Germany	-	-	107	-	107
81	IAE	INSTITUTE FOR AGRICUI Viet Nam	11	-	-	-	11
82	IAR	Institute for Agriculture Nigeria	-	21	10	-	31
83	IGES	Institute for Global Env Japan	-	48	-	-	48
84	IDS	Institute Of Developme India	10	-	-	-	10
85	IDS	Institute of Developme Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	1	-	1
86	IDS	INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPI United Kingdom	40	-	-	-	40
87	IRA	INSTITUTE OF RESOURC Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	21	-	21
88	SINCHI	Instituto amazonico de Colombia	-	-	34	-	34
89	IIAP	INSTITUTO DE INVESTIG Peru	-	-	76	-	76
90	INIFAT	Instituto de Investigaci Cuba	-	-	52	-	52
91	ICARDA	International Center fo Lebanon	-	-	40	-	40
92	ICARDA	International Center fo Lebanon	-	-	681	-	681
93	ICBA	International Center fo Utd.Arab Emir.	-	-	32	-	32
94	ICEM	International Center fo Viet Nam	-	-	53	-	53
95	CIAT	International Center fo Colombia	1,175	343	-	-	1,518
96	ICIPE	International Center of Kenya	-	-	4	-	4
97	ICIMOD	International Centre fo Nepal	201	-	-	-	201
98	CEWAS	International Centre fo Switzerland	-	-	58	-	58
99	ICRISAT	International Crops Res India	17	39	-	-	56
100	IDE	International Developn Burkina Faso	25	-	-	-	25
101	IFPRI	International Food Poli United States	737	-	440	-	1,177
102	IIRR	International Institute of Philippines	11	-	-	-	11

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103	ILRI	International Livestock Kenya	197	432	60	-	689
104	CIMMYT	International Maize and Mexico	-	-	80	-	80
105	IRRI	International Rice Research Philippines	232	-	60	-	292
106	IUCN	International Union for Burkina Faso	48	-	-	-	48
107	IUCN	International Union for Switzerland	-	29	-	-	29
108	IWMI	International Water Management Sri Lanka	94	55	18	-	167
109	IWM	International Water Management Bangladesh	62	-	-	-	62
110	IPABEL		-	-	3	-	3
111	ISANDA	DRC Congo, The Democratic Republic of	-	-	2	-	2
112	JIRKUR	Jirku Seed Cooperative Nigeria	-	-	1	-	1
113	Julian Gonsalves	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-
114	KADP	Kaduna State Agricultural Development Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
115	KNARD	Kano State Agricultural Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
116	KTARDA	Kastina State Agricultural Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
117	KEPHIS	Kenyan Plant Health Institute Kenya	-	13	-	-	13
118	KKU	Khon Kaen University Thailand	-	10	-	-	10
119	KRASS	KHOREZM RURAL ADVISORY Uzbekistan	8	-	-	-	8
120	KIBET, STEPHEN	Netherlands	38	-	-	-	38
121	Kilimo Trust	Uganda	169	-	-	-	169
122	KCL	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON United Kingdom	43	-	-	-	43
123	KULIMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT	South Africa	-	-	15	-	15
124	KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University Ghana	50	58	-	-	108
125	KSAD	Kwara State Agricultural Development Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
126	Lake Zone Ukigiguru Research	Tanzania, United Republic of	-	-	16	-	16
127	LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture Malawi	-	-	13	-	13
128	Lisode	Lisode France	-	-	66	-	66
129	LI-BIRD	LOCAL INITIATIVES - FOOD Nepal	-	-	193	-	193
130	MSC	Maina Seeds Company Nigeria	-	-	1	-	1
131	MAKERERE	Makerere University Uganda	-	44	-	-	44
132	La Montañona	Manc. La Montañona El Salvador	-	-	29	-	29
133	MAQE Bangkok Co.Ltd	Thailand	16	-	-	-	16
134	MU	Mekelle University Ethiopia	34	-	-	-	34
135	MERFI	Mekong Region Future Thailand	178	-	-	-	178
136	MSSRC	Mekong Sub-Regional Support Thailand	55	-	75	-	130
137	Mikocheni Agricultural Research	Tanzania, United Republic of	-	-	2	-	2
138	Millennium Promise Alliance	Tanzania, United Republic of	-	-	8	-	8
139	MIN	Ministry of Animal Resources Niger	6	-	-	-	6
140	MONECO		-	-	14	-	14
141	Mount Makulu Central	Zambia	-	-	-	-	-
142	ZARI MT.	MT Agriculture Zambia	-	-	5	-	5
143	MIID	Myanmar Institute for International Myanmar	-	-	63	-	63
144	MYRADA	Mysore Resettlement Agency India	-	-	4	-	4
145	NADP	Nasarawa State Agricultural Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
146	NARO	National Agricultural Research Uganda	-	-	19	-	19
147	N/A	NATIONAL CAPITAL PROJECT United States	29	-	-	-	29
148	NGRI	National Geophysical Research India	-	-	1	-	1
149	NIH	National Institute of Health India	8	-	-	-	8
150	NUOL	National University of Laos PDR	-	13	14	-	27
151	NUS	National University of Singapore	-	-	10	-	10
152	NWRC	National Water Research Center Egypt	-	57	-	-	57
153	Natural Resources and	Laos	-	23	-	-	23
154	NARC	Nepal Agricultural Research Nepal	-	-	102	-	102
155	NBCBN	Nile Basin Capacity Building Egypt	217	-	-	-	217
156	Notore	Notore Chemical Industries Nigeria	-	37	-	-	37
157	OSAW	OSAW Agro Industries India	-	-	28	-	28
158	OYSADEP	Oyo State Agricultural Extension Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
159	SARL	Pepino SARL	-	-	8	-	8
160	PPRSDMOFA	Plant Protection Regulatory Ghana	-	8	-	-	8
161	PRDS	Pranati Rural Development India	-	-	8	-	8
162	Programme Nationale	Laos Congo, The Democratic Republic of	-	-	75	-	75

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163	Rapha	Rapha Consult	Ghana	-	-	20	-	20
164	CAREC	REGIONAL ENVIRONME	Uzbekistan	50	-	-	-	50
165	N/A	RESEARCH INSTITUTE OI	Uzbekistan	-	-	21	-	21
166	READ	Rural Education and Agri	India	-	-	15	-	15
167		Sakhi	India	-	-	26	-	26
168	SARI	Savanna Agric. Researc	Ghana	-	-	3	-	3
169	NUST	School of Civil and Envi	Pakistan	13	-	-	-	13
170	SIC-ICWC	SCIENTIFIC-INFORMATI	Uzbekistan	25	-	-	-	25
171	SARI	SELIAN AGRICULTURAL I	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	47	-	47
172	SAR	Selian Agricultural Rese	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	9	-	9
173		Send a Cow	Ethiopia	-	-	9	-	9
174	Shushilan	Shushilan	Bangladesh	33	-	-	-	33
175	SNV	SNV WORLD	Netherlands	64	-	-	-	64
176	SOFDEC	SOCIETY FOR COMMUN	Cambodia	19	-	-	-	19
177	BACAS	Sokoine University of A	Tanzania	-	-	34	-	34
178	SARRNET	Southern Africa Root Cr	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	3	-	3
179	SAFIRE	Southern Alliance for Ir	Zimbabwe	-	-	4	-	4
180	MetaMeta	Spate Irrigation Networ	Netherlands	285	191	-	-	476
181	MYRADA	Sri Markandeshnwar	India	-	-	35	-	35
182	NatCap	Stanford University - B	United States	168	-	-	-	168
183	SEI	Stockholm Environmen	Sweden	14	80	-	-	94
184	SwedBio	STOCKHOLM RESILIENCI	Sweden	62	-	-	-	62
185		STOPNITZKY, YANIV	United States	22	-	-	-	22
186	EAWAG	Swiss Federal Institute	Switzerland	-	-	43	-	43
187		Tahlil va Mashvarat, LLC	Tajikistan	-	15	-	-	15
188	TFRA	Tanzania Fertilizer Regi	Tanzania, United Repu	-	49	-	-	49
189	TLR	Tanzania Livestock Rese	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	7	-	7
190	TU Delft	Technische Universiteit	Netherlands	160	-	-	-	160
191	AATF	The African Agricultural	Kenya	-	30	-	-	30
192	CENESTA	The Centre for Sustaina	Iran, Islamic Republic (-	-	-	-	-
193	IWMI	The International Wate	Srilanka	-	-	60	-	60
194	TNC	The Nature Conservanc	United States	215	-	-	-	215
195	UAF	The University of Agric	Pakistan	10	-	-	-	10
196		The University of Arizo	United States	99	-	-	-	99
197		The Water Solutions	India	18	-	-	-	18
198	AVRDC	The World Vegetable C	Taiwan	-	-	91	-	91
199		THOMPSON, JACOB BAI	United States	12	-	17	-	29
200	TLC	TOTAL LAND CARE	Malawi	-	-	59	-	59
201	UBU	Ubon Ratchathani Univ	Thailand	-	-	9	-	9
202	UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO IHE Institute fc	Netherlands	198	-	25	-	223
203	UNEP-GEF	United Nations Environ	France	-	-	5	-	5
204	UF	University of Florida Bo	United States	20	-	-	-	20
205	UNAMAZ	Universidad de la Amaz	Colombia	-	-	60	-	60
206	UNALM	Universidad Nacional A	Peru	-	-	21	-	21
207	UNDC	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONA	Colombia	-	-	4	-	4
208	UTEQ	Universidad Técnica Est	Ecuador	7	-	-	-	7

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209	UCB	Universite Catholique c Congo, The Democrati	-	-	9	-	9
210	UDS	UNIVERSITY FOR DEVEL Ghana	-	-	70	-	70
211		UNIVERSITY OF BONN Germany	-	-	22	-	22
212		UNIVERSITY OF CENTRA United States	32	-	-	-	32
213	UDS	UNIVERSITY OF DEVELO Ghana	71	-	33	-	104
214	UDOM	University of Dodoma Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	17	-	17
215	EUA	University of East Angli United Kingdom	129	-	-	-	129
216	UH	University of Helsinki Finland	-	-	95	-	95
217	UH	University of Hohenhei Germany	-	-	85	-	85
218	UM	UNIVERSITY OF MINNES United States	27	-	-	-	27
219	UoN	University Of Nairobi Kenya	-	-	2	-	2
220	BOKU	University of Natural R Austria	-	22	-	-	22
221		UNIVERSTY OF MASSAC United States	110	-	-	-	110
222	UBKV	Uttar Banga Krishi Visw India	-	-	13	-	13
223	VAWR	Vietnam Academy for V Vietnam	55	-	77	-	132
224		Village Focus Internatic Laos	231	-	-	-	231
225	WU	Wageningen University Netherlands	217	-	-	-	217
226		Wagtech Projects United Kingdom	-	-	60	-	60
227	WSU	WASHINGTON STATE UI United States	42	-	-	-	42
228	WLRC	Water and Land Resour Ethiopia	-	-	67	-	67
229	WASCAL	West Africa Centre for Burkina Faso	40	-	-	-	40
230		WETLANDS INTERNATIC Netherlands	10	-	-	-	10
231	WIAD- MoFA	Women in Agricultural Ghana	25	-	-	-	25
232	ICRAF	WORLD AGROFORESTRY Kenya	149	4	-	-	153
233	WWF	World Wide Fund for N India	46	-	-	-	46
234	WorldFish	WorldFish Center Malaysia	250	-	-	-	250
235		York University Canada	-	-	49	-	49
236	ZADP	Zamfara State Agricultu Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
237	ZARI-MANSA	Zonal Agric Research In Zambia	-	-	9	-	9
238		ZURN GMBH Germany	-	-	21	-	21
239		Other Collaborations	75	1	48	-	124
							-
	Total for CRP		9,498	2,242	6,850	24	18,614

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

2. BIOVERSITY				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	ARARI	Amhara Region Agricult	Ethiopia	34	-	-	-	34
2	CIAT	International Center fo	Colombia	48	-	-	-	48
3	CIRAD	Centre de coopération	France	36	-	-	-	36
4	N/A	Department of Agricult	Sri Lanka	-	-	37	-	37
5	EIB	Ethiopian Institute of B	Ethiopia	49	-	-	-	49
6	INIFAT	Instituto de Investigaci	Cuba	-	-	52	-	52
7	IAV	Insitut Agronomic et Ve	Morocco	4	-	-	-	4
8	INERA	Institut de l'Environnen	Burkina Faso	-	-	67	-	67
9	KCL	KING'S COLLEGE LONDC	United Kingdom	43	-	-	-	43
10	LI-BIRD	LOCAL INITIATIVES - FO	Nepal	-	-	193	-	193
11	MU	Mekelle University	Ethiopia	34	-	-	-	34
12	NARC	Nepal Agricultural Rese	Nepal	-	-	102	-	102
13	NARO	National Agricultural Re	Uganda	-	-	19	-	19
14	N/A	NATIONAL CAPITAL PRC	United States	29	-	-	-	29
15	PROINPA	Fundación para la Prom	Bolivia	-	-	65	-	65
16	N/A	RESEARCH INSTITUTE OI	Uzbekistan	-	-	21	-	21
17	SAFIRE	Southern Alliance for Ir	Zimbabwe	-	-	4	-	4
18	SNV	SNV WORLD Netherlan	Netherlands	41	-	-	-	41
19	SwedBio	STOCKHOLM RESILIENCI	Sweden	62	-	-	-	62
20	UNEP-GEF	United Nations Environ	France	-	-	5	-	5
21	UTEQ	Universidad Técnica Est	Ecuador	7	-	-	-	7
22	UDS	UNIVERSITY OF DEVELO	Ghana	8	-	-	-	8
23	UM	UNIVERSITY OF MINNES	United States	27	-	-	-	27
24	WSU	WASHINGTON STATE UI	United States	42	-	-	-	42
25	ICRAF	WORLD AGROFORESTRY	Kenya	115	-	-	-	115
26	CENESTA	The Centre for Sustaina	Iran, Islamic Republic	-	-	-	-	-
27	N/A	GAIA PACHA	Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-
28	CNSF	Centre National de Sen	Burkina Faso	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Total for CRP				579	-	564	-	1,143

3. CIAT				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	SARI	SELIAN AGRICULTURAL I	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	47	-	47
2	IASS	INSTITUTE FOR ADVANC	Germany	-	-	107	-	107
3	TLC	TOTAL LAND CARE	Malawi	-	-	59	-	59
4	LUANAR	Lilongwe University of	Malawi	-	-	13	-	13
5	NatCap	Stanford University - B	United States	168	-	-	-	168
6	TNC	The Nature Conservanc	United States	80	-	-	-	80
7	ACDEP	Association of Church	Ghana	36	-	-	-	36
8	UDS	UNIVERSITY OF DEVELO	Ghana	63	-	-	-	63
9	IUCN	International Union for	Burkina Faso	48	-	-	-	48
10	IIAP	INSTITUTO DE INVESTIG	Peru	-	-	76	-	76
11	UNDC	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONA	Colombia	-	-	4	-	4
12	CIPAV	Centro para la investige	Colombia	-	-	51	-	51
13	UNALM	Universidad Nacional A	Peru	-	-	21	-	21
14	SINCHI	Instituto amazonico de	Colombia	-	-	34	-	34
15	UNAMAZ	Universidad de la Amaz	Colombia	-	-	60	-	60
16	UH	University of Hohenhei	Germany	-	-	85	-	85
17	La Montañona	Manc. La Montañona	El Salvador	-	-	29	-	29
18	IFPRI	International Food Poli	United States	173	-	-	-	173
Total for CRP				568	-	586	-	1,154

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4. CIFOR			
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1			
Total for CRP			

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

5. CIMMYT			
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1			
Total for CRP			

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

6. CIP			
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	UF	University of Florida	United States
Total for CRP			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
20	-	-	-	20
Total for CRP				

7. ICARDA			
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	UAF	The University of Agriculture	Pakistan
2	NUST	School of Civil and Environmental	Pakistan
3	SIC-ICWC	SCIENTIFIC-INFORMATION	Uzbekistan
4	KRASS	KHOREZM RURAL ADVISORY	Uzbekistan
5	CAREC	REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL	Uzbekistan
6	ARC	Agricultural Research Center	Egypt
7	NWRC	National Water Research Center	Egypt
8	IWMI	International Water Management	Sri Lanka
9	BOKU	University of Natural Resources	Austria
10	ARARI	Amhara Region Agricultural	Ethiopia
11	ARC	Agricultural Research Center	Pakistan
Total for CRP			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
10	-	-	-	10
13	-	-	-	13
25	-	-	-	25
8	-	-	-	8
50	-	-	-	50
-	88	-	-	88
-	57	-	-	57
-	55	-	-	55
-	22	-	-	22
-	41	-	-	41
-	-	278	-	278
Total for CRP				

8. ICRAF			
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	UoN	University of Nairobi	Kenya
2	UH	University of Helsinki	Finland
3	UDOM	University of Dodoma	Tanzania, United Republic of
4	CIRAD	CIRAD - Agricultural Research	France
Total for CRP			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
-	-	2	-	2
-	-	95	-	95
-	-	17	-	17
-	-	-	24	24
Total for CRP				

9. ICRISAT			
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	READ	Rural Education and Agriculture	India
2	IWMI	The International Water Management	Sri Lanka
3	IRRI	International Rice Research	Philippines
4	ILRI	International Livestock Research	Kenya
5	CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat	Mexico
6	AVRDC	The World Vegetable Center	Taiwan
7	ICARDA	International Center for	Lebanon
8	IFPRI	International Food Policy	United States
9	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	India
10	PRDS	Pranati Rural Development	India
11		Basava Jyothi	India
12	MYRADA	Mysore Resettlement and	India
13	MYRADA	Sri Markandeshwara	India
14	READ	Rural Education and Agriculture	India
15	IDS	Institute of Development Studies	India
16		Data Monitor - Jhansi	India
17		Other Collaborations	Other
Total for CRP			

Actual Expenses - This Year				
Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
-	-	12	-	12
-	-	60	-	60
-	-	60	-	60
-	-	60	-	60
-	-	80	-	80
-	-	91	-	91
-	-	40	-	40
-	-	50	-	50
-	-	4	-	4
-	-	8	-	8
-	-	31	-	31
-	-	4	-	4
-	-	35	-	35
-	-	3	-	3
10	-	-	-	10
8	-	-	-	8
9	-	-	-	9
Total for CRP				

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10. IFPRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	AEMFI	ASSOCIATION OF ETHIC	Ethiopia	-	-	25	-	25
2	BACAS	BUREAU OF AGRICULTU	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	64	-	64
3		BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF	United States	60	-	-	-	60
4	IAE	INSTITUTE FOR AGRICUI	Viet Nam	11	-	-	-	11
5	IDS	INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPI	United Kingdom	40	-	-	-	40
6		IDE-Ghana	Ghana	26	-	-	-	26
7	IRA	INSTITUTE OF RESOURC	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	21	-	21
8	IRD	INST DE RECHERCHE PO	France	10	-	-	-	10
9		KIBET, STEPHEN	Netherlands	38	-	-	-	38
10		KULIMA INTEGRATED DI	South Africa	-	-	15	-	15
11	SOFDEC	SOCIETY FOR COMMUN	Cambodia	19	-	-	-	19
12		STOPNITZKY, YANIV	United States	22	-	-	-	22
13		THOMPSON, JACOB BAI	United States	12	-	17	-	29
14	UDS	UNIVERSITY FOR DEVELU	Ghana	-	-	70	-	70
15		UNIVERSITY OF CENTRA	United States	32	-	-	-	32
16		UNIVERSY OF MASSAC	United States	110	-	-	-	110
17		UNIVERSITY OF BONN	Germany	-	-	22	-	22
18		WETLANDS INTERNATIC	Netherlands	10	-	-	-	10
19	WorlFish	WorldFish Center	Malaysia	40	-	-	-	40
20		Other Collaborations	Other	66	-	37	-	103
								-
Total for CRP				496	-	271	-	767

11. IITA				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	CIAT	International Center fo	Colombia	-	52	-	-	52
2	ICRSAT	International Crops Res	India	-	39	-	-	39
3	ICARDA	International Center fo	Lebanon	-	-	681	-	681
4	CIMMYT	Centro Internacional de	Mexico	-	-	36	-	36
5	IFPRI	International Food Poli	United States	-	-	253	-	253
6	AATF	The African Agricultural	Kenya	-	30	-	-	30
7	JIRKUR	Jirkur Seed Cooperative	Nigeria	-	-	1	-	1
8	KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah Unive	Ghana	-	58	-	-	58
9	MAKERERE	Makerere University	Uganda	-	44	-	-	44
10	IAR	Institute for Agricultura	Nigeria	-	21	10	-	31
11	TFRA	Tanzania Fertilizer Regl	Tanzania, United Repu	-	49	-	-	49
12	EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of A	Ethiopia	-	47	-	-	47
13	EGU	Egerton University	Kenya	-	17	-	-	17
14	KNARD	Kano State Agricultural	Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
15	BSADP	BAUCHI STATE AGRICUL	Nigeria	-	-	3	-	3
16	MSC	Maina Seeds Company	Nigeria	-	-	1	-	1
17	Africa Rice Center	Africa Rice Center	Benin	-	-	860	-	860
18	PPRSDMOFA	Plant Protection Regule	Ghana	-	8	-	-	8
19	A2N	Africa 2000 Network	Uganda	-	32	-	-	32
20	Notore	Notore Chemical Indusl	Nigeria	-	37	-	-	37
21	CABI	Centre for Agriculture &	Kenya	-	12	-	-	12
22	BUK	Centre for Dryland Agri	Nigeria	-	-	35	-	35
23	OYSADEP	Oyo State Agricultural	Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
24	KTARDA	Kastina state Agricultur	Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
25	KSAD	Kwara State Agric Devel	Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
26	KADP	Kaduna State Agric. Dev	Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
27	ZADP	Zamfara State Agricultu	Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
28	SARI	Savanna Agric. Researcl	Ghana	-	-	3	-	3
29	CRI	Crops Research Institut	Ghana	-	-	5	-	5
30	UG-LEGON	College of Basic & Scier	Ghana	-	-	6	-	6
31		Mount Makulu Central I	Zambia	-	-	-	-	-
32	IER	Institute D' Economie R	Mali	-	-	105	-	105
33		Mikocheni Agric. Resea	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	2	-	2
34		Lake Zone Ukigiguru Re	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	16	-	16
35		Combusto Tanzania Ltd	Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	10	-	10

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36	ZARI-MANSA	Zonal Agric Research In Zambia	-	-	9	-	9
37	ZARI MT.	MT Agriculture Zambia	-	-	5	-	5
38		Programme Nationale L Congo, The Democrati	-	-	75	-	75
39		ACOYF-ASBL DRC Congo, The Democrati	-	-	4	-	4
40		Bureau De Reboisemen Congo, The Democrati	-	-	2	-	2
41	IDS	Institute of Developme Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	1	-	1
42		ISANDA, DRC Congo, The Democrati	-	-	2	-	2
43	MP-Tanzania	Millenium Promise Alli Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	8	-	8
44	UCB	Universite Catholique c Congo, The Democrati	-	-	9	-	9
45		Agro Trials in Zanzibar Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	2	-	2
46	KEPHIS	Kenyan Plant Health In: Kenya	-	13	-	-	13
47	AFAP	African Fertilizer Agribi South Africa	-	10	-	-	10
48	NADP	Nasarawa State Agricul: Nigeria	-	-	2	-	2
49	ICIPE	International Center of Kenya	-	-	4	-	4
50	OSAW	OSAW Agro Industries India	-	-	28	-	28
51	SARL	Pepino SARL No Country updated	-	-	8	-	8
52		Electronic Corp Senegal	-	-	29	-	29
53		ZURN GMBH Germany	-	-	21	-	21
54		MONECO No Country updated	-	-	14	-	14
55		AIS Group No Country updated	-	-	13	-	13
56		Wagtech Projects United Kingdom	-	-	60	-	60
57		EBATEQ No Country updated	-	-	3	-	3
58		Baker Tilly Nigeria	-	-	4	-	4
59		IPABEL No Country updated	-	-	3	-	3
60	INRAN	Institut Nationale de la Niger	-	-	76	-	76
61	SARRNET	Southern Africa Root Cr Tanzania, United Repu	-	-	3	-	3
62	CSIR	Council for Scientific an Ghana	-	-	59	-	59
63		Other Collaborations Other	-	1	11	-	12
Total for CRP			-	470	2,494	-	2,964

12. ILRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	IUCN	International Union for Switzerland		-	29	-	-	29
2	CIRAD	Agricultural Research fr Kenya		-	27	-	-	27
3	WU	Wageningen University Netherlands		42	-	-	-	42
4	SNV	SNV WORLD Netherlan: Netherlands		24	-	-	-	24
5	MIN	Ministry of Animal Resc Niger		6	-	-	-	6
6	ARARI	Amhara Region Agricult Ethiopia		-	-	8	-	8
7	ARI	Animal Research Instit: Ghana		-	-	8	-	8
8	IWMI	International Water Ma Sri Lanka		-	-	18	-	18
9	TLR	Tanzania Livestock Rese: Tanzania, United Repu		-	-	7	-	7
10	SAR	Selian Agricultural Rese: Tanzania, United Repu		-	-	9	-	9
Total for CRP				72	56	50	-	178

13. IRRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	IWMI	International Water M Sri Lanka		94	-	-	-	94
2	IWM	International Water M Bangladesh		62	-	-	-	62
3	BRRRI	Bangladesh Rice Resea Bangladesh		9	-	-	-	9
4	BRAC	BRAC Bangladesh		29	-	-	-	29
Total for CRP				194	-	-	-	194

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14. IWMI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Bioversity	Bioversity Internationa	Italy	1,003	-	-	-	1,003
2	CIAT	International Center fo	Colombia	1,127	292	-	-	1,419
3	ICRAF	World Agroforestry Cer	Kenya	34	4	-	-	38
4	ICRISAT	International Crops Res	India	17	-	-	-	17
5	IFPRI	International Food Poli	United States	564	-	128	-	692
6	ILRI	International Livestock	Kenya	197	432	-	-	629
7	IRRI	International Rice Rese	Philippines	232	-	-	-	232
8	WorldFish	WorldFish Center	Malaysia	210	-	-	-	210
9	ARARI	Amhara Region Agricult	Ethiopia	106	-	-	-	106
10	ATEEC	Arab Technologists for	Jordan	-	-	15	-	15
11	AMU	Arba Minch University	Ethiopia	-	-	13	-	13
12	ASU	Arizona State Universit	United States	67	-	-	-	67
13	AIT	Asian Institute of Tech	Thailand	40	-	96	-	136
14	BDU	Bahir Dar University	Ethiopia	-	-	47	-	47
15	CDRI	Cambodia Developmen	Cambodia	75	-	29	-	104
16	CMDR	Center for Multi-Discipl	India	-	-	13	-	13
17	CSDS	Center for Social Devel	Thailand	55	-	73	-	128
18	WARECOD	Center for Water Resou	Vietnam	131	-	-	-	131
19	CDHI	Centre for Developmer	India	-	-	43	-	43
20	IRMA	Centre for Rural-Urban	India	48	-	-	-	48
21	CIRAD	CIRAD - Agricultural Re	France	263	84	-	-	347
22		Conservation Alliance	Ghana	214	-	-	-	214
23		Danbort Company Limit	Ghana	-	-	297	-	297
24		Department of Irrigatio	Laos	-	-	-	-	-
25	DWR	Department of Water R	Lao PDR	-	12	-	-	12
26		Ecofish Research Limite	Canada	24	-	78	-	102
27	ECCDI	Ecosystem Conservatio	Myanmar	-	-	21	-	21
28	FAO	Food and Agriculture O	Thailand	-	220	-	-	220
29	GAEC	Ghana Atomic Energy C	Ghana	-	-	1	-	1
30	GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Devel	Ghana	188	-	-	-	188
31		Giant Rabbit, LLC	United States	55	-	-	-	55
32		Grupo Gea	Peru	-	-	43	-	43
33	HUA	Hanoi University of Agr	Vietnam	-	-	24	-	24
34		Hoa Binh International	Vietnam	135	-	-	-	135
35	ICEM	ICEM ASIA Limited	Vietnam	32	-	154	-	186
36	iDE	iDE International	Nepal	-	-	61	-	61
37	ICAR	Indian Council for Agric	India	-	-	11	-	11
38	IISc	Indian Institute of Scier	India	-	-	10	-	10
39	IIT	Indian Institute of Tech	India	47	-	-	-	47
40	IRD	Institut de recherche p	France	-	26	-	-	26
41	INRGRF	Institut National de Rec	Tunisia	-	-	13	-	13
42	IGES	Institute for Global Env	Japan	-	48	-	-	48
43	ICBA	International Center fo	Utd.Arab Emir.	-	-	32	-	32
44	ICIMOD	International Centre fo	Nepal	201	-	-	-	201
45	CEWAS	International Centre fo	Switzerland	-	-	58	-	58
46	IDE	International Developn	Burkina Faso	25	-	-	-	25
47	IFPRI	International Food Poli	United States	-	-	10	-	10
48	IIRR	International Institute	Philippines	11	-	-	-	11
49		Julian Gonsalves	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-
50	KKU	Khon Kaen University	Thailand	-	10	-	-	10
51		Kilimo Trust	Uganda	169	-	-	-	169
52	KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah Unive	Ghana	50	-	-	-	50
53	Lisode	Lisode	France	-	-	66	-	66
54		MAQE Bangkok Co.Ltd	Thailand	16	-	-	-	16

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55	MERFI	Mekong Region Future: Thailand	178	-	-	-	178
56	MSSRC	Mekong Sub-Regional S Thailand	55	-	75	-	130
57	MIID	Myanmar Institute for I Myanmar	-	-	63	-	63
58	NGRI	National Geophysical R India	-	-	1	-	1
59	NIH	National Institute of Hy India	8	-	-	-	8
60		National University of L Lao PDR	-	13	-	-	13
61	NUS	National University of S Singapore	-	-	10	-	10
62		Natural Resources and I Laos	-	23	-	-	23
63	NBCBN	Nile Basin Capacity Buil Egypt	217	-	-	-	217
64	Rapha	Rapha Consult Ghana	-	-	20	-	20
65		Sakhi India	-	-	26	-	26
66		Send a Cow Ethiopia	-	-	9	-	9
67	Shushilan	Shushilan Bangladesh	33	-	-	-	33
68	BACAS	Sokoine University of A Tanzania	-	-	34	-	34
69	MetaMeta	Spate Irrigation Networ Netherlands	285	191	-	-	476
70	SEI	Stockholm Environmen Sweden	14	80	-	-	94
71	EAWAG	Swiss Federal Institute Switzerland	-	-	43	-	43
72		Tahlil va Mashvarat, LLC Tajikistan	-	15	-	-	15
73	TU Delft	Technische Universiteit Netherlands	160	-	-	-	160
74	TNC	The Nature Conservanc United States	136	-	-	-	136
75		The University of Arizor United States	99	-	-	-	99
76		The Water Solutions India	18	-	-	-	18
77	UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO IHE Institute fc Netherlands	198	-	25	-	223
78	UDS	University of Developpr Ghana	-	-	33	-	33
79	EUA	University of East Angli United Kingdom	129	-	-	-	129
80	UBKV	Uttar Banga Krishi Visw India	-	-	13	-	13
81	VAWR	Vietnam Academy for V Vietnam	55	-	77	-	132
82		Village Focus Internatic Laos	231	-	-	-	231
83	WU	Wageningen University Netherlands	175	-	-	-	175
84	WLRC	Water and Land Resour Ethiopia	-	-	67	-	67
85	WASCAL	West Africa Centre for Burkina Faso	40	-	-	-	40
86	WIAD- MoFA	Women in Agricultural Ghana	25	-	-	-	25
87	WWF	World Wide Fund for N India	46	-	-	-	46
88		York University Canada	-	-	49	-	49

Total for CRP

7,438	1,450	1,881	-	10,769
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15. WORLD FISH

Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country
1	ICEM	International Center fo Viet Nam	
2	NUOL	National University of L Lao PDR	
3	UBU	Ubon Ratchathani Univ Thailand	

Total for CRP

Actual Expenses - This Year

Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
-	-	53	-	53
-	-	14	-	14
-	-	9	-	9
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	76	-	76

TOTAL FOR CRP 5 WLE

1. AFRICA RICE
2. BIOVERSITY
3. CIAT
4. CIFOR
5. CIMMYT
6. CIP
7. ICARDA
8. ICRAF
9. ICRISAT
10. IFPRI
11. IITA
12. ILRI
13. IRRI
14. IWMI
15. WORLD FISH

Total for CRP

Actual Expenses - This Year

Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-
579	-	564	-	1,143
568	-	586	-	1,154
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	20
106	263	278	-	647
-	-	114	24	138
27	-	538	-	565
496	-	271	-	767
-	470	2,494	-	2,964
72	56	50	-	178
194	-	-	-	194
7,438	1,450	1,881	-	10,769
-	-	76	-	76
9,500	2,239	6,852	24	18,615