

CCAFS progress towards 10-year targets, as at December 2014

10-year (2020) targets	3-year (2013) indicators (abbreviated)	Outcomes towards the 3-year indicators and 10-year targets (always achieved with numerous partners)	Progress towards 10-yr targets as at Dec 2014	Faster On track	Slower
1.1: Agricultural and food security strategies that are adapted towards conditions of predicted climate change promoted by the key development and funding agencies (national and international), civil society organizations and private sector in at least 20 countries	1.1: 1-5 flagship technical and/or institutional approaches identified/ developed with stakeholders in three regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major flagship approaches developed, tested and being used to inform practice by governments, farmers' organisations, development agencies and private sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate-Smart Village concept developed, established in 3 regions (SA, EA, WA), and now launched in 2 new regions (LA & SEA) and being massively scaled up in Nepal and India – sites for participatory testing & demonstration of portfolios of climate-smart interventions Farms of the Future approach, using the analogue model, developed and tested in 9 countries in SA, WA and EA AgTrials database with >35000 livestock & Crop yield datasets linked to climate data Crowdsourcing used to broaden the genetic base of crops in India, working with 5000+ women and men farmers Reality TV show "Shamba Shape Up" broadcasting ideas on gender-sensitive climate-smart farm practices to more than 9 million viewers and benefiting Kenya's GDP by an estimated US\$ 24 million Specific approaches tested and brought to scale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banana-coffee systems developed and tested with farmers and companies in EA, leading to higher & more stable incomes plus mitigation benefits Adaptations and transitions in coffee and cocoa systems supported in EA, WA and LA Alternate wetting and drying in rice under continual improvement and spreading widely in Vietnam supported by government policy Laser land levelling adopted over 0.5 million ha in India, bringing demonstrable food security, adaptation & mitigation benefits Conservation agriculture developed, tested and scaled out in SA, EA, Southern Africa 			
1.2: Strategies for addressing abiotic/ biotic stresses induced by future climate change, variability and extremes mainstreamed among > 75% of the international research agencies, and by national agencies in ≥ 12 countries	1.2: Breeding strategies of regional/national crop breeding institutions in three regions are coordinated and CCAFS-informed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCAFS-climate data providing inputs for projections of future crop suitability and yields; analyses completed in all 5 regions for a range of crops; significant progress has been made in modelling genotypic impacts, and using these to inform global breeding strategies for banana, cassava, potato and beans National programs for maize (Zimbabwe, Ethiopia) and rice (Vietnam, Colombia, Brazil) using CCAFS tools; community of practice for testing potato varieties for 12 African countries; Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA), involving 22 national bean programs in Africa, using CCAFS research 10-year US\$50 million programme focused on crop wild relative collection and pre-breeding for climate change adaptation established 			
1.3: Integrated adaptation strategies for agricultural and food systems inserted into policy and institutional frameworks at regional, national or sub-national level in 5 target regions. Policy makers and key stakeholders use CCAFS research outputs – guidelines, tools and methods – to support the development of NAPAs,	1.3: Integrated adaptation strategies at regional, national or sub-national level in 2 regions informed by CCAFS science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCAFS science and scientists have contributed directly to new adaptation strategies and programs in several countries including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Adaptation Plan for agriculture in Nicaragua, with immediate impacts through new investments US\$24 million investment to climate-proof the coffee and cocoa sectors. Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in Ethiopia National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in Sri Lanka National Agricultural Resilience Framework in Nigeria Strategic action plan to strengthen conservation and use of Mesoamerica plant genetic resources signed by Agriculture Ministers Design of the watershed component of the global Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) under the Climate Investment Funds 			

sector specific adaptation plans, or germplasm benefit sharing policies in at least 20 countries			
2.1: Systematic technical and policy support by development agencies for farm- to community-level agricultural risk management strategies and actions that buffer against climate shocks and enhance livelihood resilience in at least 20 countries	2.1: 1-5 flagship risk management interventions evaluated and demonstrated by stakeholders in 3 regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved rainfall threshold in index insurance developed and used by Agricultural Insurance Company of India with 56,000 farmers Index-based livestock insurance developed and trialled in Kenya and Ethiopia Climate-specific management approaches developed and trialled by the rice, cereal and grain producer associations of Colombia Mobile phone agro-advisories with company IKSL adopted widely by farmers in Punjab and Haryana; ICT-based agro-advisories tested with ESOKO company to benefit farmers in Northern Ghana Mobile services for farmers related to irrigation needs and flood warnings established in Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt 	
2.2: Better climate-informed management by key international, regional and national agencies of food crisis response, post-crisis recovery, and food trade and delivery in at least 12 countries	2.2: 3 food crisis response, post-crisis and food trade strategies evaluated with partners in 3 regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodology for assessing climate risk exposure and targeting food security interventions used to inform WFP, Nepal Government, and World Bank food security programmes in Nepal Integrated food security modelling in Philippines evaluated by the national meteorological and disaster risk management agencies Policies and processes for responding to climate shocks reviewed and tested in Ethiopia and India Involvement in planning of WFP Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) Facility; will help design triggers for >US\$ 100 million facility in 9 pilot countries CCAFS Regional Agricultural Forecasting Toolbox (CRAFT) tested for use by WFP in Nepal, continues to be developed with many partners 	
2.3: Enhanced uptake and use of improved climate information products and services, and of information about agricultural production and biological threats, by resource-poor farmers, particularly vulnerable groups and women, in at least 12 countries	2.3: National and regional meteorological services trained to produce downscaled seasonal forecast products in 2 countries in each of 3 regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Meteorological Services (NMS) in 3 countries in WA and the regional agency AGRHYMET producing and sharing climate information at relevant scales Through participatory research, better tailoring of climate information services to needs of women and men farmers in 4 countries in WA; WMO has endorsed the approach and 5 major NGOs have adopted In Senegal, 40 rural community radio stations now deliver seasonal forecasts to an estimated 2+ million farmers NMS trained by global experts in seasonal forecasting to produce seasonal forecasts for rural communities in Colombia and Brazil Training of extension staff in climate-based agro-advisories, reaching at least 34,000 farmers; estimated 50% used this new information for seasonal planning 	
3.1: Enhanced knowledge about agricultural development pathways that lead to better decisions for climate mitigation, poverty alleviation, food security and environmental health, used by national agencies in at least 20 countries	3.1: Findings on mitigation of alternative development pathways used in 2 countries in each of 3 regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietnam, Kenya, Colombia and Peru plans for low emissions development or Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) integrated into the Vietnamese mitigation strategy 20-20-20 Contributions to GHG emission reduction commitments in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in e.g. Colombia East African Dairy Development program of Heifer International Local governments in Kenya and Uganda using CCAFS-Ecoagriculture results in management of carbon projects Nutrient Expert tool used by extensionists and farmers to reduce nitrous oxide emissions in Haryana 	
3.2: Improved knowledge about incentives and institutional arrangements for mitigation practices by resource-poor smallholders used by farmers, (including	3.2: Decision-makers in 3 regions informed for rewarding farmers for GHG reductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules for carbon schemes in coffee smallholder contexts established in LA and now piloted by Green Mountain Coffee Roasters Carbon project partners use institutional innovation lessons in project design and development in East Africa New agroforestry policy in India seeks 33% tree cover and creates incentives to farmers Haryana State extension strategies informed by analysis of incentives and gender benefits in conservation agriculture 	

farmers' organizations), project developers and policy makers in at least 12 countries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer-led low emissions development strategies (including strategies for gender and innovation, biochar and bioslurry) in Cambodia and Honduras 	
3.3: Key agencies dealing with climate mitigation in at least 12 countries promoting technically and economically feasible agricultural mitigation practices that have co-benefits for resource-poor farmers, particularly vulnerable groups and women	3.3: Project design and monitoring guidelines for smallholders produced and contributing to global standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs to global standards and protocols including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC CDM methodology for methane emission reduction by adjusted water management practice in rice cultivation Wetlands supplement to IPCC guidelines, which is now a part of mandatory country reporting to the UNFCCC Indonesian Reference Emission Level (REL) for REDD+ in peatlands Global Research Alliance Paddy Rice GHG measurement protocol with 5 countries Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards for smallholders in East Africa Grassland methodology established in China to link herders to carbon market Refined SHAMBA tool for assessing GHGs in voluntary carbon market with Plan Vivo in Mexico, Mozambique and Uganda Improved training and CSA guidelines for scaling up agricultural carbon projects; 2000 new farmers recruited in Kenya and Uganda Adoption and training in GHG measurement guidelines for cereal systems in India and Vietnam 	
4.1: Appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies mainstreamed into national policies in at least 20 countries, in the development plans of at least five economic areas (e.g. ECOWAS, EAC, South Asia) covering each of the target regions, and in the key global processes related to food security and climate change	4.1: Agriculture in the global climate change policies, and major international food initiatives fully incorporate climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture recognised in the UNFCCC Durban Agreement and four agriculture topics placed on the agenda of UNFCCC SBSTA, with CCAFS playing multiple roles, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical and Position Papers for use by African negotiators with COMESA and ACPC Formal submissions to UNFCCC Guidance on agriculture in the negotiations, commissioned by SACAU & other African farmers' organisations Side events and Agriculture Day at SBSTA & COP CAAFS roles in contributing to and coordinating several major global reports such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPCC AR5 Working Groups II & III, particularly meta-analysis of crop yield models and new emissions data for livestock Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change report "Food Security and Climate Change" report by High-Level Panel of Experts of Committee on Food Security Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook FAO, Oxfam, UNEP WCMC and economic communities investing in the CCAFS Scenarios and using these for planning agricultural adaptation under climate change in LA, WA, EA, SEA and globally CAAFS/CGIAR play significant role in the founding of Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA) Background papers for ECOWAS CSA strategy Contributions to 10-year ASEAN strategy paper for food, agriculture and forestry, due for endorsement in 2015 Membership of the Technical Group on Climate Change and Risk Management of Central American Agricultural Council Working with government of Maharashtra and Panchayati Raj institutions to scale up Climate Smart Villages 	
4.2: Improved frameworks, databases and methods for planning responses to climate change used by national agencies in at least 20 countries and by at least 10 key international and	4.2: Global database and tools for CSA established and used by key international and regional agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAAFS Climate Portal widely used in 160 countries Global cropland extent data with IIASA applied in many major projects (EuroGEOSS, GEOBENE, CC-TAME) Gender and Social Inclusion Toolbox to enhance the focus on these issues in projects used by 61 partners Climate-smart agriculture prioritization tools developed, tested and applied with government agencies in LA, WA, EA and SA AgTrials data used to analyse historical impacts of climate change e.g. for IPCC AR5 	

regional agencies			
4.3: New knowledge on how alternative policy/program options impact agriculture and food security under climate change incorporated into strategy development by national agencies in ≥ 20 countries and by ≥ 10 key international/regional agencies	4.3: New knowledge on policy impacts under CC used by at least 3 national agencies, and 3 international and regional agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMPACT studies and associated monographs used by African governments, OECD and regional scenarios processes in SEA, EA, WA and LA • Through AgMIP, significant changes to the leading crop modelling suite (DSSAT) and to 10 leading global economic models used by OECD, FAO, Australia & USA 	