## CRP Performance Matrix – results for 2016

Projects contributing to outcomes shown by Project Numbers (e.g. P2). Outcome summaries for each project reporting an outcome in 2016 are found at this link https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/80676/Outcome%20case%20studies%202016.pdf.

| | Outcome targets | Incipient outcomes | Initial outcomes achieved | Met or Exceeded target | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Nearly achieved target | |
| | | | | Did not achieve target | |
| Flagship 1 | **2019: 1.1 –** 25 national and subnational[1] major development initiatives[2] and public institutions prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options using CCAFS science and decision support tools<br>**2015: 4 initiatives**<br>**2016: 5 additional initiatives** | • CCAFS gave strategic support to at least 4 countries on multi-level CSA planning: Vietnam, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya.<br>• In Latin America, 12 initiatives and institutions promoted CSA using CCAFS science (Peru, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala; mainly coffee, cocoa, rice).<br>• Rainforest Alliance used CCAFS research to update the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) standard that underpins all of their crop-specific certifications.<br>• In South Asia, the knowledge generated by the CCAFS CSV AR4D approach was integrated into agriculture and climate change adaptation programs by the Government of Bangladesh; as well as by 5 Farm Knowledge Centres in India.<br>• Adoption of citizen science methodology shapes new linkages between researchers and farmers for climate adaptation (P43)<br>• Tricot crowdsourcing methodology facilitates scaling of farmer-participatory trials in India (P43) and stimulates government seed multiplication efforts in Ethiopia (P43)<br>• Colombian agricultural sector adapts to climate variability with CIAT facilitated data collection and science (P112 & P42)<br>• Cauca is becoming a climate-smart department (P112) | **2015: 5 results reported (see AR 2015)**<br>**2016: 4 initiatives**<br>**Total: 9; Met target**<br>• $250M of climate change investment in Kenya, with CCAFS assisting in priority setting through National CSA Profile and County Risk Profiles (CIAT, NARS, WB) (P56)<br>• The CCAFS Climate-Smart Village approach inspired the US$ 110M World Bank funded CSA project in Niger ICRISAT, ICRAF, NARS, WB (P34)<br>• (2 initiatives) Scaling out CSA through 2000 additional villages in India and Nepal (CIMMYT, ICRISAT; Bayer Crop Science, LI-BIRD, NARS, Practical Action, ITC Ltd) (P53, P119 & P46) | |
| | **2019: 1.2 –** 15 public-private actors at national and subnational levels are using new incentive mechanisms or business models that | • Center-led projects in Ghana and India focused on business models and financial incentives to promote CSA along the value chain. Have engaged major private sector and civil society actors including Scope Insight, F3 Life & Climate Finance Lab, and CARE.<br>• In Nicaragua and Peru, 4 producer associations used CCAFS science | **2015: 0 results reported (see AR 2015)**<br>**2016: 3 organisations**<br>**Total: 3; Nearly met target (see Lessons Learnt)**<br>• Major global food security investments and programming in USAID FtF towards encompassing CSA | | |

[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 | Met or Exceeded target | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Nearly achieved target | |
| | | | | Did not achieve target | |
| | explicitly promote equitable climate smart approaches along the value chain, using CCAFS science<br>**2015: 2 organisations**<br>**2016: 3 additional public-private actors** | to assess climate variability.<br>• In Vietnam, SRP (a UNEP initiative) promoted standards on sustainable use of resources and low GHG emissions, applied by rice-exporting companies such as the Loc Troi Group.<br>• Scaling up of CSA practices with local government was ongoing in 3 Kenyan counties (Kericho, Kisumu and Makueni)<br>• iNGOs work supported by rapid farm characterization work (P71) | principles using CCAFS tools (CIAT, ICRAF) (P56)<br>• Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation develop a new Pacific-wide CSA initiative (CIAT, IRRI; USDA) (P111)<br>• State and non-state actors prepare implementation guidelines and concept notes to scale-up CSA in Tanzania (CIAT, ICRAF; ACSAA, COMESA, FAO, MALF, NEPAD) (P108) | | |
| **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<br>**2015: 2 institutions**<br>**2016: 3 additional institutions** | • Agricultural extension services and government agencies in Tanzania, Malawi and Rwanda are using PICSA to improve participatory delivery of climate information.<br>• Training and support in ENACTS enabled NMHS in Rwanda, Mali and Ghana to generate and disseminate online, place-based, agriculture-relevant, historic and monitored climate information.<br>• AGRHYMET adapted CRAFT to develop improved crop production forecasts across its mandate region, and used CCAFS-supported tools and training to generate high-resolution gridded historic data.<br>• In Senegal, ANACIM leveraged CCAFS research to generate 15 climate information products for farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk. Sen2agri and ICPAC also used CCAFS tools and training.<br>• In Colombia, IDEAM and Fedearroz adopted improvements to seasonal climate prediction, and in Honduras, Zamorano Univ and the NMHS used CCAFS-IRI satellite-based information<br>• Climate information services reach Northern Ghana farmers through a market-led ICT approach (P90)<br>• Seasonal climate forecast based crop management for farmers in Villages of the scarce rainfall zone in Andhra Pradesh, India | **2015: 3 results reported (see AR 2015)**<br>**2016: 2 institutions**<br>**Total: 5; Met target**<br>• (2 institutions) Costa Rica and Guatemala improve decision-making for emergency response and early warning (Bioversity, CATIE; ACF, NARS, University of Costa Rica) (P42) | | |
| | **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<br>**2015: US$ 2 million** | • Outreach to major funders of climate services: USAID, UKAid, World Bank (GFDRR); Engaged UN Global Framework for Climate Services.<br>• Established a CCAFS staff member linked to Africa Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) to strengthen ex-ante cost-benefit evidence and guidance for climate services investment in Africa<br>• US$ 1M of USAID investment in climate services in Colombia, through Climate Services for Resilient Development (CSRD) influenced by engagement and approaches of CCAFS.<br>• Index insurance research is leading to insurance regulatory reviews in | **2015: US$ 0.46 million reported (see AR 2015)**<br>**2016: > US$ 5 million**<br>**Total: > US$ 5 million; Exceeded target**<br>• CCAFS-led work in Senegal and Rwanda influenced US$ 2M investment by USAID (P106).<br>• Through USAID-funded Climate Services for Africa, CCAFS strengthened an estimated US$ 2M of DFID-funded WISER investments in climate services in EA through ICPAC (IRI; ICPAC, UK Met Office) (P121). | | |

| | Outcome targets | Incipient outcomes | Initial outcomes achieved | Met or Exceeded target | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Nearly achieved target | |
| | | | | Did not achieve target | |
| | **2016: US$ 2 million further increase** | Honduras, thus opening doors for future investment (IRI; SAG, REDMICROH, MiCRO, Zamorano University) (P118)<br>• Use of CCAFS products to build agricultural resilience through insurance in Nigeria (P51) | • (monetary investment still to be acsertained) 330,000 farmers in Honduras and Colombia use tailored seasonal advisories to adapt to climate variability (CIAT, IRI; Corpoica, DICTA) (P42) | | |
| **Flagship 3** | **2019: 3.1 –** 8 low emissions plans developed for implementation that have significant mitigation potential (contribute to a reduction of at least 5% GHG emissions intensities or reach at least 10,000 farmers, at least 10% women)<br>**2015: 1 plan**<br>**2016: 1 additional plan** | • In 2016, 5 countries (Colombia, Kenya, Costa Rica, Peru, Vietnam) used CCAFS science to inform national decision-making related to NAMAs, NDCs, concept notes to the Green Climate Fund, or country planning processes to scale up low emissions practices.<br>• CCAFS continued to provide decision-makers with evidence for smallholder emissions and low emissions options, including for livestock, pasture restoration, paddy rice, and nitrogen fertilizer management. ILRI, for example, worked with the Government of Kenya to use new livestock emissions figures in national plans. | **2015: 3 results reported (see AR 2015)**<br>**2016: 3 initiatives**<br>**Total: 6; Exceeded target**<br>• Paddy rice research supports Vietnam's move from INDC to NDC (IRRI; IAE, IPSARD, MARD) (P21)<br>• Kenya prepares GCF concept for low-emission dairy development (ICRAF, ILRI, UNIQUE Forestry, Univ Vermont; Brookside, FAO, IFAD, NARS) (P12)<br>• Scaling out for better N management supported by Mexican govt (CIMMYT; Michigan State Univ, NARS). (P22) | | |
| | **2019: 3.2 –** 4 million hectares targeted by research-informed initiatives for scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing deforestation.<br>**2015: 0.3 million**<br>**2016: 0.5 million additional hectares** | Work still in initial phases (and budget cuts resulted in a significant cut in activities for this target);<br>• CCAFS science informed USAID's climate change strategy by showing that across 25 projects in 15 countries, agricultural investments achieved net mitigation impacts through avoided conversion of forests and increased use of perennials despite increased emissions from increased livestock production and fertilizer use.<br>• In Bihar, India, CIMMYT identified successful technical options for dramatic increases of soil organic carbon in degraded soils.<br>• FP3 worked closely with the 4/1000 initiative and WLE to develop indicators and launch an action research program for enhancing soil carbon globally, including avoided soil carbon loss. | **2015: 0 results reported (see AR 2015)**<br>**2016: 0.31M ha targeted**<br>**Total: 0.31M; Did not meet target (see Lessons Learnt).**<br>• Direct initiatives in Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil target 0.31 M hectares. In Costa Rica, data on enteric fermentation from different livestock systems informs NAMA implementation. In Colombia, LivestockPlus consortium participated in establishing silvopastoral systems in at least 50 lead farms. In Brazil, CCAFS-CIFOR supported management systems across 13,000 ha and supported smallholder cooperatives across 1,000 ha.<br>• In Vietnam, scenario analysis supported land use planning for 50,000 ha in Ha Tinh Province. | | |
| **Flagship 4** | **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 | • Draft laws developed and subject to national consultations in Madagascar and Benin (emerging outcome) (P66)<br>• Scenario-guided policy revision in Burkina Faso: National Plan for the Rural Sector II (P63)<br>• Tanzania's National Environment Policy and Uganda's Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan used CCAFS scenarios – submitted to Cabinet.<br>• Scenario-guided policy development in Costa Rica: Policy for | **2015: 9 results reported (see AR 2015)**<br>**2016: 2 policies**<br>**Total: 11; Exceeded target**<br>• CCAFS Climate-Portal data contributes to diverse outcomes, e.g. Indian Cabinet approval of water-energy nexus program, Timor Leste government preparedness to El Niño (CIAT, ILRI, ACIAR, NARS, Seeds for Life | | |

| | Outcome targets | Incipient outcomes | Initial outcomes achieved | Met or Exceeded target | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Nearly achieved target | |
| | | | | Did not achieve target | |
| | approaches derived from CCAFS science<br>**2015: 2 policies**<br>**2016: 3 additional policies** | Productive Development 2017-2050 (P63)<br>• CCAFS through IPSARD contributed to the Vietnam Rice Restructuring Strategy approved in 2016.<br>• In the Philippines, CCAFS-IFPRI research on rice trade policy influenced the lifting of quantitative restrictions and the restructuring of the National Food Authority.<br>• CCAFS, UNEP-WCMC and FAO co-developed scenarios used in Cambodia's Climate Change Action Plan for Agriculture.<br>• Scenarios for West Africa were used in 2 reviews leading to refined policies: Ghana's livestock policy and Burkina Faso's National Rural Sector Program.<br>• South Africa is updating agriculture policies that will recognize the role of community seed banks in climate change adaptation (P66)<br>• Technical assistance to design an Environmental Information System for Cote d'Ivoire (P207) | Program) (P101) | | |
| | **2019 4.2 –** 10 regional/global organisations inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs.<br>**2015: 1 organisation**<br>**2016: 2 additional organisations** | • Co-Chairs of international negotiations reflect CCAFS science in negotiating text (P66)'<br>• Continued collaboration with OECD shows their improved capacity to perform ex-ante scenario analysis (P64)<br>• CCAFS provided technical inputs to preparations and submissions to UNFCCC by the Africa Group of Negotiators, the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network and Latin American negotiators.<br>• In West Africa, contributions were made to the development of regional policy products via collaboration with the AU Commission, ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS. | **2015: 2 results reported (see AR 2015)**<br>**2016: 3 organisations**<br>**Total: 5; Exceeded target**<br>• Analysis of 2015 Paris Agreement pledges informs development planning and UNFCCC negotiations (Univ of Vermont, Univ of Copenhagen, WISAT, CIAT, FAO) (P91)<br>• African negotiators submit on gender and agriculture to the SBI of the UNFCCC (WISAT, AWGGCC, Africa Women Empowerment, CARE, CIMMYT, Kenya National Gender and Equality Commission, IRRI, UNIQUE forestry) (P125)<br>• Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) strongly promoting CSA within regional policies and agreements (CIAT, CATIE, ECLAC, FAO, UCI) (P118) | | |