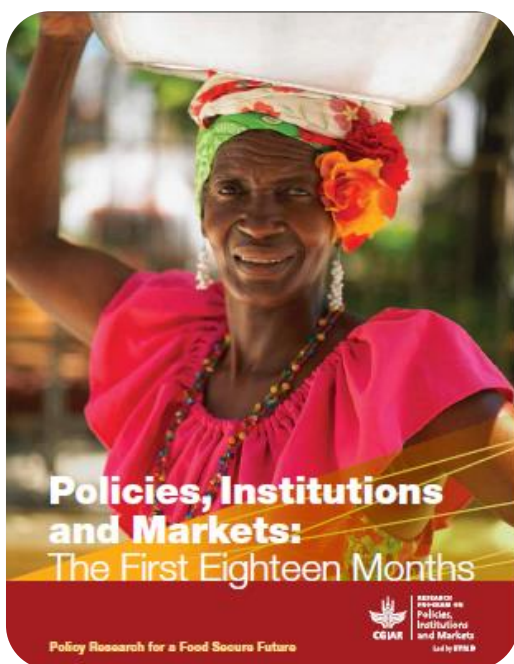


CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)

Annual Report 2013



March 2014

A. KEY MESSAGES

Synthesis of progress and challenges

Overview: The year 2013 marked the second of three years designated for implementation of PIM's first phase. Ongoing research activities produced noteworthy publications and discussion papers. Relationships with boundary partners deepened. Selected research results were applied; e.g., in design of extension programs, modalities for delivery of social protection, and advice to developing countries in global trade negotiations. PIM's gender strategy was approved and a new staff member was appointed in the program management unit to further develop the focus on gender; new analysis and evidence of gendered patterns of landholding in Africa attracted particular interest. Interactions with CGIAR Centers intensified and links with other CRPs increased. CIMMYT joined PIM, bringing the number of participating Centers to eleven. Seven Intermediate Development Outcomes (IDOs) were formulated. PIM issued its "First Eighteen Months" report, designed to convey the program objectives and structure to a wide audience, and hired a communications specialist.

Managerial attention in 2013 concentrated on making progress in three areas: achieving focus and coherence in a broad program; strengthening the linkages between research and results; fulfilling PIM's fiduciary and programmatic responsibilities.

With regard to the first area, the management unit undertook a restructuring of the portfolio, as well as an explicit examination of the relationship between the activities funded through windows 1 and 2 and those funded bilaterally and through window 3. The initial design of PIM, with its three very broad themes, was not well suited to a focused emphasis on impact. In 2013 the PIM management unit worked with the extended management group, including focal points from the Centers, to organize the work into seven flagships plus one cross-cutting flagship addressing partnerships, capacity building, and stand-alone gender work (see Figure 1). Each flagship corresponds to an IDO, and carries within it several clusters of aggregated research work. Flagship leaders were appointed to adjust the program governance to the new structure.

To address the second area, PIM's management unit and management committee invested in developing IDOs and aligning the work to them, removing from the portfolio selected tasks that did not align well. In addition, the PIM reporting template was revised to ask researchers about intended applications of the research, partners selected, and interaction with partners and agents in the relevant policy processes. Understanding and documenting the relationship between policy-oriented research and impact remains a challenge, and the team will continue to explore this in 2014.

With regard to the third area, the issues faced by PIM are in common with all CRPs, and should be remedied at the CGIAR level. To manage fiduciary risk the management unit interacts closely with IFPRI's finance team and seeks financial information from participating Centers through the focal points. To manage programmatic risk, and particularly issues of the pace and quality of delivery, PIM management tries to maintain regular contact with research teams, while avoiding over-burdening them with requests for reporting.

Synthesis of two significant achievements/success stories

Volunteer farmer trainers change the way we think about extension

How to most efficiently help farming men and women access information and advice they need to be more effective managers of their enterprises is a puzzle not yet solved. Progress in this area will increase returns to agricultural research, as farmers are more readily able to adopt the products of research, and will enhance incomes and well-being. Work led by the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) showed that volunteer farmer trainers (VFTs) can be effective agents of change, training on average 20 farmers per month. VFTs have an in-depth knowledge of local conditions, culture, and practices; they live in the community, speak the same language, and instill confidence in their fellow

farmers, which explains this good performance. VFTs require effective back-up from more fully trained extension agents or subject-matter specialists.

Based on the study results, the East Africa Dairy Development Project (EADD) implemented by Heifer International and funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation adopted the VFT approach. EADD reaches 315,000 dairy farmers in 4 countries in East Africa. The proportion of women farmer trainers in the region went up from 28% in 2008 to 33% in 2011, as compared to less than 10% of female professional trainers and extension staff working on the EADD. The study showed that female trainers are as effective as their male counterparts. In Rwanda, the Ministry of Agriculture has adopted the VFT approach and has taken over supervision of 64 of the EADD project's volunteer farmer trainers. This research is co-financed by PIM together with FTA, CCAFS, EADD and FoodAfrica, a project funded by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For additional information, see:

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/publications/PDFS/PB12236.PDF>

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/newsroom/highlights/volunteer-farmers-transforming-east-africas-dairy-sector>

<http://blog.worldagroforestry.org/index.php/2013/10/19/what-motivates-volunteer-farmer-trainers/>

<http://blog.worldagroforestry.org/index.php/2012/10/30/volunteer-farmer-trainers-go-or-no-go/>

<http://www.springerlink.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&id=doi:10.1007/s10460-013-9463-5>

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/1389224X.2012.707066>

Contributing to debate on biofuel policy in the EU

Biofuels have been promoted as a renewable energy, environmentally more benign than fossil fuels. A number of developed countries have mandated use of a proportion of biofuel in blended fuel products. Despite the merits of biofuels, concerns have been raised about their environmental implications when land is converted for this purpose from other uses, and about the impact of biofuel mandates on the level and volatility of prices of primary food commodities. IFPRI, with support of the PIM program, has undertaken analysis to inform the debate on biofuels. In one such study, analysts used a global computable general equilibrium model (the MIRAGE model) to estimate the impact of EU biofuel policies. The results have been used by participants in the EU debates to propose reforms. The EU's Environment Committee voted on July 11, 2013 to set a cap on the amount of energy produced from food and energy crops while encouraging the use of advanced biofuels and electric vehicles. The European Parliament's plenary vote confirmed this measure in September 2013. The legislative process on EU biofuel policy currently remains on hold, as the European Council failed to agree on a compromise limiting the use of first generation biofuels on December 12, 2013. This debate continues, and IFPRI's work on the topic remains in high demand.

For additional information, see:

<http://www.nature.com/news/eu-debates-u-turn-on-biofuels-policy-1.13313>

<http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/eu-moves-one-step-closer-lower-biofuel-mandate>

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/recent-eu-committee-vote-forecasts-change-europe-s-biofuel-policy>

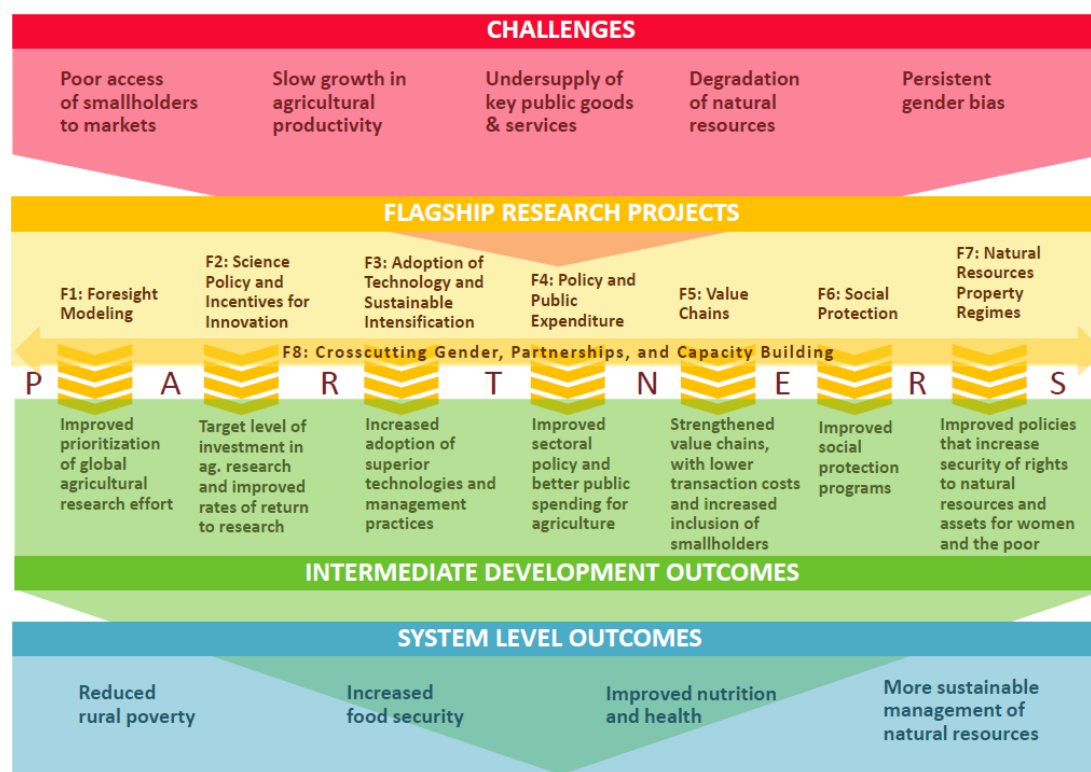
<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/political-stalemate-over-eu-biofuel-policy-continues>

Overall financial summary

In 2013 PIM received \$23.9M W1-2 funding as per the CGIAR Financing Plan, which, added to the \$11.6M carryover from 2012, provided an available total of \$35.5M. Financial records available to date show expenditure of \$31.5M, i.e. 88.5%. Window 3/bilateral expenditures are estimated at \$60M, representing two thirds of the program. Unspent funds carried over from 2013 are reallocated as part of the budget process to support implementation of the program in 2014.

B. IMPACT PATHWAY AND INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES (IDOS)

Figure 1. PIM's flagships, IDOs, and contribution to SLOs



Here are links to [PIM's results framework](#) and [gender results framework](#).

C. PROGRESS ALONG THE IMPACT PATHWAY

C.1 Progress toward outputs

Please see below descriptions of a selection from among the 447 ISI journal publications, 125 databases, and other outputs produced or co-produced by PIM in 2013.

As part of the foresight effort (*Flagship 1*), the modeling team nearly completed or advanced characterization of 20 priority technologies, and progress was achieved in developing new methods to assess management practices and systemic interactions. The [PNAS paper](#) "Climate change effects on agriculture: Economic responses to biophysical shocks" (in collaboration with CCAFS) received the highest level of attention, as measured by Altmetrics, of all IFPRI publications in 2013. This paper is part of a collective effort systematically to integrate crop and climate studies with economic models.

The [Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators Initiative \(ASTI\)](#) (*Flagship 2*) finalized data collection and analysis in African countries. Agricultural R&D capacity and investments have increased since 2008, although underinvestment, volatile flows, and aging of the scientific cadre remain problematical.

The [Program on Biosafety Systems \(PBS\)](#) (*Flagship 2*) released ten publications in 2013, including several books addressing socio-economic impacts of genetically modified crops. PBS continued to make progress on the use of the [Netmap tool](#) for problem solving, and completed an activity with the African Agriculture Technology Foundation to inform their efforts on public outreach.

The [HarvestChoice](#) team (*Flagship 3*) coordinated a CGIAR-wide initiative on geo-referencing CRP research activities, which included cataloging the CGIAR technologies and developing a

prototype tool to visualize the data ([country-level mapping of CRPs](#); [activity-level mapping of PIM](#)).

PIM work led by CIAT based on the R4D multistakeholder learning platforms continued in Latin America, Africa, and Asia (*Flagships 3 and 5*). The [workshop “New business models: building inclusive and sustainable trading relationships between buyers and small scale producers in Central America”](#) (Nicaragua, September 23-26) kicked off a two year learning cycle with the member organizations of the [Regional Learning Alliance of Central America](#). CIAT and ICARDA partnered to test the [learning alliance](#) framework in [Morocco](#) and Egypt.

The [Arab Spatial](#) open-access database and interactive mapping tool (*Flagship 4*) launched in February 2013 displays data on more than 150 indicators of development in the Middle East and North Africa. The effort is the first in the region to make available online information compiled, synthesized, and presented in an interactive visual format.

An ICRISAT project on women’s empowerment in rural India builds on [existing individual and household panel data](#) for 6 villages from 1975 to 2011 and 18 villages from 2009 to 2011 (*Flagship 4*). In 2013, with methodological input from PIM’s gender leader, ICRISAT collected a new panel to examine changes over time in time use, nutrition, and related institutional arrangements. This work will help identify areas of public spending that most effectively address food security and nutritional status, especially of women.

The [Value Chains Knowledge Clearinghouse](#), an initiative led by PIM with inputs from Bioversity, CIAT, CIP, ICRAF, ICRISAT, IFPRI, IITA, and ILRI (*Flagship 5*), provides a comprehensive, easily accessible repository of research methods and best practices. The official launch of the website is planned for May 2014, but it has been in testing mode since December 2013. Some of the tools are already used by IFAD and the US Feed the Future programs.

CIP produced five [policy briefs](#) and 2 journal articles on results of the Participatory Market Chain Approach (PMCA) in the Andes, Uganda, and Indonesia (*Flagship 5*). Two gender tools were drafted for inclusion in the PMCA user guide, and the PMCA was also featured in 4 posters exhibited at the 2nd ASARECA General Assembly and scientific conference in December, 2013 in Bujumbura, Burundi.

The work of the IFPRI social protection team (*Flagship 6*) comparing the effectiveness of different forms of transfers (cash, food, and vouchers), and especially [evidence from a randomized experiment in northern Ecuador](#), was cited in [The Economist](#) – conveying the finding that vouchers are more effective than the two other types of transfers in that context.

As part of a PIM-funded activity led by Bioversity, a common framework for monitoring agrobiodiversity, including indicators and metrics at four different scales, has been developed and discussed at the [experts meeting held in Huancayo, Peru in November, 2013](#) (*Flagship 7*). This framework was used by RTB to prepare an in situ conservation flagship project for roots, tubers, and bananas, and is expected to form the basis for developing a global network for monitoring agricultural biodiversity.

[CAPRI’s sourcebook “Resources, Rights, and Cooperation: A Sourcebook on Property Rights and Collective Action for Sustainable Development”](#) (*Flagship 7*) was translated into Chinese, adding to the English and Spanish versions already available. The sourcebook was used as the basis for a preconference training course on “Introduction to the Commons” at the global conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons (IASC). Work began on an animated video based on lessons from the sourcebook, which will help promote the book and reach new audiences. The complete English version of the sourcebook was downloaded over 2,000 times in 2013, and the Spanish version over 600 times, in addition to thousands of downloads of the book’s individual chapters. CAPRI also continued to release [working papers on climate-smart agriculture](#) in collaboration with CCAFS.

The [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index \(WEAI\) Resource Center](#) (*Flagship 8*) released an [instructional guide](#) on how to implement, calculate, and analyze the index. In addition to that, it published an analytical case study for Ghana, demonstrating how the index can be used to understand linkages between women's empowerment and key outcomes, and supplementary resource materials including a [video tutorial](#) on how to implement the time-use module. A [Spanish version of the WEAI presentation](#) is now also available.

C.2 Progress toward the achievement of research outcomes and IDOs

As noted in the [results framework](#), the PIM team has not yet established quantitative indicators to track progress toward meeting the seven IDOs, nor established baselines. This progress report for 2013 therefore draws on reported impacts of research observed during the reporting period. These are correlated with the indicators that will be agreed and measured in 2014, but are less aggregated and often qualitative in nature.

Some of the accomplishments of the [Program on Biosafety Systems](#) (*Flagship 2*) in 2013 are: (1) significant progress toward passage of a national biosafety bill in Uganda; (2) successful completion of first GM field trial in Malawi (for insect-protected cotton), and government approval of multi-location trials – a predecessor event to wide-scale commercial release; (3) completion/approval of several environmental, food and feed safety regulations in Indonesia and Vietnam, also needed for a commercial release of GM products.

Research led by ICRAF (*Flagship 3*) on volunteer farmer trainers (VFTs) is reported in section A.

More than 52,000 farmers in India and Bangladesh received training from the [Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia \(CSISA\)](#) (a project involving CIMMYT, IFPRI, ILRI, Worldfish, and IRRI, funded by USAID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation) in 2013 (*Flagship 3*). The project team estimates that more than 185,000 farmers in India implemented sustainable intensification technologies in 2013 due in part to CSISA's efforts.

Using a global computable general equilibrium model (the MIRAGE model) to estimate the impact of EU biofuels policies, work conducted by IFPRI with support from PIM (*Flagship 4*) has led to several proposals for biofuel reforms in the EU. These are reported in section A above.

Outputs of the trade policy work conducted by IFPRI (*Flagship 4*) have been used by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Secretariat, several WTO delegations, the European Commission, NGOs (e.g. International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development), and the private sector. This contributed to the push for a new momentum in the trade negotiations, finally achieved at the WTO Ninth Ministerial Conference held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2013 ("Bali Package").

Public expenditure analysis conducted by IFPRI (*Flagship 4*) assisted the Government of Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development) in developing commitments with regard to the amount and composition of public spending on agriculture, supported by development policy lending [funded through the World Bank](#).

The new Social Accounting Matrices (SAMs) built by IFPRI for ten African countries (*Flagship 4*) were used for analysis of public agricultural investments to support the evaluation of CAADP Phase One and the plans for Phase Two. The South African National Treasury's Policy Analysis Unit used IFPRI's Toolkit and SAM-based models to evaluate the Second Integrated Resource Plan, the National Health Insurance Scheme, and the proposed Carbon Tax Scheme.

The [impact evaluation of Tanzania's Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer Program](#), conducted by IFPRI with funding from PIM (*Flagship 4*), contributed to the decision by the Government of Tanzania to expand the pilot program (covering 3 districts) to cover over 2 million households in all districts of the country.

The coffee value chain analysis conducted by CIAT (*Flagship 5*) as part of the Borderlands Coffee Project, jointly implemented with Catholic Relief Services in the Department of Nariño (Colombia), has been used by the Departmental Government to reach 33,000 coffee growing families, to improve their incomes and enhance the commercial viability of their farms.

[Application of the Participatory Market Chain Approach \(PMCA\) by the International Potato Center \(CIP\) in Indonesia](#) (*Flagship 5*) triggered innovation processes that led to the development and successful marketing of several new potato-based products. In Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania, use of the PMCA within the framework of a bilateral project on orange-fleshed sweet potato contributed to the launch of a new brand and new products, leading the National Agricultural Research Organization in Uganda to institutionalize the use of PMCA to other vegetable crops. Gender tools for value chain interventions were developed and tested within the PMCA framework in these three countries in order to understand the differential constraints of men and women in accessing value chains.

The Government of Ethiopia and the consortium of donors supporting Ethiopia's Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP) are incorporating the results of the PSNP impact assessment conducted by IFPRI with funding from PIM and others into the re-design of the program (*Flagship 6*). These findings should contribute to reinforcing aspects of the program that work well (e.g., targeting), while improving aspects which are currently less strong (e.g., timeliness of payments and linkages to complementary programs aimed at increasing rural incomes).

The Government of Bangladesh has used the [Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey \(BIHS\) dataset](#), prepared with the assistance of IFPRI and funding from PIM (*Flagship 6*), to revamp its safety net system in order to reach the poorest more effectively with larger benefits and extended coverage. The sex-disaggregated data collected in this survey will help improve targeting. The resulting program is under consideration for funding by the World Bank.

C.3 Progress toward Impact

In most cases, impact of policy research is discernible only over the long-term. PIM's action-oriented research delivers information and knowledge to influence processes that determine policy outcomes. PIM encourages researchers to focus on impact by addressing the following questions at the design stage:

- Why is the proposed topic important? What problem does it address? What is the demand for research outputs?
- What action might follow from results of the research?
- Would the action contribute to objectives of CGIAR?
- Is such action politically feasible in the near term?
- Who are the main agents and stakeholders who can undertake this action?
- What information do they need, and when do they need it?

PIM disseminates its research results among key stakeholders. Researchers participating in PIM do not directly control the instruments of action that deliver the final outcomes, such as the decisions on budget allocations, regulations, rules, and legislation. Although some PIM researchers may be stakeholders in the processes under review, most are not. Impact cannot, and indeed should not, be attributed solely to any contribution of PIM. PIM aims to achieve impact by ensuring that its assistance is relevant to those who are primary agents in the decision processes.

After just two years of activity, the program's impact is understandably limited. We invite the reader to refer to the sections on "Key messages" and "Progress toward outcomes" of this report for examples of tools and policy recommendations that seem to be generating promising influence.

D. GENDER RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS

Selected gender research achievements

During 2013 the PIM team focused on maintaining momentum in ongoing gender research, and systematizing the focus on gender within the new architecture of flagships and clusters. The result of the latter effort can be seen in the [gender results framework](#). The momentum of ongoing work is evidenced in the achievements of 2013 highlighted below.

Research of the [Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project \(GAAP\)](#), jointly led by IFPRI and ILRI with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and PIM, is assisting partner organizations such as Land O'Lakes and CARE-Bangladesh better to address disparities in gendered command of assets in design, implementation, staffing, and monitoring and evaluation of their projects. GAAP's [findings](#) led *inter alia* to a better understanding of: (1) how agricultural development interventions can affect the use, control, and ownership of assets by men and women; and (2) how the gendered use, control, and ownership of assets affect the uptake of agricultural technologies.

The [Value Chain Knowledge Clearinghouse](#), a cross-center initiative, features [tools for conducting gender-specific analysis](#) to show the incidence and impact of segregation by gender at different points in agricultural value chains.

A [paper on "Gender Inequalities in Ownership and Control of Land in Africa: Myth versus Reality"](#) identifies key indicators to measure gender inequality in land tenure. The editor of the special edition of *Agricultural Economics* that will include the paper has proposed the definitions and concepts set forth in this paper as standards for the issue. This paper also sparked renewed interest in rigorous measurement of women's land rights, and will improve clarity of discussion of the topic.

Demand for training on the [Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index \(WEAI\)](#) was strong in 2013, and was met by face-to-face training (approximately 1,000 participants), distribution of training videos (585 views), and dissemination of the pilot datasets (938 downloads as of October 2013). Lessons learned from the WEAI's first year of implementation were shared at events in Guatemala, Bangkok, and Washington, DC. All [nineteen Feed the Future country programs](#) are now required to collect the WEAI data. Researchers have undertaken preliminary analysis of the early data to glean new insights and to improve the index; e.g., they have used the WEAI data to explore [women's empowerment in food security in Bangladesh](#).

As part of the evaluation of Bolsa Familia, Brazil's conditional cash transfer program, IFPRI staff assessed the [program's impacts on women's intrahousehold decisionmaking power](#). IFPRI also evaluated the [impacts of five alternative safety net transfer modalities](#) implemented by the World Food Program through a program that serves 4,000 ultra-poor women and their family members in Bangladesh. This research informs policymakers regarding which type of program can best serve clients facing different circumstances.

A workshop on ["Methods and Standards for Research on Gender and Agriculture"](#), jointly organized by PIM and the CGIAR Gender and Agriculture Research Network, laid the groundwork for the CG-wide study on gender norms. It also contributed toward identification of the [minimum standards for collecting sex-disaggregated data](#), which will be elaborated in three papers in 2014.

Success and challenges in mainstreaming gender research

[PIM's gender strategy](#) was approved by the Consortium on March 1, 2013. The gender team has initiated development of a [gender results framework](#) in order to assist each flagship to focus on gender-specific outcomes. Initial and quite promising thought has gone into methodological challenges associated with explicit attention to gender in the foresight modeling and measurement of policy distortions (*Flagships 1 and 4*); these will be pursued in 2014.

To improve the program's ability to track and report on gender research within the PIM portfolio, the PIM Management Unit, as part of the annual reporting process, collected information on the extent of gender focus (some, none, or significant) of each 2013 deliverable and planned 2014 deliverable. Activity leaders were asked to briefly describe their gender research achievements in 2013 and plans for 2014, and to identify how this work links to the gender outcomes of each cluster. The gender team will use this information to reach out to those researchers whose work might benefit from consultations with gender experts. PIM hired a Senior Gender Assistant to leverage the efforts of PIM's gender lead.

E. PARTNERSHIPS BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS

PIM researchers collaborate with many partners to achieve analysis, outreach, and implementation. Selected examples of partnerships operative in 2013 are presented below.

The foresight work is generating strong interest from country governments, multilateral development banks (Asian Development Bank, World Bank), donors (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, IFAD), and CGIAR as the capacity of the new modeling tools becomes evident. Additional Centers have joined the effort (Worldfish, CIMMYT, and ICARDA in 2013, IWMI in 2014), and links with other CRPs (e.g., CCAFS, RTB, Dryland Systems, Dryland Cereals, Grain Legumes, Maize, Wheat, and WLE) are growing. The work is used to inform FARA's leadership in development of the Science Agenda for African Agriculture.

The HarvestChoice program led by IFPRI engaged with the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition to build geospatial tools for the Technology Platform, an initiative intended to speed adoption of improved agricultural technology in ten African countries. The initiative is implemented with support of the collaborative agreement between CGIAR and the African Union. Using the HarvestChoice spatially-explicit data platform and analysis framework, the team is providing technical support for the New Alliance focus countries to make informed decisions on which value chains can deliver significant gains in productivity over a ten year horizon, and required investments. This work is in close collaboration with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA).

The ASTI/CORAF project assessing the critical issues in human, financial, and institutional capacities kicked off in March 2013 with a workshop in Dakar. ASTI team members followed up with country visits to Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo to carry out in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, and data collection was largely completed in 2013.

PIM is working with Centers and CRPs to map activities. The IFPRI team presented preliminary results at the CGIAR Data Management Summit held in Rome, Italy. The CRP mapping template was presented at the Agricultural Investment Mapping summit convened by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. CIAT shared the geocoding and data processing tasks with IFPRI for three CRPs. African Sub-regional Research Organizations (SROs) have expressed interest in comparable mapping tools, and work has begun with CORAF and ASARECA. Mapping of investment in the Horn of Africa countries continued. Mapping efforts are an important tool to facilitate coordination of multiple partners.

In addition to existing partnerships on policy work in the MENA region (IFAD, GIZ, UN-ESCWA), new partnerships were built as a follow-up to the Arab Spatial project, with the World Food Programme and the Egyptian Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), as well as with the newly consolidated Yemen Economic Modeling Group hosted by the Yemen Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

The partnership between PIM and CIRAD was reinforced, with collaboration on developing the PIM workplan on extension for 2015-2016 as a first step (a researcher from CIRAD will be hosted

by PIM for 2 months in 2014 to work on this), and participation in the inter-agency African Drylands study.

A new section on partnerships was included in the 2013 PIM activity reporting template. This was done to help activity leaders further their thinking on the role of their partners at early stages of their activities, document their interactions with partners, and collect evidence on how partnerships have led to outcomes.

The [IFPRI/PIM/A4NH event “IFPRI-European Research Collaboration for Improved Food and Nutrition Security”](#), which took place on November 25 in Brussels, Belgium, provided a venue for shared reporting on work undertaken jointly with European partners. Three members of the PIM Management Committee participated in the event, as well as Professor Jo Swinnen of Catholic University of Leuven, a member of the PIM Science and Policy Advisory Panel.

F. CAPACITY BUILDING

PIM builds capacity in several ways: by establishing research teams that include both senior and junior staff from a range of institutions; by developing tools and methods, and training people to use them; and through outreach activities including conferences and workshops, publications and interviews. We report below on examples of capacity building in 2013.

The [African Growth and Development Policy Modeling Consortium \(AGRODEP\)](#) project, facilitated by IFPRI under auspices of PIM, provides technical and financial support to a growing number of African researchers. As of September 2013, AGRODEP had 118 members; the project’s collection of datasets and models continues to expand. Members receive training on topics covering data methods and estimation and simulation models, and have received research grants for innovative research.

The [Arab Spatial](#) website (launched in February 2013), the [value chains clearinghouse](#), and the [Re-SAKKS](#) Asia website (launched in April 2013), are examples of online tools for capacity building that benefit from PIM’s support.

A number of training events occurred in 2013 as described in Annex 1. For instance, training on the IMPACT model was provided to national partners from Colombia, Vietnam, and Bangladesh (jointly with CCAFS). Numerous training materials were developed, including a [trainer’s manual on closing the gender gap in agriculture](#) developed by ILRI in collaboration with the CRP on Livestock and Fish.

A number of events were organized or co-sponsored by PIM, including the [Food Security Futures Conference](#) (Dublin, Ireland, April 15-16), a [seminar on “Data Needs for Gender Analysis”](#) in Washington DC, USA, July 8, the [conference on neglected and underutilized crops for a food secure future](#) (Accra, Ghana, September 25-27), a [workshop on agricultural services](#) (Washington DC, USA, October 15-16), a [workshop on policy processes](#) (Washington DC, USA, November 18-20). Several capacity building events were focused on value chains: the [conference on “Livestock and fish value chains in East Africa”](#) (Kampala, Uganda, September 9-11) and the [conference on “Mainstreaming livestock value chains”](#) (Accra, Ghana, November 5-6), both co-organized by Livestock and Fish, and two meetings of the cross-Center value chains group (Washington DC, USA, July 11 and December 5-6). PIM sponsored a [session of contributed papers on “Research for Impact” at the annual meeting of the African Association of Agricultural Economists](#) (Hammamet, Tunisia, September 22-25); however this session was not well attended, which offered a lesson on how to do this differently in the future. The [second meeting of International Organizations and experts interested in collaboration on measuring the agricultural policy environment](#), co-convened by PIM and OECD, took place in Paris on December 13; this initiative aims to create a common platform for coordination of activities of various stakeholders in the field of measuring agricultural policies. Preparations were made for the [international conference on “Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security”](#) to be

held on May 15-17, 2014, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia under IFPRI's leadership and with support of PIM.

The PIM Coordinator for Capacity Building contributed to the capacity building chapter of the SRF Management Update.

G. RISK MANAGEMENT

Assuring realism in establishing indicators and targets for results

PIM is working to develop indicators and targets for tracking progress in meeting the IDOs, but there is general recognition within the scientific community that the methodology for doing so is not yet well established. (For a recent review of the state of the art, see [Byerlee and Bernstein 2013](#).) PIM is in discussion with IFPRI and SPIA to organize a workshop on good practice in assessing the impact of policy-oriented research, to be held most likely in November 2014. Indicators for the PIM results framework will have to be established before PIM can benefit from this work. There is a risk, therefore, that PIM will establish suboptimal indicators, set unrealistic targets, and collect the wrong baseline data. To manage this risk, the management team will use its best judgment and knowledge available in establishing provisional indicators, and collect baseline data in a way that will allow for modifying the indicators later and retrofitting a different baseline.

Managing quality assurance for PIM-branded products

PIM faces a reputational risk due to the difficulty in application of common standards of quality control for the PIM-branded products. The management unit tracks the PIM deliverables as well as possible, and for this relies primarily on information provided by the participating Centers. The quality review relies on Centers' internal procedures. PIM's Communications Specialist is working to develop a set of branding guidelines for PIM, and in 2014 PIM hired a Senior Research Fellow whose job description includes oversight of quality assurance.

Avoiding disaffection of researchers due to a perceived heavy burden of reporting

Researchers tell us that the requirements to report to PIM, bilateral funding agencies, and Centers, add up to an unreasonable burden of reporting, which significantly cuts into time available for research, capacity building, and outreach. PIM management has sought to streamline administrative processes and keep reporting requirements reasonable, but after two years of implementation the program is still viewed by researchers to create additional complexity and administrative requirements. We have agreed with colleagues that in several cases blocks of activity that are fully funded bilaterally will be removed from PIM, both to avoid reporting and to allow flexibility to meet needs of national clients that are not foreseen when PIM's IDOs and targets are established. In 2014 IFPRI will undergo a review of its management structure in relation to the CRPs to determine if changes in management structure could improve the reporting situation and help reduce the time that researchers spend on non-research activities. PIM management encourages feedback from Focal Points and activity leaders on how to adapt PIM's procedures. Efficiency in requests for reports by the Consortium Office will also be much appreciated.

H. LESSONS LEARNED

Implementation of the PIM program during this second year has yielded useful lessons, some of which are summarized below.

Scientists have maintained momentum on research work, while simultaneously devoting time and effort to adapt to and contribute to the new CGIAR frameworks and requirements. Scientists working with support of PIM have produced a truly impressive array of research results, and have increased focus on impact. In addition to their scientific work, staff participating in PIM system-wide

and the management team of the Lead Center have been extraordinarily generous in their time and suggestions to help PIM succeed.

Where Centers have complementary skills and shared interests in a defined research effort, the CRPs provide a useful new instrument for cooperation. Scientists from different Centers working on common issues truly welcome the opportunity that PIM provides to form communities of interest and join in shared work programs. This is most visible at present in the work on foresight modeling and value chains.

On topics for which synergies among Centers are less evident, transactions costs associated with the CRP structure may outweigh benefits. Some topics are of shared interest, but the skills to address them are in one Center, or perhaps two. For example, much of PIM's work on global trade falls into this category. The work is funded in part through resources from windows 1 and 2, and hence must remain within the CRP and conform to the reporting requirements, but the CRP does not add much value other than as a source of funds.

The CGIAR system does not yet have a strong set of reporting indicators that constructively supports a focus on impact and accountability. The indicators of Annex 1 are particularly weak on policy issues and capacity building. The characterization of complex policy processes as moving linearly through numbered stages is so naïve as to create reputational risk for the CGIAR system. With regards to capacity building, the emphasis on counting "people sitting in chairs" misses other important dimensions of capacity building.

A rigid schedule for programming resources and submitting annual work plans impedes meaningful coordination with key implementation partners, each of which programs on its own schedule. Meaningful collaboration often requires parallel design of complementary programs with boundary partners. Opportunities to do so arise at different points throughout the calendar year, and can be lost through strict adherence to the time frame for budget allocation required for the CRPs.

Lack of financial and managerial information systems to support the new structure opens CGIAR and especially CRPs to fiduciary risk and efficiency loss. In spite of CGIAR-level efforts to harmonize budget categories, these are still interpreted differently in the different Centers, with the greatest uncertainty associated with "supplies and services." Budget execution in participating Centers is rather opaque. The lack of communication between focal points and Centers' Finance Units reduces the quality of the financial monitoring. Managers have no access to real time views of burn rates, and hence cannot intervene to assist teams in trouble in a timely manner. Other than in PIM's Lead Center, IFPRI, managerial responsibility for the program deliverables is not clear or enforceable in real time.

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

Note: More information on the bilateral portfolio is available now than in 2013. Therefore, the values of some indicators have increased significantly because we are now able to track them for the bilateral activities as well as for the W1-2 funded activities.

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS, DATA									
All	1. Number of flagship “products” produced by CRP	Glossary: These are frameworks and concepts that are significant and complete enough to have been highlighted on web pages, publicized through blog stories, press releases and/or policy briefs. They are significant in that they should be likely to change the way stakeholders along the impact pathway allocate resources and/or implement activities. They should be products that change the way these stakeholders think and act. Tools, decision-support tools, guidelines and/or training manuals are not included in this indicator. Specify what type of products, from above glossary, you have included in the number indicated under 2013; if relevant specify geographic locations		Actual for 2013: chose the most significant publications from the PIM list of publications as of March 5, 2014. Target for 2014: 2013 actual + 5 (foresight report on 20 technologies; social protection synthesis piece; GAAP synthesis report; report on technology adoption/impact; compendium on value chains)	0	0	0	5	10
All	2. % of flagship products produced that have explicit target of women farmers/NRM managers	Glossary: The web pages, blog stories, press releases and policy briefs supporting indicator #1 must have an explicit focus on women farmers/NRM managers to be counted. Provide concrete examples of what you include in this indicator.		Target for 2014 revised compared to 2013 annual report. See Annex 1a for more information.	0	0	0	60%	60%

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
All	3. % of flagship products produced that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	Glossary; Reports/papers describing the products should include a focus on gender-disaggregated impacts if they are to be counted Provide concrete examples of what you include in this indicator.		Target for 2014 revised compared to 2013 annual report. See Annex 1a for more information.	0	0	55%	80%	80%
All	4. Number of "tools" produced by CRP	Glossary: These are significant decision-support tools, guidelines, and/or training manuals that are significant and complete enough to have been highlighted on web pages, publicized through blog stories, press releases and/or policy briefs. They are significant in that they should be likely to change the way stakeholders along the impact pathway allocate resources and/or implement activities Based on the glossary, describe the types of outputs you include in this indicator.		Actual for 2013: Chinese version of CAPRI Sourcebook; geospatial mapping tool (prototype); library of SAMs; ASTI country fact sheets; IMPACT training materials; value chains clearinghouse; WEAI; Arab Spatial; harmonized approaches to measure price distortions (prototype); SPEED database. Target for 2014: GAAP's practitioner guide; foresight platform; geospatial mapping tool; library of SAMs; toolkit for collecting sex-disaggregated data; AgriTech toolbox; harmonized approaches to measure price distortions; SPEED database (update); updated WEAI (including "light" version).	0	0	1	10	9

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
All	5. % of tools that have an explicit target of women farmers	Glossary: The web pages, blog stories, press releases and policy briefs supporting indicator #4 must have an explicit focus on women farmers/NRM managers to be counted		The majority of tools are aggregated datasets, with no interaction with individuals, so there is no opportunity for setting an explicit focus on women farmers. Indicator 6 makes more sense for PIM products. Target for 2014 revised compared to 2013 annual report. See Annex 1a for more information.	0	0	60%	30%	33%
All	6. % of tools assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	Glossary: Reports/papers describing the products should include a focus on gender-disaggregated impacts if they are to be counted		Target for 2014 revised compared to 2013 annual report. See Annex 1a for more information.	0	0	55%	60%	66%
All	7. Number of open access databases maintained by CRP	Indicate the type of data bases (e.g., socio-economic survey data; crop yields in field experiments...) you are reporting on in the following columns		Household/plot level datasets; country indicators; public expenditure datasets; activities of CRPs; agricultural technologies, etc.	0	89	TBD	125	135
All	8. Total number of users of these open access databases				NA	652275	NA	2679057	3000000
All	9. Number of publications in ISI journals produced by CRP				NA	105	200	97	100

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
1,2,3, 4, 6	10. Number of strategic value chains analyzed by CRP	Clearly indicate the type of value chains you are reporting on in the next columns		Counted the number of value chains analyzed on Tools4valuechains.org (March 6, 2014). For the 2013 annual report we had used a different methodology since the website was not in existence then (we had used the activity reports).	NA	16	16	13	16
1,5,6,7	11. Number of targeted agro-ecosystems analysed/characterised by CRP	Specify the type of system, using its main products as descriptors (e.g., mixed crop, livestock system; monoculture of XX; agroforestry with maize, beans, etc.; mixed cropping with upland rice, cassava, etc...)by geographical location and agroecological zones (FAO typology)							
1,5,6,7	12. Estimated population of above-mentioned agro-ecosystems								

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT AND INNOVATION PLATFORMS									
All	13. Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (male)	Glossary: The number of individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills should be counted. This includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, post-harvest management, linking to markets, etc. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, etc., and training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed and fiber system and natural resources and water management. Include training on climate risk analysis, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerability assessments, as it relates to agriculture. Training should include food security, water resources management/IWRM, sustainable agriculture, and climate change resilience. Indicate, from the above list, the general subject matters in which training was provided.	Number of male trainees is smaller than target but number of female trainees is higher than target, and overall number of trainees is not more than 10% away from target.	Training in all subject matters from the list.		13,783	15,000	11,049	15,000
All	14. Number of trainees in short-term	(see above, but for female)		Training in all subject matters from the list.		2,711	3,000	5,422	3,000

	programs facilitated by CRP (female)								
CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
All	15. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (male)	Glossary: The number of people who are currently enrolled in or graduated in the current fiscal year from a bachelor's, master's or Ph.D. program or are currently participating in or have completed in the current fiscal year a long term (degree-seeking) advanced training program such as a fellowship program or a post-doctoral studies program. A person completing one long term training program in the fiscal year and currently participating in another long term training program should be counted only once. Specify in this cell number of Master's and number of PhD's.		Number of Master's and PhD's not available.		96	110	199	110
All	16. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (female)	(see above, but for female)		Number of Master's and PhD's not available.		109	120	129	120
1,5,6,7	17. Number of multi-stakeholder R4D innovation platforms established for the targeted agro-ecosystems by the CRPs	Glossary: To be counted, a multi-stakeholder platform has to have a clear purpose, generally to manage some type of tradeoff/conflict among the different interests of different stakeholders in the targeted agro-ecosystems, and inclusive and clear governance mechanisms, leading to decisions to manage the variety of perspectives of stakeholders in a manner satisfactory to the whole platform. Indicate the focus of each platform in this cell, including geographical focus.							

TECHNOLOGIES/PRACTICES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT									
CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
All	18. Number of technologies/NRM practices under research in the CRP (Phase I)	<p>Glossary: Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related and NRM-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Relevant technologies include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging • Biological: New germplasm (varieties, breeds, etc.) that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; affordable food-based nutritional supplementation such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; and livestock health services and products such as vaccines; • Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies; • Management and cultural practices: sustainable water management; practices; sustainable land management practices; sustainable fishing practices; Information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM, ISFM, and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices. <p>New technologies or management practices under research counted should be only those under research in the current reporting year. Any new technology or management practice under research in a previous year but not under research in the reporting year should not be included. Clearly indicate, from the list above, the type of technology and geographical location that you are reporting on in next columns</p>	Foresight report on promising technologies deferred to 2014.	We included in this only the technologies assessed in the 2014 foresight report (on impact of promising technologies) so this is a conservative number. See Annex 1a for the list of technologies.		159	20	0	17

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
All	19. % of technologies under research that have an explicit target of women farmers	The papers, web pages, blog stories, press releases and policy briefs supporting indicator #x must have an explicit focus on women farmers/NRM managers to be counted	Foresight report on promising technologies deferred to 2014.			0	0	0	0
All	20. % of technologies under research that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	Reports/papers describing the products should include a focus on gender-disaggregated impacts if they are to be counted	Foresight report on promising technologies deferred to 2014.				55%	0	55%
1,5,6,7	21 Number of agro-ecosystems for which CRP has identified feasible approaches for improving ecosystem services and for establishing positive incentives for farmers to improve ecosystem functions as per the CRP's recommendations	Use the same classification of agro-ecosystem as for indicator 11 above, including geographical location and agro-ecological zone							
1,5,6,7	22. Number of people who will potentially benefit from plans, once finalised, for the scaling up of strategies	Indicate the potential number of both women and men							

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
All, except 2	23. Number of technologies /NRM practices field tested (phase II)	Glossary; Under “field testing” means that research has moved from focused development to broader testing (pilot project pahse) and this testing is underway under conditions intended to duplicate those encountered by potential users of the new technology. This might be in the actual facilities (fields) of potential users, or it might be in a facility set up to duplicate those conditions. Clearly identify in this cell the type of technology and the geographical locations of the field testing/pilot projects reported in next columns							
1,5,6,7	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)	Clearly identify in this cell the type of technology and the geographical location of the field testing/pilot projects, and use the same classification of agroecosystem as for indicator 11, specifying the type of agroecosystems in which field testing is taking place							
1,5,6,7	25. % of above innovations/approaches/options that are targeted at decreasing inequality between men and women								

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
1,5,6,7	26. Number of published research outputs from CRP utilised in targeted agro-ecosystems								
All, except 2	27. Number of technologies/NRM practices released by public and private sector partners globally (phase III)	<p>Glossary: In the case of crop research that developed a new variety, e.g., the variety must have passed through any required approval process, and seed of the new variety should be available for multiplication. The technology should have proven benefits and be as ready for use as it can be as it emerges from the research and testing process.</p> <p>Technologies made available for transfer should be only those made available in the current reporting year. Any technology made available in a previous year should not be included.</p> <p>Clearly identify in this cell the technologies/practices thus released (scale up phase), the geographical areas concerned</p>							

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
POLICIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT									
All	28. Numbers of Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures Analyzed (Stage 1)	Number of agricultural enabling environment policies / regulations / administrative procedures in the areas of agricultural resource, food, market standards & regulation, public investment, natural resource or water management and climate change adaptation/mitigation as it relates to agriculture that underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e. analysis (review of existing policy / regulation / administrative procedure and/or proposal of new policy / regulations / administrative procedures).Please count the highest stage completed during the reporting year – don't double count for the same policy. Clearly identify in this cell the type of policy, regulations, etc. from the above list.	It is idifficult to characterize policies by stage of development. Therefore we compared the total number of policies (55) to the target (66). The difference is due in part to missing bilateral reports (see next column), in part to the conservative way in which we counted policies (for instance, farm input policies were counted as one, while they could have been disaggregated into policy on seeds, policy on fertilizers, etc.)	These numbers are very conservative because not all 2013 reports for bilateral activities are available at this time due to different bilateral reporting calendars. 2014 targets re-adjusted based on 2013 actual.	50	34	35	51	50

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
All	29. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation (Stage 2)that underwent the second stage of the policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy / regulation / administrative procedure. Clearly identify in this cell the type of policy, regulations and so on, and the geographical location of the consultations.	Same as above	Same as above	0	10	10	0	2
All	30. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures presented for legislation(Stage 3)	: ... underwent the third stage of the policy reform process (policies were presented for legislation/decre to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture.) Clearly identify in this cell the type of policy and the country/region concerned.	Same as above	Same as above	10	15	8	3	5
All	31. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures prepared passed/approved (Stage 4)	: ...underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (official approval (legislation/decre) of new or revised policy / regulation / administrative procedure by relevant authority). Clearly identify in this cell the type of policy and the country/region concerned.	Same as above	Same as above	0	NA	7	0	3
All	32. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun (Stage 5)	: ...completed the policy reform process (implementation of new or revised policy / regulation / administrative procedure by relevant authority) Clearly identify in this cell the type of policy and the country/region concerned	Same as above	Same as above	5	6	6	1	1

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for defining and measuring the indicator, and description of what the CRP includes in the indicator measured, based upon the glossary	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	Comment and explanations	2012		2013		2014
					Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
OUTCOMES ON THE GROUND									
All	33. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	Clearly identify in this cell the geographic locations where this is occurring and whether the application of technologies is on a new or continuing area				NA	NA	N/A	NA
All	34. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	Clearly identify in this cell the geographic location of these farmers and whether the application of technologies is on a new or continuing area and indicate: 34 (a) number of women farmers concerned 34(b) number of male farmers concerned				NA	NA	N/A	NA

Annex 1a: Additional documentation regarding Indicators 2, 3, 5, 6, and 18

Indicators 2 and 3 (2013 actual)

Methodology: Due to the fact that the majority of the flagship products are books, several of our products had very few web pages, blog stories, press releases, and policy briefs associated with them. In these cases, we closely examined the book itself to determine whether it had an explicit target of women farmers/natural resource managers. In one case we found that, although the authors analyzed sex-disaggregated data on GM cotton producers, the nature of the product did not lend itself to a target of women farmers. In other words, the authors conducted an assessment of work that involved many women and paid explicit attention to women's role, but the product did not include the implementation of any programs and therefore did not target women. Similarly, in order to identify which products included a focus on gender-disaggregated impacts, we examined the books and report to assess this. We found that all but one of the products do include a gender-disaggregated assessment.

Flagship product (see Indicator 1)	Has explicit target of women farmers/NRM managers (Indicator 2)	Has been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact (Indicator 3)
de Boef, W.S.; Subedi, A.; Peroni, N.; Thijssen, M.; O'Keeffe, E(2013). Community biodiversity management: promoting resilience and the conservation of plant genetic resources. Earthscan 422 p. ISBN:978-0-415-50220-7	Yes The community-based management fund discussed in the book distributed loans mostly to women and increased the number of women's groups.	Yes For each resource, sex-disaggregated data on custodians is collected. Groups such as self-help groups contribute to social and often gender inclusion, and, when undertaken within a larger structure of a community-based organizations, this contributes to social cohesion. A case study on seed entrepreneurship in Ethiopia uses participatory action research to understand gender aspects in innovation and seed systems.
Padulosi, S.; Thompson, J.; Rudebjer, P.(2013). Fighting poverty, hunger and malnutrition with neglected and underutilized species (NUS): needs, challenges and the way forward. 56 p. ISBN:978-92-9043-941-7	Yes Emphasis on the ability of neglected and underutilized species (NUS) to empower indigenous communities, and women in particular. Focus on gender equity as a central component of enhancing use of NUS. Highlights importance of training women to empower them to take NUS to markets.	Yes Calls for urgent action in active collaboration with local communities and mainstreaming gender-sensitive approaches in promoting NUS to enhance capacity of marginalized groups, thereby strengthening their economic status. Acknowledges that NUS tend to involve a stronger gender element than staple crops.

Flagship product (see Indicator 1)	Has explicit target of women farmers/NRM managers (Indicator 2)	Has been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact (Indicator 3)
Paarlberg, Robert L. 2013. Genetically modified foods and crops: Africa's choice. In Genetically modified crops in Africa: Economic and policy lessons from countries south of the Sahara. Eds. Falck-Zepeda, José Benjamin; Gruère, Guillaume P. and Sithole-Niang, Idah. Chapter 8 Pp. 207-217. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	No	No
Horna, Daniela, ed.; Zambrano, Patricia, ed. and Falck-Zepeda, José Benjamin, ed. 2013. Socioeconomic considerations in biosafety decisionmaking: Methods and implementation. IFPRI Research Monograph. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).	No The authors provide guidance on how to conduct an ex ante economic assessment of a GM crop when the assessment is part of the crop's approval process. Given that it is an assessment, an explicit target of women farmers is irrelevant in the context. Nonetheless, the findings have important implications for women farmers.	Yes Collected sex-disaggregated data on cotton producers (sex of household head, sex of plot manager, number of adult men and women in household, etc.) and analyzed correlation with adoption and management of GM cotton. Although female-headed households have lower yields, they found no significant differences between plots managed by men and women, except for gender and age of the household head.
GENDER, AGRICULTURE, AND ASSETS, Learning from Eight Agricultural Development Interventions in Africa and South Asia. Edited by Agnes Quisumbing, Ruth Meinzen-Dick, Jemimah Njuki, and Nancy Johnson. IFPRI, 2013.	Yes The eight agricultural development interventions that constitute the GAAP portfolio explicitly target women in asset transfers.	Yes The synthesis report explores the potential linkages among gender, assets, and agricultural development projects in order to gain a better understanding of how agricultural development interventions are likely to impact the gendered distribution of assets.
% of Flagship products:	60%	80%

Indicators 5 and 6

2013 Actual:

Tool	Has an explicit target of women farmers/NRM (Indicator 5)	Has been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact (Indicator 6)
CAPRI Sourcebook translated into Chinese	Yes	Yes
geospatial mapping tool (prototype)	No	No
Library of SAMs	No	Yes (the China SAM posted in 2013 does not, but other SAMs in the library have sex disaggregation. For example, Honduras, El Salvador, and Bangladesh. Library includes gendered SAM for Bangladesh)
ASTI country fact sheets	No	Yes (displays the percentage of male and female researchers)
IMPACT training materials	No	No
Value chains clearinghouse	Yes	Yes
WEAI	Yes	Yes
Arab Spatial	No	Yes
harmonized approaches to measure price distortions (prototype)	No	No
SPEED database	No	No (although it is possible that this database has been used to assess the gender-disaggregated impacts of investing in certain sectors over others)
% of tools:	30%	60%

2014 Target:

Tool	Has an explicit target of women farmers/NRM (Indicator 5)	Has been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact (Indicator 6)
GAAP Practitioner Guide	Yes	Yes
geospatial mapping tool (prototype)	No	No (should we try to get them to include sex-disaggregated data)
Library of SAMs	No	Yes
Foresight platform	No	Yes
Toolkit for collecting sex-disaggregated data	Yes	Yes
AgriTech toolbox	No	No?
Harmonized approaches to measure price distortions	No	Yes
WEAI	Yes	Yes
SPEED database	No	No (should we try to get them to incorporate sex-disaggregated data?)
% of tools:	33.33%	66.66%

Indicator 18List of technologies assessed in the 2014 report on impact of promising technologies

Maize	Drought tolerance	CIMMYT	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Benin, Ghana, Mali
Maize	Heat tolerance	CIMMYT	Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan
Wheat	Drought tolerance	CIMMYT	Iran, Turkey
Wheat	Heat tolerance	CIMMYT	India, Pakistan
Wheat	Drought and heat tolerance	CIMMYT	Argentina, South Africa
Rice	Drought tolerance	IRRI	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sri Lanka, Thailand
Potato	Drought Tolerance	CIP	Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Viet Nam, China, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan
Potato	Heat tolerance	CIP	(same)
Potato	Drought and heat tolerance	CIP	(same)
Sorghum	Drought tolerance	ICRISAT	India, Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania
Groundnut	Drought tolerance	ICRISAT	India, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Niger
Groundnut	Heat tolerance	ICRISAT	(same)
Groundnut	Drought and heat tolerance, high yielding	ICRISAT	(same)
Cassava	Mealybug	CIAT	Lao People's Democratic Republic, China, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam
Cassava	CBIOL1	CIAT	(same)
Cassava	CBIOL2	CIAT	(same)
Cassava	CBIOL3	CIAT	(same)

Indicators 28-32

Act #	Activity/project title	Policy	Country	Stage	Number of policies
1	Development of strategies and tools to expand the use of neglected and underutilized species	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	Global	1	1
1	Development of strategies and tools to expand the use of neglected and underutilized species	Policies regarding in situ on-farm conservation of traditional crops/ NUS	?	1	1
1	Development of strategies and tools to expand the use of neglected and underutilized species	Supportive policies for Andean grains	Andean region	1	1
1	Development of strategies and tools to expand the use of neglected and underutilized species	Enabling policies on NUS	Global	1	1
1	Development of strategies and tools to expand the use of neglected and underutilized species	Policies for enhancing NUS value chains	SSA	1	1
2	Collective action, incentive mechanisms and policies to strengthen conservation, sustainable use and governance of agrobiodiversity	Payment for agricultural biodiversity conservation (PACS)	Nepal, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador	1	4
3	Collective action in the creation, maintenance and use of common genetic resources pools	Policies on conservation of fruit tree diversity	Central Asia	1	1
3	Collective action in the creation, maintenance and use of common genetic resources pools	Policies to promote farmers' rights with respect to the crop varieties they conserve/develop in the context of hybridized formal/informal innovation systems	Global	1	1
16	Water policies for efficient water use technologies, improved productivity and better livelihoods in the CWANA region	Water policies	Morocco	1	1
16	Water policies for efficient water use technologies, improved productivity and better livelihoods in the CWANA region	Water pricing	Jordan	1	1
19	Policies and strategies to promote agroforestry and NRM for enhancing livelihoods of smallholder households in Africa and Asia	Policies on agroforestry and natural resource management	Various countries in SSA and SA	1	1
19	Policies and strategies to promote agroforestry and NRM for enhancing livelihoods of smallholder households in Africa and Asia	Agroforestry policies	Southern Africa	1	1

Act #	Activity/project title	Policy	Country	Stage	Number of policies
19	Policies and strategies to promote agroforestry and NRM for enhancing livelihoods of smallholder households in Africa and Asia	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation+ (REDD+) programs	Indonesia	1	1
19	Policies and strategies to promote agroforestry and NRM for enhancing livelihoods of smallholder households in Africa and Asia	Management options that increase tenure and property rights and customary rights (e.g. PES, conditional land tenure, etc.) in the seven case study sites	Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam and Cameroon	1	4
26, 30	Study of dynamic labor market behavior by using household longitudinal panel data in India; Impacts of social protection policies on income, food security and livelihood assets of the program participants in Semiarid Tropics of India	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	India	1	1
38	Case studies of country specific policies to promote agricultural transformation and poverty reduction in Africa	Mechanization policy	Ghana, Nigeria, China	1	3
38	Case studies of country specific policies to promote agricultural transformation and poverty reduction in Africa	Farm input subsidy program	Malawi	1	1
38	Case studies of country specific policies to promote agricultural transformation and poverty reduction in Africa	Grain export ban policy	Tanzania	1	1
38	Case studies of country specific policies to promote agricultural transformation and poverty reduction in Africa	Rice import restriction policy	Nigeria	1	1
42	Analyzing the effects of decentralization and the governance environment on policy processes and outcomes	Decentralization process	Ethiopia	1	1
42	Analyzing the effects of decentralization and the governance environment on policy processes and outcomes	Decentralized agricultural services	Ethiopia	1	1
42	Analyzing the effects of decentralization and the governance environment on policy processes and outcomes	Decentralized social protection provision	Tanzania	1	1

Act #	Activity/project title	Policy	Country	Stage	Number of policies
42	Analyzing the effects of decentralization and the governance environment on policy processes and outcomes	Decentralized community healthcare and other rural services	India	1	1
44	Land tenure security and land policy in selected African countries	Key policies for African agricultural growth	Several countries in SSA	1	1
44	Land tenure security and land policy in selected African countries	Land tenure reforms	Rwanda, Uganda and Senegal	1	3
44	Land tenure security and land policy in selected African countries	Pilot land registration program	Nigeria	1	1
44	Land tenure security and land policy in selected African countries	Low-cost Rural land certification program	Ethiopia	1	1
	DSGD 3ie, and 69 Social protection for food and nutrition security, asset creation and agriculture	Productive Safety Net Program	Ethiopia	1	1
	DSGD ADB	Public expenditures	China	1	1
	Program for Biosafety Systems	National Biosafety Authority Standard Operating Procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of Biosafety Expert Reviewers Procedure • Environmental Release and/or Placing on the Market of GMOs Procedure • Food/ feed Safety Assessment Procedure • Monitoring of Approved GMO Projects procedure\ • Receiving, Administrative Screening and Acknowledging GMO Applications procedure • Technical Screening of GMO Applications procedure 	Kenya	3	1
	Program for Biosafety Systems	Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy in Eastern and Southern Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	1	1
	Program for Biosafety Systems	National Biotechnology and Biosafety Bill	Uganda	3	1
	Program for Biosafety Systems	GM seed import procedures	Malawi	5	1
	Program for Biosafety Systems	Legislative Instrument (LI) and implementing regulations that will fully enforce the Biosafety Act	Ghana	1	1
56	Integrated analysis of grain trade policy in East Africa	Import tariffs on maize	Kenya	1	1
Act #	Activity/project title	Policy	Country	Stage	Number of policies

		Export restrictions on maize	Tanzania	1	1
57	Structural changes in the global trading system and consequences for agricultural markets	Bilateral trade agreements between the US and Morocco and the EU and Morocco		1	2
57	Structural changes in the global trading system and consequences for agricultural markets	EU biofuel policies	EU	3	1
68	Innovative financing for agriculture and food value chains in Asia	Policies for financing value chains	India	1	1
69	Social protection for food and nutrition security, asset creation and agriculture	Bolsa Familia cash transfer program	Brazil	1	1
69	Social protection for food and nutrition security, asset creation and agriculture	Cash transfers and food transfers	Yemen, Ecuador, Uganda, Niger	1	4

Total: 51 stage 1, 3 stage 3, 1 stage 5

Annex 1b: List of PIM 2013 ISI publications (Indicator 9)

- Alkire, S.; Meinzen-Dick, R.S.; Peterman, A.; Quisumbing, A.R.; Seymour, G.; Vaz, A. (2013). [The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index](#). *World Development* 52: p. 71-91.
- Arndt, C.; Davies, R.; Makrelov, K.; Thurlow, J. (2013). [Measuring the carbon intensity of the South African economy](#). *South African Journal of Economics* 81(3): p. 393-415.
- Badiane, O.; Ulimwengu, J. (2013). [Malaria incidence and agricultural efficiency in Uganda](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(1): p. 15-23.
- Bell, A.R.; Aberman, N-L; Zaidi, F.; Wielgosz, B. (2013). [Progress of constitutional change and irrigation management transfer in Pakistan: Insights from a net-map exercise](#). *Water International* 38(5): p. 515-535. Special Issue on water for food security: Challenges for Pakistan.
- Benson, T.; Minot, N.; Pender, J.; Robles, M.; von Braun, J. (2013). [Information to guide policy responses to higher global food prices: The data and analyses required](#). *Food Policy* 38: p. 47-58.
- Benson, T.; Mugarura, S. (2013). [Livestock development planning in Uganda: Identification of areas of opportunity and challenge](#). *Land Use Policy* 35: p. 131-139.
- Bouët, A.; Cassagnard, P. (2013). [Strategic trade policy under asymmetric information with screening](#). *Economic Modelling* 32: p. 286-293.
- Brink, L; Orden, D; Datz, G. (2013). [BRIC agricultural policies through a WTO lens](#). *Journal of Agricultural Economics* 64(1): p. 197-216.
- Burns, J.; Edwards, L.; Pauw, K. (2013). [Revisiting wage subsidies: How pro-poor is a South African wage subsidy likely to be?](#) *Development Southern Africa* 30(2): p.186-210.
- Calzadilla, A.; Zhu, T.; Rehdanz, K.; Tol, R.S.J.; Ringler, C. (2013). [Economywide impacts of climate change on agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa](#). *Ecological Economics* 93: p. 150-165.
- Capps, O.Jr.; Colin-Castillo, S.; Hernandez, M.A. (2013). [Do marketing margins change with food scares? Examining the effects of food recalls and disease outbreaks in the U.S. red meat industry](#). *Agribusiness* 29(4): p. 426-454.
- Cox, C.M.; Bockus, W.W.; Holt, R.D.; Fang, L.; Garrett, K.A. (2013). [Spatial connectedness of plant species: potential links for apparent competition via plant diseases](#). *Plant Pathology* 62: p. 1195-1204.
- de Brauw, A.; Huang, J.; Zhang, L.; Rozelle, S. (2013). [The feminisation of agriculture with chinese characteristics](#). *Journal of Development Studies* 49(5): p. 698-704.
- de Brauw, A.; Mueller, V.; Woldehanna, T. (2013). [Motives to remit: Evidence from tracked internal migrants in Ethiopia](#). *World Development* 50: p. 13-23.
- Deininger, K. (2013). [Economic and social impacts of an innovative self-help group model in India](#). *World Development* 43: p. 149-163.
- Deininger, K.; Liu, Y. (2013). [Evaluating program impacts on mature self-help groups in India](#). *World Bank Economic Review* 27 (2): p. 272-296.

- Dey, M.M.; Spielman, D.J.; Haque, A.B.M.M.; Rahman, M.S.; Valmonte-Santos, R. (2013). [Change and diversity in smallholder rice–fish systems: Recent evidence and policy lessons from Bangladesh.](#) *Food Policy* 43: p. 108-117.
- Dorosh, P.A.; Mellor, J.W. (2013). [Why agriculture remains a viable means of poverty reduction in sub-Saharan Africa: The case of Ethiopia.](#) *Development Policy Review* 31(4): p. 419-441.
- Dorosh, P.A.; Rashid, S. (2013). [Trade subsidies, export bans and price stabilization: Lessons of Bangladesh–India rice trade in the 2000s.](#) *Food Policy* 41: p. 103-111.
- Dorosh, P.A.; Thurlow, J. (2013). [Agriculture and small towns in Africa.](#) *Agricultural Economics* 44(4-5): p. 449-459.
- Du, Y.; Huffman, T.; Toure, S.; Feng, F.; Gameda, S.; Green, M.; Liu, T.; Shi, X. (2013). [Integrating socio-economic and biophysical assessments using a land use allocation model.](#) *Soil Use and Management*, 29: p. 140-149.
- Dulloo, M.E.; Thormann, I.; Fiorino, E.; De Felice, S.; Rao, V.R.; Snook, L. (2013). [Trends in research using plant genetic resources from germplasm collections: from 1996 to 2006.](#) *Crop Science* 53: p. 1-11.
- Elobeid, A.; Tokgoz, S.; Dodder, R.; Johnson, T.; Kaplan, O.; Kurkalova, L.; Secchi, S. (2013). [Integration of agricultural and energy system models for biofuel assessment.](#) *Environmental Modelling and Software* 48: p. 1-16.
- Galudra, G.; van Noordwijk, M.; Agung, P.; Suyanto, S.; Pradhan, U. (2013). [Migrants, land markets and carbon emissions in Jambi, Indonesia: Land tenure change and the prospect of emission reduction.](#) *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change.*
- Gardebroek, C.; Hernandez, M.A. (2013). [Do energy prices stimulate food price volatility? Examining volatility transmission between US oil, ethanol and corn markets.](#) *Energy Economics* 40: p.119-129.
- Gotor, E.; Caracciolo, F.; Blundo Canto, G.M.; Al Nusairi, M. (2013). [Improving rural livelihoods through the conservation and use of underutilized species: evidence from a community research project in Yemen.](#) *International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability* 11(4): p. 347-362.
- Halewood, M. (2013). [What kind of goods are plant genetic resources for food and agriculture? Towards the identification and development of a new global commons.](#) *International Journal of the Commons* 7(2): p. 278-312.
- Hatfield, J.W.; Kosec, K. (2013). [Federal competition and economic growth.](#) *Journal of Public Economics* 97: p. 144-159.
- Headey, D. (2013). [Developmental drivers of nutritional change: A cross-country analysis.](#) *World Development* 42: p. 76-88.
- Headey, D. (2013). [The impact of the global food crisis on self-assessed food security.](#) *World Bank Economic Review* 27(1): p. 1-27.
- Headey, D.; Ecker, O. (2013). [Rethinking the measurement of food security: From first principles to best practice.](#) *Food Security* 5(3): p. 327-343.

- Heckert, J.; Fabic, M.S. (2013). [Improving data concerning women's empowerment in sub-Saharan Africa](#). *Studies in Family Planning* 44(3): p. 319-344.
- Hernandez, M.A.; Torero, M. (2013). [Market concentration and pricing behavior in the fertilizer industry: A global approach](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(6): p. 723-734. Special Issue on Input Subsidy Programs (ISPs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).
- Hidrobo, M.; Fernald, L. (2013). [Cash transfers and domestic violence](#). *Journal of Health Economics* 32(1): p. 304-319.
- Hoddinott, J.; Behrman, J.R.; Maluccio, J.A.; Melgar, P.; Quisumbing, A.R.; Ramirez-Zea, M.; Stein, A.D.; Yount, K.M.; Martorell, R. (2013). [Adult consequences of growth failure in early childhood](#). *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 98(5): p. 1170-1178.
- Horton, D.; Thiele, G.; Devaux, A.; Hareau, G.; Paz, R.; Rotondo, E. (2013). [Lapses, infidelities, and creative adaptations: Lessons from evaluation of a participatory market development approach in the Andes](#). *Evaluation and Program Planning* 39: p. 28-41.
- Houssou, N.; Diao, X.; Cossar, F.; Kolavalli, S.; Jimah, K.; Aboagye, P.O. (2013). [Agricultural mechanization in Ghana: Is specialized agricultural mechanization service provision a viable business model?](#) *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 95(5): p. 1237-1244.
- Jayne, T.S.; Rashid, S. (2013). [Input subsidy programs in sub-Saharan Africa: A synthesis of recent evidence](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(6): p. 547-562. Special Issue on Input Subsidy Programs (ISPs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).
- Kahane, R.; Hodgkin, T.; Jaenicke, H.; Hoogendoorn, C.; Hermann, M.; Keatinge, J.D.H.; Hughes, J.D.; Padulosi, S.; Looney, N. (2013). [Agrobiodiversity for food security, health and income](#). *Agronomy for Sustainable Development* 33(4): p. 671-693.
- Klytchnikova, I.; Dorosh, P.A. (2013). [Tourism sector in Panama: Regional economic impacts and the potential to benefit the poor](#). *Natural Resources Forum* 37(2): p. 70-79. Special Issue on Tourism.
- Krishna, V.; Drucker, A.G.; Pascual, U.; Raghu, P.T.; Israel Oliver King, E.D. (2013). [Estimating compensation payments for on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity in developing countries](#). *Ecological Economics* 87: p. 110-123.
- Kumar, N.; Quisumbing, A. (2013). [Gendered impacts of the 2007–2008 food price crisis](#). *Food Policy* 38: p. 11-22.
- Laborde Debucquet, D.; Estrades, C.; Bouët, A. (2013). [A global assessment of the economic effects of export taxes](#). *World Economy* 36(10): p. 1333-1354.
- Li, G.; Feng, Z.; You, L.; Fan, L. (2013). [Re-examining the inverse relationship between farm size and efficiency: The empirical evidence in China](#). *China Agricultural Economic Review* 5(4): p. 473-488.
- Li, M.; Wu, J.; Deng, X. (2013). [Identifying drivers of land use change in China: A spatial multinomial logit model analysis](#). *Land Economics* 89(4): p. 632-654.
- Li, S.; Liu, Y.; Deininger, K. (2013). [How important are endogenous peer effects in group lending? Estimating a static game of incomplete information](#). *Journal of Applied Econometrics* 28: p. 864-882.

- Liu, Z.; Li, Z.; Tang, P.; Li, Z.; Wu, W.; Yang, P.; You, L.; Tang, H. (2013). [Change analysis of rice area and production in China during the past three decades](#). *Journal of Geographical Sciences* 23(6): p. 1005-1018.
- Liverpool-Tasie, L.S.O.; Takeshima, H. (2013). [Input promotion within a complex subsector: Fertilizer in Nigeria](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(6): p. 581-594. Special Issue on Input Subsidy Programs (ISPs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).
- Mani, S.; Hoddinott, J.F.; Strauss, J. (2013). [Determinants of schooling: Empirical evidence from rural Ethiopia](#). *Journal of African Economies* 22(5): p. 693-731.
- Minten, B.; Koru, B.; Stifel, D. (2013). [The last mile\(s\) in modern input distribution: Pricing, profitability, and adoption](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(6): p. 629-646. Special Issue on Input Subsidy Programs (ISPs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).
- Minten, B.; Murshid, K.A.S.; Reardon, T. (2013). [Food Quality Changes and Implications: Evidence from the Rice Value Chain of Bangladesh](#). *World Development* 42: p. 100-113.
- Minten, B.; Sander, K.; Stifel, D. (2013). [Forest management and economic rents](#). *Energy for Sustainable Development* 17(2): p. 107-115.
- Minten, B.; Singh, K.M.; Sutradhar, R. (2013). [Branding and agricultural value chains in developing countries: Insights from Bihar \(India\)](#). *Food Policy* 38: p. 23-34.
- Mogues, T. (2013). [The reach of rural services in Ethiopia: An asset and gender-based public expenditure benefit incidence analysis](#). *European Journal of Development Research* 25(2): p. 230-251.
- Msangi, S.; Evans, M. (2013). [Biofuels and developing economies: Is the timing right?](#) *Agricultural Economics* 44(4-5): p. 501-510.
- Mueller, V.; Pfaff, A.; Peabody, J.; Liu, Y.; Smith, K.R. (2013). [Improving stove evaluation using survey data: Who received which intervention matters](#). *Ecological Economics* 93: p. 301-312.
- Müller, C.; Robertson, R.D. (2013). [Projecting future crop productivity for global economic modeling](#). *Agricultural Economics* (released online December 2013): p. 37-50. Special Issue on modeling climate change and agriculture.
- Narloch, U.; Pascual, U.; Drucker, A.G. (2013). [How to achieve fairness in payments for ecosystem services? Insights from agrobiodiversity conservation auctions](#). *Land Use Policy* 35: p. 107-118.
- Nilsen, L.B.; Subedi, A.; Dulloo, M.E.; Ghosh, K.; Chavez-Tafur, J.; Canto, G.B.; de Boef, W.S. (2013). [The relationship between national plant genetic resources programmes and practitioners promoting on-farm management: results from a global survey](#). *Plant Genetic Resources: Characterization and Utilization* 12(1) Online first: p. 1-4.
- Nin-Pratt, A. (2013). [Reducing the environmental efficiency gap in global livestock production](#). *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 95(5): p. 1294-1300.
- Notenbaert, A.; Herrero, M.; De Groote, H.; You, L.; Gonzalez-Estrada, E.; Blummel, M. (2013). [Identifying recommendation domains for targeting dual-purpose maize-based interventions in crop-livestock systems in East Africa](#). *Land Use Policy* 30(1): p. 834-846.

- Oduol, J.; Franzel, S. (2013). [Assessing market potential of agroforestry tree seedlings in Western Kenya](#). *Small-scale Forestry*.
- Otsuka, K; Liu, Y.; Yamauchi, F. (2013). [Factor endowments, wage growth, and changing food self-sufficiency: Evidence from country-level panel data](#). *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 95(5): p. 1252-1258.
- Quisumbing, A.R.; Baulch, B. (2013). [Assets and poverty traps in rural Bangladesh](#). *Journal of Development Studies* 49(7): p. 898-916.
- Rashid, S.; Dorosh, P.A.; Malek, M.; Lemma, S. (2013). [Modern input promotion in sub-Saharan Africa: Insights from Asian green revolution](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(6): p. 705-721. Special Issue on Input Subsidy Programs (ISPs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).
- Rashid, S.; Tefera, N.; Minot, N.; Ayele, G. (2013). [Can modern input use be promoted without subsidies? An analysis of fertilizer in Ethiopia](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(6): p. 595-611. Special Issue on Input Subsidy Programs (ISPs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).
- Ratner, B.D.; Cohen, P.; Barman, B.; Mam, K.; Nagoli, J.; Allison, E.H. (2013). [Governance of aquatic agricultural systems: Analyzing representation, power, and accountability](#). *Ecology and Society* 18(4): p. 59.
- Ratner, B.D.; Meinzen Dick, R.S.; May, C.; Haglund, E. (2013). [Resource conflict, collective action, and resilience: An analytical framework](#). *International Journal of the Commons* 7(1): p. 183-208.
- Ringler, C.; Anwar, A. (2013). [Water for food security: Challenges for Pakistan](#). *Water International* 38(5): p. 505-514. Special Issue on water for food security: Challenges for Pakistan.
- Robertson, R.D.; Nelson, G.C.; Thomas, T.S.; Rosegrant, M.W. (2013). [Incorporating process-based crop simulation models into global economic analyses](#). *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 95(2): p. 228-235.
- Rosegrant, M.W.; Tokgoz, S.; Bhandary, P. (2013). [The New Normal? A tighter global agricultural supply and demand relation and its implications for food security](#). *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 95(2): p. 303-309.
- Sabates-Wheeler, R.; Lind, J.; Hoddinott, J. (2013). [Implementing social protection in pastoralist areas: how local distribution structures moderate PSNP outcomes in Ethiopia](#). *World Development* 50(1): pp. 1-12.
- Saenger, C.; Qaim, M.; Torero, M.; Viceisza, A. (2013). [Contract farming and smallholder incentives to produce high quality: Experimental evidence from the Vietnamese dairy sector](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(3): p. 297-308.
- Salako, V.K.; Fandohan, B.; Kassa, B.; Assogbadjo, A.E.; Rodrigue Idohou, F.A.; Castro Gbedomon, R.; Chakeredza, S.; Dulloo, M.E.; Glele Kaka, R. (2013). [Home gardens: an assessment of their biodiversity and potential contribution to conservation of threatened species and crop wild relatives in Benin](#). *Genetic Resources Crop Evolution* 60 (6): Online first.

- Shiferaw, B.; Smale, M.; Braun, H.-J.; Duveiller, E.; Reynolds, M.; Muricho, G. (2013). [Crops that feed the world 10. Past successes and future challenges to the role played by wheat in global food security](#). *Food Security* 5(3): p. 291–317.
- Singh, P.; Nedumaran, S.; Ntare, B.R.; Boote, K.J.; Singh, N.P.; Srinivas, K.; Bantilan, M.C.S. (2013). [Potential benefits of drought and heat tolerance in groundnut for adaptation to climate change in India and West Africa](#). *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change* 18 (2).
- Spielman, D.J.; Kolady, D.E.; Ward, P.S. (2013). [The prospects for hybrid rice in India](#). *Food Security* 5(5): p. 651–665.
- Stehfest, E.; van den Berg, M.; Woltjer, G.; Msangi, S.; Westhoek, H. (2013). [Options to reduce the environmental effects of livestock production – Comparison of two economic models](#). *Agricultural Systems* 114: p. 38–53.
- Tadesse, G.; Shively, G.E. (2013). [Repeated transaction in rural grain markets of Ethiopia](#). *Journal of Development Studies* 49(9): p. 1172–1187.
- Takeshima, H.; Nin-Pratt, A.; Diao, X. (2013). [Mechanization and agricultural technology evolution, agricultural intensification in sub-Saharan Africa: Typology of agricultural mechanization in Nigeria](#). *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 95(5): p. 1230–1236.
- Terfa, Z.G.; Haile, A.; Baker, D.; Kassie, G.T. (2013). [Valuation of traits of indigenous sheep using hedonic pricing in Central Ethiopia](#). *Agricultural and Food Economics* 1(6).
- Vandeplass, A.; Minten, B.; Swinnen, J. (2013). [Multinationals vs. cooperatives: The income and efficiency effects of supply chain governance in India](#). *Journal of Agricultural Economics* 64(1): p. 217–244.
- van der Velde, M.; See, L.; You, L.; Balković, J.; Fritz, S.; Khabarov, N.; Obersteiner, M.; Wood, S. (2013). [Affordable nutrient solutions for improved food security as evidenced by crop trials](#). *PLoS ONE* 8(4).
- Vargas Hill, R.; Hoddinott, J.F.; Kumar, N. (2013). [Adoption of weather-index insurance: Learning from willingness to pay among a panel of households in rural Ethiopia](#). *Agricultural Economics* 44(4–5): p. 385–398.
- Vernooy, R.; Song, Y.; Zhang, Z.; Li, J.; Liu, L.; Martins, C.; Qin, T.; Wang, F.; Xue, D.; Yang, Y.; Zhang, S.; Zhan, X. (2013). [Developing an agricultural biodiversity policy for China](#). *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems* 37(9): p. 1078–1095.
- White, J.W.; Hunt, L.A.; Boote, K.J.; Jones, J.W.; Koo, J.; Kim, S.; Hoogenboom, G. (2013). [Integrated description of agricultural field experiments and production: The ICASA Version 2.0 data standards](#). *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture* 96: p. 1–12.
- Wiebelt, M.; Breisinger, C.; Ecker, O.; Al-Riffai, P.; Robertson, R.; Thiele, R. (2013). [Compounding food and income insecurity in Yemen: Challenges from climate change](#). *Food Policy* 43: p. 77–89.
- Xie, H.; Ringler, C.; Zhu, T.; Waqas, A. (2013). [Droughts in Pakistan: A spatiotemporal variability analysis using the Standardized Precipitation Index](#). *Water International* 38(5): p. 620–631. Special Issue on water for food security: Challenges for Pakistan.

- Yamauchi, F.; Liu, Y. (2013). [Impacts of an early stage education intervention on students' learning achievement: Evidence from the Philippines](#). *Journal of Development Studies* 49(2): p. 208-222.
- Yang, J.; Huang, Z.; Zhang, X.; Reardon, T. (2013). [The rapid rise of cross-regional agricultural mechanization services in China](#). *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 95(5): p. 1245-1251.
- Yang, J.; Zhang, W.; Tokgoz, S. (2013). [Macroeconomic impacts of Chinese currency appreciation on China and the rest of world: A global CGE analysis](#). *Journal of Policy Modeling* 35(6): p. 1029-1042.
- Yount, K.M.; Maluccio, J.A.; Behrman, J.R.; Hoddinott, J.F.; Murphy, A.; Ramakrishnan, U. (2013). [Parental resources, schooling achievements, and gender schooling gaps: Evidence of change over 25 years in rural Guatemala](#). *Population Research and Policy Review* 32(4): p. 495-528.
- Yu, B.; You, L. (2013). [A typology of food security in developing countries](#). *China Agricultural Economic Review* 5(1): p. 118-153.
- Zander, K.K.; Mwacharo, J.M.; Drucker, A.G.; Garnett, S.T. (2013). [Constraints to effective adoption of innovative livestock production technologies in the Rift Valley \(Kenya\)](#). *Journal of Arid Environments* 96: p. 9-18.
- Zander, K.K.; Signorello, G.; De Salvo, M.; Gandini, G.; Drucker, A.G. (2013). [Assessing the total economic value of threatened livestock breeds in Italy: implications for conservation policy](#). *Ecological Economics* 93: p. 219-229.
- Zhang, W.; Yu, E.A.; Rozelle, S.; Yang, J.; Msangi, S. (2013). [The impact of biofuel growth on agriculture](#). *Food Policy* 38(C): p. 227-239.
- Zhu, T.; Ringler, C.; Iqbal, M.; Sulser, T.; Goheer, M. (2013). [Climate change impacts and adaptation options for water and food in Pakistan: Scenario analysis using an integrated global water and food projections model](#). *Water International* 38(5): p. 651-669. Special Issue on water for food security: Challenges for Pakistan

Annex 2: Performance indicators for gender mainstreaming with targets defined

Performance Indicator	CRP performance approaches requirements	CRP performance meets requirements	CRP performance exceeds requirements
1. Gender inequality targets defined	Sex-disaggregated social data is being collected and used to diagnose important gender-related constraints in at least one of the CRP's main target populations	Sex-disaggregated social data collected and used to diagnose important gender-related constraints in at least one of the CRP's main target populations And The CRP has defined and collected baseline data on the main dimensions of gender inequality in the CRP's main target populations relevant to its expected outcomes (IDOs)	Sex-disaggregated social data collected and used to diagnose important gender-related constraints in at least one of the CRP's main target populations And The CRP has defined and collected baseline data on the main dimensions of gender inequality in the CRP's main target populations relevant to its expected outcomes (IDOs) And CRP targets changes in levels of gender inequality to which the CRP is or plans to contribute, with related numbers of men and women beneficiaries in main target populations
2. Institutional architecture for integration of gender is in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORS. - Procedures defined to report use of available diagnostic or baseline knowledge on gender routinely for assessment of the gender equality implications of the CRP's flagship research products as per the Gender Strategy -CRP M&E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORS and funds allocated to support their interaction. - Procedures defined to report use of available diagnostic or baseline knowledge on gender routinely for assessment of the gender equality implications of the CRP's flagship research products as per the Gender Strategy -CRP M&E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research <p>And A CRP plan approved for capacity development in gender analysis</p>	<p>CRP scientists and managers with responsibility for gender in the CRP's outputs are appointed, have written TORS and funds allocated to support their interaction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedures defined to report use of available diagnostic or baseline knowledge on gender routinely for assessment of the gender equality implications of the CRP's flagship research products as per the Gender Strategy -CRP M&E system has protocol for tracking progress on integration of gender in research <p>And A CRP plan approved for capacity development in gender analysis And The CRP uses feedback provided by its M&E system to improve its integration of gender into research</p>

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L101

CRP No. 2 - Policies, Institutions, and Markets

Period: 01/01/2012 - 12/31/2013

Amounts in USD (000's)

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

(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. BIODIVERSITY	2,089	-	2,252	-	4,341	2,087	39	2,370	235	4,731	1	-39	-118	-235	-390
3. CIAT	1,696	-	1,538	-	3,234	1,697	-	1,353	-	3,050	-0	-	184	-	184
4. CIFOR					-					-					-
5. CIMMYT	323	-	213	-	536	323	-	213	-	536	-0	-	-0	-	-0
6. CIP	1,573	-	4,403	-	5,976	1,573	-	4,326	-	5,899	0	-	77	-	77
7. ICARDA	463	-	478	-	941	435	-	260	-	695	29	-	218	-	247
8. ICRAF	1,897	-	2,623	171	4,691	1,670	-	769	222	2,661	227	-	1,854	-62	2,030
9. ICRISAT	3,309	1,325	7,690	-	12,324	3,236	615	7,186	-	11,037	73	710	504	-	1,287
10. IFPRI	30,688	23,070	78,292	968	133,016	26,906	23,070	78,292	968	129,235	3,782	-	-	-	3,782
11. IITA	1,193	485	5,570	-	7,248	1,192	354	4,236	-	5,782	1	131	1,334	-	1,466
12. ILRI	3,273	927	515	-	4,715	2,789	650	1,073	-	4,511	485	277	-558	-	204
13. IRRI					-					-					-
14. IWMI					-					-					-
15. WORLD FISH	489	-	1,048	-	1,537	448	-	915	-	1,363	41	-	133	-	174
Total for CRP	46,993	25,807	104,622	1,137	178,559	42,355	24,728	100,994	1,423	169,500	4,638	1,079	3,629	(287)	9,059
	26%	14%	59%	1%	100%	25%	15%	60%	1%	100%	51%	12%	40%	-3%	100%

Note: There is a \$40K difference in amount of Window 1-2 expenses between IFPRI's Financial Statement and this report. The final audited amount for ICRISAT's Window 1-2 expenses is \$1.647M as noted here. At the time that IFPRI submitted its Financial Statement the number provided by ICRISAT was

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L106

CRP No. 2 - Policies, Institutions, and Markets**Period: 01/01/2012 - 12/31/2013**

Amounts in USD (000's)

**Annual
Funding**

Science for a food secure future

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) 32,470

Approved Level for Year - Final Amount 35,530

PART 2 - Funding Summary for Year**2013 Actual Funding**

		Windows 1&2	Window 3	Bilateral Funding	Total Funding
1	AATF	-	-	77	77
2	ACIAR	-	534	567	1,100
3	ADB	-	-	731	731
4	AfDB	-	-	1,406	1,406
5	AfricaRice	-	-	31	31
6	AGRIDEA	-	-	37	37
7	Anonymous	-	-	697	697
8	ARCN	-	-	4	4
9	ASARECA	-	-	235	235
10	BMGF	-	2,236	6,575	8,811
11	Booz Allen Hamilton	-	-	8	8
12	CARBAP	-	-	7	7
13	CARE USA	-	-	195	195
14	CFC	-	-	281	281
15	CGIAR Fund	25,584	-	-	25,584
16	China	-	5	118	123
17	CIARC-USAID	-	615	-	615
18	CIMMYT	-	-	351	351
19	CIRAPIP	-	-	8	8
20	CIREM/CEPII	-	-	13	13
21	COMAV	-	-	5	5
22	CORAF/WECARD	-	-	411	411
23	Croplife International	-	-	231	231
24	CRS	-	-	58	58
25	CSIS	-	-	6	6
26	CTA	-	-	18	18
27	DAI	-	-	230	230
28	DFATD (formerly CIDA)	-	135	2	138
29	DFID	-	-	1,303	1,303
30	EC	-	-	1,094	1,094
31	EC/IFAD	-	116	-	116
32	ECCAS	-	-	465	465
33	ESRC	-	-	157	157
34	European Union	-	-	116	116
35	FAO	-	-	95	95
36	FARA	-	-	31	31
37	FIND	-	-	59	59
38	FMARD	-	-	6	6
39	FORD	-	-	199	199
40	GDN	-	-	299	299

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L106

41	GIZ	-	-	1,249	1,249
42	ICAR	-	124	12	136
43	ICARDA	-	-	336	336
44	ICRISAT	-	-	26	26
45	IDB	-	-	375	375
46	IDRC	-	-	87	87
47	IDS	-	-	7	7
48	IFAD	-	416	2,556	2,973
49	IFAD/CTA	-	-	64	64
50	IFMR	-	-	24	24
51	IFPRI	1,441	-	987	2,427
52	IITA	-	-	200	200
53	IKP Trust	-	-	181	181
54	ILO	-	-	32	32
55	ILRI	-	-	58	58
56	India	-	-	325	325
57	Innovations Poverty Actn	-	-	0	0
58	IrishAid	-	-	65	65
59	Italy	-	-	126	126
60	John Templeton Foundation	-	-	204	204
61	Kick-Start	-	-	15	15
62	LEI Netherlands	-	-	360	360
63	MAFFS Sierra Leone	-	-	86	86
64	MARD-DRC	-	-	16	16
65	Mercy Corps	-	-	17	17
66	MKF	-	-	18	18
67	Moore Foundation	-	-	138	138
68	MSU	-	-	2	2
69	NBER	-	-	6	6
70	NEPC	-	-	29	29
71	NERC	-	-	45	45
72	Netherlands	-	239	978	1,217
73	Nigeria	-	-	89	89
74	Nigeria, JSG	-	-	35	35
75	Norway	-	-	79	79
76	NSF	-	-	31	31
77	OECD	-	-	21	21
78	Other Donors (values less than \$50K)	-	-	134	134
79	Oxfam America	-	-	48	48
80	Peru	-	-	46	46
81	Philippines	-	-	25	25
82	Planet Guarantee	-	-	30	30
83	Purdue University	-	-	33	33
84	Russian Federation	-	9	-	9
85	SDC	-	-	486	486
86	SI	-	-	52	52
87	SIDA	-	-	-73	-73
88	SNV	-	-	1	1
89	South Africa	-	39	-	39
90	Stanford University	-	-	-3	-3
91	Syngenta Foundation	-	-	116	116
92	Technische Universitat Dar	-	-	8	8
93	Terra Nouva	-	-	101	101
94	TUFTS University	-	-	89	89
95	UN University	-	-	79	79
96	UNECA/CILSS	-	-	36	36
97	UNEP GEF	-	-	338	338
98	UNICEF	-	-	233	233
99	UNIQUE	-	-	1	1
100	University of Bonn	-	-	450	450

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L106

101	University of Colorado	-	-	282	282
102	University of Oxford	-	-	9	9
103	UNOPS	-	-	9	9
104	USAID	-	-	10,147	10,147
105	USAID/WB	-	11,023	4,955	15,978
106	USDA	-	-	155	155
107	Various	-	-	6,422	6,422
108	WAAP Liberia	-	-	25	25
109	WAAPP	-	-	93	93
110	Wageningen Int'l	-	-	9	9
111	WASCO	-	-	222	222
112	Westat	-	-	717	717
113	WFP	-	-	258	258
114	World Bank	-	-	1,727	1,727
115	ZEF	-	-	3	3
Total for CRP No. 2 - Policies, Institutions, and Markets		27,024	15,490	52,271	94,786

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L111

CRP No. 2 - Policies, Institutions, and Markets

Period: 01/01/2013 - 12/31/2013

Amounts in USD (000's)

Annual Financial Summary by Centers



Science for a food secure future

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 2013 POWB approved budget					(b) CRP 2013 Expenditure					(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. BIOVERSITY	1,119	-	1,546	-	2,665	1,117	39	1,389	235	2,780	1	-39	157	-235	-115
3. CIAT	980	-	461	-	1,441	980	-	276	-	1,257	-0	-	184	-	184
4. CIFOR					-					-	-	-	-	-	-
5. CIMMYT	323	-	213		536	323	-	213		536	-0	-	-0	-	-0
6. CIP	881	-	2,434	-	3,315	881	-	2,357	-	3,238	0	-	77	-	77
7. ICARDA	448	-	478	-	926	419	-	260	-	679	29	-	218	-	247
8. ICRAF	1,250	-	2,519	52	3,821	1,023	-	664	52	1,739	227	-	1,854	-	2,081
9. ICRISAT	1,720	1,325	3,464	-	6,509	1,647	615	2,960	-	5,222	73	710	504	-	1,287
10. IFPRI	21,683	13,615	37,970	486	73,754	17,901	13,615	37,970	486	69,973	3,782	-0	0	0	3,782
11. IITA	666	485	4,269	-	5,420	665	354	2,935	-	3,954	1	131	1,334	-	1,466
12. ILRI	2,143	927	142	-	3,211	1,658	650	700	-	3,008	485	277	-558	-	204
13. IRRI					-					-	-	-	-	-	-
14. IWMI					-					-	-	-	-	-	-
15. WORLD FISH	349	-	453	-	802	308	-	320	-	628	41	-	133	-	174
Total for CRP	31,561	16,352	53,949	538	102,399	26,923	15,273	50,045	773	93,014	4,638	1,079	3,904	(235)	9,386
	31%	16%	53%	1%	100%	29%	16%	54%	1%	100%	49%	11%	42%	-3%	100%

Note: There is a \$40K difference in amount of Window 1-2 expenses between IFPRI's Financial Statement and this report. The final audited amount for ICRISAT's Window 1-2 expenses is \$1.647M as noted here. At the time that IFPRI submitted its Financial Statement the number provided by ICRISAT was \$1.687M.

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 No. 2 - Policies, Institutions,	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	12,139	4,422	16,342	120	33,023	10,273	4,283	15,393	188	30,137	1,866	138	948	-68	2,885
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	133	217	2,099	-	2,449	101	217	2,226	-	2,545	31	-	-127	-	-95
Collaborator Costs - Partners	4,266	5,683	16,963	61	26,974	3,301	5,471	15,914	61	24,746	966	212	1,050	-	2,227
Supplies and services	9,155	3,010	10,499	289	22,953	7,999	2,383	9,255	419	20,057	1,156	626	1,243	-130	2,896
Operational Travel	1,374	949	2,962	31	5,315	1,469	903	2,692	31	5,095	-95	46	270	-	220
Depreciation	463	193	897	4	1,557	325	193	941	4	1,463	138	-	-44	-	94
Sub-total of Direct Costs	27,530	14,473	49,762	507	92,272	23,468	13,450	46,421	704	84,044	4,062	1,023	3,341	-197	8,228
Indirect Costs	4,163	2,097	6,286	31	12,577	3,556	2,041	5,850	69	11,515	607	56	437	-38	1,063
Total - All Costs	31,693	16,570	56,048	538	104,849	27,024	15,491	52,271	773	95,558	4,669	1,079	3,777	-235	9,291
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-133	-217	-2,099	-	-2,449	-101	-217	-2,226	-	-2,545	-31	-	127	-	95
Total Net Costs	31,561	16,352	53,949	538	102,399	26,923	15,273	50,045	773	93,014	4,638	1,079	3,904	-235	9,386

Amounts for each participating center below:

[illegible]

AFRICA RICE						POWB Approved Budget						Actual						Unspent/Variance					
Personnel						-						-						-					
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers						-						-						-					
Collaborator Costs - Partners						-						-						-					
Supplies and services						-						-						-					
Operational Travel						-						-						-					
Depreciation						-						-						-					
Sub-total of Direct Costs						-						-						-					
Indirect Costs						-						-						-					
Total - All Costs						-						-						-					
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers						-						-						-					
Total Net Costs						-						-						-					
BIOVERSITY						POWB Approved Budget						Actual						Unspent/Variance					
Personnel						523 - 345 - 868						568 15 315 68 965						-45 -15 30 -68 -97					
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers						-						-						-					
Collaborator Costs - Partners						28 - 484 - 512						15 - 485 - 500						13 - -1 12					
Supplies and services						329 - 181 - 510						321 13 360 130 824						8 -13 -179 -130 -314					
Operational Travel						39 - 248 - 287						34 6 52 - 92						5 -6 196 - 195					
Depreciation						21 - 13 - 34						- - - - -						21 - 13 - 34					
Sub-total of Direct Costs						940 - 1,271 - 2,211						939 34 1,211 197 2,381						1 -34 60 -197 -170					
Indirect Costs						179 - 275 454						179 6 177 38 399						0 -6 98 -38 55					
Total - All Costs						1,119 - 1,546 - 2,665						1,117 39 1,389 235 2,780						1 -39 157 -235 -115					
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers						-						-						-					
Total Net Costs						1,119 - 1,546 - 2,665						1,117 39 1,389 235 2,780						1 -39 157 -235 -115					
CIAT						POWB Approved Budget						Actual						Unspent/Variance					
Personnel						464 - 209 - 673						420 - 95 - 516						44 - 114 - 157					
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers						-						-						-					
Collaborator Costs - Partners						32 - - 32						29 - - 29						2 - - 2					
Supplies and services						287 - 129 - 416						316 - 98 - 414						-30 - 31 - 2					
Operational Travel						61 - 72 - 133						70 - 54 - 124						-9 - 18 - 9					
Depreciation						8 - - 8						16 - - 16						-8 - - -8					
Sub-total of Direct Costs						852 - 410 - 1,262						852 - 247 - 1,099						-0 - 163 - 163					
Indirect Costs						128 - 51 - 179						128 30 157						-0 - 21 - 21					
Total - All Costs						980 - 461 - 1,441						980 - 276 - 1,257						-0 - 184 - 184					
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers						-						-						-					
Total Net Costs						980 - 461 - 1,441						980 - 276 - 1,257						-0 - 184 - 184					
CIFOR						POWB Approved Budget						Actual						Unspent/Variance					
Personnel						-						-						-					
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers						-						-						-					
Collaborator Costs - Partners						-						-						-					
Supplies and services						-						-						-					
Operational Travel						-						-						-					
Depreciation						-						-						-					
Sub-total of Direct Costs						-						-						-					
Indirect Costs						-						-						-					
Total - All Costs						-						-						-					
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers						-						-						-					
Total Net Costs						-						-						-					

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L121

CIMMYT	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	147	-	101	-	248	104	-	99	-	202	43	-	3	-	46
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	123	-	58	-	181	134	-	36	-	170	-11	-	22	-	11
Supplies and services	5	-	59	-	64	26	-	46	-	71	-21	-	13	-	-7
Operational Travel	5	-	-10	-	-5	29	-	11	-	40	-24	-	-21	-	-45
Depreciation	1	-	-26	-	-25	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	-31	-	-30
Sub-total of Direct Costs	281	-	183	-	463	292	-	197	-	489	-11	-	-14	-	-26
Indirect Costs	42	-	30	-	72	31	-	16	-	47	11	-	14	-	26
Total - All Costs	323	-	213	-	536	323	-	213	-	536	-0	-	-0	-	-0
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	323	-	213	-	536	323	-	213	-	536	-0	-	-0	-	-0

CIP	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	284	-	350	-	633	287	-	433	-	720	-3	-	-84	-	-87
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	-	-	517	-	517	-	-	503	-	503	-	-	14	-	14
Supplies and services	250	-	1,237	-	1,487	222	-	1,089	-	1,311	28	-	148	-	176
Operational Travel	67	-	137	-	204	66	-	160	-	226	2	-	-23	-	-22
Depreciation	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	17	-	17
Sub-total of Direct Costs	601	-	2,259	-	2,860	574	-	2,187	-	2,761	27	-	72	-	99
Indirect Costs	280	-	175	-	455	307	-	170	-	477	-27	-	5	-	-22
Total - All Costs	881	-	2,434	-	3,315	881	-	2,357	-	3,238	0	-	77	-	77
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	881	-	2,434	-	3,315	881	-	2,357	-	3,238	0	-	77	-	77

ICARDA	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	191	-	62	-	253	72	-	32	-	104	119	-	30	-	149
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Collaborator Costs - Partners	53	-	-	-	53	55	-	-	-	55	-3	-	-	-	-3
Supplies and services	52	-	341	-	393	136	-	116	-	252	-84	-	225	-	141
Operational Travel	64	-	73	-	137	86	-	110	-	196	-22	-	-37	-	-59
Depreciation	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
Sub-total of Direct Costs	381	-	476	-	857	349	-	258	-	607	32	-	218	-	250
Indirect Costs	76	-	2	-	78	70	-	2	-	72	6	-	-	-	6
Total - All Costs	458	-	478	-	936	419	-	260	-	679	39	-	218	-	257
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-10	-	-	-	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-10	-	-	-	-10
Total Net Costs	448	-	478	-	926	419	-	260	-	679	29	-	218	-	249

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L121

ICRISAT	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	822	120	813	-	1,755	743	-	1,084	-	1,827	79	120	-271	-	-72
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	-	192	-	-	-192	-	-192
Collaborator Costs - Partners	39	560	652	-	1,251	79	560	205	-	844	-40	-	447	-	406
Supplies and services	464	484	1,499	-	2,447	473	-	926	-	1,399	-9	484	573	-	1,048
Operational Travel	73	25	106	-	204	140	-	209	-	349	-67	25	-103	-	-145
Depreciation	33	-	19	-	52	-	-	173	-	173	33	-	-154	-	-121
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,431	1,189	3,089	-	5,709	1,435	560	2,789	-	4,784	-4	629	300	-	925
Indirect Costs	289	136	375	-	800	212	55	363	-	630	77	81	12	-	170
Total - All Costs	1,720	1,325	3,464	-	6,509	1,647	615	3,152	-	5,414	73	710	312	-	1,095
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-192	-	-192	-	-	192	-	192
Total Net Costs	1,720	1,325	3,464	-	6,509	1,647	615	2,960	-	5,222	73	710	504	-	1,287

IFPRI	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	6,737	4,049	11,635	76	22,496	5,584	4,049	11,635	76	21,343	1,153	-	-	-	1,153
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	123	217	1,709	-	2,049	101	217	1,709	-	2,028	21	-	-	-	21
Collaborator Costs - Partners	2,710	4,431	14,224	61	21,427	2,791	4,431	14,224	61	21,508	-81	-	-	-	-81
Supplies and services	5,721	2,169	5,341	288	13,520	4,967	2,169	5,341	288	12,766	754	0	-	-	754
Operational Travel	669	838	1,609	26	3,141	595	837	1,609	26	3,067	74	0	-	-	74
Depreciation	369	193	553	4	1,119	305	193	553	4	1,055	64	-	-	-	64
Sub-total of Direct Costs	16,329	11,897	35,073	455	63,753	14,343	11,897	35,073	455	61,767	1,986	0	-	-	1,986
Indirect Costs	2,145	1,883	4,607	31	8,666	1,856	1,883	4,607	31	8,377	289	-	-	-	289
Total - All Costs	18,474	13,780	39,680	486	72,420	16,199	13,780	39,680	486	70,144	2,275	0	-	-	2,275
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-123	-217	-1,709	-	-2,049	-101	-217	-1,709	-	-2,028	-21	-	-	-	-21
Total Net Costs	18,351	13,563	37,970	486	70,370	16,098	13,563	37,970	486	68,116	2,254	0	-	-	2,254

IITA	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	298	1	1,598	-	1,897	248	1	1,118	-	1,367	50	-	480	-	530
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	390	-	390	-	-	325	-	325	-	-	65	-	65
Collaborator Costs - Partners	56	463	460	-	979	-	338	270	-	608	56	125	190	-	371
Supplies and services	189	5	1,002	-	1,196	315	4	701	-	1,020	-126	1	301	-	176
Operational Travel	31	16	529	-	576	12	11	370	-	393	19	5	159	-	183
Depreciation	6	-	297	-	303	4	-	208	-	212	2	-	89	-	91
Sub-total of Direct Costs	580	485	4,276	-	5,341	579	354	2,992	-	3,925	1	131	1,284	-	1,416
Indirect Costs	86	-	383	-	469	86	-	268	-	354	-	-	115	-	115
Total - All Costs	666	485	4,659	-	5,810	665	354	3,260	-	4,279	1	131	1,399	-	1,531
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-390	-	-390	-	-	-325	-	-325	-	-	-65	-	-65
Total Net Costs	666	485	4,269	-	5,420	665	354	2,935	-	3,954	1	131	1,334	-	1,466

[illegible]

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L121

WORLD AGROFORESTRY	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	529	-	992	45	1,566	600	-	257	45	902	-71	-	736	-	664
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	185	-	382	-	567	11	-	96	-	107	174	-	286	-	460
Supplies and services	273	-	619	1	893	146	-	160	1	306	127	-	459	-	586
Operational Travel	93	-	179	5	276	133	-	67	5	205	-40	-	112	-	72
Depreciation	8	-	18	1	27	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	18	-	26
Sub-total of Direct Costs	1,087	-	2,190	52	3,329	890	-	579	52	1,520	197	-	1,611	-	1,809
Indirect Costs	163	-	329	-	492	133	-	86	-	219	30	-	243	-	273
Total - All Costs	1,250	-	2,519	52	3,821	1,023	-	664	52	1,739	227	-	1,854	-	2,081
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	1,250	-	2,519	52	3,821	1,023	-	664	52	1,739	227	-	1,854	-	2,081

WORLD FISH	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	125	-	130	-	255	177	-	139	-	315	-52	-	-9	-	-61
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	50	-	186	-	236	-	-	94	-	94	50	-	92	-	142
Supplies and services	95	-	73	-	167	66	-	36	-	102	29	-	37	-	65
Operational Travel	27	-	17	-	44	29	-	14	-	43	-2	-	2	-	1
Depreciation	4	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	8
Sub-total of Direct Costs	301	-	408	-	709	272	-	283	-	554	29	-	125	-	155
Indirect Costs	48	-	45	-	93	37	-	37	-	74	11	-	8	-	19
Total - All Costs	349	-	453	-	802	308	-	320	-	628	41	-	133	-	174
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	349	-	453	-	802	308	-	320	-	628	41	-	133	-	174

PMU	POWB Approved Budget					Actual					Unspent/Variance				
Personnel	1,031	-	-	-	1,031	829	-	-	-	829	202	-	-	-	202
Collaborators Costs - CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collaborator Costs - Partners	896	45	-	-	941	186	45	-	-	231	710	-	-	-	710
Supplies and services	847	0	-	-	847	456	0	-	-	456	391	-	-	-	391
Operational Travel	150	0	-	-	150	81	0	-	-	81	69	-	-	-	69
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total of Direct Costs	2,924	45	-	-	2,969	1,552	45	-	-	1,597	1,372	-	-	-	1,372
Indirect Costs	408	7	-	-	415	251	7	-	-	259	156	-	-	-	156
Total - All Costs	3,331	53	-	-	3,384	1,803	53	-	-	1,856	1,528	-	-	-	1,528
LESS Coll Costs CGIAR Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net Costs	3,331	53	-	-	3,384	1,803	53	-	-	1,856	1,528	-	-	-	1,528

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L131

CRP No. 2 - Policies, Institutions, and Markets**Period: 01/01/2013 - 12/31/2013**

Amounts in USD 000's

**Annual Financial
Summary by Themes****Report Description**

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

	POWB Approved	Current Year Actual Expenditures	Unspent Budget
Summary Report - by Themes			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	74,016	71,435	2,581
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	4,970	3,946	1,024
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	18,664	14,878	3,785
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	1,204	836	368
CRP Management/Coordination	3,545	1,920	1,625
Total - All Costs	102,399	93,014	9,385

AFRICA RICE			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments			-
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions			-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets			-
Theme 4			-
Theme 5			-
Gender Strategies			-
CRP Management/Coordination			-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-

BIOVERSITY			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	1,895	1,962	-67
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	215	203	12
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	555	615	-60
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	2,665	2,780	-115

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L131

CIAT			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	388	388	0
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	1,053	869	184
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	1,441	1,257	184

CIFOR			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments			-
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions			-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets			-
Theme 4			-
Theme 5			-
Gender Strategies			-
CRP Management/Coordination			-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-

CIMMYT			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	536	536	-0
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	-	-	-
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	536	536	-0

CIP			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	1,214	1,200	14
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	2,101	2,038	63
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	3,315	3,238	77

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L131

ICARDA			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	926	679	247
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	-	-	-
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	926	679	247

ICRISAT			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	3,336	3,250	86
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	2,732	1,732	1,000
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	400	200	200
CRP Management/Coordination	40	40	-
Total - All Costs	6,508	5,222	1,286

IFPRI			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	60,723	59,513	1,211
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	3,192	2,856	336
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	5,650	5,114	537
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	804	635	169
CRP Management/Coordination	3,384	1,856	1,528
Total - All Costs	73,754	69,973	3,781

IITA			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	2,493	1,843	650
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	-	-	-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	2,927	2,111	816
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	5,420	3,954	1,466

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L131

ILRI			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	581	1,116	-535
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	350	293	57
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	2,281	1,599	682
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	-	-	-
Total - All Costs	3,211	3,008	204

IRRI			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments			-
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions			-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets			-
Theme 4			-
Theme 5			-
Gender Strategies			-
CRP Management/Coordination			-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-

IWMI			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments			-
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions			-
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets			-
Theme 4			-
Theme 5			-
Gender Strategies			-
CRP Management/Coordination			-
Total - All Costs	-	-	-

WORLD AGROFORESTRY CENTRE (ICRAF)			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	1,800	836	964
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	760	262	498
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	1,164	641	523
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	97	-	97
Total - All Costs	3,821	1,739	2,081

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L131

WORLD FISH			
Theme 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments	125	113	12
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	453	332	121
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	200	159	41
Theme 4	-	-	-
Theme 5	-	-	-
Gender Strategies	-	-	-
CRP Management/Coordination	24	24	-
Total - All Costs	802	628	174

Note:

Funding for coordination and reporting activities of Centers' Focal Points are reported either in CRP management/coordination (ICRAF, ICRISAT, Worldfish), or in the various research themes for other Centers. For the 2014 reporting we will request Centers to report these costs in a homogeneous way.

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L211

CRP No. 2 - Policies, Institutions, and Markets

Period: 01/01/2013 - 12/31/2013

Amounts in USD 000's

CRP Partnership Report



Report Description

Name of Report: CRP Partnerships Report

Frequency/Period: Annual

Deadline: Every April 15th

TOTAL FOR CRP "X.X"				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	Action Against Hunger	Action Against Hunger	USA	97	-	-	-	97
2	ADERS	Asociación para el desarrollo soste Peru		-	-	35	-	35
3	ADIC	Analyzing Development Issues Cer Cambodia		-	-	2	-	2
4	AfDB	African Development Bank	Nigeria	-	-	191	-	191
5	AGRIDEA	AGRIDEA	Switzerland	-	-	115	-	115
6	Alagappa university	Alagappa university	India	8	-	-	-	8
7	ALTAGRO	Alternativas Agropecuarias	Bolivia	-	-	36	-	36
8	APHRC	African Population and Health Res	Kenya	-	-	151	-	151
9	AUC	African Union Commission	Ethiopia	-	-	298	-	298
10	BIDS	Bangladesh Inst Development Studie	Bangladesh	-	83	47	-	130
11	BST Survey Solutions PLC	BST Survey Solutions PLC	Ethiopia	-	38	101	-	140
12	Cambodia Development	Cambodia Development	Cambodia	-	89	-	-	89
13	CAPAC PERU	Cadenas Productivas Agrícolas de	Peru	-	-	38	-	38
14	CARE PERU	CARE PERU	Peru	-	-	32	-	32
15	CASEED	CASEED	Bangladesh	-	55	-	-	55
16	CATIE	Centro Agrónomico Tropical de Inv	Costa Rica	10	-	-	-	10
17	CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource	Cambodia	-	-	2	-	2
18	CENTER FOR AGRIFOOD POL	Center for Agrifood Policy and Agri	Indonesia	-	-	110	-	110
19	Central Statistics Agency	Central Statistics Agency	Ethiopia	-	-	126	-	126
20	Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics		India	4	-	-	-	4
21	Centre for Environmental and Geograhic information Services		Bangladesh	8	-	-	-	8
22	CFC	Common Funds for Commodities	Netherlands	-	-	37	-	37
23	CIRAD	CIRAD	France	83	-	-	-	83
24	CORPOICA	Corporacion colombiana de investi	Colombia	-	-	18	-	18
25	CORPOINIAP	Corporacion INIAP	Ecuador	-	-	25	-	25
26	COSISE RED SAC	COSISE RED SAC	Peru	54	-	-	-	54
27	CPRI	Cambodia Policy Res Inst	Cambodia	53	-	-	-	53
28	CRES	CRES	Ethiopia	85	-	-	-	85
29	CSA	Central Statistics Agency	Ethiopia	-	-	278	-	278
30	DAR-MOA	Department of Agricultural Researc	Botswana	-	97	-	-	97
31	DATA	Data Analysis and Tech Asst	Bangladesh	-	107	452	-	558
32	Datalyze Consulting Corp.	Datalyze Consulting Corp.	Canada	83	-	30	-	113
33	DDPSC	Donald Danforth Plant Science Cen	USA	-	-	198	-	198
34	Development Gateway	Development Gateway	USA	58	-	-	-	58
35	DHAN Foundation	DHAN Foundation	India	-	-	7	-	7
36	DoA	Department of Agriculture	Thailand	-	-	35	-	35
37	DOF	Department of Fisheries, Ministry	Zambia	-	-	5	-	5
38	EADD	Heifer International	USA	-	-	87	-	87
39	Economic Development	Economic Development	United Kingdom	-	-	300	-	300
40	EDI	EDI	Tanzania	-	98	150	-	248
41	EDRI	Ethiopian Dev. Res. Inst.	Ethiopia	-	-	198	-	198
42	ESPOCH	Escuela superior politécnica de Chi	Ecuador	-	-	22	-	22
43	Eyehand Design	Eyehand Design	USA	-	6	265	-	271
44	FACT	Fisheries Coalition Team (FACT)	Cambodia	-	-	5	-	5
45	FAO	Food and Agriculture Org	Italy	2	0	237	-	239
46	FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in	Africa	-	-	-	-	-
47	FIA	Fisheries Administration (FIA)	Cambodia	-	-	3	-	3
48	Finland	Improving Food Security in West ar	Finland	-	-	3	-	3
49	Fortell Business Solutions Pvt Ltd	Fortell Business Solutions Pvt Ltd	India	5	-	-	-	5
50	Fundacion Marco	Fundacion Marco	Peru	-	-	12	-	12
51	Fundacion Proinpa	Fundacion Proinpa	Bolivia	-	-	34	-	34
52	GIMPA	Ghana Inst of Mgt Public	Ghana	-	107	-	-	107
53	GMBH	Adelphi Research Gemeinnutzige	Germany	-	-	71	-	71
54	GRADE	GRADE	Peru	125	-	-	-	125
55	Gross National Happiness Commision	Gross National Happiness Commisi	Bhutan	-	-	16	-	16
56	Gujarat Institute of Development Research		India	21	-	-	-	21
57	ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Rese	India	-	-	38	-	38
58	ICHORD	Indonesian Centre for Horticultura	Indonesia	-	-	82	-	82
59	IDS	Innovative Dev Strategies	United Kingdom	30	-	2,145	-	2,175
60	IEA	Institut d'Economie Rurale du Mali	Mali	-	-	13	-	13
61	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural	Italy	-	338	-	-	338
62	IICA	Instituto Interamericano de Coope	Costa Rica	-	-	14	-	14
63	IIM	Indian Institute of Mgt	India	-	172	-	-	172
64	IIN	Instituto de Investigacion nutritior	Peru	-	-	64	-	64
65	IINSAD	Instituto de Investigacion en Salud	Bolivia	-	-	13	-	13
66	ILSI-Research Foundation	International Life Sciences Institut	USA	-	309	175	-	484
67	INERA	L' Institut de l'Environnement et d	Burkina Faso	-	-	9	-	9
68	INIAP	Instituto Nacional autónomo de in	Ecuador	-	-	13	-	13
69	Innovations for Poverty	Innovations for Poverty	USA	128	-	-	-	128
70	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique d Institut National de la Recherche A Niger			2	-	-	-	2

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L211

71	Institute for Agricultural Research	Institute for Agricultural Research Nigeria	3	-	-	-	3
72	Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agraria	Instituto Nacional de Innovación A Peru	-	-	35	-	35
73	International Fertilizer Development Center	International Fertilizer Development Alabama	-	560	-	-	560
74	Invest in Knowledge	Invest in Knowledge MALAWI	-	96	-	-	96
75	IORA	IORA Ecological Solutions India	5	-	-	-	5
76	IPK	Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics Germany	5	-	-	-	5
77	ISAAA	Intl Svc for the Acquisit KENYA	-	-	75	-	75
78	ISU	Iowa State University USA	-	-	77	-	77
79	LEI	Land Equity International AUSTRALIA	-	-	233	-	233
80	LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, R Nepal	-	-	9	-	9
81	Lilongwe University of Agriculture	Lilongwe University of Agriculture MALAWI	-	-	130	-	130
82	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and De	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, R Nepal	-	-	-2	-	-2
83	MARDI	Malaysian Agricultural Research an Malaysia	-	-	71	-	71
84	Ministere Agriculture, Code d'Ivoire	Ministere Agriculture, Code d'Ivoir Cote D'Ivoire	-	-	28	-	28
85	Ministère de la Recherche scientifique et de l'innor	Ministère de la Recherche scientifi Burkina Faso	-	-	8	-	8
86	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture Nepal	-	-	10	-	10
87	MSU	Michigan State University USA	-	34	245	-	278
88	NABDA	Natl Biotechnology Dev NIGERIA	-	-	93	-	93
89	NARO	National Agricultural Research Org Uganda	-	-	9	-	9
90	National Agricultural Research Laboratories	National Agricultural Research Lab Uganda	-	-	10	-	10
91	National centre for Agricultural Economics and Po	National centre for Agricultural Ecc India	-	-	180	-	180
92	NCAE	Natl Ctr for Agri Econ JORDAN	58	-	-	-	58
93	NCAP	National Centre for Agricultural Ec India	-	-	5	-	5
94	NCARE	National Center for Agricultural Re Jordan	4	-	-	-	4
95	NCST	National Commission for Science a MALAWI	-	-	75	-	75
96	Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Nigeria	-	-	3	-	3
97	OFIAGRO	Oficina para Estudios del Agro Ecuador	-	-	36	-	36
98	Oficina Nacional de Semillas	Oficina Nacional de Semillas Rwanda	-	-	16	-	16
99	PMA Bolivia	Programa mundial de alimentos Bolivia	-	-	33	-	33
100	PRISMA	Asociación benéfica Prisma Peru	-	-	46	-	46
101	PT CAPS Indonesia	PT CAPS Indonesia INDONESIA	-	-	89	-	89
102	Purdue University	Purdue University USA	51	-	-	-	51
103	Research and Planning, SA	Research and Planning, SA EL SALVADOR	69	-	16	-	84
104	Rimisp	Centro latinoamericano para el de Ecuador	-	-	4	-	4
105	Rwanda Agriculture Board	Rwanda Agriculture Board Rwanda	-	-	14	-	14
106	SARI	SARI GHANA	-	119	-	-	119
107	SDI	Spatial Development International USA	46	18	301	-	365
108	SFL	Sustainable Food Laboratory United States	10	-	-	-	10
109	Sophic Systems Alliance	Sophic Systems Alliance USA	30	-	102	-	132
110	South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water	Resource Studies India	13	-	-	-	13
111	SPIA	Standing Panel on Impact Assessm ITALY	-	-	10	-	10
112	SRID/MOFA	SRID/MOFA GHANA	-	135	-	-	135
113	Statistics, Research, and Information Division	Statistics, Research, and Informati GHANA	-	824	-	-	824
114	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University India	3	-	-	-	3
115	UMN	Regents of the Univ Minnesota USA	-	-	1,784	-	1,784
116	University of Massachusetts-AM	University of Massachusetts-AM USA	-	-	70	-	70
117	Universite Gaston Berger	Universite Gaston Berger SENEGAL	25	-	101	-	126
118	University of Hohenheim	University of Hohenheim GERMANY	-	-	112	-	112
119	University of Adelaide	University of Adelaide AUSTRALIA	55	-	29	-	84
120	University of Agricultural Sciences	University of Agricultural Sciences India	8	-	-	-	8
121	University of Bristol	University of Bristol UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	114	-	114
122	University of Florida	University of Florida USA	182	-	61	-	243
123	University of Groningen	University of Groningen NETHERLANDS	-	-	199	-	199
124	University of Hyderabad	University of Hyderabad India	4	-	-	-	4
125	University of Illinois at Chicago	University of Illinois at Chicago USA	-	-	31	-	31
126	University of Kiel	University of Kiel GERMANY	-	-	58	-	58
127	UNORCAC	Unión de Organizaciones Campesir Ecuador	5	-	-	-	5
128	UPLB-FI	UP Los Banos, Foundation Inc. PHILIPPINES	-	-	52	-	52
129	USKAY EIRL	USKAY EIRL PERU	-	-	205	-	205
130	UZRIPI	Uzbekistan Research Institute of P Uzbekistan	-	-	9	-	9
131	VMB	Vision Mundial Bolivia Bolivia	-	-	25	-	25
132	VME	Vision Mundial Ecuador Ecuador	-	-	21	-	21
133	VPI	Virginia Polytechnic USA	-	-	157	-	157
134	WASCO	West African Seasoning Company I Nigeria	-	-	26	-	26
135	WUU	Wageningen UR Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
136	Zambia Seed Trade Association	Zambia Seed Trade Association Zambia	-	-	25	-	25
137	All Other Partners (<\$50K)	All Other Partners (<\$50K)	1,853	2,185	4,507	61	8,606
138	All Other Partners (values less than \$10K)	All Other Partners (values less than \$10,000)	17	-	32	-	49
Total for CRP			3,300	5,471	15,914	61	24,746

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L211

2. BIOVERSITY				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	IPK	Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics	Germany	5	-	-	-	5
2	UNORCAC	Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas	Ecuador	3	-	-	-	3
3	ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	India	-	-	38	-	38
4	ICHORD	Indonesian Centre for Horticulture	Indonesia	-	-	82	-	82
5	DoA	Department of Agriculture	Thailand	-	-	35	-	35
6	N/A	DHAN Foundation	India	-	-	7	-	7
7	MARDI	Malaysian Agricultural Research	Malaysia	-	-	71	-	71
8	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	Italy	-	-	34	-	34
9	IICA	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación	Costa Rica	-	-	14	-	14
10	Ministere Agriculture, Code d'Ivoire	Ministere Agriculture, Code d'Ivoire	Cote D'Ivoire	-	-	28	-	28
11	Gross National Happiness Commission	Gross National Happiness Commission	Bhutan	-	-	16	-	16
12	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Nepal	-	-	10	-	10
13	Ministère de la Recherche scientifique et de l'innovation	Ministère de la Recherche scientifique	Burkina Faso	-	-	8	-	8
14	Rwanda Agriculture Board	Rwanda Agriculture Board	Rwanda	-	-	14	-	14
15	National Agricultural Research Laboratories	National Agricultural Research Laboratories	Uganda	-	-	10	-	10
16	Oficina Nacional de Semillas	Oficina Nacional de Semillas	Rwanda	-	-	16	-	16
17	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development	Nepal	-	-	-2	-	-2
18	University of Illinois at Chicago	University of Illinois at Chicago	USA	-	-	31	-	31
19	Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agraria	Instituto Nacional de Innovación Agraria	Peru	-	-	35	-	35
20	IORA	IORA Ecological Solutions	India	5	-	-	-	5
21	UNORCAC	Union of Peasant and Indigenous Communities	Ecuador	2	-	-	-	2
22	Proinpa	Fundacion Proinpa	Bolivia	-	-	6	-	6
23	INERA	L'Institut de l'Environnement et de l'Eau	Burkina Faso	-	-	9	-	9
24	NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization	Uganda	-	-	9	-	9
25	LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development	Nepal	-	-	9	-	9
26	BIZRIPI	Uzbekistan Research Institute of Plant Breeding	Uzbekistan	-	-	9	-	9
Total for CRP				15	-	486	-	500

3. CIAT				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	SFL	Sustainable Food Laboratory	United States	10	-	-	-	10
2	CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza	Costa Rica	10	-	-	-	10
3	CIRAD	Agricultural Research for Development	France	9	-	-	-	9
Total for CRP				29	-	-	-	29

5. CIMMYT				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	CRES	CRES	Ethiopia	85	-	-	-	85
2	UOF	University of Florida	USA	43	-	-	-	43
3	SPIA	Standing Panel on Impact Assessment	ITALY	-	-	10	-	10
4	Others	Others		6	-	26	-	32
Total for CRP				134	-	36	-	170

6. CIP				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	ADERS	Asociación para el desarrollo sostenible	Peru	-	-	35	-	35
2	ALTAGRO	Alternativas Agropecuarias	Bolivia	-	-	36	-	36
3	CAPAC PERU	Cadenas Productivas Agrícolas de Cusco	Peru	-	-	38	-	38
4	CARE PERU	CARE PERU	Peru	-	-	32	-	32
5	CORPOICA	Corporación colombiana de investigación	Colombia	-	-	18	-	18
6	CORPOINIA	Corporación INIA	Ecuador	-	-	25	-	25
7	ESPOCH	Escuela superior politécnica de Chimborazo	Ecuador	-	-	22	-	22
8	Fundacion Marco	Fundacion Marco	Peru	-	-	12	-	12
9	Fundacion Proinpa	Fundacion Proinpa	Bolivia	-	-	29	-	29
10	IIN	Instituto de Investigación Nutricional	Peru	-	-	64	-	64
11	IINSAD	Instituto de Investigación en Salud Ambiental	Bolivia	-	-	13	-	13
12	INIAP	Instituto Nacional Autónomo de Investigación Agraria	Ecuador	-	-	13	-	13
13	OFIAGRO	Oficina para Estudios del Agro	Ecuador	-	-	36	-	36
14	PMA Bolivia	Programa mundial de alimentos	Bolivia	-	-	33	-	33
15	PRISMA	Asociación benéfica Prisma	Peru	-	-	46	-	46
16	Rimisp	Centro latinoamericano para el desarrollo	Ecuador	-	-	4	-	4
17	VMB	Vision Mundial Bolivia	Bolivia	-	-	25	-	25
18	VME	Vision Mundial Ecuador	Ecuador	-	-	21	-	21
Total for CRP				-	-	503	-	503

7. ICARDA				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	NCARE	National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension	Jordan	4	-	-	-	4
2	Purdue University	Purdue University	USA	51	-	-	-	51
Total for CRP				55	-	-	-	55

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L211

8. ICRAF				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	AAFEEN	Appui à l'autopromotion de la fem	Cameroon	0	-	-	-	0
2	CIMAR AGRO PME	Centre Insertion au Metier Agricol	Cameroon	1	-	-	-	1
3	FECATIV	Federation des Union de GIC de pn	Cameroon	0	-	-	-	0
4	GICAL	Group de Initiatives Communes de	Cameroon	0	-	-	-	0
5	GIC PROAGRO	Group de Initiatives Communes de	Cameroon	0	-	-	-	0
6	MIFACIG	Mixed Farming Common Initiative	Cameroon	1	-	-	-	1
7	DGIS	A Regional Programme in the Sahe	Netherlands	3	-	-	-	3
8	EADD	Heifer International	USA	-	-	87	-	87
9	Finland	Improving Food Security in West ai	Finland	-	-	3	-	3
10	NCAP	National Centre for Agricultural Ec	India	-	-	5	-	5
11	CENTRE SOUS L'ARBRE	CENTRE SOUS L'ARBRE	Democratic Republic o	0	-	-	-	0
12	PROMUSEM	PROMUSEM	Democratic Republic o	0	-	-	-	0
13	NGUIZANI	NGUIZANI	Democratic Republic o	0	-	-	-	0
14	Econnect	Econnect Communications	Australia	5	-	-	-	5
Total for CRP				11	-	96	-	107

9. ICRISAT				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resource Studies		India	13	-	-	-	13
2	Gujarat Institute of Development Research		India	21	-	-	-	21
3	University of Hyderabad		India	4	-	-	-	4
4	University of Agricultural Sciences		India	8	-	-	-	8
5	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique du Niger		Niger	2	-	-	-	2
6	Institute for Agricultural Research		Nigeria	3	-	-	-	3
7	Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics		India	4	-	-	-	4
8	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University		India	3	-	-	-	3
9	Centre for Environmental and Geograhic information Services		Bangladesh	8	-	-	-	8
10	Alagappa university		India	8	-	-	-	8
11	Fortell Business Solutions Pvt Ltd		India	5	-	-	-	5
12	National centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research		India	-	-	180	-	180
13	International Fertilizer Development Center		Alabama	-	560	-	-	560
14	Zambia Seed Trade Association		Zambia	-	-	25	-	25
Total for CRP				79	560	205	-	844

10. IFPRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	ACTION AGAINST HUNGER	ACTION AGAINST HUNGER	USA	97	-	-	-	97
2	AGRIDEA	AGRIDEA	SWITZERLAND	-	-	115	-	115
3	APHRC	AFRICAN POPULATION & HEALTH R	KENYA	-	-	151	-	151
4	AUC	AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	ETHIOPIA	-	-	298	-	298
5	BIDS	BANGLADESH INST DEVELOPMENT	BANGLADESH	-	83	47	-	130
6	BST SURVEY SOLUTIONS PLC	BST SURVEY SOLUTIONS PLC	ETHIOPIA	-	38	101	-	140
7	CAMBODIA DEVELOPMENT	CAMBODIA DEVELOPMENT	CAMBODIA	-	89	-	-	89
8	CASEED	CASEED	BANGLADESH	-	55	-	-	55
9	CENTER FOR AGRIFOOD POL	CENTER FOR AGRIFOOD POLICY & A	INDONESIA	-	-	110	-	110
10	CENTRAL STATISTICS AGENCY	CENTRAL STATISTICS AGENCY	ETHIOPIA	-	-	126	-	126
11	CIRAD	CIRAD	FRANCE	73	-	-	-	73
12	COSISE RED SAC	COSISE RED SAC	PERU	54	-	-	-	54
13	CPRI	CAMBODIA POLICY RES INST	CAMBODIA	53	-	-	-	53
14	CSA	CENTRALSTATICS AGENCY	ETHIOPIA	-	-	278	-	278
15	DATA	DATA ANALYSIS & TECH ASST	BANGLADESH	-	107	452	-	558
16	DATALYZE CONSULTING CORP.	DATALYZE CONSULTING CORP.	CANADA	83	-	30	-	113
17	DDPSC	DONALD DANFORTH PLANT SCIENC	USA	-	-	198	-	198
18	DEVELOPMENT GATEWAY	DEVELOPMENT GATEWAY	USA	58	-	-	-	58
19	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	300	-	300
20	EDI	EDI	TANZANIA	-	-	150	-	150
21	EDI LTD	EDI LTD	TANZANIA	-	98	-	-	98
22	EDRI	ETHIOPIAN DEV. RES. INST.	ETHIOPIA	-	-	198	-	198
23	EYEHAND DESIGN	EYEHAND DESIGN	USA	-	6	265	-	271
24	FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORG	ITALY	2	0	203	-	205
25	GIMPA	GHANA INST OF MGT PUBLIC	GHANA	-	107	-	-	107
26	GRADE	GRADE	PERU	125	-	-	-	125
27	IDS	INSTITUTE OF DEV STUDIES	UNITED KINGDOM	30	-	237	-	267
28	IDS	INNOVATIVE DEV STRATEGIES	PAKISTAN	-	-	1,908	-	1,908
29	IIM	INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MGT	INDIA	-	172	-	-	172
30	ILSI RESEARCH FOUNDATION	INTERNATIONAL LIFE SCIENCES INS	USA	-	-	59	-	59
31	ILSI-RESEARCH FOUNDATION	INTERNATIONAL LIFE SCIENCES INS	USA	-	309	116	-	425
32	INNOVATIONS FOR POVERTY	INNOVATIONS FOR POVERTY	USA	128	-	-	-	128
33	INVEST IN KNOWLEDGE	INVEST IN KNOWLEDGE	MALAWI	-	96	-	-	96
34	ISAAA	INTL SVC FOR THE ACQUISIT	KENYA	-	-	75	-	75
35	ISU	IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	USA	-	-	77	-	77
36	LEI	LAND EQUITY INTERNATIONAL	AUSTRALIA	-	-	233	-	233
37	LILONGWE UNIV OF AGRIC	LILONGWE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICUI	MALAWI	-	-	130	-	130
38	MSU	MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	USA	-	34	245	-	278
39	NABDA	NATL BIOTECHNOLOGY DEV	NIGERIA	-	-	93	-	93
40	NCAE	NATL CTR FOR AGRI ECON	JORDAN	58	-	-	-	58

CGIAR TEMPLATE: L211

41	NCST	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE	MALAWI	-	-	75	-	75
42	PT CAPS INDONESIA	PT CAPS INDONESIA	INDONESIA	-	-	89	-	89
43	RESEARCH & PLANNING, SA	RESEARCH & PLANNING, SA	EL SALVADOR	69	-	16	-	84
44	SARI	SARI	GHANA	-	119	-	-	119
45	SDI	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INTL	USA	44	18	199	-	260
46	SOPHIC SYSTEMS ALLIANCE	SOPHIC SYSTEMS ALLIANCE	USA	30	-	102	-	132
47	SPATIALDEV	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INTL	USA	3	-	103	-	105
48	SRID/MOFA	SRID/MOFA	GHANA	-	135	-	-	135
49	STATISTICS, RESEARCH, & UMN	STATISTICS, RESEARCH, & INFORM	GHANA	-	824	-	-	824
50	UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS-AM	REGENTS OF THE UNIV MIN	USA	-	-	1,784	-	1,784
51	UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS-AM	UNIV OF MASSACHUSETTS-AM	USA	-	-	70	-	70
52	UNIVERSITE GASTON BERGER	UNIVERSITE GASTON BERGER	SENEGAL	25	-	101	-	126
53	UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIM	UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIM	GERMANY	-	-	112	-	112
54	UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE	UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE	AUSTRALIA	55	-	29	-	84
55	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL	UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	114	-	114
56	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	USA	139	-	61	-	200
57	UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN	UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN	NETHERLANDS	-	-	199	-	199
58	UNIVERSITY OF KIEL	UNIVERSITY OF KIEL	GERMANY	-	-	58	-	58
59	UPLB-FI	UP LOS BANOS, FOUNDTN INC	PHILIPPINES	-	-	52	-	52
60	USKAY EIRL	USKAY EIRL	PERU	-	-	205	-	205
61	VPI	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC	USA	-	-	157	-	157
	ALL OTHER PARTNERS (<\$50K)	ALL OTHER PARTNERS (<\$50K)		1,853	2,185	4,507	61	8,606
Total for CRP				2,977	4,476	14,224	61	21,739

11. IITA				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	CFC	Common Funds for Commodities	Netherlands	-	-	-	37	37
2	Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and	Nigeria	-	-	-	3	3
3	AfDB	African Development Bank	Nigeria	-	-	-	191	191
4	WASCO	West African Seasoning Company	Nigeria	-	-	-	26	26
5	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural	Italy	-	338	-	-	338
6	IEA	Institut d'Economie Rurale du Mali	Mali	-	-	-	13	13
Total for CRP				-	338	270	-	608

12. ILRI				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	DAR-MOA	Department of Agricultural Researc	Botswana	-	97	-	-	97
Total for CRP				-	97	-	-	97

15. WORLD FISH				Actual Expenses - This Year				
Item	Institute Acronym	Institute Name	Country	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1	GMBH	Adelphi Research Gemeinnutzige	Germany	-	-	-	71	71
2	ADIC	Analyzing Development Issues Cer	Cambodia	-	-	-	2	2
3	CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource	Cambodia	-	-	-	2	2
4	DOF	Department of Fisheries, Ministry	Zambia	-	-	-	5	5
5	FACT	FISHERIES ACTION COALITION TEAM	Cambodia	-	-	-	5	5
6	FIA	FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION (FIA)	Cambodia	-	-	-	3	3
7	Others	Others		-	-	-	6	6
Total for CRP				-	-	94	-	94

TOTAL FOR CRP No. 2 - Policies, Institutions, and Markets				Actual Expenses - This Year				
				Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	TOTAL
1. AFRICA RICE				-	-	-	-	-
2. BIO DIVERSITY				15	-	486	-	500
3. CIAT				29	-	-	-	29
4. CIFOR				-	-	-	-	-
5. CIMMYT				134	-	36	-	170
6. CIP				-	-	503	-	503
7. ICARDA				55	-	-	-	55
8. ICRAF				11	-	96	-	107
9. ICRISAT				79	560	205	-	844
10. IFPRI				2,977	4,476	14,224	61	21,739
11. IITA				-	338	270	-	608
12. ILRI				-	97	-	-	97
13. IRRI				-	-	-	-	-
14. IWMI				-	-	-	-	-
15. WORLD FISH				-	-	94	-	94
Total for CRP				3,300	5,471	15,914	61	24,746