Title: (ICRISAT WA) Capacitating science-policy exchange platforms to mainstream climate change into national agricultural and food security policy plans

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Mar 2014	Dec 2017	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2, Bilateral	On-going	ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics - India	Totin, Edmond <e.totin@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

Flaship(s)
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priorities and Policies for CSA

Region(s)
WA: West Africa

Project summary

Through its regional scenario process and the set-up of national science-policy exchange platforms, CCAFS-WA has engaged with regional and national institutions in charge of planning agricultural development and food security. The CCAFS national science-policy exchange platforms will form the backbone for a top-down and bottom-up mainstreaming of climate change into national development frameworks by 1/ catalyzing multi-scale, participatory identification of priorities and knowledge gaps using appropriate tools and approaches to define priority investments, and 2/ learning from participatory action research in selected districts of three pilot countries, while constituent communities benefit from technical and political support from the national platforms. This systemic framework for integrated climate impact assessments and adaptation planning will produce site-specific contextual insights and scalable evidences to guide policy design and decision-making processes. This will rapidly increase the adaptive capacity of people and institutions across scales, allowing for intelligently targeted investments in agriculture and food security sectors.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Traore, Pierre C. Sibiry <p.s.traore@cgiar.org>	Project leader, supervision and general guiding for the project implementation	Patancheru, India
Project Leader	Totin, Edmond <e.totin@cgiar.org>	Project coordination, scientific input and coordination with the national partners	Patancheru, India

Partner #2

Institution: IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Somda, Jacques <jacques.somda@iucn.org>	Track the impact of the activities within the Flagship-4 project, collecting stories of impact from the stakeholders in the three intervention areas as a way of measuring changes, and get a sense of how the stakeholders perceived/portrayed the changes happening at the national & community levels. Empower stakeholders in tracking the impact of the project's activities; Create space for joint reflection and knowledge sharing	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Partner #3

Institution: AEDD - Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Mali)

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Adideye Maiga, Mohamed <adideye@yahoo.fr>	(2016) POLICY ENRICHMENT AND PRIORITY SETTING (i) Internal project reflection, learning and documentation event; (ii) Development of a portfolio of case stories to enrich national policy development based on quantitative predictions of CSA benefits at district levels. For selected and more advanced districts / constituencies, exploratory development of Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs); (iii) Appropriation and customization of the CCAFS CSA prioritization toolkit for each country by the national science-policy platforms	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Karbo, Naaminong <minongkordam@yahoo.com>	(2016) POLICY ENRICHMENT AND PRIORITY SETTING (i) Internal project reflection, learning and documentation event; (ii) Development of a portfolio of case stories to enrich national policy development based on quantitative predictions of CSA benefits at district levels. For selected and more advanced districts / constituencies, exploratory development of Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs); (iii) Appropriation and customization of the CCAFS CSA prioritization toolkit for each country by the national science-policy platform	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: DA-MAER - Direction de l'Agriculture - Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Equipement Rurale

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	DIEYE, Bounama <bounama1968@gmail.com>	(2016) POLICY ENRICHMENT AND PRIORITY SETTING (i) Internal project reflection, learning and documentation event; (ii) Development of a portfolio of case stories to enrich national policy development based on quantitative predictions of CSA benefits at district levels. For selected and more advanced districts / constituencies, exploratory development of Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs); (iii) Appropriation and customization of the CCAFS CSA prioritization toolkit for each country by the national science-policy platform	HQ

Lessons regarding your partnerships and possible implications for the coming planning cycle:

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Regarding the fund cuts that we experienced in 2016, the platforms are more willing to developing proposals for funding, with the support from the national platform. They have essentially become hubs for effective networking and linkages with research and development partners at that level. Community people are responsive to platform activities Engaging high-level policy actors requires time and resources

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

The partners are very supportive and are progressively taking the ownership of the process. For instance, in Ghana and Senegal, the partners managed to raised additional resources from the government or/and engage other projects with similar scopes. In the three countries, the subnational platforms served to other projects -Africa RISING (Mali and Ghana), WAPP (in Senegal) to engage with policy actors. The partners are happy to be part of all the process by contributing to set the agendas and identifying new stakeholders to engage

3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
Country			Ghana
Country			Mali
Country			Senegal
District	13.2713	-5.9409	Cinzana
District	14.1065	-15.544	Kaffrine
District	10.1547	-1.833	Lawra
District	9.1854	-1.8426	Jirapa
District	11.3689	-7.4663	Bougouni
District	10.2833	-0.2833	Nandom
District	14.718	-16.5	Bambey
District	14.4137	-17.2638	Linguère
District	12.3795	-5.4448	Koutiala

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:
In the three countries (Ghana, Mali and Senegal), national directorates involved in policy design and implementation at the Ministries and parliamentarian committee for Agriculture and Environment are using the platforms compiled knowledge to inform national food and agricultural policies. At the district level, the relevant institutions (Extension services, NGOs, District Assemblies and traditional and religious authorities) are disseminating climate-smart supportive options and by-laws.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): At national level, structures and individuals in charge are equipped with prioritization tools customized for their country, and apply them alongside data, narratives and, if possible LAPAs from district-level study cases to rewrite selected policy instruments. At district level, organizations and individuals in charge are empowered with new knowledge and tools valorised at the national level and initiate a process of emulation in other sub-national constituencies, e.g. through legislative bodies.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): Climate related policies' analysis was conducted in the three pilot countries -Mali, Ghana and Senegal- to identify the gaps and the major barriers that hinder the effective policy implementation. A study was conducted in the 3 countries to explore the disconnect between national policies and the local contexts [https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/80958/retrieve]. Furthermore, scenario planning workshops were downscaled at subnational level to (i) identify future drivers of changes; and (ii) enable more strategically-targeted investments which will enhance the resilience of national agriculture and food security. Based on the outcomes of the scenarios, we engage specific policy influence activities [https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/scenarios-help-guide-discussions-what-ghana%E2%80%99s-future-could-look#.WKSvNT9vhes]. In Mali, a bottom up and top-down processes are going-on to stimulate change in the agricultural policy. Outcomes of the scenarios were used to stimulate discussion on sustainable agricultural development, which is critical for food security. In that regards, the information generated through the scenario process was used to inform Parliament Members- MPs about the challenges for the farmers to get access to quality seeds. The scenarios highlighted the poor access to certified seed as a major barrier to crop intensification. The district scenario outcomes were used to advocate for the raise of the Mali government budgetary allocations to agriculture, and for the government support for seed production. Actions are still going on- information sharing, training of MPs on the specific seed production- to make the targeted changes happened. In Ghana, local bylaws used at community level to preserve natural resources are compiled to inform subnational policies and gradually stimulate a shift from a top-down approach to more inclusive policy design processes. A meeting was organised at the local level with high-level actors to stimulate this policy change. In Senegal, a high-level event was organised by the CCAFS platform brought together policy actors (Parliament Members, staffs from ministries) and civil society.

How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* In FS1 project, we use tailored communications for different audiences. With the Policy

actors- videos were produced about the project activities and broadcasted on the national channel TV -ORTM- to raise awareness of the government (e.g., the need to facilitate access to quality-seeds to farmers, a way to guarantee food security). Video produced available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-9x891_utoo Policy brief on "Barriers to effective climate change policy development and implementation in West Africa" distributed by partners in the three countries to civil society and policy actors to know what the gaps are and how best these can be addressed [https://ccafs.cgiar.org/publications/barriers-effective-climate-change-policy-development-and-implementation-west-africa#.WKSvZz9vhes].

Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:*

https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//1/projectOutcome/blog%20story_Policy%20influence_Mali.pdf

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): In the three countries (Ghana, Mali and Senegal), national directorates involved in policy design and implementation at the Ministries and within parliamentarian committees for Agriculture and Environment are knowledgeable on districts climate-smart options that can fit into national food and agricultural policy plans. At district level, the relevant institutions (Extension services, NGOs, District Assemblies and traditional and religious authorities) are knowledgeable on the available climate-smart supportive options and by-laws.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): In the three countries, national and district institutions involved in policy design and implementation establish procedures for effective interaction which ensures that climate-smart supportive options and by-laws are integrated in national food and agricultural policies (setting up the top-down and bottom-up procedures).

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018): In the three countries, three district assemblies are sharing lessons and experiences on designing and implementing food and agricultural policy plans that integrate climate-smart options with other communities nationally and internationally to encourage the revision of the national policies.

lessons regarding your Theory of Change and implications for the coming planning cycle; e.g. how have your assumptions changed, or do you have stronger evidence for them:* In the ToC and its timeline, we targeted specific change/transformation each year, but in practice we discover that such a policy change may require more time and strategic actions than we thought earlier.

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

RP WA Outcome 2019: National level decision-makers (Gov. ministries), national agricultural research systems, NGOs, civil society organizations, regional organizations use CCAFS science-derived decision support tools and systems to mainstream climate change into national plans and policies from local to national levels.

Indicator #1: # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

2019
Target value: 3 **Cumulative target to date:** 7 **Target narrative:** In each of the three countries, we expect that at least one policy will be enacted and that the local communities will be involved in the process for designing a policy in relation with the food system and climate change **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2015
Target value: 3 **Cumulative target to date:** 3 **Target narrative:** <Not Defined> **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** <Not Defined>

2016
Target value: 1 **Cumulative target to date:** 4 **Target achieved:** 1.0 **Target narrative:** A test will be made to experiment in 1 country how to foster district level decision-makers, civil society organizations, regional organizations to make use of CCAFS science-derived decision support tools and systems to mainstream climate change into district plans and policies **Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence:** Through the district scenario workshops conducted in the pilot FS1 countries, innovative strategies to effectively integrate climate adaptation and food security perspectives into decision-making were selected. It was agreed that local bylaws which have yielded successful impact in environmental protection will be identified at community and district levels by local actors themselves. These bylaws will be compiled into a "formal" report to feed the district development plan. **Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** In each of the three pilot countries, district platforms were formed to guide climate-related interventions and investments according to local adaptation priorities. In the process of the platforms formation, stakeholder mapping was done to picture the different social groups and to integrate all social categories in the platforms, with specific attention to gender dimension. Each year, the stakeholder analysis is done (by local partners) to update the composition of the platform. In total, 33% of the 9 district platforms are women. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** In each district-platform the different social groups are represented. The process is open and inclusive in order to capture the diversity that exists in each community in the policy cycle.

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:
The Flagship 1 activities will contribute to Flagship 4 by helping to bring its findings to scale via the multi-stakeholders devices that were created at district and national levels. We expect that the platforms can create enabling conditions to overcome possible barriers that can prevent the scaling out of Flagship 4's outcomes.

Region: RP EA

Indicator: F1 (before F4 - Philip)- # of regional/global organisations and processes that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

Contribution to the selected outcomes target in 2016: The Adaptation at Scale in the Semi Arid Region project (ASSAR project-http://start.org/programs/assar) established strong links with the CCAFS-Flagship 1 project in Mali and Ghana. The ASSAR project is also working with the district platforms. There are many synergies between the two projects, scopes and intervention areas. The timeframes of the projects also overlap. Additionally, the AgMIP project provides a unique and unprecedented set of quantitative tools to analyze production systems sensitivity to current climate, impacts from climate change on future systems (visualized from scenario exercises) and benefits of adaptation.

Target value contribution: 1

Collaborating with other CRPs

Dryland Systems

Description of collaboration: In 2 districts of Mali, the Africa Rising project use also the district platforms instead of re-engaging new stakeholders to promote its technologies. This synergy adds to the individual impacts of our respective interventions and at the end, can help to make impact at scale.

4.4 Case Studies

Case Study #115

Title: Integrating Top-down and Bottom-up mechanisms to catalyse policy change: Comparative case-studies in Mali and Ghana

Year: 2016

Project(s): P1

Outcome Statement: Mainstreaming climate change, agriculture and food security into sub-national adaptation planning provides an opportunity to enhance the adaptive capacity of stakeholders across multiple levels. In Ghana and Mali, two inter-complementary approaches, standard top down and bottom-up approaches are being tested. In all two cases, the same methods were used to identify priorities and gaps to be addressed. These served as the entry point for the policy advocacy.

Research Outputs: In the context of Mali, the subnational scenarios revealed that the poor access to certified seed is a major barrier to crop intensification. The district platforms and the Flagship-1 team used the outcomes of the scenario to advocate for the raise of the Mali government budgetary allocations to agriculture, and for the government support for seed production and distribution. In Ghana, the policy advocacy took a slightly different route, starting with meetings with local communities to identify the existing/already developed local bylaws aimed to environmental protection. The platforms members works to design appropriate adaptation strategies by building on locally designed regulation. The team expect to gradually influence national environmental policy by starting from the bottom. These are two different pathways for policy influence, and we plan to monitor the two systems and derive lessons about their effectiveness and how maybe come up with novel integrated top-down and bottom-up influence approach.

Research Partners: CSIR- CSIR-Animal Research Institute, Ghana

Activities: Scenario workshops conducted in the 9 districts; Policy oriented trainings; Meting with high-level actors

Non-Research Partneres: AMEDD and AEDD- Mali

Output Users: Policy actors; non-government organisations; development planning actors

Evidence Outcome: [The process is going on] But already, in Ghana the district plan will be reviewed based on new outputs conducted by the platforms. In Mali, further meetings will come and MPs are willing to take action in favour of poverty alleviation.

Output Used: The two approaches followed in this case were different. The process still going on and we expect to derive lessons about their effectiveness possibly come up with novel integrated top-down and bottom-up policy influence approach.

References Case: No published yet- A paper will published to present the two cases and derive critical lessons

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

● # of national and subnational development initiatives and public institutions that prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options using CCAFS science and decision support tools

● # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): <Not Defined>

Annex uploaded: https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//1/caseStudy/Case%20study_2016.pdf

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2016

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Empower the 9 district platforms with tools and data that allow them to design policy instruments in their own right

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: In each of three pilot countries, women are engaged in national and subnational platforms established Space is created for women to express their opinion during meetings Women are part of task forces created for policy advocacy

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Develop gender specific topic to sensitise the local leader on the necessity to include social differentiation perspective in the district policy design

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: In the scenario workshops, we highlighted the perspectives of different social groups and made sure that the priorities selected met all stakeholders' expectation. The analysis of the discordance that explores the gaps between national policies and the local context, the interviews were also conducted with women to capture their perspectives

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Action research in each area by engaging different stakeholders and mainly local communities and taking stock from the disconnect study of 2015

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Conduct stakeholder mapping to identify relevant actors at community and national levels; Explore existing opportunities at community level to inform national policy process (bylaws in Ghana; seed marketing opportunity in Mali and agro-pastoralism innovation options in Senegal) Stimulate cross-level exchanges/discussion debate to allow knowledge exchange and generate outcome

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Special attention will be paid to have the different social groups

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Include women representatives in the subnational platforms to capture their perspectives on issues discussed in Mali and Ghana In the landscape analysis, desegregate the climate impacts on women in the communities Scenario planning, include women in each working group to get a sense of their priorities

Major Output groups - 2015

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: In 2015, the project activities delivered key results, including the documentation of related climate change policy gaps, the comparative analysis and functioning of the district platforms (Ghana case study) with different leading structures in delivering the complex project outputs.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: Based on the stakeholder analysis done in 2014, we ensured that all the relevant social groups are part of the processes, and in each country, the policy review processes were facilitated by the country man

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: The district-level scenarios provided opportunities to identify the priorities and climate- food-related concerns; gaps analysis helps to explore opportunities to improve the effectiveness of adaptation activities and flow of knowledge, experience and resources across levels, the on-going dialogues with high-level policy actors will contribute to implement the window of opportunities.

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: Relevant social groups were part of the scenarios development with a good representation of women, in all the 9 district where the FS4 works

Major Output groups - 2014

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved national planning processes through policy analyses, (re)formulation and implementation; and stakeholder analyses and engagement through scenarios, learning alliances and science-policy dialogues

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priority setting contextualised with national stakeholders and capacity strengthened to apply outputs in policy formulation; including trade-off analyses, foresight activities, and quantification of regional socio-economic scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

D1297 - Three strategic reports on lessons learned from Nepalese LAPA and how it might be adapted

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications
Subtype: Research workshop report
Status: Cancelled
Year of expected completion: 2016
Justification of new expected date of completion: Because of the reduction of our budget in 2016 (about 75% cut) we decided to cancel this activity
Cross-cutting dimension:
<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No
Open access: No
Open access restriction: <Not Defined>
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type

CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Karbo, Naaminong <minongkordam@yahoo.com>	Responsible
DA-MAER - Direction de l'Agriculture - Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Equipement Rurale	DIEYE, Bounama<bounama1968@gmail.com>	Other

D929 - Annual progress report

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Research workshop report

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/annual-review-and-planning-meeting-west-africa#.WJ3OxT9vhes

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Annual review and planning meeting in West Africa

Description / Abstract: Leaders at annual review and planning meeting discussed achievements in 2015 and planned future activities to help farmers cope with climate change.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-04-01

Language: English

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature	Somda, Jacques <jacques.somda@iucn.org>	Responsible

CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Karbo, Naaminong<minongkordam@yahoo.com>	Other
DA-MAER - Direction de l'Agriculture - Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Equipement Rurale	DIEYE, Bounama<bounama1968@gmail.com>	Other
AEDD - Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Mali)	Adideye Maiga, Mohamed<adideye@yahoo.fr>	Other

D1299 - Three high-level parliamentary events (one in each of the three target countries)

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Research workshop report

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Capacity Development

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/sowing-seeds-better-adaptation#.WJyrdT9vhes

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Sowing the seeds of better adaptation

Description / Abstract: The lack of certified seed hinders adaptation options for Malian farmers, so district platforms are lobbying Malian MPs for more investment in agriculture.

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: Mali, Ghana and Senegal

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Totin, Edmond <e.totin@cgiar.org>	Responsible

DA-MAER - Direction de l'Agriculture - Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Equipement Rurale	DIEYE, Bounama<bounama1968@gmail.com>	Other
AEDD - Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Mali)	Adideye Maiga, Mohamed<adideye@yahoo.fr>	Other
CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Karbo, Naaminong<minongkordam@yahoo.com>	Other

D940 - Publications about the analysis and contributions of the inclusive policy design on its effective implementation

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2017

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Does scenario planning catalyse transformative change? Evaluating a climate change case-study in Mali
Description / Abstract: The potential of participatory scenario processes for catalysing individual and collective transformation is emphasised in several theoretical reflections. Participatory scenario processes are believed to enhance system understanding, learning, social networks and anticipated change of practices. However, limited empirical evidence is provided to test these assumptions. This study aimed to fill this gap by evaluating whether social learning and changes in practice resulted from participation in scenario planning exercises. The research focused on a case-study from Mali and examined the outcomes of the process to find evidences of social changes. The systematic analysis of the narratives of twenty six respondents who had participated in the scenario exercise suggested positive changes in learning and networking. The results also pointed to potential changes in practices and to a limited extent, change in system understanding, but these were emergent and occurred at the individual level. However, by engaging a broad and diverse range of stakeholders, the scenario process laid the ground for collective initiatives. This analysis suggests that improving the resilience of agricultural and food systems which are threatened by climate change through participatory scenario processes requires the engagement of cross-scale actors to capitalize on policy windows and long term support to sustain the transformations
Publication / Creation date: 2017-03-01
Language: English
Country: Mali
Keywords: Climate change; scenario; social learning; food security; policy

Citation: Totin, E.; Butler, J.; Sidibe, A.; Partey, S. and P. Thornton (2017) Does scenario planning catalyse transformative change? Evaluating a climate change case-study in Mali (Ready to be submitted to Futures)
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:
Issue:
Pages:
Journal/Publisher name: Futures
Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: Yes
Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Totin, Edmond <e.totin@cgiar.org>	Responsible
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Traore, Pierre C. Sibiry<p.s.traore@cgiar.org>	Other

D927 - Participatory gap analysis

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Data portal/Tool/Model code/Computer software

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Capacity Development

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/80958/retrieve

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Restricted Use Agreement - Restricted access (if so, what are these periods?)

Restricted access until: <Not Defined>

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Analyse des discordances entre les niveaux national et local par rapport à la gestion du changement climatique au Mali

Description / Abstract: Au Mali, l'analyse des discordances entre le niveau national et le niveau local dans le domaine des politiques en lien avec le changement climatique questionne la problématique de la prise en compte des préoccupations des communautés locales (en l'occurrence rurales) dans ces politiques. Elle amène aussi à nous interroger sur les interactions entre acteurs et les effets induits par les politiques sur les réalités et les pratiques des acteurs concernés. Il ressort qu'un grand nombre de documents de politiques publiques et de normes ont été produits et des institutions dédiées ont été mises en place au niveau national dans le cadre de la lutte contre le changement climatique. Cependant, sur le terrain, un fossé existe toujours entre la réalité des mesures au niveau national et les pratiques au niveau local par rapport à la mise en œuvre de ces politiques. Les interventions au niveau local ne sont pas toujours en cohérence avec le contenu des documents officiels qui eux aussi sont assez souvent mal connus à l'échelle locale. Des problèmes de mise en cohérence des interventions existent même au niveau des acteurs étatiques, entre eux d'une part, et avec les autres acteurs (pouvoirs traditionnels, services techniques, collectivités, organisations de la société civile) d'autre part. Il est souvent reproché à l'Etat central, selon les acteurs locaux, de ne pas faire le nécessaire pour éviter des divergences. Au demeurant, il reste constant que l'écart entre les niveaux national et local vient du fait que les dispositions ne sont toujours harmonisées pour permettre une mise en œuvre au niveau local des mesures nationales prises. Une meilleure prise en compte des réalités sociales, économiques et culturelles en cours au niveau local dans la définition des normes nationales pourrait

offrir plus d'opportunités pour réduire les écarts observés.
Publication / Creation date: 2016-02-08
Language: French
Country: Mali
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: Traoré K, Totin E, Zougmoré R, Sogoba B, Traoré PS. 2016. Analyse des discordances entre les niveaux national et local par rapport à la gestion du changement climatique au Mali. CCAFS Working Paper no. 179. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Karbo, Naaminong <minongkordam@yahoo.com>	Responsible
DA-MAER - Direction de l'Agriculture - Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Equipement Rurale	DIEYE, Bounama<bounama1968@gmail.com>	Other
AEDD - Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Mali)	Adideye Maiga, Mohamed<adideye@yahoo.fr>	Other

D928 - Institutional landscaping and social differentiation toolkit

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Special issue

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Intellectual Property Rights (confidential information)

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: How does institutional embeddedness shape innovation platforms? A diagnostic study of three districts in the Upper West Region of Ghana. NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences (in press).

Description / Abstract: Innovation platforms have emerged as a way of improving the resilience of agricultural and food systems in the face of environmental change. While there has been considerable theoretical reflection and empirical research centred on such platforms, less attention has been devoted to their institutional embeddedness, including the organizational positions and professional identities of actors facilitating the platforms. In this article we seek to fill this gap by focusing on sub-national platforms established in three districts of the climatically-stressed Upper West Region of Ghana. They are mandated to foster innovation in climate-smart agriculture, mainstream climate change into local development planning, and promote integration of local priorities into national climate change policy. A different kind of organization – the traditional chief council, the agricultural extension service, and a local NGO – was chosen by members to convene and coordinate the platform in each district. We examine platform members' accounts of the platform formation and selection of facilitating agent, their vision for platform roles, and their understandings of platform agenda and impacts. The analysis of these narratives suggests that institutional embeddedness – understood here as expressed mostly, but not solely, in the choice of facilitating agents - contributes to shaping platform agendas, functions, and outcomes. This process hinges on the deployment of legitimacy claims which may appeal to cultural tradition, technical expertise, community engagement, and dominant scientific narratives on climate change. Thus, we show that institutional embeddedness is a critical aspect of agency in multi-actor processes, contributing to framing local understandings of the

climate change and to channeling collective efforts towards select adaptation or mitigation strategies. This analysis suggests that the institutional identity and linkages of facilitating agents and their relationship to platform members can provide a useful diagnostic lens into the influences and processes that shape platforms' ability to achieve intended outcomes.
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: English
Country: Ghana
Keywords: Innovation platforms, institutions, stakeholders, climate change, food security, West Africa
Citation: Totin, E., Roncoli, C., Traoré, P.S., Somda, J., Zougmoré, R., 2017. How does institutional embeddedness shape innovation platforms? A diagnostic study of three districts in the Upper West Region of Ghana. NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences (in press).
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:
Issue:
Pages:
Journal/Publisher name: NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences
Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: No
Flagships contribution: ● POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS AND MARKETS

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Totin, Edmond <e.totin@cgiar.org>	Responsible

5.3 Project Highlights

No project highlights added

6. Activities

A340 - 2. LAYING THE GROUND FOR CO-PRODUCTION

Description: 2.0 Internal project reflection, learning and documentation event - annual steering committee meeting to 2.1 Analysis of the disconnect between national decision-making and local reality, and development of a roadmap to address the policy scale gap through district-level platforms 2.2 Development and deployment of institutional landscaping toolkit and social differentiation tools across communities in target districts, and analysis of past and ongoing climate-smart projects from the perspective of user engagement in the design process 2.3 High level event with policy actors

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2016

Activity leader: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics Totin, Edmond <e.totin@cgiar.org>
Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: - Analysis of the disconnect between national decision-making and local reality, and development of a roadmap to address the policy scale gap through district-level platforms This activity was only conducted in Mali because of budget cut (see report available at https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/80958/retrieve) - Development and deployment of institutional landscaping toolkit and social differentiation This activity was reshaped and conducted in Ghana. The derived paper was submitted to a special issue in NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences (will be published in June 2017) and entitled "How does institutional embeddedness shape innovation platforms? A diagnostic study of three districts in the Upper West Region of Ghana" - High level event with policy actors The high-level events were organised in the three pilot countries (Mali & Senegal, meeting with MPs at national level and at Ghana, at subnational level)

Deliverables in this activity:

- D940: Publications about the analysis and contributions of the inclusive policy design on its effective implementation
- D1298: Three multi-lingual video documentaries on the benefits of participatory policy design (in local languages)
- D1299: Three high-level parliamentary events (one in each of the three target countries)

A341 - 3. POLICY ENRICHMENT AND PRIORITY SETTING

Description: The policy review conducted in year 1 will help to establish the sub-national infrastructure and elucidate the local needs for scenario development. The finding of the exercise within the local community will provide strong evidences to feed the policy procedures

Start date: Jan 2016 **End date:** Dec 2016

Activity leader: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics Totin, Edmond <e.totin@cgiar.org>
Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: <Not Defined>

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A342 - 4. SECTORIAL CLIMATE-SMART POLICY RELEASE

Description: This activity aims at facilitating the change in policy procedure at national level to include local perspective, but also, at least in one country, the activity will contribute to influence the national food security policy content

Start date: Jan 2017 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics Totin, Edmond <e.totin@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Organization of annual planning and steering committee meetings M&E and Communication plans Documentation of procedure and content of policies and diffusion

Deliverables in this activity:

- D868: M&E framework assessment of baseline modus operandi for policy generation
- D940: Publications about the analysis and contributions of the inclusive policy design on its effective implementation
- D1297: Three strategic reports on lessons learned from Nepalese LAPA and how it might be adapted
- D929: Annual progress report
- D941: Data, Models and Tools

7. Leverages

Leverage 77 - Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions (ASSAR) project

Partner name: START - START

Year: 2016

Flagship: F1 (before F4 - Philip): Policies and Institutions for Climate-Resilient Food Systems

Budget: 113,363.00

Leverage 78 - Sustainable Intensification of Key Farming Systems in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone of West Africa

Partner name: AMED - Malian Association for Education and Development

Year: 2016

Flagship: F1 (before F4 - Philip): Policies and Institutions for Climate-Resilient Food Systems

Budget: 241,000.00

Title: Developing climate-smart village models through integrated participatory action research at site in West Africa

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2015	Dec 2016	RP WA	Zougmore, Robert <R.Zougmore@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics - India	Ouedraogo, Mathieu <m.ouedraogo@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

Flaship(s)
F1 (before F4 - Philip): Priorities and Policies for CSA
F2 (before F1 - Andy): Climate-Smart Technologies and Practices
F3 (Lini): Low emissions development
F4 (before F2 - James): Climate services and safety nets

Region(s)
WA: West Africa

Project summary

In WA, CCAFS has been working since 2011 with various local partners to develop CSVs models through participatory action research in the research sites. Through this approach, CCAFS in partnership with rural communities and other stakeholders, tests & validates in a participatory manner, several agricultural interventions. We need to insure that all projects from the region portfolio are implemented in an integrated manner to achieve the simultaneous triple wins of CSA in the models of CSVs that will be developed. This also includes specific activities to address gender related issues within these integrated action research in the CSVs. With some technologies and practices as well as lessons emerging now from the CSVs as promising CSA options, it is necessary to conduct in-depth research to provide evidence of their climate-smartness, which will also be useful in guiding the prioritization of investments as well as local adaptation planning.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Zougmore, Robert <R.Zougmore@cgiar.org>	Activity leader 2014-239 Project coordination and facilitation.	HQ
Project Leader	Ouedraogo, Mathieu <m.ouedraogo@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-239 *Partner*. The CCAFS regional program for West Africa hosted by ICRISAT Bamako, is leading the integrated development of climate-smart village models in the pilot countries. The Regional Program coordinates interventions from various CCAFS projects and actors in the climate-smart villages.	Patancheru, India
Partner	Sommer, Rolf <r.sommer@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-237 *Leader*. Activity 2014-241 *Leader*.	Patancheru, India

Partner #2

Institution: INERA - Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Bationo Babou, André <babou.bationo@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-237 *Partner*. Helped with the integrative planning of ground activities at site (common site, common partners, etc.); backstopping existing partnership; backstopping existing and emerging CSA options at site; assessing/ analyzing current status of CSVs models (components, gaps, etc.); and using evidence based information to simulate successful CSV for scaling up.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: INRAN - Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique du Niger

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Abasse, Tougiana <abasse.tougiani@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-237 *Partner*. INRAN played a key role in the integrative planning of ground activities at site (common site, common partners, etc.); backstopping existing partnership; backstopping existing and emerging CSA options at site; gender empowerment with Cassia tora and cowpea in Kampa Zarma- Niger; assessing/ analyzing current status of CSVs models (components, gaps, etc.) and using evidence based information to simulate successful CSV for scaling up.	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: ISRA - Institut Senegalais de Recherche Agricole

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Diaminatou, Sanogo <sdiami@yahoo.fr>	Activity 2014-237 *Partner*. ISRA was involved in the integrative planning of ground activities at site (common site, common partners, etc.); backstopping existing partnership; backstopping existing and emerging CSA options at site; gender empowerment with non timber forest products in Senegal, assessing/ analyzing current status of CSVs models (components, gaps, etc.); and using evidence based information to simulate successful CSV for scaling up.	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: IER - Institut d'Economie Rurale

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Traore, Kalifa <ibosimon_1@yahoo.fr>	Activity 2014-237 *Partner*. IER was involved in backstopping existing partnership, backstopping existing and emerging CSA options at site, assessing/ analyzing current status of CSVs models (components, gaps, etc.), and using evidence based information to simulate successful CSV for scaling up	HQ

Partner #6

Institution: CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Buah, Saaka <ssbuah@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-237 *Partner*. CSIR-SARI helped with the integrative planning of ground activities at site (common site, common partners, etc.), backstopping existing partnership, backstopping existing and emerging CSA options at site, gender empowerment with climate information in Ghana, assessing/ analyzing current status of CSVs models (components, gaps, etc.), and using evidence based information to simulate successful CSV for scaling up	HQ

Partner #7

Institution: AEDD - Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Mali)

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Keita, Aissata <bijou842002@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-241 *Partner*. Developed CSA prioritization options for agricultural investment plans in Mali	HQ

Partner #8

Institution: CONEDD - Conseil national de l'environnement et du développement durable

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Semde, Idrissa <idsemde@yahoo.fr>	Activity 2014-241 *Partner*. CONEDD contributed to the scenario-guided policy formulation for PNSR in Burkina	HQ

Partner #9

Institution: CNEDD - Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable (Niger)

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Safi Solange, Bako <safimod07@yahoo.fr>	Activity 2014-241 *Partner*. CNEDD collaborated with CCAFS to promoting CSA options and approaches that can be brought to scale in projects and programs in Niger	HQ

Partner #10

Institution: CIFOR - Center for International Forestry Research

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Rufino, Mariana <m.rufino1@lancaster.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-239 *Leader*. CSA profiling: FMNR Niger	Nairobi, Kenya

Partner #11

Institution: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Ouedraogo, Mathieu <m.ouedraogo@cgiar.org>	Project leader	Bamako, Mali

Lessons regarding your partnerships and possible implications for the coming planning cycle:

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	(1) Improved communication with partners (2) Provide support to partners to attend workshops, conference and engagement activities that enhance their capacity in climate change and agricultural development (3) We need to constantly remind and keep partners be result-based, thus some regular back and forth reviews and inputs in their implementation protocols and progress reports.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

We continue to capacitate our partners with approaches, tools, methods and update knowledge on climate change and sustainable agricultural development which contribute backstopping their implementation activities. We also maintain cordial and good working relationships with our partners. We ensure timely signing and payment of contracts. All partners have also been collaborative in the timely delivery of tasks.

3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
CCAFS Site	14.242	-15.407	Kaffrine
CCAFS Site	10.735	-2.624	Lawra-Jirapa
CCAFS Site	13.828	-2.113	Yatenga
CCAFS Site	13.509	-5.613	Segou
CCAFS Site	13.654	2.826	Kollo

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:
The learning agenda issued from the monitoring of five CSVs models is used to inform the design of major regional and country projects and programs on climate-smart agriculture in West Africa.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): CCAFS in partnership with Public (MoAgr, MoLiv, MoEnv, MoRuD, MoPla, NARS) institutions and stakeholders, NGOs will test and validate CSV models at district or national level. We expect to validate at least 2 CSVs models and developed at least two CSA investment plan.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): - Among the 10 CSVs established in WA since 2012, the Daga-Birame CSV in Senegal has been documented in 2016. This documentation showed that the Daga Birame CSV has already reached success point for local development. This model consisted of four components - (1) testing CSA technologies (climate resilient varieties and crops; ISFM (FMNR, microdose, land scraping), Agroforestry/ tree planting/ improved tree cultivars promotion) in order to improve productivity and adaptability to climate; (2) provision of climate information and services for improved climate risk management and efficient adaptation to climate variability with the utmost aim to maintain good productivity under varying climate; (3) village development plan which includes all initiatives agreed by the communities within the frame of their local institutions, in order to bring their village to a better future. This is materialized through for instance, decision for protection of trees in the village, fighting against bush fire, water management (well) for domestic use. (4) Building/strengthening local knowledge and institutions is the fourth component of the CSV model. This was was evident in Daga-Birame seen through (1) a functional innovation platform (IP), (2) a formal economic interest group (EIG), (3) a committee to monitor inter-village sylvo-pastoral lands (ESPIV) and (4) a Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) promotion committee. This fourth component is the governing body that drives the functionality of the first three. - The use of CSA Prioritization Framework (CSA-PF) by the Malian Association of Awareness to Sustainable Development (AMEDD), in collaboration with the Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD), and with the support of CIAT and CCAFS, led to the definition of two portfolios of Climate-Smart technologies and practices. Action plans were also developed to provide stakeholders with pathways for mainstreaming these portfolios into CSA investment plan.
How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* We have constantly engaged partners and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of activities. We keep constant communication with partners and request timely delivery of reports which are evaluated in line with working plans. We share our interesting stories in the form of blogs, journal papers, info notes etc. to improve visibility of our work.
Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//87/projectOutcome/Case%20study%20of%20Daga%20Birame%20CSV.pdf

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): CCAFS WA is monitoring and documenting the development of participatory climate-smart village models. In collaboration with various partners (research institutions, government and NGOs extension, farmers' communities, local administrative, political and traditional authorities, etc.), baskets of participatory-defined options to increase agricultural productivity, improve the adaptive capacity and where possible, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, are tested in an integrated manner in each selected village. CCAFS will collect data and information to assess the ongoing climate smart models and provide evidenced-based CSA options. The data and information collected along the piloting process will be used to simulate larger scale adoption of successful and evidenced-based CSA options while also being used to informing the planning of investments for climate-smart agriculture at national and regional levels. We expect one to two CSVs models to be documented enough to provide evidence for their success and their potential for effective climate-smart investment in agriculture, either through country projects or ECOWAS-level initiatives.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): CCAFS in partnership with Public (MoAgr, MoLiv, MoEnv, MoRuD, MoPla, NARS) institutions and stakeholders, NGOs will test and validate CSV models at district or national level. We expect to validate at least 3 CSVs models and developed at least two CSA investment plan.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):

lessons regarding your Theory of Change and implications for the coming planning cycle; e.g. how have your assumptions changed, or do you have stronger evidence for them:* We have been consistent with our theory of change with no additions or modifications.

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

RP WA Outcome 2019: Public (MoAgr, MoLiv, MoEnv, MoRuD, MoPla, NARS) institutions and stakeholders, NGOs use CCAFS decision support tools to prioritize and design national level investments on CSA that will strengthen smallholder farmers adaptive capacity. Local decentralized Gov. services, NGOs and extension services partner to promote and scale up CSVs models using portfolios of CSA technologies and practices for local adaptation planning.

Indicator #1: # of national and subnational development initiatives and public institutions that prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options using CCAFS science and decision support tools

2019
Target value: 3
Cumulative target to date: 4
Target narrative: By 2019, we expect that at least 3 development initiatives at national level and one initiative at regional level are developed by public (MoAgr, MoLiv, MoEnv, MoRuD, MoPla, NARS) institutions and stakeholders, NGOs) using CCAFS decision support tools, to strengthen smallholder farmers adaptive capacity.
The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2015
Target value: 0
Cumulative target to date: 0
Target narrative: We expect at least 2 CSV models to be documented enough to provide evidence for their success and their potential for effective climate-smart investment in agriculture.
The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016
Target value: 1 **Cumulative target to date:** 1 **Target achieved:** 0.0 **Target narrative:** We expect at least 1 CSV model to be simulated, tested and validated; and 2 CSA investment plans to be developed. These results will be used by at least one country to guide CSA investment. **Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence:** A simulation activity is on going. **Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** In Daga Birame CSV, income generation activities (including baobab fruits processing and gardening) as well as capacity building activities (finance management and accounting, composting for the purpose of gardening) have been developed for women. **The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** Gender-sensitive technologies developed within the CSV

Major Output groups:

● F2 (before F1 - Andy): Context specific (targeted) suitable CSA options and portfolios that build on traditional knowledge, meet the needs of farmers and enhance productivity, adaptive capacity, food security and social equity (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA)

● F2 (before F1 - Andy): Biophysical, socio-economical and tradeoffs analyses (incl. enabling environments and gender), innovative methods, engagement approaches and customized decision support tools for CSA prioritization, wide scale adoption, local adaptation and investment planning (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA)

● F2 (before F1 - Andy): Approaches, strategies and scaling up/out mechanisms (e.g CSV), for enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience from the field to the sub-national level (LAM, WA, SA, EA, SEA)

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:
We remain focus on achieving the two regional outcomes, which are believed to influence and contribute to the overall CCAFS outcomes. Through generating the evidence knowledge on costs and benefits as well as the adoption drivers and barriers of CSA technologies and practices, we inform the CCAFS scaling up strategy for the CSV approach, therefore enabling informed investments for CSA development.

Collaborating with other CRPs

<This project does not have a CRP selected yet.>

4.4 Case Studies

Case Study #108

Title: The CCAFS Climate-Smart Village approach inspired the World Bank funded CSA project in Niger

Year: 2016

Project(s): P34

Outcome Statement: The learning agenda capitalized from the agricultural research for development (AR4D) in Kampa Zarma CSV served to inform the design of a $111 million World Bank-funded project on climate-smart agriculture in Niger. Through a pilot within two communes, the approach will inform the ground implementation within the 60 communes covered by the project in Niger. Direct beneficiaries are estimated to 500,000 farmers and agro pastoralists (including producer organizations, women, youth, and vulnerable groups) who will benefit from integrated commune sub-projects.

Research Outputs: Based on the principles of the Climate-Smart Village (CSV) approach designed by CCAFS as a means to addressing the need for proven and effective CSA options in the context of climate change, we conducted agricultural research for development (AR4D) in the Kampa-Zarma CSV in Niger since 2012. A model synthesizing the vision of such CSV by the community was designed through a participatory diagnosis. The research across years resulted into documenting how different practices, technologies, services, processes and institutional arrangements contribute to the pillars of CSA, and the synergies and trade-offs between these pillars. Evidence on which options generate CSA-related outcomes, where the options should be targeted, the costs involved, and their expected co-benefits or disbenefits (including gender and labour aspects) were also assessed. The above knowledge and learning agenda from the CSV were seen enough authoritative to inform the larger CSA project.

Research Partners: ICRAF was leading the overall project across West Africa, in collaboration with the WA Regional Program based at ICRISAT INRAN is the national agricultural research institute in Niger; INRAN coordinated the ground AR4D implementation in the CSV

Activities: In 2015, the world bank requested the support of CCAFS for the design of its CSA project in Niger. in this line, CCAFS attended the stakeholders concertation workshop for the project development. As a follow up request, CCAFS organized a field visit to the Kampa Zarma CSV AR4D site to show to a World Bank team, how concretely the CSV is being developed and what are current achievements. Participants visited various CSA options implemented in farmers' fields including FMNR, zaï and improved varieties of millet; but also discussed with communities. From the visit, the world bank representatives were convinced to adopt the CSV approach within the Niger CSA project. In addition to backstopping the project design, CCAFS is expected to develop 2 "climate-smart communes" that will serve to testing, through participatory methods, technological and institutional options. The project will start during 2017.

Non-Research Partneres: Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens (3N)", an agricultural program initiated by Niger President. 3N leads and coordinate the overall CSA support project Ministry of agriculture of Niger, ministerial department superseding the overall project. The above two national institutions approved the inclusion of CCAFS Program in the implementation of the CSA support project.

Output Users: The "3N" initiative, leader of the CSA support project ICRISAT Niamey is also expected to contribute to the scaling up of proven technological packages and may use the CSV AR4D approach to reaching beneficiaries of the project.

Evidence Outcome: The final project document mentioning CCAFS as contributor to the CSA support project in Niger The agreement of the government of Niger and ICRISAT Information note on the official approval with project document downloadable (http://www.reca-niger.org/spip.php?article1047)

Output Used: The WB office in Niger used the knowledge generated by CCAFS through the Niger CSV and other scientific evidences relating to the CSV AR4D approach to inform the development of the CSA support project. The field visit to the CSV site was insightful about the approach relevance and communities interests.

References Case: IDA 2016. Climate-smart agriculture support project in Niger. Rapport no 1745. Project appraisal document on a proposed credit. World Bank. Blog - A real opportunity to scale up Climate-Smart Villages in Niger. Available at: https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/real-opportunity-scale-climate-smart-villages-niger#.WKS32PK8SHQ

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

- # of national and subnational development initiatives and public institutions that prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options using CCAFS science and decision support tools

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): <Not Defined>

Annex uploaded:
https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//87/caseStudy/PASEC_PAD_CSA_version_approuvee_EN.pdf

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019
F2 (before F1 - Andy): Approaches, strategies and scaling up/out mechanisms (e.g CSV), for enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience from the field to the sub-national level (LAM, WA, SA, EA, SEA) **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined>
F2 (before F1 - Andy): Context specific (targeted) suitable CSA options and portfolios that build on traditional knowledge, meet the needs of farmers and enhance productivity, adaptive capacity, food security and social equity (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA) **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined>
F2 (before F1 - Andy): Biophysical, socio-economical and tradeoffs analyses (incl. enabling environments and gender), innovative methods, engagement approaches and customized decision support tools for CSA prioritization, wide scale adoption, local adaptation and investment planning (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA) **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2019 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief`2019 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2016
F2 (before F1 - Andy): Approaches, strategies and scaling up/out mechanisms (e.g CSV), for enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience from the field to the sub-national level (LAM, WA, SA, EA, SEA) **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG:** Not applicable **Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG:** NA **Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** Not applicable **Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs:** NA

F2 (before F1 - Andy): Context specific (targeted) suitable CSA options and portfolios that build on traditional knowledge, meet the needs of farmers and enhance productivity, adaptive capacity, food security and social equity (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA)

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: - best-bet CSA option

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Various CSV options have been evaluated within the CSV in WA. The most promising ones common to all countries are : use of Improved Varieties, Integrated Nutrient Management including use of organic manure, tree planting, FMNR practices, and Soil and water conservation technologies (Planting pits, No/Reduced Tillage, ties ridges)

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Gender-sensitive options

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: The gender specific CSA options are related to gardenning and non-timber fruit products processing in Senegal; soybean processing in Ghana.

F2 (before F1 - Andy): Biophysical, socio-economical and tradeoffs analyses (incl. enabling environments and gender), innovative methods, engagement approaches and customized decision support tools for CSA prioritization, wide scale adoption, local adaptation and investment planning (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA)

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: - CSA portfolio for CSA investment plan

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Two portfolios of CSA technologies and practices (1: contour bunds, use of compost, improved varieties, sorghum and cowpea intercropping; 2: contour bunds, improved varieties, diversification of income with fish ponds, rice cultivation valleys) defined in Mali. Action plans developed to provide stakeholders with pathways for mainstreaming these portfolios.

Brief`2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Gender-sensitive options will be mainstreamed in the CSA portfolio proposal

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: The portfolio 2 is focusing on the integration of technologies at landscape level and positive externalities on gender and access to land.

Major Output groups - 2015
F2 (before F1 - Andy): Approaches, strategies and scaling up/out mechanisms (e.g CSV), for enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience from the field to the sub-national level (LAM, WA, SA, EA, SEA) **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG:** Organization of workshops, training programs and field testing of a set of climate smart technologies including: crop rotation, water conservation techniques (tied-ridging, bunding, zai), conservation agriculture and agroforestry. **Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined> **Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs:** Three gender-sensitive projects were implemented: (1) understanding male and female farmers' access and use of climate information in Ghana; (2) valorizing non-timber forest products for increased resilience and food security in Sénégal; (3) assessing the performance of Cassia tora and cowpea under improved zai techniques for increased resilience in Niger
F2 (before F1 - Andy): Context specific (targeted) suitable CSA options and portfolios that build on traditional knowledge, meet the needs of farmers and enhance productivity, adaptive capacity, food security and social equity (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA) **Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG:** <Not Defined> **Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG:** Field testing and validation of a set of climate smart technologies including: crop rotation, water conservation techniques (tied-ridging, bunding, zai), conservation agriculture and agroforestry in the target countries. **Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** <Not Defined> **Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs:** CSA options specific to women have been experimented including non timber forest product processing (baobab fruit transformation into powder) by women small enterprise put in place in the Senegal CSV and casia tora growing in the Niger CSV.

F2 (before F1 - Andy): Biophysical, socio-economical and tradeoffs analyses (incl. enabling environments and gender), innovative methods, engagement approaches and customized decision support tools for CSA prioritization, wide scale adoption, local adaptation and investment planning (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA)

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: Two CSA portfolios were developed for CSA investment plan in Mali. One major agricultural investment from Helvetas swiss (NGO) already planned, based on the prioritized portfolios. The analysis of the climate-smartness of the Farmer-Managed Natural-Tree-Regeneration in Niger provides evidence of the carbon sequestration potential and its contribution to food security

Brief`2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: In Mali, one of CSA portfolio is focusing on technologies integration (synergies) at landscape level including contour bunds, improved varieties, diversification of income with fish ponds and development of rice cultivation valleys. The diversification of income with fish ponds component aims at empowering women involved in fish marketing activities.

Major Output groups - 2014

F2 (before F1 - Andy): Approaches, strategies and scaling up/out mechanisms (e.g CSV), for enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience from the field to the sub-national level (LAM, WA, SA, EA, SEA)

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

F2 (before F1 - Andy): Context specific (targeted) suitable CSA options and portfolios that build on traditional knowledge, meet the needs of farmers and enhance productivity, adaptive capacity, food security and social equity (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA)

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

F2 (before F1 - Andy): Biophysical, socio-economical and tradeoffs analyses (incl. enabling environments and gender), innovative methods, engagement approaches and customized decision support tools for CSA prioritization, wide scale adoption, local adaptation and investment planning (LAM, WA, EA, SA, SEA)

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2014 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief`2014 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: <Not Defined>

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2014 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

D858 - Towards Climate-Smart Village models development : current status and lessons learnt from West Africa

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/76336?show=full

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Towards developing scalable climate-smart village models: approach and lessons learnt from pilot research in West Africa

Description / Abstract: This paper presents a report from a project on "Developing community-based climate smart agriculture through participatory action research in CCAFS benchmark sites in West Africa" which is a joint initiative of CCAFS-West Africa programme and ICRAF-WCA. Other key players of the project are the national research institutes namely Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA, Burkina Faso), Savanna Agriculture Research Institute of the Council for Scientic and Industrial Research (CSIR-SARI, Ghana), Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER, Mali), Institut Senegalais de Recherche Agricole (ISRA) and Institut National de Recherche Agronomique du Niger (INRAN). After three years of implementation, the present document is describing the approach used and the lessons learnt. The project used participatory action research approach to test combinations of innovations to address the triple goal of climate smart agriculture which are adaptation to climate change, mitigation of the effects of climate change and attaining food security.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-08-01

Language: English

Country: Burkina Faso, Mali, Ghana, Niger, Senegal

Keywords: Climate Change, Climate Adaptation, Climate Mitigation, Agriculture, Food Security, Africa

Citation: Bayala J, Zougmoré R, Ky-Dembele C, Bationo BA, Buah S, Sanogo D, Somda J, Tougiani A, Traoré K, Kalinganire A. 2016. Towards developing scalable climate-smart village models: approach

and lessons learnt from pilot research in West Africa. ICRAF Occasional Paper No. 25. Nairobi: World Agroforestry Centre

Handle: http://hdl.handle.net/10568/76336

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

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- Buah - Saaka
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Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Zougmore, Robert <R.Zougmore@cgiar.org>	Responsible
INERA - Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles	Bationo Babou, André<babou.bationo@gmail.com>	Other
INRAN - Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique du Niger	Abasse, Tougiana<abasse.tougiani@gmail.com>	Other
ISRA - Institut Senegalais de Recherche Agricole	Diaminatou, Sanogo<sdiami@yahoo.fr>	Other
IER - Institut d'Economie Rurale	Traore, Kalifa<ibosimon_1@yahoo.fr>	Other
CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Buah, Saaka<ssbuah@yahoo.com>	Other

D2714 - The CSV approach: what research and insights from current implementation in Daga-Birame CSV in Senegal?

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/78211

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: The Climate-Smart Village approach: what research and insights from current implementation in Daga-Birame CSV in Senegal?
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: 2016-09-01
Language: English
Country: Senegal
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: Sanogo D, Dayamba D, Oue?draogo M, Zougmore R, Bayala J, Ndiaye O, Sall M, Diop M, Camara BA, Ndour J, Sangaré SK, Ky-Dembele C, Partey ST, Oue?draogo SJ, Jarvis A, Campbell MB, 2016. The Climate-Smart Village approach: what research and insights from current implementation in Daga-Birame CSV in Senegal? Case study of Daga-Birame CSV for CCAFS ISP11/6.1.2 – Senegal
Handle: http://hdl.handle.net/10568/78211
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors:

- Sanogo - Diaminatou
- Dayamba - Djibril S.
- Ouédraogo - Mathieu
- Zougmoré - Robert
- Bayala - Jules
- Ndiaye - Ousmane
- Sall - Moussa
- Diop - Mouhamadou

- Camara - Baba A.
- Ndour - Yacine
- Sangaré - Sheick K.
- Ky-Dembele - Catherine
- Partey - Samuel
- Ouédraogo - Jean S.
- Jarvis - Andy
- Campbell - Bruce M.

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Zougmore, Robert <R.Zougmore@cgiar.org>	Responsible
ISRA - Institut Senegalais de Recherche Agricole	Diaminatou, Sanogo<sdiami@yahoo.fr>	Other

D859 - Climate-smart solutions for Mali: Prioritization of CSA investment plans

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Research workshop report

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL: http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72419

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Climate-smart solutions for Mali ;Findings from implementing the Climate-Smart Agriculture Prioritization Framework

Description / Abstract: Key messages -A major challenge for policymakers to operationalize CSA to promote climate resilient agricultural systems is the identification, prioritization, valuation (cost-benefit and trade-off analysis) of climate-smart options and portfolios. - The 12 months Climate-Smart Agriculture Prioritization Framework (CSAPF) implemented in Mali, enabled sound engagement with the key national and international stakeholders and led to the co-development of 2 prioritized CSA portfolios and related actions plans for the Sudanese region. - Critical attention must be given to the selection of the implementing partner to ensure sound knowledge of the existing technical and institutional landscape involved in CSA related planning, engagement skills and ability to take full ownership of the process. - The definition of portfolios assessed in terms of CSA performances can favor synergies between sectorial projects while the assessment of the economic performances of portfolios can permit to analyze their potential for adoption by farmers - First outcomes of the process are the inclusion of prioritized practices in ongoing development projects and influence on the drafting of future calls for agricultural development proposals by regional donors.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01

Language: English

Country: Mali

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Sogoba B, Andrieu N, Howland F, Samake O, Corner-Dolloff C, Bonilla-Findji O, Zougmore R. 2016. Climate-smart solutions for Mali. CCAFS Info Note. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72419

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

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- Andrieu - Nadine
- Fanny - Howland
- Samake - Oumar
- Corner-Dolloff - Caitlin
- Bonilla-Findji - Osana

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Zougmore, Robert <R.Zougmore@cgiar.org>	Responsible
AEDD - Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (Mali)	Keita, Aissata<bijou842002@yahoo.com>	Other

D2669 - Markets and climate are driving rapid change in farming practices in Savannah West Africa

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10113-016-1029-9

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Markets and climate are driving rapid change in farming practices in Savannah West Africa

Description / Abstract: Agricultural practices have constantly changed in West Africa, and understanding the factors that have driven the changes may help guide strategies to promote sustainable agriculture in the region. To contribute to such efforts, this paper analyzes drivers of change in farming practices in the region using data obtained from surveys of 700 farming households in five countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal). The results showed that farmers have adopted various practices in response to the challenges they have faced during the last decade. A series of logit models showed that most changes farmers made to their practices are undertaken for multiple reasons. Land use and management changes including expanding farmed areas and using mineral fertilization and manure are positively related to perceived changes in the climate, such as more erratic rainfall. Planting new varieties, introducing new crops, crop rotation, expanding farmed area and using pesticides are positively associated with new market opportunities. Farm practices that require relatively high financial investment such as use of pesticides, drought-tolerant varieties and improved seeds were positively associated with the provision of technical and financial support for farmers through development projects and policies. Changes in markets and climate are both helping to promote needed changes in farming practices in West Africa. Therefore, policies that foster the development of markets for agricultural products, and improved weather- and climate-related information linked to knowledge of appropriate agricultural innovations in different environments are needed.

Publication / Creation date: 2017-01-01

Language: English

Country: Burkina Faso, Mali, Ghana, Niger, Senegal
Keywords: Farming practicesAdoptionChange driversWest Africa
Citation: Ouédraogo M, Zougmoré R, Moussa SA, Partey TS, Thornton K P, Kristjanson P, Ndour BYN, Somé L, Naab J, Boureima M, Diakité L, Quiros C, 2016. Markets and climate are driving rapid change in farming practices in Savannah West Africa. Reg Environ Change (2017) 17:437–449. doi:10.1007/s10113-016-1029-9
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: doi:10.1007/s10113-016-1029-9
Creator / Authors:
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- Somé - Léopold
- Naab - Jesse
- Boureima - Moussa
- Diakité - Lamissa
- Quiros - Carlos

Publication Metadata

Volume: 17
Issue:
Pages: 437–449
Journal/Publisher name: Reg Environ Change /Springer
Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication
● This article have a co-author from a developing country National Agricultural Research System (NARS)

Publication acknowledge: Yes
Flagships contribution: ● CCAFS - F2 (BEFORE F1 - ANDY)

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Ouedraogo, Mathieu <m.ouedraogo@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D1438 - Assessing mobile phone-based dissemination of weather and market information in the Upper West Region Ghana

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:
Issue:
Pages:
Journal/Publisher name: BioMed Central
Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication
● This article have a co-author from a developing country National Agricultural Research System (NARS)

Publication acknowledge: Yes
Flagships contribution: ● CCAFS - F4 (BEFORE F2 - JAMES)

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:
<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Ouedraogo, Mathieu <m.ouedraogo@cgiar.org>	Responsible
CSIR - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Buah, Saaka<ssbuah@yahoo.com>	Other

5.3 Project Highlights

No project highlights added

6. Activities

A239 - Profiling of emerging CSA options:How climate-smart is farmer managed natural tree regeneration practice

Description: Despite the potential relevance of FMNR as an efficient way to contribute to climate change mitigation, there has been so far no attempt to substantiate anecdotal evidence about potentially high soil carbon sequestration rates with factual data provided by field-based experiments. In addition, assessing the co-benefits in term of food security for farmers would provide evidence of the climate-smartness of this practice. The main objective is to quantify the effects of FMNR on soil carbon, nitrogen and fertility status. We will also investigate the possible causes for any changes that might be observed between FMNR and conventional (regularly coppiced) stands. The study will contribute to a rigorous evaluation of C sequestration potential and of the climate smartness of FMNR. In collaboration with local partners, we will assess the co-benefits of this practice in term of productivity/food security enhancement.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: CIFOR - Center for International Forestry Research Rufino, Mariana <m.rufino1@lancaster.ac.uk>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: One technical report delivered on "How climate-smart is the FMNR practice: co-benefits that lead to food security in Nigerien drylands". Partners are in the process of adding spatial data to create some sophisticated spatial models, information that will be included in the publication derived from the work

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A509 - Integration of flagship projects - gender mainstreaming into CSVs action research –modelling of CSVs

Description: This activity aims to coordinate integration of flagship projects and other research work at site in the climate-smart villages. The current portfolio of flagship projects include projects for the development of climate-smart technologies and practices, the design and communication of climate information to guide climate risk management by farmers and the strengthening of national science-Policy dialogue platforms to foster and enact informed Policy decision making for the agriculture and food security sectors in countries. It is crucial that the grass root level evidence on successful CSA options covers the simultaneous triple wins of CSA while being brought to scale at district and national levels. Also, as a cross cutting issue, gender related action-research that can contribute empowering women farmers to adopt climate-smart agriculture will be conducted in the different climate-smart villages.

Start date: Jan 2015 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics Zougmore, Robert <R.Zougmore@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Synthesis of CSV development Three gender activities have been completed in the CSVs.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A513 - Investment prioritization for increased adoption of CSA in countries (Prioritisation tool-scenario process in Mali)

Description: Widespread adoption of CSA can create sustainable landscapes and build momentum towards climate smart food systems. Achieving this requires integration of CSA across levels, from initiatives at the farmer field level to national and regional mobilization. We therefore need to accelerate the adoption of CSA techniques in the face of increasing climate change impacts. This requires tools for stakeholders to specifically integrate CSA into policy and planning. These tools must characterize CSA practices, prioritize locally appropriate actions, assess costs and benefits to identify investment opportunities, and link national and locally planning mechanisms. This activity aims to use the CSA prioritization tool developed by CCAFS to guide national level investment planning. This activity will be reinforced by the downscaling of the regional scenarios to country level to come up with products that will guide policy decision making as well as national level investment planning.

Start date: Jan 2016 **End date:** Dec 2017

Activity leader: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
Ouedraogo, Mathieu <m.ouedraogo@cgiar.org>
Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: CSA prioritization was made in Mali. The prioritization led to the definition of two portfolios of CSA including: - Portfolio 1 focusing on technologies integration (synergies) at landscape level: contour bunds, improved varieties, diversification of income with fish ponds, development of rice cultivation valleys - Portfolio 2 focusing on technologies integration at field level: contour bunds, production and use of compost, improved varieties, sorghum and cowpea intercropping Stakeholders were designed to elaborate CSA project to promote the use of these portfolios in Mali.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

7. Leverages

No leverages added