



**RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON**  
Policies,  
Institutions  
and Markets

LED BY IFPRI 

## **ANNUAL REPORTING FOR THE YEAR 2012 FROM PIM/CRP2 TO THE CONSORTIUM**

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

**May 2013**

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## A. KEY MESSAGES

### Introduction

With the close of 2012, PIM has completed its first year of implementation. Funds from Windows 1 and 2 of the CGIAR Fund, ongoing bilateral and Window 3 commitments, and the active participation of 11 CGIAR centers allowed PIM to pursue work in its thematic areas. PIM received \$27.0 million in Window 1 and 2 funds, \$18.6 million of which came in the last two months of the year. Implementation proceeded throughout the year, but at a cautious pace in light of the timing of disbursements and the need to rely on pre-financing out of the reserves of the lead center. Expenditure from Windows 1 and 2 for 2012 was \$15.5 million, or 20 percent of total expenditure. Bilateral and Window 3 expenditure was \$62.5 million.

### Synthesis of Progress and Challenges

PIM's work in 2012 contributed directly to system-level outcomes on reduced poverty and improved food security through work on science policy (joint with CCAFS), sectoral policy and expenditure, social protection, asset accumulation, and linking smallholders to markets. PIM contributed indirectly to better health and nutritional outcomes by contributing to metrics—for example, through the release in 2012 of the Global Hunger Index, a tool designed to support tracking of three dimensions of nutritional outcomes (child stunting, caloric adequacy, and child mortality). PIM contributed to improved management of natural resources through joint work with CRP Water, Land, and Ecosystems on modeling of the water sector, and through work on maintenance of agricultural biodiversity, governance of aquatic systems, and improved soil quality. PIM finalized its gender strategy and supported dissemination of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index as a tool for monitoring progress on gender issues. In this first year, accomplishments are largely the release of products and outputs, many of which were ongoing at the start of the program. Attention to tracking of impact will increase in 2013 and subsequently, since in many cases impact can only be discerned over an extended time frame.

Managerial attention during this year centered on establishing administrative procedures and a core team, clarifying impact pathways and aligning activities to them, and strengthening strategic focus. Consultations with stakeholders were held for MENA in Beirut (in February), for Asia in New Delhi (in July), and for Africa south of the Sahara in Dublin (in September, as part of the Dublin process to strengthen links between CGIAR and African partners). PIM faced challenges with regard to administrative systems, uncertainty of funding, timing of disbursement, and mismatch of expectations. Each of these issues is addressed in Section G below.

### Significant Achievements

We highlight two achievements of 2012 in this summary statement. Detail on additional achievements is available in the annexes to this report.

The Global Futures project began in late 2008 with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and with the objective to improve modeling techniques for prioritization of agricultural research. In 2012 the project entered the PIM portfolio within the theme on foresight. With the Global Futures program, PIM is helping CGIAR identify “best bet” technologies suitable for wider adoption and/or accelerated development. Researchers involved in the program are incorporating analysis of technologies into a modeling exercise to simulate returns under different assumptions about changes in the economic and agroecological environments. In 2012, more than 150 technologies were identified by seven centers (CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICRISAT, ILRI, ICRAF, and IRRI) for 15 crops, livestock technologies, and agro-forestry management systems. A global, spatially explicit, open agricultural database to support improved modeling in foresight studies is under construction to provide geospatial tools to support the CGIAR Research Programs and the Consortium in decisions on allocation of resources. Linked to this is an effort to create a broader open agricultural database of

geospatial tools ([www.mapSPAM.info](http://www.mapSPAM.info)). PIM is concurrently engaged in mapping activities within the Consortium Research Programs and supporting development of the New Alliance Technology Platform (<http://caadp-cgiar.org/>). The latter is a commitment undertaken by the G8 in 2012 to facilitate more rapid uptake of improved technologies in selected countries in Africa south of the Sahara. The tools for identification of priorities for agricultural research will be available to partners, such as the national research systems, and will inform development of the Science Agenda for African Agriculture.

PIM is also providing a framework for CGIAR's research on value chains to enhance consistency in methodology and facilitate cross-center learning. In 2012, the group led by PIM began the task of mapping the centers' value chain interventions by commodity and location, developing a consistent terminology for use across CGIAR, assessing and strengthening the tools produced by the research teams, and evaluating the impact of the interventions. The initiation of this work in 2012 has been enthusiastically received by participants from ILRI, ICRAF, CIP, Bioversity, IITA, CIAT, ICRISAT, and IFPRI. The tools being developed by ILRI for CRP Livestock and Fish and those by CIAT under PIM will be integrated into the work of CRP Humidtropics. ILRI's tools to measure value chain performance will also be used in A4NH and Livestock and Fish on the topics of nutrition and genetic diversity, respectively. The tools will provide *inter alia* sampling guidelines, questionnaires, and procedure for constraint analysis developed as part of the work of PIM under Theme 3. Through PIM IITA is analysing the impact of different interventions for upgrading value chains of cassava and these will be used in CRP HumidTropics. CIAT is also working on value chains and gender in CRP Forests, Trees, and Agroforestry, as part of the gender team (comprised of CIFOR, ICRAF, Bioversity). This work will be incorporated into the strategic gender work on value chains supported under PIM for replication in other CRPs as relevant.

A web-based platform for knowledge sharing is under development. In addition to planned sharing of tools and approaches, the work on value chains draws on impact assessments already in process at the launch of PIM. Examples of promising work include interventions to improve dairying in Vietnam, facilitation of working capital loans in Uganda, the design of simple weather insurance instruments in Ethiopia, and work on underutilized Andean grains. The work in Vietnam resulted in a change in the terms of the contract between milk producers and processors, with increased quality and higher prices for producers. Work in Uganda resulted in a change in how the participating bank structures lending to farmer organizations. Work on weather insurance in Ethiopia has been taken up by an insurance firm and the instrument is offered commercially to smallholders. Work on underutilized Andean grains, native and wild fruit trees, and chili varieties has been embedded in activities of partners including smallholder farmer associations, development agencies, private companies, and local and national government agencies, and has facilitated conservation of species through commercialization by smallholders.

## **B. IMPACT PATHWAY AND INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES**

The link between policy-oriented research and policy change is complex. Research is one input into a process in which researchers are in most cases not direct decision agents. Research can influence outcomes through selection of topics, identification of partners and stakeholders, relevance and timeliness of results, and extent and modes of distribution. PIM encourages relevance of research supported under the program by asking researchers to use a decision tree including the following questions:

- Why is the proposed topic important?
- What action might follow upon results of the research?
- Would the action contribute to objectives of CGIAR as expressed in the SRF?
- Is action politically feasible at this time?

- Who are the main agents and stakeholders who can undertake action?
- What information do they need and when do they need it?

PIM has three main product lines: research of global relevance to clarify trends and identify issues requiring attention of the global community; new metrics, models, data, and tools for assessment of issues and measurement of progress; and location-specific analysis relevant to policy decisions in specific jurisdictions. Intermediate development outcomes (IDOs) for the three types of products differ, and in all cases the IDOs relate to changes in the enabling environment. For the first type of product, publication in peer reviewed and more popular journals is noted and the volume of readership and citations tracked. For the second, access and use of tools is tracked and recorded. For the third, the policy change that is the focus of research is noted, the outcome of the policy process recorded, and stakeholders in the process identified. A selection of the latter are polled to provide views on whether the research was relevant or not. This approach to assessing impact was introduced in 2012, and is being implemented in 2013. A template for documentation of stakeholder views has been developed as part of the work on partnerships.

## C. PROGRESS ALONG THE IMPACT PATHWAY

### Major Achievements by Theme

In order to achieve greater internal coherence within the PIM portfolio, the 10 themes and subthemes are collapsed into seven outcome areas: science policy, sectoral and macroeconomic policy, adoption of technology and diffusion of innovation, social protection and management of rural risks, participation of women in rural economic activities, ownership of assets by the poor, and strengthening of value chains. Achievements in 2012 are reported below under these seven categories.

*Science policy:* The Global Futures project has integrated efforts across seven participating centers and is building a consortium-wide research program. Key features of the work on Global Futures and foresight modeling are reported above and not repeated here. Work on science policy under PIM is contributing to the design of the Science Agenda for African Agriculture under the leadership of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA). Work on biosafety and biotechnology policies in Africa, Asia, and Central America continued in 2012. When the Government of Kenya issued a directive in November 2012 banning importation of products containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs), the already-established engagement of the biosafety project with Kenyan authorities positioned the team well to provide relevant information. A reversal of the policy is under consideration by Kenyan authorities. The Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) global report on investment in agricultural research was released at the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) in Uruguay in October 2012.

*Sectoral and macroeconomic policies:* PIM supported application of the MIRAGE-BIOF CGE model in analysis used in consideration of a change in the European Union (EU) biofuel policies proposed by the European Commission on October 17, 2012. The new proposal would reduce the share of biofuels originating from food crops and would remedy some of the unintended environmental consequences of biofuel mandates. PIM supported work on the export ban on maize in Tanzania that was referenced in President Kikwete's decision to reverse the ban. PIM is developing tools to assist in analysis of alternative allocations of public spending in African countries by updating the library of social accounting matrices used for computable general equilibrium models. PIM supported a study of the fertilizer market in Ethiopia that showed large carryover stocks and resulted in the government's decision to cancel planned imports of 250,000 tons, saving more than \$5 million in storage costs.

*Adoption of technology and diffusion of innovation:* Work in Nigeria and in Ghana investigated the potential demand among farmers for both animal traction and mechanized land preparation, and will assist with design of models of mechanization appropriate for the factor endowments in these two countries. In East Africa, the volunteer farmer trainer approach developed as part of an activity on innovative extension approaches has been adopted by Heifer International, the Kenya Dairy Farmers Federation, the Uganda Dairy Farmers Federation, and the BMGF-funded East Africa Dairy Development Project, which spans five countries (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Tanzania) and targets 400,000 farmers.

*Social protection and management of rural risks:* PIM has supported evaluations in Brazil (Bolsa Familia), South Africa (Child Support Grant), and Ethiopia (Productive Safety Net Program). Work comparing the alternatives of payments in cash, in kind, and in the form of vouchers continued in Ecuador, Niger, Uganda, and Yemen. Efforts are under way in Bangladesh to evaluate alternative delivery mechanisms for safety net programs jointly with the World Food Programme. The impact assessments and cross-country learning contribute to improved design of programs.

*Participation of women in rural economic activities:* The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index was launched in February 2012. An analysis of the determinants of the growth of rural nonfarm employment in Bangladesh indicated that real wages, particularly for females, have increased since the late 2000s. An understanding of the factors contributing to this will allow replication where feasible. PIM actively supported the Global Conference on Women in Agriculture, sponsored by the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in Delhi in March 2012. This conference elicited a much stronger commitment to gender in agriculture from many of the regional National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS), and served as the launching of a Gender in Agriculture Partnership (GAP), led by GFAR, with involvement of many NARS, NGOs, and international organizations, including the CGIAR. In addition to helping to mobilize this commitment, PIM provided evidence and new methods to address several of the themes, especially the themes of strengthening women's assets, and women's empowerment in agriculture.

*Ownership of assets by the poor:* The Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI) published *Collective Action and Property Rights for Poverty Reduction: Insights from Africa and Asia*, with the findings of a major research project in eight countries ([www.ifpri.org/book-45/ourwork/program/land-resource-management-poverty-reduction](http://www.ifpri.org/book-45/ourwork/program/land-resource-management-poverty-reduction)). A draft paper on the links between tenure security and food security in Ethiopia (<http://www.umb.no/clts-no/article/presentation-at-idb-workshop>) and the best practice notes from the land governance assessment framework (LGAF) tool for Ghana, Malawi, and Rwanda identified challenges and offered recommendations to improve the security of property rights in these countries.

*Strengthening value chains:* Work on a common set of tools and methodologies for CGIAR is described earlier in this report.

#### Progress toward Outputs

More than 200 products (concept notes, papers, reports, books, book chapters, datasets, databases, models, maps, methodology documents, presentations, e-information outputs, and other items) in various stages of completion have been listed for 2012. Although systems for tracking products and their use are still in development, reports based on current information indicate that 89 open access databases were made available, for which an estimated 652,275 users are recorded. See [Annex 1](#). At the end of the first year, progress toward outputs can be summarized as follows:

#### Science Policy

- Under the Global Futures program, PIM developed a draft report including more than 150 technologies with potential for scaling up

- ASTI (Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators) established an institutionalized data collection system in Africa south of the Sahara and released a report describing recent trends in agricultural research and development spending at GCARD in Uruguay.

**Sectoral and Macroeconomic Policies** Report on biofuels using the MIRAGE CGE model.

- Report on fertilizer market in Ethiopia with recommendation on optimal stockholding.
- Report on Tanzania's maize export ban with recommendation to remove it.
- The Arab Spatial Development and Food Security Atlas, a database that contains maps and data for more than 150 food security-related indicators.

**Adoption of Technology and Diffusion of Innovation**

- Recommendation on volunteer farmer trainers adopted by the East African Dairy Development Project for use in five countries in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Tanzania) and targeting 400,000 farmers.
- The HarvestChoice project enhanced its database of indicators relevant to crop productivity and potential yield gaps, expanded its suite of modeling tools, and launched a new website.
- Diffusion of Improved Varieties in Africa (DIVA) project, co-financed by PIM, yielded new insights on questions of adoption of improved technologies in Africa.

**Social Protection and Management of Rural Risks**

- Impact evaluation of the Child Support Grant (CSG) requested by the Government of South Africa contributed to the government's decision to retain the program. The Minister for Social Development reported the results of impact evaluation of the CSG at a national press conference in May 2012.
- Ongoing evaluation of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program contributes to adjustment in program during implementation and supports renewed funding by development partners.

**Participation of Women in Rural Economic Activity**

- Sex-disaggregated data on labor force participation from the ICRISAT Village Level Studies allow observation of changes over time in India and Bangladesh.
- The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) was launched in February 2012 at the United Nations in New York, followed by launches at the Houses of Parliament in the UK and India. The WEAI rolled out in 19 countries that are part of the US government's Feed the Future initiative.

**Ownership of Assets by the Poor**

- The Gender, Agriculture, and Assets Project assessed eight projects for their impact on gender inequalities, asset disparities, and rural livelihoods. Results are used to adjust program design.
- Work on property rights, power relations, and benefit sharing in common lands in Asia and Africa and development of rapid tenure assessment (RaTA) tools enables better understanding of historical tenure conflict and informs administrative procedures for management and prevention of conflict.
- The Program on Collective Action and Property Rights (CAPRI) published *Collective Action and Property Rights for Poverty Reduction: Insights from Africa and Asia*, with the findings of a major research project in eight countries ([www.ifpri.org/book-45/ourwork/program/land-resource-management-poverty-reduction](http://www.ifpri.org/book-45/ourwork/program/land-resource-management-poverty-reduction)). Findings are used to inform regulations for land administration.

**Strengthening of Value Chains**

- A study of changes in rice and potato value chains in Bangladesh, China, India, and Vietnam found that value chains have modernized rapidly and are shorter than previously assumed.

The study showed that transportation costs are lower than expected, and directs attention to other factors that constitute marketing costs.

- Work on upgrading cassava value chains has been adopted in Nigeria as part of the agricultural transformation program.

#### Progress Toward Achievement of Outcomes

During its first year of implementation, PIM has made limited progress toward achievement of long-term outcomes, as is to be expected. Observed outcomes in the form of policy changes and use of new tools are noted in the section on outputs above, although attribution of the outcome to the research product is not claimed. A fuller listing of outcomes is presented in [Annex 6](#).

#### Progress Toward Impact

Impact can be observed only after outcomes are achieved and remain in place for some time. After one year of implementation no impact can be attributed to research undertaken under PIM. Among the outputs noted above, those most likely to generate impact in the near term are (i) the decision to retain the Child Support Grant in South Africa (continued payments for vulnerable children with impact on nutrition and survival rates); (ii) impact assessments of the Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Program (impact on program design and decision of government and donors to continue support); (iii) the study on fertilizer stocks in Ethiopia (impact on efficiency of public expenditure in agriculture); and (iv) work on the maize export ban in Tanzania (impact through increased earnings of maize farmers and traders).

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

PIM completed its gender strategy in 2012 and it was approved on March 1, 2013. Gender is mainstreamed by inclusion in many activities within the portfolio, and addressed strategically in selected pieces of free-standing work. As expressed in the strategy, PIM will develop guidelines for collecting and analyzing data so that datasets developed for other objectives will also be useful for gender analysis. In 2012 researchers developed a framework to conceptualize and measure women's access to and ownership of land using existing nationally representative, sex-disaggregated data on land ownership and control in Sub-Saharan Africa. PIM has initiated work on the gender dimensions of adoption of improved technology. A doctoral dissertation undertaken as part of this work addressing social networks, innovation, and empowerment was recommended for the best thesis award by the Indian Institute of Technology–Bombay.

#### Gender Equality Targets Defined

PIM's work on gender equality targets is part of its effort on developing tools and methods. Work under PIM will identify the sex-disaggregated agricultural data that are available through CGIAR and national governments. Demand for gender analysis in the evaluation of ongoing programs financed by development partners is high, and PIM is already active through legacy programs, such as the design of the WEAI. These activities will be strengthened in 2013 and 2014.

#### Mainstreaming Gender Analysis in Other PIM Activities

Attention to gender is already strong in the research on social protection, assets, and value chains. Areas with potential for increasing gender analysis include the foresight work, especially gender dimensions in foresight scenarios (Subtheme 1.1), and the work on policy processes (Subtheme 2.1). Gender expertise is well represented in the management team, of which the gender leader (Cheryl Doss of Yale University) is a member. Much of this work is still in early stages, and the PIM gender leader is working with the teams to ensure effective implementation.

See [Annex 4](#), Summary of Gender Issues Identified in Each Subtheme, for a more complete listing.



## E. PARTNERSHIP-BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS

PIM has diverse relationships with a multitude of organizations, both internal to CGIAR and external, and ranging from pure transactional relationships to full partnerships.

### Aligning PIM with Priorities in National and Regional Bodies

During 2012 PIM held regional consultations in South Asia and the Middle East / North Africa to discuss regional priorities and strengthen partnerships with national and regional bodies, including NGOs. For alignment with African partners, PIM is an active participant in the Dublin Process to achieve synchrony between the CAADP institutions and CGIAR. The PIM director serves on the steering committee of the Dublin Process. The centers with strong participation in PIM, particularly CIAT, ICRISAT, ILRI, IFPRI, and ICRAF, have close working relations with host governments and regional bodies and bring these relationships into PIM. PIM draws on the strong country strategy support programs within IFPRI and co-finance their work. PIM holds regular consultations and jointly plans work with major donor agencies and multilateral and regional development banks. These partners use the products of PIM's work in policy dialogue and the design of programs.

### Interactions with Other CRPs

PIM's strongest structural links to other Consortium Research Programs are with Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) on the Global Futures work, Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) on water issues, and with Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) on value chains. PIM provides tools and analytical frameworks that are of general application to all Consortium Research Programs, for example, tools for gender analysis, assessment of value chains, metrics to measure impact and rates of return, and methodologies for impact assessment. PIM's interaction with other CRPs on value chains is summarized above.

### How Key Partners Are Using PIM's Outputs and Outcomes

Partners use PIM's products in a variety of ways. Examples include the following:

- The Ministry of Agriculture and the National Meteorological Institute in Uruguay are working with PIM on rainfall and yields in the horticulture sector and on the design of scalable agricultural insurance for smallholder farmers.
- The Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA) and the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WE CARD) are working with PIM on tracking adoption of technologies and their performance in the field.
- Work with African partners is used to design policy measures to complement increased public spending in agriculture under the CAADP investment programs.
- The EU used PIM's work in analysis of potential changes in biofuel policies.

See [Annex 5](#) for a typology of PIM partners and a snapshot of their geographic distribution.

## F. CAPACITY BUILDING

PIM supports capacity building by developing effective tools for analysis, providing them through open access, and offering training in their use. Because the needs for capacity building on policy research in the developing world are enormous and PIM's ability to respond limited, PIM seeks to be strategic and selective in the activities it supports. Much of the training is in the context of joint research, so that national teams can join with international partners through PIM to undertake specific tasks. Many recipients of training and mentoring are MS and PhD students, and their thesis work pursued in the context of PIM builds long-term capacity. PIM co-finance the training in modeling in Africa under the

African Growth and Development Policy (AGRODEP) program, through which professionals from 23 African countries have been exposed to advanced modeling techniques and linked through a network.

For activities funded primarily through Windows 1-2, 6,793 people from developing countries were trained through PIM, 16% of whom are female. Seventy four graduate students were supervised, of whom 74% from developing countries. Fifty five percent are female students. For activities funded primarily through bilateral support, 10,806 people from developing countries were trained through PIM, 25% of whom are female. The total number of graduate students is 131, of which fifty two percent are female.

## G. RISK MANAGEMENT

PIM faces risks in managing expectations, in administration, and in securing predictable financing.

### Managing Expectations

The PIM program as approved is broad and strong, but also quite fragmented. The management team is working to strengthen internal coherence, and this in some cases entails adjustment in expectations of researchers and encouragement to redefine activities. Expectations of donors for rapid impact attributable directly to policy-oriented research may not be realistic. Expectations will be addressed through dialogue and agreement with the donors on intermediate development outcomes. Researchers and participating centers have expectations for funding under PIM that are not consistent with funds available. This mismatch of expectations and reality has been addressed through lengthy discussions during the budgeting process for 2013. It will undoubtedly resurface for 2014.

### Administrative Risks

CGIAR does not yet have systems in place adequately to support administration of PIM. No tools are available to CRP directors to track expenditures and deliverables within the portfolio as a whole. Directors are dependent on the self-reporting of participants, a mechanism that is not necessarily reliable, timely, or welcomed by those asked to report. PIM management addresses the gap in systems through dialogue with participants.

### Financial Risks

PIM is designed as a long-term program but is funded on an annual basis and faces a high degree of uncertainty about levels and sources of funding. PIM addresses this risk by maintaining regular dialogue with key donors to ensure that they are aware of developments and remain supportive. PIM management is also seeking to develop new sources of support.

## H. LESSONS LEARNED

### ***Reporting indicators should be relevant for program management and informative about progress.***

PIM considers the indicators in [Annex 1](#) to be a transitional reporting mechanism, soon to be replaced by one recognized as acceptable by the scientists within the system and its donors. PIM is participating fully in the effort to design a coherent set of intermediate development outcomes and related indicators at the CRP level and for the system as a whole.

***Teams need close oversight and encouragement to maintain a good pace of implementation.*** PIM undertook significant effort to review the portfolio at the end of 2012 to identify activities experiencing significant delays or difficulties in meeting their stated objectives for the year. The expanded management committee will meet at mid-year in 2013 to assess progress.

Based on lessons learned during the first year of implementation, PIM enters its second year with five management objectives:

- *Refining the statement of impact:* PIM will clarify how policy-oriented work pursued under the program contributes to impact and particularly to the strategic results of the system.
- *Sustaining momentum and increasing coherence:* PIM aims to keep momentum for ongoing multiyear activities and draw related tasks together into a limited number of clusters.
- *Addressing gaps:* PIM plans to initiate activities where gaps in the current portfolio are identified and demand is high.
- *Maintaining and improving analytical tools:* The management team will take stock of the basic tools that PIM can provide to CGIAR and the broader community (models, datasets, methodologies of measurement) and invest in their maintenance, improvement, and open access.
- *Exploring focus areas:* PIM will work with partners and practitioners to identify the key areas of focused work that will form the basis of the cycle of funding to begin in January 2015.

## I. CGIAR RESEARCH PROGRAM FINANCIAL REPORT

Please refer to [Annex 3](#) on CRP Financial Reporting Templates. Nine reports are provided in this section, as follows:

1. Report L101 - CRP Cumulative Financial Summary
2. Report L106 – CRP Annual Funding Summary
3. Report L111 - CRP Annual Finance Plan Summary (by Center, Windows 1 and 2)
4. Report L121 - CRP Financial Report - Expenditure by natural classification (by Center)
5. Report L131 - CRP Themes Report (by Center, and Funding Source)
6. Report L201 - CRP Financial Report - Bilateral Grants (by Center)
7. Report L211 - CRP Partnerships Report
8. Report L401 - CRP Funding Statement, Windows 1 and 2
9. Report L411 - CRP Funding Statement, Window 2

The financial report in excel file format is also being provided.

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

CRPs concerned by this indicator	Indicator	Glossary/guidelines for measuring the indicator	Deviation narrative (if actual is more than 10% away from target)	2012		2013	2014
				Target (if available for 2012)	Actual	Target	Target
KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS, DATA							
All	1. Number of flagship “products” produced by CRP	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		0	0	0	5
All	2. % of flagship products produced that have explicit target of women farmers/NRM managers	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		0	0	0	80%
All	3. % of flagship products produced 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		0	0	55%	55%
All	4. Number of “tools” produced by CRP	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	Under development in first cycle. Target for 2014: Foresight modelling, geo-spatial mapping,	0	0	1	5

WEAI,  
value  
chains  
toolkit,  
library of  
SAM's

All	5. % of tools that have an explicit target of women farmers	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	0	0	60%	60%
All	6. % of tools 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	0	0	55%	55%
All	7a. Number of open access databases maintained by CRP, funded primarily through W1-2		0	12*	TBD	TBD
	7b. Number of open access databases maintained by CRP, funded primarily through Bilateral		0	77*	TBD	TBD
All	8a. Total number of users of these open access databases, funded primarily through W1-2		NA	5,031*	NA	NA
All	8b. Total number of users of these open access databases, funded primarily through Bilateral		NA	647,244*	NA	NA
All	8c. Number of hits/views/requests coming in through electronic media such as knowledge banks, CRP and institutional home portals, websites, other ICT media; funded primarily through W1-2		NA	38,969*	NA	NA
All	8c. Number of hits/views/requests coming in through electronic media such as knowledge banks, CRP and		NA	2,574,043*	NA	NA

	institutional home portals, websites, other ICT media; funded primarily through Bilateral				
All	9a. Number of publications in ISI journals produced by CRP, funded primarily through W1-2	NA	54*	100	200
All	9b. Number of publications in ISI journals produced by CRP, funded primarily through Bilateral	NA	51*	100	200
1,2,3, 4, 6	10. Number of strategic value chains analyzed by CRP	NA	16	16	16

## Notes:

\* Initial cataloguing (needs to be confirmed).

**CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT AND  
INNOVATION PLATFORMS**

All	13a. Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (male), funded primarily through W1-2	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.	Source: Submission by PIM Focal Points	5688	6000	6000
All	13b. Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (male), funded primarily through bilateral	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.	Source: Submission by PIM Focal Points	8095	9000	9000
All	14a. Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (female), funded primarily through W1-2	(see above, but for female)		1105	1200	1200

All	14b. Number of trainees in short-term programs facilitated by CRP (female), funded primarily through bilateral	(see above, but for female)		2711	3000	3000
All	15a. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (male), funded primarily through W1-2	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.	Source: Submission by PIM Focal Points	33	40	40
All	15b. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (male), funded primarily through bilateral	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.	Source: Submission by PIM Focal Points	63	70	70
All	16a. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (female), funded primarily through W1-2	(see above, but for female)		41	45	45
All	16b. Number of trainees in long-term programs facilitated by CRP (female), funded primarily through bilateral	(see above, but for female)		68	75	75
1,5,6,7	17. Number of multi-stakeholder R4D innovation platforms established for the targeted agroecosystems by the CRPs	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 agroecosystems, 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.				



**TECHNOLOGIES/PRACTICES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT**

All	18. Number of technologies/NRM practices under research in the CRP (Phase I)	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing, and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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.</p>	Promising technologies list, Nov 2012, Global Futures/foresight analysis	159	20	20
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	See gender strategy	0	TBD	TBD
All	20. % of technologies under	Reports/papers describing the products should include a focus on	See gender		55%	55%

	research that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	gender-disaggregated impacts if they are to be counted	strategy; methodology for assessment TBD
1,5,6,7	21 Number of agroecosystems 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 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) typology of cultivated systems and of forests and woodland systems (MEA, 2005, Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Current State and Trends, Volume 1) to define these agroecosystems; identify the regions if possible	
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	
All, except 2	23. Number of technologies /NRM practices field tested (phase II)	Under "field testing" means that research has moved from focused development to broader testing 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.	
1,5,6,7	24. Number of agroecosystems 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)	Use the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) typology of cultivated systems and of forests and woodland systems (MEA, 2005, Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Current State and Trends, Volume 1) to define these agroecosystems and specify the regions where field testing is underway	
1,5,6,7	25. % of above innovations/approaches/options that are targeted at decreasing inequality between men and women		
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)	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. 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.

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).	Ref: explanator y memo from P. Sabbagh, October 2012 for methodology	50	34	35	35	
All	29. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation (Stage 2)	. Please count the highest stage completed during the reporting year – don't double count for the same policy. .....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.		0	10	10	10	
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/decreed to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture.)		10	15	8	8	
All	31. Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures prepared	: ...underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (official approval (legislation/decreed) of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority).		0	NA	7	7	

All	passed/approved (Stage 4) 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)	5	6	6	6
OUTCOMES ON THE GROUND				NA		
All	33. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	Indicate the regions where this is occurring and whether the application of technologies is on a new or continuing area	NA			
All	34. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of CRP research	Indicate the regions where this is occurring 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				

## Annex 2: Performance indicators for gender mainstreaming with targets defined<sup>1</sup>

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	- 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	- 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 And A CRP plan approved for capacity development in gender analysis	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 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

<sup>1</sup> This annex is retained and has been used to inform the material presented in section D of the report. No entries have been recorded in this table.

## Annex 3: CRP financial reporting templates

### 1. Report L101 - CRP Cumulative Financial Summary

Period	1 January 2011 - 31 December 2012					CRP 2									
	(a) Cumulative budget per annual financial plans.					(b) Actual Expenses - Cumulative					(c) Variance - Cumulative				
	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
Bioversity	970	-	981	-	1,951	970	-	981	-	1,951	-	-	-	-	-
CIAT	771	-	1,076	-	1,847	717	-	1,076	-	1,794	54	-	-	-	54
CIP	790	-	1,969	-	2,759	692	-	1,969	-	2,661	98	-	-	-	98
ICARDA	48	-	-	-	48	16	-	-	-	16	32	-	-	-	32
ICRISAT	1,705	-	4,226	-	5,931	1,589	-	4,226	-	5,815	116	-	-	-	116
IFPRI	13,430	9,455	42,408	-	65,293	9,086	9,455	42,408	-	60,949	4,344	-	-	-	4,344
IITA	627	-	1,301	-	1,928	527	-	1,301	-	1,828	100	-	-	-	100
ILRI	2,230	-	373	-	2,603	1,130	-	373	-	1,503	1,100	-	-	-	1,100
World Agroforestry	1,079	-	105	196	1,380	646	-	105	196	948	432	-	-	-	432
World Fish	140	-	595	-	735	140	-	595	-	735	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>21,789</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>53,034</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>84,474</b>	<b>15,514</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>53,034</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>78,197</b>	<b>6,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,275</b>
	<b>26%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Notes

1. All figures shown here are in USD 000's
2. For Window 3, Bilateral funding, and Center Funds -- Section (a) is the same as Section (b); that is, *Actual Expenses-Cumulative* is the same as *Cumulative budget per annual financial plans*.
3. CIP revised expense has increased by \$10K. Figures in the IFPRI audit report are based on prior submission.
4. IFPRI's expense is cumulative (includes 2011 expense)

**2. Report L106 – CRP Annual Funding Summary**

	CRP 2012 Actual Funding				
	Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Total Funding
W1 Donors					-
ACIAR				481	481
ADB				891	891
African Agri Tech Foundation				36	36
Agri Res Council - Nigeria				72	72
AGRIDEA				200	200
ASARECA				85	85
Australia - 2013					-
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation			1,674	4,309	5,893
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), USA (thru IRRI)				47	47
Bioversity				175	175
CAPRI				1	1
CARE				13	13
CGIAR CCAFS				70	70
China				85	85
CIDA				(2)	(2)
CIMMYT				35	35
CIRAPIP				65	65
CIREM/CEPII				105	105
Common Funds for Commodities (CFC)				165	165
Copenhagen Consensus Ctr				13	13
CORAF/WE CARD				16	16
Croplife International				374	374
CRS				57	57
Ctr for Econ Policy Res.				65	65
DAI				114	114
Denmark					-
DFID				557	557
Econ Policy Research Inst				52	52
ECU				116	116
EMBRAPA				-1	(1)
European Commission				1817	1,817
FAO				289	289
FAO, Zimbabwe				63	63
Ford				114	114
Forum for Agri. Res. - Afri				10	10
George Mason U./USAID				5	5
GIZ				418	418
Global Development Netw				967	967
Grameen Foundation USA				39	39
GTZ				3,362	3,362

CRP 2012 Actual Funding					
	Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Total Funding
HarvestPlus				16	16
ICAR, India (under NAIP)				230	230
ICRAF				15	15
IDB				569	569
IDRC				93	93
IFAD				1542	1,542
IFAR				10	10
IFPRI				1018	1,018
IITA				3	3
IKP TRUST				329	329
ILO				66	66
ILRI				60	60
ICAR			15		15
Inst. For Financial Mgt.				84	84
Inst. Of Dev Studies				2	2
Int'l Inst. Sustain. Dev.				20	20
Iowa State University, USA (BMGF funding)				109	109
Irish Aid				274	274
IRRI/Gates				209	209
IRRI/USAID				88	88
Italy				79	79
IWMI				126	126
Kickstart Int'l Inc.				61	61
Landbouw-Eon Inst./EC				338	338
LEI/EU				61	61
Liebniz Centre				97	97
MAFFS Sierra Leone				32	32
McKnight Foundation				59	59
Mercy Corps/USAID				94	94
Michigan State University				106	106
MTT AgriFood Research				13	13
Nat. Bureau of Econ. Res.				25	25
National FADAMA Coord. Off				135	135
NEPC				24	24
Netherlands					-
Netherlands (thru Nedworc Foundation)				130	130
Nigeria				28	28
Nike Foundation				11	11
Norway				123	123
NSF				44	44
OXFAM America-HARO				87	87
Purdue University				121	121
Purdue University/USAID				1	1
SDC				333	333
SIDA				1,064	1,064



CRP 2012 Actual Funding					
	Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Total Funding
Social Impact, Inc./MCC				128	128
Stanford Univ./Gates				82	82
Stanford University				4	4
Sweden				10	10
Switzerland				-	-
Terra Nuova				54	54
The Bureau of Agricultural Research, Philippines				46	46
The Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers				8876	8,876
The Intl Labour Office				4	4
The Netherlands				203	203
Tufts University/USAID				81	81
Uganda				21	21
UN University				10	10
UNEP-GEF				325	325
UNICEF				370	370
Unique Forestry/Land Use				27	27
United Nations				23	23
United Nations Foundation				50	50
United Nations University				14	14
Univ. of Colorado				105	105
University of Bonn				53	53
University of Groningen				344	344
University of Oxford				67	67
University of California				27	27
UNOPS				54	54
US Dept of Labor				63	63
USAID			5	8,018	8,023
USAID (thru CNFA)				5	5
USAID (thru World Bank)				982	982
USAID/WB			7,761	9,346	17,107
USAID-EGAT				33	33
USDA				52	52
Various**				6,194	6,194
Various				105	105
Virginia Tech				6	6
Wageningen				10	10
WARDA				29	29
Wellspring Advisors, LLC				273	273
World Bank				1,709	1,709
World Food Program				710	710
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>9,454</b>	<b>53,036</b>	<b>71,367</b>

**Notes**

1. All figures shown here are in USD 000's
2. Amount shown for Window 1 donors is total, as these funds are co-mingled

3. Amounts shown for Window 2 donors are as per Report L411.
4. Amounts shown for Window 3 donors are as per Report L201
5. Amounts shown for Bilateral funding are as per Report L201
6. World Agroforestry did not submit details on partnerships. To get correct total for bilateral funding, \$105K reported by ICRAF is added under "Various".

**3. Report L111 - CRP Annual Finance Plan Summary (by Center, Windows 1 and 2)**

Period	1 January 2011 - 31 December 2012					CRP 2									
	(a) Cumulative budget per annual financial plans.					(b) Actual Expenses - Cumulative					(c) Variance - Cumulative				
	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
Biodiversity	970	-	981	-	1,951	970	-	981	-	1,951	-	-	-	-	-
CIAT	771	-	1,077	-	1,848	717	-	1,077	-	1,794	54	-	-	-	54
CIP	790	-	1,969	-	2,759	692	-	1,969	-	2,661	98	-	-	-	98
ICARDA	48	-	-	-	48	16	-	-	-	16	32	-	-	-	32
ICRISAT	1,705	-	4,226	-	5,931	1,589	-	4,226	-	5,815	116	-	-	-	116
IFPRI	13,430	9,455	42,408	-	65,293	8,876	9,455	42,408	-	60,739	4,554	-	-	-	4,554
IITA	627	-	1,301	-	1,928	527	-	1,301	-	1,828	100	-	-	-	100
ILRI	2,230	-	373	-	2,603	1,130	-	373	-	1,503	1,100	-	-	-	1,100
World Agroforestry	1,079	-	105	196	1,380	646	-	105	196	948	432	-	-	-	432
World Fish	140	-	595	-	735	140	-	595	-	735	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>21,789</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>53,035</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>84,475</b>	<b>15,304</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>53,035</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>77,990</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,485</b>
	<b>25%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note**

1. All figures shown here are in USD 000's
2. For Window 3, Bilateral funding, and Center funds -- Section (a) is the same as Section (b); that is, Actual Expenses-Cumulative is the same as Cumulative budget per annual financial plans.

**4. Report L121 - CRP Financial Report - Expenditure by natural classification (by Center)**

Period  
2012

1 January 2011 - 31 December

	Annual Budget					Actual Expenses - This Year					Unspent Budget				
	Windows 1 and 2 Funds	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Center Funds	Total	Windows 1 and 2 Funds	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Center Funds	Total	Windows 1 and 2 Funds	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Center Funds	Total
<b>Total CRP</b>															
Personnel	9,363	2,432	16,191	101	28,087	6,479	2,432	16,191	101	25,204	-2,884	0	0	0	-2,884
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	126	0	2,093	0	2,219	84	0	2,093	0	2,177	-42	0	0	0	-42
Collaborator Costs - Partners	738	2,949	15,370	0	19,507	504	2,949	15,370	0	18,823	-234	0	0	0	-234
Supplies and Services	7,647	2,043	8,970	43	18,703	5,298	2,043	8,970	43	16,353	-2,350	0	0	0	-2,350
Operational Travel	725	703	3,353	23	4,804	471	703	3,353	23	4,550	-254	0	0	0	-254
Depreciation	194	104	918	3	1,219	128	104	918	3	1,154	-65	0	0	0	-65
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>18,792</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>46,896</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>74,089</b>	<b>12,964</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>46,896</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>68,260</b>	<b>-5,829</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5,829</b>
Indirect Costs	3,318	1,224	6,138	26	10,706	2,339	1,224	6,138	26	9,727	-979	0	0	0	-979
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>22,110</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>53,034</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>84,795</b>	<b>15,303</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>53,034</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>77,987</b>	<b>-6,808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6,808</b>
<b>Amounts for each participating center below:</b>															
<b>Bioversity International</b>															
Personnel	526	0	220	0	746	526	0	220	0	746	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - Partners	20	0	415	0	435	20	0	415	0	435	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies and Services	261	0	211	0	472	261	0	211	0	472	0	0	0	0	0
Operational Travel	8	0	68	0	76	8	0	68	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Indirect Costs	155	0	67	0	222	155	0	67	0	222	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**CIAT**

Personnel	426	0	227	0	654	396	0	227	0	623	-30	0	0	0	-30
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - Partners	0	0	375	0	375	0	0	375	0	375	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies and Services	212	0	314	0	526	197	0	314	0	511	-15	0	0	0	-15
Operational Travel	15	0	59	0	74	14	0	59	0	73	-1	0	0	0	-1
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1629</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-46</b>
Indirect Costs	118	0	102	0	220	109	0	102	0	211	-8	0	0	0	-8
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1848</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-55</b>

**CIP**

Personnel	302	0	323	0	626	265	0	323	0	588	-37	0	0	0	-37
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - Partners	0	0	335	0	335	0	0	335	0	335	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies and Services	202	0	890	0	1,092	177	0	890	0	1,067	-25	0	0	0	-25
Operational Travel	7	0	253	0	260	6	0	253	0	259	-1	0	0	0	-1
Depreciation	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-63</b>
Indirect Costs	278	0	143	0	421	244	0	143	0	387	-34	0	0	0	-34
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-98</b>

**ICARDA**

Personnel	31	0	0	0	31	10	0	0	0	10	-21	0	0	0	-21
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - Partners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies and Services	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	-2	0	0	0	-2
Operational Travel	6	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	2	-4	0	0	0	-4
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-27</b>
Indirect Costs	8	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	3	-5	0	0	0	-5
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-33</b>

**ICRISAT**

Personnel	1,037	0	1,065	0	2,102	813	0	1,065	0	1,878	-224	0	0	0	-224
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - Partners	6	0	1,379	0	1,385	5	0	1,379	0	1,384	-1	0	0	0	-1
Supplies and Services	582	0	841	0	1,423	456	0	841	0	1,297	-126	0	0	0	-126
Operational Travel	52	0	226	0	278	41	0	226	0	267	-11	0	0	0	-11
Depreciation	0	0	311	0	311	0	0	311	0	311	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>-363</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-363</b>
Indirect Costs	350	0	404	0	754	274	0	404	0	678	-76	0	0	0	-76
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,253</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>-438</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-438</b>

**IFPRI**

Personnel	4,489	2,432	13,161	0	20,082	2,967	2,432	13,161	0	18,560	-1,522	0	0	0	-1,522
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	123	0	2,086	0	2,209	81	0	2,086	0	2,167	-42	0	0	0	-42
Collaborator Costs - Partners	640	2,949	12,621	0	16,210	423	2,949	12,621	0	15,993	-217	0	0	0	-217
Supplies and Services	5,769	2,043	6,348	0	14,160	3,813	2,043	6,348	0	12,204	-1,956	0	0	0	-1,956
Operational Travel	402	703	2,527	0	3,632	266	703	2,527	0	3,496	-136	0	0	0	-136
Depreciation	192	104	563	0	859	127	104	563	0	794	-65	0	0	0	-65
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>11,616</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>37,306</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,153</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>37,306</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,214</b>	<b>-3,939</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,939</b>
Indirect Costs	1,814	1,224	5,102	0	8,140	1,199	1,224	5,102	0	7,525	-615	0	0	0	-615
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>13,430</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>42,408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,293</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>42,408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,739</b>	<b>-4,554</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4,554</b>

IITA															
Personnel	278	0	638	0	916	234	0	638	0	872	-44	0	0	0	-44
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	4	0	7	0	11	3	0	7	0	10	-1	0	0	0	-1
Collaborator Costs - Partners	55	0	67	0	122	46	0	67	0	113	-9	0	0	0	-9
Supplies and Services	177	0	254	0	431	149	0	254	0	403	-28	0	0	0	-28
Operational Travel	19	0	126	0	145	16	0	126	0	142	-3	0	0	0	-3
Depreciation	1	0	18	0	19	1	0	18	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>-85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-85</b>
Indirect Costs	93	0	191	0	284	78	0	191	0	269	-15	0	0	0	-15
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100</b>

ILRI															
Personnel	1,404	0	188	0	1,592	712	0	188	0	900	-692	0	0	0	-692
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - Partners	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies and Services	365	0	74	0	439	185	0	74	0	259	-180	0	0	0	-180
Operational Travel	117	0	51	0	167	59	0	51	0	110	-58	0	0	0	-58
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>-930</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-930</b>
Indirect Costs	344	0	46	0	390	174	0	46	0	221	-169	0	0	0	-169
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,100</b>

**World Agroforestry**

Personnel	780	0	81	101	962	467	0	81	101	649	-312	0	0	0	-313
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - Partners	17	0	0	0	17	10	0	0	0	10	-7	0	0	0	-7
Supplies and Services	43	0	3	43	89	26	0	3	43	72	-17	0	0	0	-17
Operational Travel	99	0	7	23	129	59	0	7	23	89	-39	0	0	0	-40
Depreciation	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>-375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-375</b>
Indirect Costs	140	0	14	26	180	84	0	14	26	124	-56	0	0	0	-56
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>-431</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-431</b>

**World Fish**

Personnel	89	0	288	0	377	89	0	288	0	377	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - CGIAR Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collaborator Costs - Partners	0	0	164	0	164	0	0	164	0	164	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies and Services	32	0	35	0	67	32	0	35	0	67	0	0	0	0	0
Operational Travel	0	0	37	0	37	0	0	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total of Direct Costs</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Indirect Costs	19	0	69	0	87	19	0	69	0	87	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total - all Costs</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1. All figures shown here are in USD 000's
2. Totals within this report must agree with amounts reported in L111.
3. PIM has no annual budget. To get the annual budget, the 2012 PPA amount was spread proportionally.
4. For Window 3, Bilateral funding, and Center funds -- The *Annual Budget* section is the same as *Actual expenses-this year*.



**5. Report L131 - CRP Themes Report (by Center and Funding Source)**

Period 1 January 2012 - 31 December 2012

	Annual Budget					Actual Expenses this Year					Unspent Budget				
	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
<b>CRP Report - by Themes</b>															
Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	12,393	8,920	40,456	196	61,965	8,672	8,920	40,456	196	58,244	3,721	0	0	0	3,721
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	2,222	22	5,322	0	7,566	1,506	22	5,322	0	6,850	716	0	0	0	716
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	4,984	513	6,748	0	12,245	3,430	513	6,748	0	10,691	1,554	0	0	0	1,554
Gender Strategies	308	0	509	0	817	236	0	509	0	745	72	0	0	0	72
CRP Management/Coordination	2,206	0	0	0	2,206	1,458	0	0	0	1,458	748	0	0	0	748
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>22,112</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>53,035</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>84,798</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>53,035</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>77,989</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,810</b>

Amounts for each participating center below:

**Bioversity International**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	525	0	551	0	1,076	525	0	551	0	1,076	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	232	0	60	0	292	232	0	60	0	292	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	213	0	370	0	583	213	0	370	0	583	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**CIAT**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	219	0	230	0	449	204	0	230	0	434	16	0	0	0	16
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	552	0	848	0	1,400	513	0	848	0	1,361	39	0	0	0	39
Gender Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>

**CIP**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	406	0	466	0	872	356	0	466	0	822	50	0	0	0	50
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	384	0	1,503	0	1,887	336	0	1,503	0	1,839	48	0	0	0	48
Gender Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>

**ICARDA**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	48	0	0	0	48	16	0	0	0	16	33	0	0	0	33
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>

**ICRISAT**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	1,340	0	2,283	0	3,623	1,050	0	2,283	0	3,333	290	0	0	0	290
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	424	0	1,717	0	2,141	332	0	1,717	0	2,049	92	0	0	0	92
Gender Strategies	264	0	226	0	490	207	0	226	0	433	57	0	0	0	57
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,253</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438</b>

**IFPRI**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	8,874	8,920	35,929	0	53,723	5,865	8,920	35,929	0	50,714	3,009	0	0	0	3,009
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	1,108	22	4,295	0	5,425	732	22	4,295	0	5,049	376	0	0	0	376
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	1,198	513	1,901	0	3,612	792	513	1,901	0	3,206	406	0	0	0	406
Gender Strategies	44	0	283	0	327	29	0	283	0	312	15	0	0	0	15
CRP Management/Coordination	2,206	0	0	0	2,206	1,458	0	0	0	1,458	748	0	0	0	748
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>13,430</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>42,408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,293</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>42,408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,739</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,554</b>

**IITA**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	289	0	892	0	1,181	243	0	892	0	1,135	46	0	0	0	46
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	338	0	409	0	747	284	0	409	0	693	54	0	0	0	54
Gender Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

**ILRI**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	460	0	373	0	833	233	0	373	0	606	227	0	0	0	227
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	1,770	0	0	0	1,770	897	0	0	0	897	873	0	0	0	873
Gender Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,100</b>

**World Agroforestry**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	691	0	105	196	992	414	0	105	196	715	277	0	0	0	277
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	282	0	0	0	282	169	0	0	0	169	113	0	0	0	113
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	105	0	0	0	105	63	0	0	0	63	42	0	0	0	42
Gender Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>433</b>

**World Fish**

Theme 1: Foresight & strategic scenarios	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 2: Inclusive governance and institutions	140	0	595	0	735	140	0	595	0	734	0	0	0	0	0
Theme 3: Linking small producers to markets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Strategies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP Management/Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total – all Costs</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1. All figures shown here are in USD 000's
2. Totals within this report must agree with amounts reported in L111.
3. PIM has no annual budget. To get the annual budget, the 2012 PPA amount was spread proportionally.
4. For Window 3, Bilateral funding, and Center funds -- The *Annual Budget* section is the same as *Actual expenses-this year*.

**6. Report L201 - CRP Financial Report - Bilateral Grants (by Center)**

CRP 2			
Period 1 January 2012 - 31 December 2012			
	Expenditure		
	Annual Budget	Actual Expenses this Year	Variance
<b>Totals for CRP</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	1,674	1,674	0
Indian Council of Agr Res	15	15	0
USAID	5	5	0
USAID/WB	7,761	7,761	0
Sub-total	9,454	9,454	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
ACIAR	481	481	0
ADB	891	891	0
African Agri Tech Foundation	36	36	0
Agri Res Council - Nigeria	72	72	0
AGRIDEA	200	200	0
ASARECA	85	85	0
Australia - 2013	-		0
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	4,309	4,309	0
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), USA (thru IRRI)	47	47	0
Bioversity	175	175	0
CAPRI	1	1	0
CARE	13	13	0
CGIAR CCAFS	70	70	0
China	97	97	0
CIDA	(2)	(2)	0
CIMMYT	35	35	0
CIRAPIP	65	65	0
CIREM/CEPII	105	105	0
Common Funds for Commodities (CFC)	165	165	0
Copenhagen Consensus Ctr	13	13	0
CORAF/WE CARD	16	16	0
Croplife International	374	374	0
CRS	57	57	0
Ctr for Econ Policy Res.	65	65	0
DAI	114	114	0
Denmark	-		0
DFID	557	557	0
Econ Policy Research Inst	52	52	0
ECU	116	116	0
EMBRAPA	(1)	-1	0
European Commission	1,817	1817	0
FAO	289	289	0
FAO, Zimbabwe	63	63	0

Ford	114	114	0
Forum for Agri. Res. - Afri	10	10	0
George Mason U./USAID	5	5	0
GIZ	418	418	0
Global Development Netw	967	967	0
Grameen Foundation USA	39	39	0
GTZ	3,362	3,362	0
HarvestPlus	16	16	0
ICAR, India (under NAIP)	230	230	0
ICRAF	15	15	0
IDB	569	569	0
IDRC	93	93	0
IFAD	1,542	1542	0
IFAR	10	10	0
IFPRI	1,018	1018	0
IITA	3	3	0
IKP TRUST	329	329	0
ILO	66	66	0
ILRI	60	60	0
ICAR	-		0
Inst. For Financial Mgt.	84	84	0
Inst. Of Dev Studies	2	2	0
Int'l Inst. Sustain. Dev.	20	20	0
Iowa State University, USA (BMGF funding)	109	109	0
Irish Aid	274	274	0
IRRI/Gates	209	209	0
IRRI/USAID	88	88	0
Italy	79	79	0
IWMI	126	126	0
Kickstart Int'l Inc.	61	61	0
Landbouw-Eon Inst./EC	338	338	0
LEI/EU	61	61	0
Liebniz Centre	97	97	0
MAFFS Sierra Leone	32	32	0
McKnight Foundation	59	59	0
Mercy Corps/USAID	94	94	0
Michigan State University	106	106	0
MTT AgriFood Research	13	13	0
Nat. Bureau of Econ. Res.	25	25	0
National FADAMA Coord. Off	135	135	0
NEPC	24	24	0
Netherlands	-		0
Netherlands (thru Nedworc Foundation)	130	130	0
Nigeria	28	28	0
Nike Foundation	11	11	0
Norway	123	123	0
NSF	44	44	0
OXFAM America-HARO	87	87	0

Purdue University	121	121	0
Purdue University/USAID	1	1	0
SDC	333	333	0
SIDA	1,064	1,064	0
Social Impact, Inc./MCC	128	128	0
Stanford University	4	4	0
Stanford Univ./Gates	82	82	0
Sweden	10	10	0
Switzerland	-		0
Terra Nuova	54	54	0
The Bureau of Agricultural Research, Philippines	46	46	0
The Intl Labour Office	4	4	0
The Netherlands	203	203	0
Tufts University/USAID	81	81	0
Uganda	21	21	0
UN University	10	10	0
UNEP-GEF	325	325	0
UNICEF	370	370	0
Unique Forestry/Land Use	27	27	0
United Nations	23	23	0
United Nations Foundation	50	50	0
United Nations University	14	14	0
Univ. of Colorado	105	105	0
University of Bonn	53	53	0
University of Groningen	344	344	0
University of Oxford	67	67	0
Universtiy of California	27	27	0
UNOPS	54	54	0
US Dept of Labor	63	63	0
USAID	8,018	8,018	0
USAID - 2012	-		0
USAID (thru CNFA)	5	5	0
USAID (thru World Bank)	982	982	0
USAID/WB	9,346	9,346	0
USAID-EGAT	33	33	0
USDA	52	52	0
Various**	6,299	6,299	0
Virginia Tech	6	6	
W1 Donors	-		0
Wageningen	10	10	0
WARDA	29	29	0
Wellspring Advisors, LLC	273	273	0
WESTAT/USAID	178	178	0
World Bank	1,709	1,709	0
World Food Program	710	710	0
Sub-total	53,036	53,036	-
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>62,491</b>	<b>62,491</b>	<b>0</b>

Bilateral Grants for each participating center below:			
<b>Bioversity</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
SDC (Switzerland)	0	0	0
The Netherlands	100	100	0
GTZ (Germany)	437	437	0
CAPRI	1	1	0
McKnight Foundation	59	59	0
UNEP-GEF	325	325	0
FAO	59	59	0
Sub-total	981	981	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CIAT</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
Ford	114	114	0
SDC	333	333	0
CRS	57	57	0
IFAD	278	278	0
Various	296	296	0
Sub-total	1078	1078	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CIP</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Africa - ASARECA	85	85	0
CGIAR Research Program on Climate change Agriculture and Food Security	70	70	0
Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)	8	8	0
IFAD	443	443	0
EC	1232	1,232	0
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	131	131	0
Sub-total	1,968	1,968	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>0</b>



<b>ICARDA</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
	0	0	0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ICRISAT</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
ICAR, India (under NAIP)	230	230	0
Bioversity International	79	79	0
IFPRI	433	433	0
WARDA	29	29	0
Asian Development Bank	139	139	0
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), USA	1934	1,934	0
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), USA (thru IRRI)	47	47	0
IOWA State University, USA (BMGF funding)	109	109	0
FAO, Zimbabwe	63	63	0
USAID (thru World Bank)	496	496	0
The Bureau of Agricultural Research, Philippines	46	46	0
Netherlands (thru Nedworc Foundation)	130	130	0
USAID (thru World Bank)	486	486	0
USAID (thru CNFA)	5	5	0
Sub-total	4,226	4,226	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>IFPRI</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
GATES FOUNDATION	1,674	1,674	0
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGR RES	15	15	0
USAID	5	5	0
USAID/WB	7,761	7,761	0
Sub-total	9,454	9,454	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
ACIAR	473	473	0
ADB	752	752	0
AFRICAN AGRI TECH FOUNDAT	36	36	0
AGRI RES COUNCIL-NIGERIA	72	72	0
AGRIDEA	200	200	0
CARE	13	13	0
CHEMONICS/USAID	0	0	0
CHINA	97	97	0

CIDA	-2	(2)	0
CIMMYT	35	35	0
CIREM/CEPII	105	105	0
COPENHAGEN CONSENSUS CTR	13	13	0
CORAF/WECARD	6	6	0
CROPLIFE INTERNATIONAL	374	374	0
CTR FOR ECON POLICY RES.	65	65	0
DAI	114	114	0
DFID	557	557	0
ECON POLICY RESEARCH INST	52	52	0
EMBRAPA	-1	(1)	0
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	586	586	0
FAO	194	194	0
FORUM FOR AGRI. RES.-AFRI	10	10	0
GATES FOUNDATION	2244	2,244	0
GEORGE MASON U./USAID	5	5	0
GIZ	139	139	0
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWOR	967	967	0
GRAMEEN FOUNDATION USA	39	39	0
GTZ	2925	2,925	0
HARVESTPLUS	16	16	0
ICRAF	13	13	0
IDB	569	569	0
IDRC	93	93	0
IFAD	821	821	0
IFAR	10	10	0
IITA	3	3	0
IKP TRUST	329	329	0
ILO	66	66	0
ILRI	8	8	0
INST. FOR FINANCIAL MGT.	84	84	0
INST. OF DEV STUDIES	2	2	0
INT'L INST. SUSTAIN. DEV.	20	20	0
IRISH AID	274	274	0
IRRI/GATES	209	209	0
IRRI/USAID	88	88	0
ITALY	79	79	0
IWMI	126	126	0
JICA	0	0	0
KICKSTART INT'L INC.	61	61	0
LANDBOUW-EON INST./EC	338	338	0
LEI/EU	61	61	0
LEIBNIZ CENTRE	97	97	0
MERCY CORPS/USAID	94	94	0
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	106	106	0
MTT AGRIFOOD RESEARCH	13	13	0
NAT. BUREAU OF ECON. RES.	25	25	0
NATIONAL FADAMA COOR. OFF	135	135	0

NIKE FOUNDATION	11	11	0
NORWAY	123	123	0
NSF	44	44	0
OXFAM AMERICA-HARO	87	87	0
PURDUE UNIVERSITY/USAID	1	1	0
SIDA	1064	1,064	0
SOCIAL IMPACT, INC./MCC	128	128	0
STANFORD UNIV./GATES	82	82	0
STANFORD UNIVERSITY	4	4	0
SWEDEN	10	10	0
THE INTL LABOUR OFFICE	4	4	0
TUFTS UNIVERSITY/USAID	81	81	0
UGANDA	21	21	0
UN UNIVERSITY	10	10	0
UNICEF	370	370	0
UNIQUE FORESTRY/LAND USE	27	27	0
UNITED NATIONS	23	23	0
UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION	50	50	0
UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY	14	14	0
UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA	0	0	0
UNIV. OF COLORADO	105	105	0
UNIVERSITY OF BONN	53	53	0
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	27	27	0
UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN	344	344	0
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	67	67	0
UNOPS	54	54	0
US DEPT OF LABOR	63	63	0
USAID	7753	7,753	0
USAID/WB	9346	9,346	0
USDA	52	52	0
VARIOUS	5898	5,898	0
VIRGINIA TECH	6	6	0
WAGENINGEN	10	10	0
WELLSPRING ADVISORS, LLC	273	273	0
WESTAT/USAID	178	178	0
WORLD BANK	1507	1,507	0
WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	710	710	0
Sub-total	42,407	42,407	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>51,861</b>	<b>51,861</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>IITA</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
Common Funds for Commodities (CFC)	165	165	0
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	36	36	0
CIRAPIP	65	65	0
USAID	65	65	0
ILRI	52	52	0
Nigeria	28	28	0
IFPRI	469	469	0
Bioversity	96	96	0
CORAF/WECARD	10	10	0
The Netherlands	103	103	0
USAID-EGAT	33	33	0
PURDUE University	121	121	0
MAFFS Sierra Leone	32	32	0
NEPC	24	24	0
ICRAF	2	2	0
	1,301	1,301	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ILRI</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
Terra Nuova	54	54	0
IFPRI	116	116	0
World Bank	202	202	0
	373	373	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>World Agroforestry</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			
Various**	0	105	105
Sub-total	0	105	105
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>World Fish</b>			
<b><u>Window 3</u></b>			
			0
Sub-total	0	0	0
<b><u>Bilateral</u></b>			

GIZ	279	279	0
USAID	200	200	0
ECU	116	116	0
Sub-total	595	595	0
<b>Totals for CRP</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>0</b>

**Notes**

1. All figures shown here are in USD 000's
2. Totals within this report must agree with amounts reported in L111.
3. Annual budget for bilateral is not available at the time of reporting. Assume *Annual budget is Actual expense this year*.
4. World Agroforestry did not submit details on bilateral funders. To get correct total for bilateral funding, \$105K reported by ICRAF is added under "Various".

**7. Report L211 - CRP Partnerships Report**

Institute	Country	Annual Budget					Actual Expenses - This Year					Unspent Budget				
		Windows 1 and 2	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Center Funds	Total	Windows 1 and 2	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Center Funds	Total	Windows 1 and 2	Window 3	Bilateral funding	Center Funds	Total
Biodiversity																
Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)	Malaysia	0	0	48	0	48	0	0	48	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Agriculture (DoA)	Thailand	0	0	67	0	67	0	0	67	0	67	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	India	0	0	91	0	91	0	0	91	0	91	0	0	0	0	0
Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (UNALM) <sup>(1)</sup>	Peru	0	0	(5)	0	(5)	0	0	(5)	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	0
Instituto de Tecnologia de Alimentos (ITA)	Bolivia	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hohenheim University	Germany	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Centro de Investigaciones Fitoecogeneticas Pairumani (CIFP)	Bolivia	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
Asociacion Centro de Investigacion y Desarrollo Rural Amazonico (CIDRA)	Peru	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wuppertal University	Germany	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Agro Export Topara S.A.C.	Peru	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrarias (INIA)	Spain	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0
Fundacion PROINPA	Bolivia	12	0	64	0	76	12	0	64	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Université catholique de Louvain	Belgium	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
USDA/Agricultural Research Service	USA	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total for center		20	0	415	0	435	20	0	415	0	435	0	0	0	0	0

CIAT																
NARS	LAOS	0	0	103	0	103	0	0	103	0	103	0	0	0	0	0
CRIG - The Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana	Ghana	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
SFL - Sustainable Food Laboratory	United States	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
The AgroEco Lovis Bolk Institute	Netherlands	0	0	38	0	38	0	0	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
Organizaciones Afrodesendientes	Colombia/Perú/Brasil	0	0	104	0	104	0	0	104	0	104	0	0	0	0	0
Fundación ACUA	Colombia	0	0	112	0	112	0	0	112	0	112	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total for center		0	0	375	0	375	0	0	375	0	375	0	0	0	0	0

CIP																
ADERSPERU	Peru	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
ALTAGRO	Bolivia	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
CAPAC PERU	Peru	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
CARE PERU	Peru	0	0	34	0	34	0	0	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
CORPOINIAP	Ecuador	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
CRS Rwanda	Rwanda	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
FUNDACION PROINPA	Bolivia	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
IINSAD	Bolivia	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Instituto de Investigacion Nutricional	Peru	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
OFIAGRO	Ecuador	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
PMA BOLIVIA	Bolivia	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
PRISMA	Peru	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
RAB	Rwanda	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
RIMISP	Ecuador	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
SINA	Rwanda	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
VISION MUNDIAL BOLIVIA	Bolivia	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
VISION MUNDIAL ECUADOR	Ecuador	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total for center		0	0	334	0	334	0	0	334	0	334	0	0	0	0	0

**ICARDA**

	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total for center</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**ICRISAT**

Foretell Business Solutions (P)Limited	India	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
BARC	Bangladesh	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
VAAS	Vietnam	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DOA	Thailand	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
SARI	Tanzania	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
IRRI	Philippines	0	0	494	0	494	0	0	494	0	494	0	0	0	0	0
NCAP	India	0	0	334	0	334	0	0	334	0	334	0	0	0	0	0
WIFIN Technologies Pvt Ltd	India	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
IFDC	Mozambique	0	0	463	0	463	0	0	463	0	463	0	0	0	0	0
ZASTA	Zambia	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
ZCC Zona	Mozambique	0	0	49	0	49	0	0	49	0	49	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total for center</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**IFPRI**

LAND EQUITY INTERNATIONAL	AUSTRALIA	0	0	135	0	135			135		135	0	0	0	0	0
BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL	BANGLADESH	0	0	8	0	8			8		8	0	0	0	0	0
BANGLADESH INSTITUTE (BIDS)	BANGLADESH	0	0	140	0	140			140		140	0	0	0	0	0
BANGLADESH RURAL (BRAC)	BANGLADESH	0	0	15	0	15			15		15	0	0	0	0	0
BSERT-BANGLADESH	BANGLADESH	0	0	3	0	3			3		3	0	0	0	0	0
CASEED	BANGLADESH	0	0	35	0	35			35		35	0	0	0	0	0
DATA ANALYSIS & TECH ASST	BANGLADESH	0	0	863	0	863			863		863	0	0	0	0	0
BARC	BANGLADESH	0	0	1	0	1			1		1	0	0	0	0	0
BBS	BANGLADESH	0	0	3	0	3			3		3	0	0	0	0	0



UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE	BELGIUM	0	0	15	0	15			15		15	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE	BENIN	0	4	0	0	4		4			4	0	0	0	0	0
DEPT OF AGRICULTURAL RES.	BOTSWANA	0	3	0	0	3		3			3	0	0	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL, AGRI-	BURKINA FASO	0	15	0	0	15		15			15	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT	BURKINA FASO	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
UFR SCIENCE ECONOMIQUES	BURKINA FASO	0	0	30	0	30			30		30	0	0	0	0	0
ISABU	BURUNDI	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
MINISTERE DELA RECHERCHE	CAMEROON	0	-	0	0	0		-			0	0	0	0	0	0
DATALYZE CONSULTING CORP.	CANADA	71	0	0	0	71	71				71	0	0	0	0	0
ENGINEERS WITHOUT	CANADA	0	3	0	0	3		3			3	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITE LAVAL	CANADA	0	0	14	0	14			14		14	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUT NATIONAL DELA	CANADA	0	0	12	0	12			12		12	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE	CAPE VERDE	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
INST TCHADIEN DE RECHERCH	CHAD	0	3	0	0	3		3			3	0	0	0	0	0
CENTER FOR CHINESE	CHINA	0	0	22	0	22			22		22	0	0	0	0	0
KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT	CHINA	17	0	0	0	17	17				17	0	0	0	0	0
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR	CHINA	3	0	0	0	3	3				3	0	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CTR	EGYPT	0	0	14	0	14			14		14	0	0	0	0	0
RESEARCH & PLANNING, SA	EL SALVADOR	0	0	33	0	33			33		33	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION	ETHIOPIA	0	0	150	0	150			150		150	0	0	0	0	0
BUUSAA GONOFAM MICROFIN	ETHIOPIA	4	0	28	0	32	4		28		32	0	0	0	0	0
ETHIOPIAN DEV. RES. INST.	ETHIOPIA	0	0	541	0	541			541		541	0	0	0	0	0
ETHIOPIAN INSTITUTE OF	ETHIOPIA	0	3	0	0	3		3			3	0	0	0	0	0
DESSALEW AS.AGRIC.CO	ETHIOPIA	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
DESSALEW AS.AGRIC.COOP.LI	ETHIOPIA	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
HAILU N ARGI.COOPRA.LISTI	ETHIOPIA	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
MENGISTU A. AGR. COOP LIS	ETHIOPIA	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
SEMERE KA.AGRI.COOP.LISTI	ETHIOPIA	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
TEFERA AN AGRI.COOP.LISTI	ETHIOPIA	0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0
BIOVERSITY INTERNATIONAL (ASTI)	FRANCE	0	158	28	0	185		158	28		185	0	0	0	0	0

FOUNDATION POUR L' AGRIC	FRANCE	0	0	30	0	30			30		30	0	0	0	0	0
GROUPE DE RECHERCHE ET	FRANCE	0	0	1	0	1			1		1	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUT DE RECHERCHES	GABON	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
NATL AGRIC RESEARCH INST.	GAMBIA	0	6	2	0	7		6	2		7	0	0	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL CONSULTING	GEORGIA	0	0	16	0	16			16		16	0	0	0	0	0
GEORG-AUGUST UNIVERSITY	GERMANY	0	0	73	0	73			73		73	0	0	0	0	0
GIGA GERMAN INSTITUTE	GERMANY	0	0	5	0	5			5		5	0	0	0	0	0
KIEL INSTITUTE FOR THE	GERMANY	5	0	14	0	19	5		14		19	0	0	0	0	0
POTSDAM INSTITUTE FOR	GERMANY	0	0	71	0	71			71		71	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF HOHENHEIM	GERMANY	0	0	64	0	64			64		64	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF BONN	GERMANY	0	0	92	0	92			92		92	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF KIEL	GERMANY	0	0	115	0	115			115		115	0	0	0	0	0
COLANDEF	GHANA	0	10	3	0	13		10	3		13	0	0	0	0	0
COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC &	GHANA	0	6	0	0	6		6			6	0	0	0	0	0
CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE	GHANA	0	27	0	0	27		27			27	0	0	0	0	0
ESOKO LIMITED	GHANA	0	0	53	0	53			53		53	0	0	0	0	0
GHANA INST OF MGT PUBLIC	GHANA	0	52	0	0	52		52			52	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTE OF STATISTICAL,	GHANA	0	7	22	0	29		7	22		29	0	0	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND	GHANA	0	210	0	0	210		210			210	0	0	0	0	0
SAVANNAH AGRICULTURAL	GHANA	0	16	0	0	16		16			16	0	0	0	0	0
SCIENCE & TECHN POLICY	GHANA	0	18	0	0	18		18			18	0	0	0	0	0
SMARTEAM SERVICES LIMITED	GHANA	0	10	0	0	10		10			10	0	0	0	0	0
STATISTICS, RESEARCH, &	GHANA	0	298	0	0	298		298			298	0	0	0	0	0
VOX LATINA	GUATEMALA	0	0	8	0	8			8		8	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE	GUINEA	0	1	0	0	1		1			1	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE	GUINEE	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
ASESORES NACIONALES	HONDURAS	0	209	0	0	209		209			209	0	0	0	0	0
BANKURA PRECISION	INDIA	0	0	40	0	40			40		40	0	0	0	0	0
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL (CITA)	INDIA	0	0	37	0	37			37		37	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRE FOR INSURANCE AND	INDIA	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN AGRICULTURAL	INDIA	0	0	9	0	9			9		9	0	0	0	0	0

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MGT	INDIA	0	175	0	0	175		175			175	0	0	0	0	0
JAMEEL POVERTY ACTION	INDIA	20	0	0	0	20	20				20	0	0	0	0	0
NEW CONCEPT INFORMATION	INDIA	0	0	16	0	16			16		16	0	0	0	0	0
SEED INFOTECH LIMITED	INDIA	0	0	17	0	17			17		17	0	0	0	0	0
SIGMA RESEARCH AND	INDIA	0	0	8	0	8			8		8	0	0	0	0	0
AGENCY FOR TRADE	INDONESIA	0	0	37	0	37			37		37	0	0	0	0	0
BOGOR AGRICULTURAL	INDONESIA	0	0	22	0	22			22		22	0	0	0	0	0
CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL	INDONESIA	0	0	30	0	30			30		30	0	0	0	0	0
INDONESIAN CTR FOR AGRIC	INDONESIA	0	0	45	0	45			45		45	0	0	0	0	0
PT CAPS INDONESIA	INDONESIA	0	0	30	0	30			30		30	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA	INDONESIA	0	0	5	0	5			5		5	0	0	0	0	0
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORG	ITALY	0	3	250	0	253		3	250		253	0	0	0	0	0
POLITENCNICO DI MILANO	ITALY	0	0	5	0	5			5		5	0	0	0	0	0
PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD	ITALY	0	0	35	0	35			35		35	0	0	0	0	0
ASSOCIATES RESEARCH	UGANDA	0	0	28	0	28			28		28	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICAN POPULATION AND	KENYA	0	0	59	0	59			59		59	0	0	0	0	0
INTL SVC FOR THE ACQUISIT	KENYA	0	0	75	0	75			75		75	0	0	0	0	0
KENYA NATIONAL BIOSAFETY	KENYA	0	0	72	0	72			72		72	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR	KENYA	0	0	36	0	36			36		36	0	0	0	0	0
NATL AGRI & FORESTRY RES	LAOS PDR	0	0	1	0	1			1		1	0	0	0	0	0
DEPT OF AGRICULTURAL RES	LESOTHO	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL	LIBERIA	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
FOFIFA	MADAGASCAR	0	6	0	0	6		6			6	0	0	0	0	0
DEPT OF AGRICULTURAL	MALAWI	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENT AND LAND	MALAWI	0	0	18	0	18			18		18	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI	MALAWI	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0
DIRECTOR GENERAL MARDI	MALAYSIA	0	0	3	0	3			3		3	0	0	0	0	0
INST D'ENCONOMIE RURALE	MALI	0	1	0	0	1		1			1	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTO D INVESTIGACAO	MAPUTO	0	5	0	0	5		5			5	0	0	0	0	0
CNERV	MAURITANIA	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
FOOD & AGRIC RES COUNCIL	MAURITIUS	0	4	0	0	4		4			4	0	0	0	0	0

ASSOCIACAO ACADEMICA DE	MOZAMBIQUE	20	0	0	0	20	20				20	0	0	0	0	0
FACULDADE DE AGRONOMIA E	MOZAMBIQUE	0	0	4	0	4			4		4	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE	MOZAMBIQUE	0	0	384	0	384			384		384	0	0	0	0	0
INTERCAMPUS ESTUDOS	MOZAMBIQUE	0	0	2	0	2			2		2	0	0	0	0	0
MOZAMBIQUE FER -UAIENE	MOZAMBIQUE	0	0	38	0	38			38		38	0	0	0	0	0
KENYA AGRIC RESEARCH INST	KENYA	0	10	36	0	46		10	36		46	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED	NEPAL	0	0	5	0	5			5		5	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED	NEPAL	0	0	65	0	65			65		65	0	0	0	0	0
NEPAL AGRI RES COUNCIL	NEPAL	0	0	10	0	10			10		10	0	0	0	0	0
MAPPING WORLDS	NETHERLANDS	0	0	49	0	49			49		49	0	0	0	0	0
ROBOTA SOFTWAREHOUSE BV	NETHERLANDS	0	0	27	0	27			27		27	0	0	0	0	0
RUA DESIGN	NETHERLANDS	0	6	0	0	6		6			6	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN	NETHERLANDS	0	0	174	0	174			174		174	0	0	0	0	0
INRAN	NIGER	0	1	0	0	1		1			1	0	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	NIGERIA	0	12	0	0	12		12			12	0	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURAL POLICY	NIGERIA	0	5	0	0	5		5			5	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY	NIGERIA	0	0	32	0	32			32		32	0	0	0	0	0
GLOBAL CHANGE IMPACT	PAKISTAN	0	0	3	0	3			3		3	0	0	0	0	0
INNOVATIVE DEV STRATEGIES	PAKISTAN	0	0	478	0	478			478		478	0	0	0	0	0
PAKISTAN AGRI RES COUNCIL	PAKISTAN	0	0	14	0	14			14		14	0	0	0	0	0
COSISE RED SAC	PERU	17	0	0	0	17	17				17	0	0	0	0	0
UP LOS BANOS, FOUNDTN INC	PHILIPPINES	0	0	23	0	23			23		23	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUT CENTRAFRICAINE DE	REP CENTRAFRICAINE	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
DELEGATION GENERAL A LA	REPUBLIC OF CONGO	0	4	0	0	4		4			4	0	0	0	0	0
INST NAT POUR L'ETUDE ET	REPUBLIC OF CONGO	0	8	0	0	8		8			8	0	0	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	RWANDA	0	0	17	0	17			17		17	0	0	0	0	0
RWANDA AGRICULTURAL	RWANDA	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0

BOARD																
RWANDA INITIATIVE FOR	RWANDA	0	0	30	0	30			30		30	0	0	0	0	0
ENTIMEX SOFTWARE	SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	16	0	16			16		16	0	0	0	0	0
CONSORTIUM POUR LA	SENEGAL	0	0	20	0	20			20		20	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUT SENEGALAIS DE	SENEGAL	0	6	25	0	32		6	25		32	0	0	0	0	0
SIERRA LEONE AGRICULTURAL	SIERRA LEONE	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
FINMARK TRUST	SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	29	0	29			29		29	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA	SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	5	0	5			5		5	0	0	0	0	0
MINISTRY AGRICULTURE	SOUTH SUDAN	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURAL RES CORP	SUDAN	0	-	0	0	0		-		0		0	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	SWAZILAND	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
AGRIDEA	SWITZERLAND	0	0	406	0	406			406		406	0	0	0	0	0
DEPT OF RESEARCH & DEV.	TANZANIA	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	TANZANIA	0	0	367	0	367			367		367	0	0	0	0	0
NIRAS TANZANIA LIMITED	TANZANIA	0	0	14	0	14			14		14	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUT TOGOLAIS DE	TOGO	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
IRESA	TUNIS	0	0	4	0	4			4		4	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR	UGANDA	0	0	16	0	16			16		16	0	0	0	0	0
FIT UGANDA LIMITED	UGANDA	0	0	3	0	3			3		3	0	0	0	0	0
NATL AGRICULTURAL RES ORG	UGANDA	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
PLAN FOR MODERNISATION	UGANDA	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0
UGANDA NATL COUNCIL FOR	UGANDA	0	0	41	0	41			41		41	0	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTE OF DEV STUDIES	UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	470	0	470			470		470	0	0	0	0	0
KADALE CONSULTANTS (UK)	UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	30	0	30			30		30	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	125	0	125			125		125	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX	UNITED KINGDOM	0	0	37	0	37			37		37	0	0	0	0	0
GRUPO RADAR	URUGUAY	0	0	25	0	25			25		25	0	0	0	0	0
PORZECANSKI, RAFAEL	URUGUAY	0	0	2	0	2			2		2	0	0	0	0	0

ABT ASSOCIATES, INC.	US	0	330	0	0	330		330		330	0	0	0	0	0
CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE	US	0	0	52	0	52		52		52	0	0	0	0	0
CULTURAL PRACTICE, LLC	US	0	13	20	0	33		13	20	33	0	0	0	0	0
DONALD DANFORTH PLANT	US	0	0	123	0	123		123		123	0	0	0	0	0
EYEHAND DESIGN	US	0	0	30	0	30		30		30	0	0	0	0	0
FORUM COMMUNICATIONS ONE	US	0	0	236	0	236		236		236	0	0	0	0	0
ILSI RESEARCH FOUNDATION	US	0	0	60	0	60		60		60	0	0	0	0	0
ILSI-RESEARCH FOUNDATION	US	0	0	537	0	537		537		537	0	0	0	0	0
INNOVATIONS FOR POVERTY	US	0	0	31	0	31		31		31	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	US	0	0	64	0	64		64		64	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	US	0	0	177	0	177		177		177	0	0	0	0	0
POPULATION COUNCIL	US	0	0	75	0	75		75		75	0	0	0	0	0
REGENTS OF THE UNIV MINNESOTA	US	0	0	145	0	145		145		145	0	0	0	0	0
REGENTS OF THE UNIV CALIF	US	0	0	7	0	7		7		7	0	0	0	0	0
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INTL	US	0	134	64	0	198		134	64	198	0	0	0	0	0
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO	US	0	0	132	0	132		132		132	0	0	0	0	0
TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIV	US	0	0	18	0	18		18		18	0	0	0	0	0
UNIV OF WISCONSIN-MADISON	US	0	0	16	0	16		16		16	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	US	0	0	4	0	4		4		4	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	US	0	0	6	0	6		6		6	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA	US	0	0	23	0	23		23		23	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	US	0	0	210	0	210		210		210	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC	US	0	0	166	0	166		166		166	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN	US	0	0	40	0	40		40		40	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN INST OF MGMT	US	0	(1)	0	0	(1)		-1		-1	0	0	0	0	0
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION	VIETNAM	0	0	40	0	40		40		40	0	0	0	0	0
CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL	VIETNAM	0	0	18	0	18		18		18	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRE FOR AGRARIAN	VIETNAM	0	0	30	0	30		30		30	0	0	0	0	0
DEPOCEN RESEARCH CENTER	VIETNAM	0	0	5	0	5		5		5	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL STATICS OFFICE OF	VIETNAM	0	0	2	0	2		2		2	0	0	0	0	0
VIETNAM ACADEMY OF	VIETNAM	0	0	3	0	3		3		3	0	0	0	0	0

ZAMBIA AGRIC RES INST	ZAMBIA	0	2	0	0	2		2			2	0	0	0	0	0
Others		267	1,131	3,733	0	5,130	267	1,131	3,733		5,130	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total for center</b>		<b>423</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>12,622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,994</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>12,622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,994</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>IITA</b>																
ILRI	Kenya	3	0	6	0	9	3	0	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
OLAM Ghana	Ghana	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
IFPRI	USA	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
USAID-EGAT	USA	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	Nigeria	43	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
PURDUE University	USA	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total for center</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>ILRI</b>																
Bangladesh Rural Advcm- IFP026	Bangladesh	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ministry Livestck&Fishe- WBA024	Tanzania	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total for center</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>World Agroforestry</b>																
No partner section submission		10	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total for center</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

World Fish																
Adelphi Research Gemeinnutzige (GMBH)	Germany	0	0	107	0	107	0	0	107	0	107	0	0	0	0	0
Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC)	Cambodia	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia Development Resources Institute (CDRI)	Cambodia	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (DOF)	Zambia	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)	Cambodia	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheries Administration (FiA)	Cambodia	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Help the Old Ages of the Most Vulnerable Organization (HOM)	Cambodia	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
University of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
University of Cape Coast	Ghana	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	164	0	164	0	0	164	0	164	0	0	0	0	0
Totals for CRP		504	2,949	15,370	0	18,823	504	2,949	15,370	0	18,823	0	0	0	0	0

**Notes:**

1. All figures shown here are in USD 000's
2. Totals within this report must agree with amounts reported in L121 "Collaborator Costs - Partners".
3. Annual budget for bilateral is not available at the time of reporting. Assume *Annual budget* is *Actual expense this year*.
4. World Agroforestry did not provide info on bilateral funders. To get correct totals, "Various" with a value of \$105K is inputted.



**8. Report L401 - CRP Funding Statement, Windows 1 and 2****PART 1 - REPORT OF LEAD CENTER (IFPRI)**

**Opening Balance - 1 January** **0**

**W1 Receipts from Consortium Office (actual dates)**

26-Apr-12	2,503	
31-Oct-12	1,921	
20-Dec-12	6,858	
	<hr/>	
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>11,281</b>

**W2 Receipts from Consortium Office (actual dates)**

20-Mar-12	2,900	
26-Apr-12	47	
2-Jun-12	2,932	
31-Oct-12	597	
27-Nov-12	7,019	
20-Dec-12	2,218	
	<hr/>	
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>15,713</b>

**Transfers to CG Partners**

Africa Rice	-	
Bioversity	(640)	
CIAT	(509)	
CIFOR	-	
CIMMYT	-	
CIP	(521)	
ICARDA	(32)	
ICRISAT	(1,125)	
IITA	(414)	
ILRI	(1,472)	
IRRI	-	
IWMI	-	
World Agroforestry	(712)	
World Fish	(92)	
	<hr/>	
<b>Total Disbursements</b>		<b>(5,518)</b>

**Expenditure by Lead Center (IFPRI)** **(9,086)**

IFPRI (includes \$210 payment for 2011 expenditures)

**Unliquidated Advances to CIAT Partners** **0**

**Funds held - end of Period** **12,391**

**PART 2 - REPORT OF CGIAR CENTERS**

	<b>Funds held - start of Period</b>	<b>Transfers from Lead Center</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Unliquidated Advances to Partners</b>	<b>Funds held - end of Period</b>
Africa Rice	-	-	-	-	-
Bioversity	-	640	(970)	-	(330)
CIAT	-	509	(717)	-	(207)
CIFOR	-	-	-	-	-
CIMMYT	-	-	-	-	-
CIP	-	521	(692)	-	(171)
ICARDA	-	32	(16)	-	16
ICRISAT	-	1,125	(1,589)	-	(464)
IFPRI	-	9,086	(9,086)	-	-
IITA	-	414	(527)	-	(114)
ILRI	-	1,472	(1,130)	-	341
IRRI	-	-	-	-	-
IWMI	-	-	-	-	-
World Agroforestry	-	712	(647)	-	65
World Fish	-	92	(140)	-	(48)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,603</b>	<b>(15,514)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(912)</b>

**Note**

1. Amounts reported in USD 000's
2. IFPRI's expense is cumulative (includes 2011 expense)

**9. Report L411 - CRP Funding Statement, Window 2**

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Donor Currency</u>	<u>USD</u>
<b>Year 2 - 2012</b>			
<b>Receipts from Donors</b>			
SDC	20-Mar-12		800
USAID	20-Mar-12		1,500
ACIAR	20-Mar-12		675
Balance from 3/20/12 payment	26-Apr-12		47
Denmark	2-Jun-12		2,932
ACIAR	31-Oct-12		597
Netherlands	27-Nov-12		6,272
Switzerland	27-Nov-12		748
USAID	20-Dec-12		1,470
Australia	20-Dec-12		694
W2 overpayment	20-Dec-12		<u>54</u>
			15,789
<b>Transfers to Lead Center (via CO)</b>			
Transfer 1	20-Mar-12		(2,900)
Transfer 2	26-Apr-12		(47)
Transfer 3	2-Jun-12		(2,932)
Transfer 4	31-Oct-12		(597)
Transfer 5	27-Nov-12		(7,020)
Transfer 6	20-Dec-12		(2,218)
<b>Other Disbursements</b>			
CSP paid to Window 1			(75)
<b>Funds held by Trustee - during the year 2012</b>			<u><u>0.00</u></u>

**Notes**

Amounts should be reported in USD 000's

This report is on a cumulative basis (prior periods also shown)

## Annex 4: Summary of gender issues identified in each subtheme

### Theme 1. Effective Policies and Strategic Investments

- *Subtheme 1.1. Foresight and Strategic Scenarios* will use improved sex-disaggregated data systems, including nationally representative data sets and geospatial referencing of gendered farming systems for better assessing environmental and welfare outcomes and analyzing sex-disaggregated impacts of a range of policy and investment scenarios.
- *Subtheme 1.2. Macroeconomic, Trade, and Investment Policies:* Gender will be built into trade models and attention will be paid to the consequences of specific specialization patterns on gender and to the use of trade policies to mitigate gender inequalities. Research activities based on econometric estimation and global CGE modeling will involve investigating the mechanisms through which international migration of male and female workers and remittances affect household income and structure, the agricultural sector, and national economies through changes in domestic labor markets and income transfers, and identify policies that support the expansion of pro-poor nonfarm activities, and especially that increase women's participation in nonfarm activities.
- *Subtheme 1.3. Production and Technology Policies* will identify policies that can shape the development, dissemination, and marketing of technologies to increase agricultural productivity using more resource-efficient methods and multifunctional technologies. In addition, it will identify policies to make these technologies more accessible to poor women and men, with attention to gender-differentiated constraints and opportunities. It will analyze the distribution of risks and benefits of technologies to different groups, including men and women. Given that extension services are often biased toward men, it will address the challenge of reaching female farmers by assessing the impact of innovative extension approaches by commodity, land use system, gender, age, status, social setting, and region. In addition to conventional agricultural technologies, attention to the agriculture-energy nexus will address fuelwood issues of particular relevance to females by identifying policies to encourage on-farm fuelwood production and improved stoves as part of the shift to sustainable biomass or modern fuels.
- *Subtheme 1.4. Social Protection Policies* research will address how benefits from social protection interventions are distributed across groups, considering both males and females across and within households and over the life cycle. It will identify the circumstances under which social protection stimulates agricultural income growth, asset preservation, and accumulation, as well as whether these benefits are gender differentiated and how innovations in insurance markets can provide better health and livelihood protection for poor men and women and their assets. Evaluations will assess how the implementation modality affects asset creation and the targeting of benefits across and within households, including the gender and generational dimensions of resource allocation within households. For example, what are the perceived and actual differences between transfers targeting women or children and those targeting households more generally?

### Theme 2. Inclusive Governance and Institutions

- *Subtheme 2.1. Policy Processes* will identify innovative participatory approaches to engage stakeholders, including farmers' and women's organizations, in policy processes as well as test the effect of different policy implementation modalities on the distribution of benefits to men and women. It will pay particular attention to the formal and informal institutions that can increase women's voices in agricultural policy processes through capacity development and work with leaders to improve their awareness and knowledge of the issues.
- *Subtheme 2.2. Governance of Rural Services* will contribute to the formulation of more effective, poverty-oriented, and gender-sensitive policies and governance arrangements that can support the provision of services and infrastructure essential for crop and livestock production, forestry, and fisheries. Depending on context-specific factors, it will identify strategies to make the provision of infrastructure and services more gender sensitive. These strategies will target public administration (such as promoting gender targets for

extension services and training frontline service providers—males and females, across the life cycle—to address gender-based constraints), local political institutions (such as promoting women in local councils), and community-based organizations (such as examining gender dynamics in producer organizations and involving women's groups in service delivery).

- *Subtheme 2.3. Collective Action and Property Rights* research will identify effective ways to strengthen the access and tenure security of poor men and women to land, water, trees, and other critical natural resources in the face of increased and globalized competition for resources, particularly in multiuse landscapes. It will also seek interventions that increase the effectiveness of collective action and its inclusion of women and marginal groups, as well as measures to help reduce gender and other inequalities in accessing, participating, and leading collective action institutions.
- *Subtheme 2.4. Institutions to Strengthen the Assets of the Poor:* Research under this subtheme will examine the kinds of assets poor men and women hold, how they acquire them, and how to help individuals build up and protect their stocks; examine the role different types of assets play in enabling men, women, and their households to escape poverty traps, participate in agricultural and nonagricultural growth, and protect their productivity and well-being against shocks, as well as how the roles of assets differ for men and women; and identify institutional arrangements that contribute most effectively to building the assets of the poor and reducing the gender gap in assets, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, action research, longitudinal studies, and project impact assessment.

### Theme 3. Linking Small Producers to Markets

- *Subtheme 3.1. Innovations across the Value Chain* will promote increased opportunities for women and greater gender equity in value-chain development and operations. This work will consider ways to ensure that commercialization does not transfer control of assets from women to men, while improving the representation of women as actors throughout the value chain. Of particular interest is the potential for upgrading value chains through postharvest activities as a way to help women generate—and maintain control of—value added. Participatory approaches will address gender-related issues and ensure increased empowerment and equity for female farmers and other women through increased participation in the value chain. How can quality assurance systems help small-scale farmers (particularly women and the poor) get access to new markets? The program will evaluate the role of women, youth, and excluded populations in horizontal and vertical coordination arrangements and the potential for members of these groups to serve as enterprise leaders.
- *Subtheme 3.2. Impact of Upgrading Value Chains:* This research will identify appropriate indicators and a combination of methods to monitor the performance of different projects, evaluate their effectiveness, and assess their impact on the poor and other target groups, including women. Researchers will include sex-disaggregated data wherever possible, both to assess the effectiveness of programs and to strengthen the availability of information on the extent of the gap in assets and services between men and women. It will develop a toolkit to design and consistently measure the outcomes from improved business practices on smallholder livelihoods in a gender-differentiated manner.

## Annex 5: Typology of PIM partners and snapshot of the geographic distribution of PIM partners

**Table 1: Typology of PIM partners 2012**

Type of partner	Geographic level	Category									TOTAL
		NARS	University	Research Institute	Government Organization	Regional Organization	NGO	Development Agency	Farmers' Organization	Private Sector	
Research partners	International		32	6	1		4	1		1	394
	Regional	3	12	6	4	12	2			1	
	National	70	79	90	40	2	17	3		8	
Implementing partners	International		4	4	4	2	8	8		3	221
	Regional	1	3	2	3	13	7	11		3	
	National	21	9	20	32	5	32	14	7	5	
Outreach and communication partners	International		15	3	5	1	16	11		2	293
	Regional	1	10	5	5	15	8	6		6	
	National	22	53	37	20	5	29	7	5	6	
TOTAL		118	217	173	114	55	123	61	12	35	908

Note: 131 international level partners; 139 regional level partners; 638 national level partners. Excludes funding partners.

**Figure 1: Snapshot of the geographic distribution of PIM partners 2012**



## Annex 6: Interactions with a significant interface between science and policy

			Meetings/workshops/seminars with a significant science-policy interface (e.g. multiple high-level policy makers present)	Countries which are using the results to define or modify national policies and strategies	National or international agencies and/or private sector actors using the tools and results in their on-the-ground implementation efforts
1	Demographic change, exchange rate and trade policies and their impact on agricultural transformation and poverty	IFPRI	<p>1. The Tanzanian export ban study was presented at an internal workshop co- chaired by PS to Prime Minister Office and PS to Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>2. The Nigeria rice policy study was presented to Minister of Agriculture</p>	Results of Tanzanian export ban study were cited as evidence by Tanzanian Prime Minister for a need to change the policy. The Government subsequently lifted the export ban.	
1	The impact of trade, investment and aid by China on agricultural transformation in Africa	IFPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>November 12, 2012. Kevin Chen participated in the 2nd Africa-Britain-China Conference on Agriculture &amp; Fisheries in Beijing. A number of high level policymakers participated in the conference, including: Niu Dun, Vice Minister of Agriculture, China.</li> <li>A round table meeting in November 10 2012 with high level Chinese officials and Dr. Shenggen Fan (Director general, IFPRI).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MOA has now signed an agreement with the NEPAD to synergize Chinese engagements with CAADP;</li> <li>Introducing concept of value chains as relevant to transfer of agricultural technology from China to Africa to the MOA and DFID China. The new project funded by DFID China and the MOA has now adopted the approach.</li> <li>Contributing to policy briefing document that has been submitted to the State Council on reforming and managing Chinese aid.</li> </ul>	
1	Databases and tools for analyzing pro-poor growth and food security in Arab countries	IFPRI	1. The Food Secure Arab World Conference in February, 2012 with more than 200 participants from over 24 countries, including 14 Arab states.	Too early. Significant impact expected for 2013/14.	<p>1. Analysis supported the donors' multi-billion \$ pledge to Yemen on Sept.5, 2012 in Riyadh.</p> <p>2. Analysis promoted the inclusion of nutrition in the Doha Declaration on Food Security, endorsed by agricultural ministers on Nov. 15, 2012</p> <p>3. Research influenced WFP's country assistance strategy for Egypt.</p>

1	Case studies of country specific policies to promote agricultural transformation and poverty reduction in Africa	IFPRI	Two mechanization studies for Ghana were presented at “transforming agriculture” conference in Ghana with parliamentarians and ministerial officials present. Key results from the mechanization study for Nigeria were presented at the NSSP conference in November 5.		
1	Policy options for reducing poverty and vulnerability in conflict-prone countries	IFPRI	A presentation at USAID workshop “Enhancing Resilience in the Horn of Africa: An Evidence-based summit on strategies for Success” on “Extreme Weather and Civil War in Somalia: Does Drought Fuel Conflict through Livestock Price Shocks?”		
1	Impacts of and returns to public investments in agriculture in Africa	IFPRI	Analysis supporting design of the CAADP Investment Plan presented at a workshop for high officials. IFPRI invited to provide follow-on advice.	Mozambique: (1) Analysis on the public investment; (2) Analysis of the cost-effectiveness of different modalities for agricultural extension.	World Bank plans to use the work on extension in design and implementation of lending operations.
1	Study of dynamic labor market behavior by using household longitudinal panel data in India	ICRISAT	Analysis of dynamics of rural labor markets.	India and Bangladesh	The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA/New Delhi) using the work for policy prescriptions at national level.
1	Effects of exogenous shocks on supply response and investment in agriculture in South Asia: an agro-ecosystems perspective	ICRISAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop on Andhra Pradesh agriculture held in September 2012.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning Commission, Government of India, to set targets and investment priorities.</li> <li>Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Government of India in design of programs for delivery of inputs and services.</li> </ul>
1	Structural changes in the global trading system and consequences for agricultural markets	IFPRI	1. WTO Public Forum: 2012 <a href="http://www.wto.org/english/forums_e/public_forum12_e/public_forum12_e.htm">http://www.wto.org/english/forums_e/public_forum12_e/public_forum12_e.htm</a> 2. 15th Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis: Organized by the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP), the WTO, the International Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Union used the work to propose changes in biofuel policy.  <a href="http://www.ifpri.org/blog/biofuel-policies-re-examined">http://www.ifpri.org/blog/biofuel-policies-re-examined</a> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission</li> <li>World Trade Organization</li> <li>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</li> </ul>



			Centre, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This conference is the most attended conference by both academic and technical staff of policy makers in the field of global modelling. <a href="https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/events/conferences/2012/default.asp">https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/events/conferences/2012/default.asp</a>		
1	Price volatility transmission from international to local markets	IFPRI	An International expert consultation organized by the Center for Development Research (ZEF) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) held at ZEF in Bonn, Germany on January 31 and February 1, 2013. [Preparatory work in 2012.] ( <a href="http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/global-experts-meet-discuss-food-prices-price-volatility">http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/global-experts-meet-discuss-food-prices-price-volatility</a> ).	Central American countries – El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. An MOU with SICA was developed.	The tools being developed are part of the AMIS indicators, all of this will start to become public in 2013.
1	Development of strategies and tools to expand the use of neglected and underutilized species	Bioversity	1. The NUS Conference held on 10-13 December 2012 in Cordoba, Spain (see <a href="http://bit.ly/ZWKfqS">http://bit.ly/ZWKfqS</a> ) farmers, researchers, media, private sector, NGOs and other civil society representatives, along with senior policymakers at both national and international level. Bioversity, ITPGRFA, FAO, PAR, Slow Food International, IFAD. next year in order to further raise the issue of NUS at the Global level. 2. Presentation of analyses of policy effects on NUS conservation and use in Latin America at the Crop Science Congress in Brazil (August 2012) attended by researchers and policy makers.		
1	Collective action in the creation, maintenance and use of common genetic resources pools	Bioversity		Research partners from Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Rwanda and Uganda were trained in policy network approaches and methods and the use of Sawtooth Software® for data collection. In cooperation with CCAFS, researchers from Costa Rica, Rwanda and Uganda were trained in the use of climate analogue tools.	Materials used by national agricultural research organizations (NAROs), agriculture and environment ministries, universities, and farmers' organizations. Research results will also inform the implementation of the

					International Treaty on PGRFA (ITPRGFA).
1	Improving the provision of agricultural extension and advisory services in Sub-Saharan Africa using ICTs	IFPRI	A regional consultative workshop was held on 'Enhancing agricultural extension and advisory services in Africa south of the Sahara through innovative use of ICTs' in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with attendance by officials from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzanian, Uganda, and Zambia.	Work is ongoing.	Work is ongoing.
1	Evaluation of innovative extension approaches	ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results presented at the annual meeting the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services, Manila, 2012.</li> <li>• Results presented at the East African Dairy Development Project annual meeting</li> </ul>	East African Dairy Development Project has adopted the approach for use in 5 countries in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Tanzania) targeting 400,000 farmers.	Heifer International, Kenya Dairy Farmers Federation, Uganda Dairy Farmers Federation and the BMGF funded East Africa Dairy Development Project.
2	Policies and strategies to promote agroforestry and NRM for enhancing livelihoods of smallholder households in Africa and Asia	ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roundtable meeting with over 25 participants, including 8 from the Indian government.</li> <li>• ICRAF and Ecoagriculture Partners met with the Environment Secretary of Kenya to determine how the work could be used in the launch of a major new programme on sustainable management of watersheds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early discussions in India led to the submission of a formal Agroforestry Mission as well as increased spending for agroforestry in the next five year plan (2013-2017).</li> <li>• In Kenya, a road map was developed for ICRAF and partner support to the Ministry of Environment.</li> </ul>	
2	Engaging policy stakeholders across scales through community-based action research	WorldFish Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisheries Governance Dialogue event held for Western Region of Ghana, April 2012. Project: Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Government for Western Region Of Ghana, funded by USAID, in partnership with University of Rhode Island.</li> <li>• Design workshop for Khulna Hub, Bangladesh, AAS Program, December 2012. Government, civil society, development agencies represented.</li> </ul>	Bangladesh and Solomon Islands: outcomes pending in 2013-2014.	Bangladesh and Solomon Islands: outcomes pending in 2013-2014.
2	Analyzing the effects of decentralization and the governance environment on policy processes and outcomes	IFPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Tanzania, training for staff of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), a social fund agency.</li> <li>• In Mozambique, presentation to government officials and civil society on public investment as part of support to Mozambique's CAADP Investment Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanzania: The government is using findings in implementation of TASAF.</li> <li>• Brazil: Policymakers in local government have cited work in official reports describing new policy directions to improve the responsiveness of policy to local needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); contribution to 'The State of Food and Agriculture' (SoFA) 2012.</li> <li>• The World Bank, as funding agency for TASAF.</li> </ul>

2	Governance and public investment in rural areas: lessons from East and South Asia	IFPRI	<p>1. October 12-14, 2012. Co-organized an International Symposium on Rural Development &amp; Transformation in Modern China, in Nanjing, with Nanjing Agricultural University and University of Gottingen.</p> <p>2. Roundtable Consultation on Agricultural Extension for Strengthening Sustainable Agriculture and Farmers' Participation in Value Chains in Asia, March 15-16, 2012, Beijing organized by CAAS and Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture.</p>	<p>1) China Center for Agricultural Policy (CCAP) and the Agricultural Commission under the People's Congress. Recommendations for the State Council's recent policy document on the reform of China's agricultural extension system.</p> <p>2) China Agricultural University using findings in discussion with Guizhou Provincial Publicity Department on gender disparities in land distribution.</p> <p>3) In collaboration with CAAS, Kevin Chen worked with a group of Chinese scientists to contribute to China's 2012 Number 1 Policy Document, which called for increasing public expenditure on agricultural R&amp;D and enhancing the performance of the agricultural R&amp;D governance system.</p>	Collaboration with the China Center for Agricultural Policy (CCAP).
2	Collective action, incentive mechanisms and policies to strengthen conservation, sustainable use and governance of agrobiodiversity	Bioversity		Discussions with national policymakers in Peru regarding opportunities for the scaling-up of a PACS scheme.	
2	Impact of land reform programs for improving land tenure security in selected African countries	IFPRI	<p>1. Malawi: The LGAF Validation workshop and land policy dialogue meeting took place in July 2012, with participation by the Minister</p> <p>2. Ghana: A policy dialogue workshop with strong participation from the Ghana Land Administration Project (LAP2) was held in Feb. 2012 - mainly to present Ghana-LGAF results and the land policy matrix (recommendation)</p>	<p>1. Malawi: A working group seeks to re-energize passage of the Land Bill that has been in Parliament for 5 years.</p> <p>2. Ghana: The LGAF results help inform land administrative reforms in the country which is led by the phase-II Ghana Land Administration Project (LAP2).</p>	<p>1. If land Bill is passed, implementation would be supported under lending operation from the World Bank.</p> <p>2. LAP2 financed by the World Bank.</p>
2	Property rights, power relations and benefit sharing in common lands in Asia and Africa	ICRAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial level project inception meeting-workshop in Koronadal, Southern Cotabato southern Philippines.</li> <li>Free-Informed Prior Consent meeting and ritual in Bukidnon Philippines, participated by local government officials and Council of Elders.</li> </ul>		WG-T (Working Group of Tenure), a national NGO in Indonesia has used material to train several local governments on developing Forest Management Unit (FMU) in Sumatra, Kalimantan and

					Sulawesi.
2	Strengthening women's assets for better development outcomes	IFPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder workshops were held in Kampala, Uganda and Dar es Salaam.</li> <li>UN Foundation/ExxonMobil workshop at the Greentree Estate, NY: "What Works for Women's Economic Empowerment"</li> </ul>	Partners in this projects are large civil society organizations and agricultural development organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land O'Lakes International: modified their training programs in Mozambique.</li> <li>CARE Bangladesh Strengthening the Dairy Value Chain Project includes activities to reduce violence against women</li> <li>BRAC Bangladesh Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction-Targeting the Ultrapoor Program enhancing focus on gender.</li> </ul>
3	Building sustainable trading relationships between smallholder farmers and buyers	CIAT	General presentations: (a) CRS projects and partners (NGOs, farmer associations and public sector actors) in Nicaragua to discuss the concepts and general rationale of the method; (b) technical teams from World Bank Productive Alliance projects in seven countries in LAC; (c) to a global audience at the Seas of Change event in the Netherlands.		Field applications: (a) IFAD ACUA project in Colombia and Ecuador to test participatory methods with farmer associations; (b) VECO Peru international horticulture export chain including farmer association, exporter, importer and Belgian retailer; and, (c) application of the guide to assess farmer-owned marketing platforms (Fundamerca and ALSUR) in Colombia.
3	Understanding the potential for addressing rural poverty through value chain development for underutilized fruits	ICRAF	Keynote presentation "Review of Guides for Value Chain Analysis and Development", presented at the conference Making the Connection: Value Chains for Transforming Smallholder Agriculture, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Nov 6-9, 2012.	The research results will be available to policy and strategy makers at the end of the research project.	LWR Peru – Letter of agreement under elaboration for the assessment of the interventions for the development of the cocoa value chain in Peru, in collaboration with ICRAF and the EU-importer Ecom.

3	Assessing contractual preferences between grain producers and processors of sorghum and pearl millet in Niger and Nigeria	ICRISAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder meeting between food processors and producer group in Niger</li> <li>• Meetings with all value chain actors in Niger and Nigeria</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federation of Mooriben farmers in Niger (Bokki, Tera, Falwel and Dantchandou)</li> <li>• Federations of women processors in Niger (FEBA and DIGA BEGUE)</li> </ul>
3	Improving the quality of scalable agricultural insurance for small-holder farmers	IFPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Uruguay presentations at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Insurance Company BSE to introduce the concept of index-based products.</li> <li>• In Ethiopia initial results presented at the Ethiopian Economics Association meetings in Addis Ababa in 2012.</li> </ul>		Buusaa Gonofaa MFI and Oromia Insurance S.C.: Buusaa Gonofaa and Oromia Insurance are proving gap insurance with the index insurance products that they provide in Oromia in Ethiopia.
3	Understanding the constraints rural producer organizations face in linking farmers to markets	IFPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University of Georgia's department of Agricultural and applied Economics</li> <li>• University of Gottingen's Global Food Research Colloquium</li> <li>• IFPRI-Dakar's research seminar</li> <li>• IFPRI-Washington work in progress seminar</li> </ul>		
3	Innovative financing for agriculture and food value chains in Asia	IFPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• November 12, 2012. Kevin Chen participated in the 2nd Africa-Britain-China Conference on Agriculture &amp; Fisheries in Beijing, and made the presentation on "Value Chain: An Integrated Approach to Agricultural Development".</li> <li>• December 14, 2012. Organized a workshop on 'Indian Agrifood System and the World Market', National Agricultural Science Center, New Delhi, India.</li> </ul>	China and India Policies to reform agricultural marketing and financing sector in China and India, and learning lessons from each other.	At this stage involving all the stakeholders in China and India for their use the tools and the results at the ground level.
3	Building R4D learning platforms in Latin America, Africa and Asia	CIAT	Joint planning exercises took place with the regional partners for the Central American learning alliance (CRS, Swisscontact, CATIE and VECO) as well as the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (IICA) in September 2012.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central America – CRS, Swisscontact, CATIE and VECO and the Central American learning alliance.</li> <li>• Northern Africa / Middle East – IDRC and IFAD have requested that CIAT and ICARDA develop a learning alliance approach for KARIAnet in 9 countries.</li> </ul>

G	Women's empowerment in rural India: micro-level evidences on labor participation, institutions and food security	ICRISAT	<p>1. Workshop on "Women's empowerment in rural South Asia: micro-level evidences on labor participation, institutions and food security" was organized on November 6, 2012.</p> <p>2. A Policy dialogue on Building climate resilient agriculture in India" on 22 May, 2012 at the NASC complex, New Delhi.</p>	Use of the VDSA/VLS data ongoing by national and international researchers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research linkages with the Tata Institute of Social Studies (TISS), IIT-B, Delhi School of Economics, NIN and College of Home Science.</li> </ul>