

CRP Performance Matrix – results for 2015

Projects contributing to outcomes shown by Project Numbers (e.g. P2). Outcome summaries for each project reporting outcomes in 2015 are found at this link: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/73175/Outcome%20case%20studies%202015.pdf>

	Outcome targets	Incipient outcomes	Initial outcomes achieved
Flagship 1:	<p>2019: 1.1 – 25 national and subnational¹ major development initiatives² and public institutions prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options using CCAFS science and decision support tools</p> <p>2015: 4 initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 140 million plans for CSA upscaling prepared for five states in India (P60) • NEPAD's CSA program provides framework for 5-country CSA implementation; conservation agriculture technical guidelines for climate smart agriculture practices to be used by 8 major development agencies (inc. government departments and NEPAD) and thus guiding 50 million dollar investments in climate smart agriculture (P56) • At least 600 smallholder farmers, many of whom women, adopt sorghum-legume cropping system as alternative for maize-beans in Wote, Makueni, Kenya (P110) • 500 000 growers in Colombia are reached through a platform for information management and knowledge (P58) • Fedearroz (Colombian rice producer association) improves its information system for 50,000 rice growers (P58) • Banana experts access tools which project global climate-change effects and help manage local weather variability (P85) • CSA indicators and metrics tool prepared for USAID Feed the Future to manage for CSA outcomes of agricultural development 	<p>Results – 5 initiatives (Exceeded target):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US\$ 75 million investments by IFAD in climate-smart agriculture (3 initiatives: Comoros; Liberia; Uganda) (P2) • State Government of Haryana launches a program to pilot 500 CSVs in rice-wheat systems (P25) • Government of India launches improved subsidy program to install 10,000 solar-pumps for irrigation (P60)
	<p>2019: 1.2 – 15 public-private actors at national and subnational levels are using new incentive mechanisms or business models that explicitly promote equitable climate smart approaches along the value chain, using CCAFS science</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing private sector partners for climate action in the cocoa value chain (P57) • Climate suitability of cocoa and coffee feeds into investment plans in Ghana (P57) • Investment plan for sustainable agriculture in coffee plantations in Nicaragua developed to attract investors (P44) 	<p>Results – 0 organisations (Did not meet target). But good progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-dealers and Acre Africa to promote conservation agriculture and create opportunities for investments • ESOKO company, CSIR-SARI and Ghana-Met explorative work on payable ICT-transferred climate-smart information • ANACAFE, CAFENICA, IICA, Atlantic, IBD, Root Capital, Neumann foundation, SAFE investors to develop

¹ Subnational is used in the context of large countries such as India where State governments will be engaged

² Initiatives that have targets of at least 50,000 to 10 million beneficiaries

	Outcome targets	Incipient outcomes	Initial outcomes achieved
	2015: 2 organisations		adaptation strategies (Guatemala and Nicaragua) and coffee/cocoa portfolios contributing to international quality certification incentives (Peru) (P57)
Flagship 2	2019: 2.1 – 15 major regional, national, and sub-national institutions develop or improve major demand-driven, equitable, climate informed services supporting rural communities using CCAFS research outputs 2015: 2 institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6000 farmers (51% women) in Malawi and Tanzania receive climate information services through capacity development of district agricultural extension and communicators (P107) • Through climate information services, 6,000 smallholder farmers (40% women) change their practices in 140 communities of northern Ghana (P46) • Integrated climate services developed through agricultural extension in three countries (Tanzania, Malawi, Ghana) and plans made for more (e.g. Mali, Rwanda, Lesotho and Zambia) (P60) • Climate forecasts tailored to the farmers' needs for better decision making in Colombia (P112) • Gender-targeted materials and processes developed for climate services in Vietnam (P48) and insurance in Ghana (P48) 	Results – 3 institutions (Exceeded target): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICPAC provides high resolution quantified seasonal forecasts to East Africa (P40) • Climate information services in Senegal now reaching over 7 million rural people (P90) • Index insurance protects a million Maharashtra farmers
	2019: 2.2 – US\$ 15 million increase, relative to 2014, in research-informed demand-driven investments in climate services for agriculture and food security decision-making, based on CCAFS science and engagement 2015: US\$ 2 million	Several activities have been initiated to achieve the targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to major funders of climate services: USAID, UKAid, World Bank (GFDRR). • Engaged UN Global Framework for Climate Services. • Initiated arrangements with Africa Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) to host and co-supervise Economics of Climate Services researcher to strengthen ex-ante cost-benefit evidence and guidance for climate services investment in Africa (P) 	Results – US\$ 0.46 million (Partially met target): Funds allocated to climate services by Colombia Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR). This is for agroclimatic forecasts, crop modelling improvement considering climate variables, experimental plots in different parts of the country, and support of national policy and action plans (P42)
Flagship 3	2019: 3.1 – 8 low emissions plans developed for implementation that have significant mitigation potential, i.e. will contribute to a reduction of at least 5% GHG emissions intensities or reach at least 10,000 farmers, including at least 10% women 2015: 1 plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costa Rica coffee NAMA is developed and funded (P2) • Colombia registers a NAMA Information note for livestock and pastures (P2) • Kenya Ministry of Environment and Agriculture Climate Change Staff engaged in NAMA development (P111&P13) • Plan Vivo tests SHAMBA greenhouse gas accounting methodology for smallholders (P111) 	Results – 3 initiatives (Exceeded target): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three country workplans of scaling up mitigation in rice (Vietnam, Bangladesh and Colombia) (P21) • Dissemination of climate-smart feeding and husbandry practices among 600,000 dairy farmers, 25% of which were women. (Kenya) (P111) • Costa Rica develops a Low Emission Livestock Strategy (P2)

	Outcome targets	Incipient outcomes	Initial outcomes achieved
	<p>2019: 3.2 – 4 million hectares targeted by research-informed initiatives for scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing deforestation.</p> <p>2015: 0.3 million</p>	<p>Work still in initial phases (and budget cuts resulted in a significant cut in activities for this target):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity interventions undertaken in 3,210 hectares on improved cattle production systems. (P11) • Experiments of improved production systems performed in 10 ranches and 12 management systems. (P11) • Developed management plans for improved cattle ranching with local slaughterhouse establishing sustainable beef production. (P11) 	<p>Results – 0 organisations (Did not meet target). But good progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three key actors actively involved in establishing a multi-stakeholder platform for the development plan for the municipality of Paragominas 2020. (P11) • Five supply chains completed workshops and initial discussions on social, economic and environmental targets to monitor progress. (P11)
Flagship 4	<p>2019: 4.1 – 15 equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies, informed using knowledge, tools and approaches derived from CCAFS science</p> <p>2015: 2 policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Level stakeholders engaged in prioritizing CSA portfolios and guiding investments in Mali (P87) • Costa Rica agencies sign an agreement to facilitate access to Costa Rican agrobiodiversity genetic resources (P66) • Assistance is being given in the restructuring of Vietnam's rice sector (P8) • Outputs from climate change impacts modelling research published and used as a basis for adaptation and food security science-policy dialogues with Philippine national policy makers (P64) • Multi-objective trade-off analyses developed and used in formulating adaptation plans in India (Bihar) and Bangladesh (P60) 	<p>Results – 9 policies (Exceeded target):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario-guided policy development in 7 countries (Honduras, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ghana) (P63) • The Nepalese and Ugandan governments adopted policies to increase the availability and use of crop diversity for climate resilience (P66) <p>In addition several plans/strategies facilitated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar developed its Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy (P114) • Ghana's National Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan developed through the CSA science-policy platform (P90) • INDCs were strengthened in Kenya (P12), Uganda (P108), Tanzania (P108), Costa Rica (P63/P118), Colombia (P118), Vietnam
	<p>2019 4.2 – 10 regional/global organisations inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs.</p> <p>2015: 1 organisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD shows improved capacity to estimate and analyze climate change impacts • With UNEP, ASEAN Climate Resilience Network stakeholders are developing investment strategies for the Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network & Finance Centre (P8) 	<p>Results – 2 organisations (Exceeded target):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture was high profile in UNFCCC agreements in Paris, with several initiatives having CCAFS inputs (P91) • Working through the FAO, 189 countries adopted guidelines to integrate genetic resources in national climate change adaptation strategies (P88) • ECOWAS (+member-countries) have used the scientific and technical knowledge and information generated by CCAFS to develop a CSA implementation framework and a CSA strategy for West Africa (P90)