

**Title:** (IITA-EA) Influencing and linking national and local level policies and institutions to adopt climate-resilient food systems

## 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	IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture - Nigeria	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>

### Project is working on

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

Region(s)
EA: East Africa

### Project summary

The project seeks to influence and link policies and institutions from national to local level for the development and adoption of climate resilient food systems in Uganda and Tanzania through the integration of the scientific community with policy actors. Major project activities will include analysing policy processes, actors and their linkages, trade-off analysis, scenario guided policy planning, creating evidence-based gender awareness, and implementation of policy engagement actions through national and district level learning alliances. Key project outcomes include: (1) There is increased seeking behaviour from policy makers, implementers and researchers (2) Policy makers and implementers recognize policy gaps and conflicts and seek to address them; (3) Policy makers and implementers have identified policy actions for improved climate change adaptation; (4) Better-informed decisions for climate change adaptation by policy makers/implementers; (5) There is increased appreciation, among policy actors, to include gender in climate change related policies.

## 2. Partners

### Partner #1 (Leader)

**Institution:** IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-228 *Leader*. Leads team on gender, supervises students, links outputs with platforms. Activity 2014-222 *Partner*. Leads the participatory scenario guided policy planning component, mobilizes partners. Activity 2014-243 *Leader*. Supervises staff on platforms, spearheads engagement actions, forges strategic partnerships. Activity 2014-238 *Partner*. Leads activity in Uganda, integrates gender.	HQ
Partner	van Asten, Piet <p.vanasten@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-207 *Partner*. Supports modelling, contributes to analysis. Activity 2014-406 *Partner*. Leads implementation team in Uganda, project extends FP4-EA coverage by one district. Activity 2014-405 *Leader*. Team leader, project extends FP4-EA outputs by increasing district platforms by two.	HQ
Project Coordinator	Kimeli, Pamela <P.pali@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-371 *Leader*. Generates evidence on crop intensification that is fed into platforms	HQ
Partner	Jassonge, Laurence <l.jassogne@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-372 *Leader*. Generates evidence that is fed into platforms, contributes to gender activities.	HQ

**Partner #2****Institution:** CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Laderach, Peter <p.laderach@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-207 *Leader*. Guides his team, contributes to data analysis and modelling. Activity 2014-222 *Partner*. integrates input from the trade-off analysis-on CSA. Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Sharing outputs from trade-off and policy, analyses, and sharing lessons from LAM and elsewhere. Activity 2014-372 *Partner*. Climate change and spatial analysis expert. Also co-supervising students. Activity 2014-417 *Partner*. Guides research activities on aspects implemented by IITA in Uganda. Activity 2014-406 *Leader*. Project leader thus donor. supports CSA team.	Nairobi, Kenya
Partner	Snyder, Katherine <k.snyder@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-228 *Partner*. Supervises research associate contributing to activity. Activity 2014-238 *Leader*. Supervises research associate, contributes to research protocols.	Nairobi, Kenya

**Partner #3****Institution:** ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Van Wijk, Mark <m.vanwijk@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-207 *Partner*. Contributes to modelling, integrates component with work from other flagships. Activity 2014-222 *Leader*. Supervises PhD student, guides research and contributes to modelling. Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Feed findings of the PhD research into the learning alliance.	HQ
Partner	Radeny, Maren <M.Radeny@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-238 *Partner*. Sharing Kenya policy experiences, advising on useful contacts for national climate change units/departments, and participating in research-policy dialogues. Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Sharing lessons from the region and elsewhere and advising on processes and appropriate contacts."	HQ

**Partner #4****Institution:** BIOVERSITY - Bioversity International**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Halewood, Michael <m.halewood@cgiar.org>	Leads the research team working on network analysis (activity 1). He also contributes to policy analysis (activity 2), gender analysis (activity 4) and implementation of joint engagement activities (activity 7). Activity 2014-199 *Leader*. Activity 2014-228 *Partner*. Activity 2014-238 *Partner*. Activity 2014-243 *Partner*.	HQ

**Partner #5****Institution:** MWE - Ministry of Water and Environment**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Maikut, Chebet <chmaikut@gmail.com >	Activity 2014-222 *Partner*. Mobilizes other partners and targeted forums for engagement. Activity 2014-228 *Partner*. Convening engagement forum meetings, liaison with national and local policy actors, participation in engagement forums. Activity 2014-238 *Partner*. Convening multi-stakeholder project meetings and targeted engagement meetings, liaison with national and local policy actors, participation in engagement forums. Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Identifies appropriate and strategic groups to engage with, makes presentations to policy decision-makers as a negotiator.	HQ

**Partner #6****Institution:** CIDI - Community Integrated Development Initiatives**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Lubinga, Geoffrey <geolubs@yahoo.co.uk >	Activity 2014-222 *Partner*. Mobilizes Rakai communities & participates in research activities Activity 2014-238 *Partner*. Mobilizing Rakai communities and district stakeholders for project activities Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Mobilizes Rakai communities & participates in research activities Activity 2014-228 *Partner*. Mobilizes Rakai communities & participates in research activities"	HQ

**Partner #7****Institution:** Lushoto District Council**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Eliezer, Moses <moseseliezer2011@gmail.com>	ctivity 2014-222 *Partner*. Mobilizing farming communities and district partners for all field research activities in Lushoto District. Activity 2014-228 *Partner*. Mobilizing Lushoto district partners and local communities Activity 2014-238 *Partner*. Mobilizing national stakeholders for research activities Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Mobilizing farming communities and district development stakeholders for platform activities at district level	HQ
Partner	Mgendi, Lucas <lmugendi@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-416 *Partner*. Local Researcher in charge of trials and demonstrations	HQ

**Partner #8****Institution:** MAFC - Ministry of Agriculture, Food security and Cooperatives**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Shakwaanande, Natai <aikairuwa@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-222 *Partner*. Project host, mobilizes partners and strategic groups, learning alliance convener Activity 2014-228 *Partner*. Advising on and mobilizing national partners to interview. Also advising on policies that are relevant to climate change adaptation. Activity 2014-238 *Partner*. Project contact person in ministry of agriculture. Mobilizing national stakeholders for interviews	HQ

**Partner #9****Institution:** ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Claessens, Lieven <l.claessens@cgiar.org >	Activity 2014-207 *Partner*. Part of modelling group, integrates lessons from other flagships.	Patancheru, India

**Partner #10****Institution:** PELUM - Participatory Ecological Land Use Management**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Kabalere, Marilyn <Marilynkabalere@pelu muganda.org>	Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Convener of the learning alliance, supports the identification of platform members,	HQ

**Partner #11****Institution:** ANSAF - Agriculture Non State Actors Forum**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Teri, Gilead <policy@ansaf.or.tz>	Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Represents private sector on the national platform	HQ

**Partner #12****Institution:** VPO - Vice President's Office**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Kihaule, Joseph <kihaulej@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Represents VPO directorate of environment on the project. Helps identify strategic groups to engage. Is a project implementation steering committee member.	HQ

**Partner #13****Institution:** MUCCRI - Makerere University Climate Change Research Institute**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Twinomuhangi, Revocatus <rtwinomuhangi@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Platform member, present research evidence to platform members	HQ

**Partner #14****Institution:** MAAIF - Ministry of agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Mutabazi, Sunday <sundaymutabazi@yahoo.co.uk>	Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Project contact in the ministry of agriculture with coordinating . Secures and shares ministry policy documents and guides the identification of work teams.	HQ



**Partner #15****Institution:** IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Van Campenhout , Bjorn <B.VanCampenhout@c giar.org>	Activity 2014-371 *Partner*.	HQ

**Partner #16****Institution:** NACRRI-COREC - Coffee Research Centre**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Kangire, Africano <afrikangire@gmail.co m>	Activity 2014-372 *Partner*. Coffee systems expert. Co-supervision of students	HQ

**Partner #17****Institution:** Hans R. Neumann Stiftung-Uganda**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Cognigni, Stefan <stefan.cognigni@hrnst iftung.org>	Activity 2014-372 *Partner*. Augumenting research with extension systems perspective	HQ

**Partner #18****Institution:** Technoserve Tanzania-United Republic of Tanzania**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Hemmings, Carole <chemmings@tns.org>	Activity 2014-372 *Partner*. Coffee production systems researcher	HQ

**Partner #19****Institution:** TaCRI - Tanzania Coffee Research Institute**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Teri, James <james.teri@tacri.org>	Activity 2014-372 *Partner*. Coffee systems researcher	HQ

**Partner #20****Institution:** GAU - Georg-August-Universität Göttingen**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Whitbread, Anthony <awhitbr@gwdg.de>	Activity 2014-372 *Partner*. Coffee systems research	HQ

**Partner #21****Institution:** AGRO-ECO Louis Bolk Insitute-Ghana**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Toose, Wilbert-Albert <w.toose@agroeco.net>	Activity 2014-372 *Partner*. Researcher cocoa systems	HQ

**Partner #22****Institution:** NARO - National Agricultural Research Organization**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Komutunga, Eveline <komutungae@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-405 *Partner*. National researcher, provides input for platforms	HQ

**Partner #23****Institution:** Makerere University-Uganda**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Twinomuhangi, Revocatus <rtwinomuhangi@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-405 *Partner*. Joint supervision of students on the project	HQ

**Partner #24**

**Institution:** EMLI Bwaise Facility - Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility

**Contact(s):**

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Bakiika, Robert <bakiika@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-243 *Partner*. Learning alliance convener, identification of strategic forums to engage, spearheading efforts to strengthen government involvement in platforms	HQ

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

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Bilateral projects have been very vital in sustaining the project work. Contributions have ranged from financing government partners to sharing technical information with learning alliances and national policy forums. They have also been a vehicle for scaling out the learning alliance approach in PACCA. For example, in Uganda district learning alliances will be used as entry points for various forms of multi-stakeholder actions such as capacity building of extension personnel, validation of research findings, and advocacy. Similarly, PACCA is also being strengthened by bilateral projects. Implication: we need more bilateral projects and partners, they are indispensable.

**Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:**

IITA and CIAT were the major CGIAR partners on the project. ILRI's involvement was mainly through the student research. All partners did their work although with reduced targets due to budget cuts. Government partners were keen to complete the policy processes started earlier. Bilateral projects were very helpful in contributing to delivery of outputs and some (e.g. PASIC) contributed finances to support local partnerships. We chose to engage local governments in 2016, this resulted in some level of detachment with majority of partners who interfaced through the national level platforms. Overall, key partnerships worked fine.

### 3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
Country			United Republic of Tanzania
Country			Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto, Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto, Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto , Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto, Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto, Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto, Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto , Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Luwero, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Kilolo, Tanzania
Country			Cameroon
Country			Ghana
District	14.41	-12.52	Luwero Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Mbale Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto, Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
Province	14.41	-12.52	Tanga/Arusha
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto

District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto, Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Lushoto Tanzania
District	14.41	-12.52	Rakai, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.52	Nwoya, Uganda
District	14.41	-12.519999999999998 2	Mbale, Uganda

## 4. Outcomes

### 4.1 Project Outcomes

#### Project Outcome statement:

MoA, MoE, MoF, local governments, NGOs, media, civil society, private sector and research organizations in Uganda and Tanzania are working and planning together to enact food security policies and institutions that promote adaptation of climate smart agricultural practices.

**Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016\*):** Two sector level policies, one in Uganda and one in Tanzania, in the Ministries of Agriculture, have integrated climate change adaptation issues.

**Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016\*):** A total of three sector level policies were supported to integrate climate adaptation issues. The National Environment Policy (NEP) of Tanzania, which review started in 2015, was completed in 2016 and submitted to cabinet for approval. The climate change mainstreaming guidelines for the Uganda agriculture sector were validated early in the year and submitted to the permanent secretary for approval as an official ministry document. The development of the Ugandan Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) was completed submitted to cabinet for approval.

#### How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project

**outcomes:\*** Both the Tanzania NEP and Ugandan ASSP went through a scenario-guided policy review. The Tanzanian review process was facilitated by PACCA in partnership with Oxford consultants, resulting in a draft that went to regional consultations. In Uganda we negotiated with non-state actors who were members of the national level learning alliance to request the draft document after government did not honour IITA's direct request. We then linked with Oxford to come to Uganda and facilitate the review by non-state actors. The mainstreaming guidelines was a result of negotiation with ministry of agriculture; it was in their to do list.

#### Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:\*

[https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//6/projectOutcome/2016,%20Muchunguzi%20et%20al,%20scenario%20guided%20policy%20planning\\_Tanzania.pdf](https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//6/projectOutcome/2016,%20Muchunguzi%20et%20al,%20scenario%20guided%20policy%20planning_Tanzania.pdf)

**Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015):** Next users are exposed to existing policy gaps and conflicts and potential solutions and develop actions to address them. Important policy actors and networks are identified and suggestions of how they can be strengthened are proposed. appropriate CSA practices at regional and local levels are identified; policy actor mandates and priorities are identified and ways of developing synergies for collective policy engagement are developed.

**Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017):** Two sub-sector policies, one in Uganda and one in Tanzania, in the Ministries of Agriculture, have integrated climate change issues. Four local government authorities (Rakai, Luwero, Lushoto and Kilolo) have integrated climate change issues in their local development plans.

**Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):** Although the project will have ended in 2017, the initiatives in place could lead to government MDAs do more of mainstreaming climate change in policy documents and strategies. Thus, we would expect next users being more climate responsive and an increased number of policy instruments that are climate resilient. Learning alliances will also be recognized and utilized as spaces that enable collective action on climate change, based on achievements of previous years.

**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 learnt that having climate resilient policies at national level does not necessarily address local policy implementation and adaptation challenges. We thus shifted to focus more on local governments, integrating policy action with adaptation planning. We dropped the target of sub-sector policies and increased local governments from 4 to 6. We will continue working with local governments and support the development of (i) local policies and (ii) frameworks, guidelines and extension materials that guide adaptation planning for CSA. This calls for strong collaboration with bilateral projects.



## 4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

**RP EA Outcome 2019:** National Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and parliamentarians are collaborating to make evidence-informed policies for increased investments in climate resilient food systems.

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

2019
<p><b>Target value:</b> 8</p> <p><b>Cumulative target to date:</b> 10</p> <p><b>Target narrative:</b> The target of 8 policies cuts across activities and no single activity influences a policy/strategy. 'Policy' here is interpreted to mean processes, frameworks or guidelines that facilitate climate change adaptation. By 2019, PACCA will influence the formulation of two sector policies (one in Uganda and one in Tanzania) and 2 sub-sector policies (one in Uganda and one in Tanzania) at national level, and implementation of 4 policies at sub-national level (2 districts in Uganda, 2 districts in Tanzania).</p> <p><b>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:</b> &lt;Not Defined&gt;</p>
2015
<p><b>Target value:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Cumulative target to date:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target narrative:</b> Generation of evidence that informs the development of policies, policy engagement actions, and communication approaches and tools. The evidence will be presented in form of reports that highlight policy and gender gaps, key policy actors and linkages in the policy arena; policy brief on gaps and opportunities for gender inclusion in national policies in Tanzania; portfolio of CSA options at farm and national level; CSA scenarios and tools; models and tools for decision making; learning alliances that actively undertake policy engagement actions.</p> <p><b>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:</b> &lt;Not Defined&gt;</p>

## 2016

**Target value:** 2

**Cumulative target to date:** 2

**Target achieved:** 3.0

**Target narrative:** Two national level agricultural sector policies (one in Uganda and one in Tanzania) are (re)formulated, integrating climate change adaptation issues.

**Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence:** We achieved more than target. The National Environment Policy (NEP) of Tanzania, The Ugandan Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) were reviewed through scenario guided policy review. The Ugandan agriculture sector climate change mainstreaming guidelines was being developed for the first time. The NEP and ASSP have been submitted to cabinet for approval, the mainstreaming guidelines await approval at ministry level.

**Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS**

**outcome:** We generated evidence showing gender mainstreaming gaps policy documents at national and sub-national level and gaps in gender budgeting at local government level. We engaged the parliament of Uganda with this evidence and have been invited by others to present at workshops. This evidence has informed the development of guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the NAP. In 2017, we are taking the evidence to districts. The LAs in 2016 concentrated on supporting districts to develop climate resilient 5 year development plans (2016-2020) and adaptation planning. While presenting the gender evidence in 2017, LA will address the membership issue.

**The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome:** -Gender related evidence will be shared with different stakeholders to create awareness and will be integrated in policy engagement actions through learning alliances - this will be a step in changing attitudes for informing inclusive policy planning for adaptation -Various strategies will be used to engage policy makers on ways of addressing the existing gender inequalities -The constitution of the Learning Alliance will be adjusted to be exemplary for addressing gender issues. The current constitution is male dominated across levels and is already generating discussions that warrant addressing gender in the LAs before 'converting' others.

### 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:

Activities 2014-199; 2014-207; 2014-222; 2014-228 and 2014-240; 2014-372; 2014-406 link with EA's FP1 2019 Outcome where research institutions and ministries of agriculture are packaging appropriate CSA technologies to enhance food security and build resilience, as well as reduce emissions. Activity 2014-228 contributes a gender dimension. Activities 2014-238; 2014-371; 2014-405 indirectly feeds into EA's FP 2 2019 outcome contributing to appropriate policy frameworks. Activity 2014-243 contributes, both directly and indirectly to EA's FP1, FP 2 and FP 3 outcomes for 2019. All next users are part of the learning alliance, which will be a one-stop-centre for all kinds of knowledge.

### Collaborating with other CRPs

#### Integrated Systems for the Humid Tropics

**Description of collaboration:** Sharing lessons, methods and approaches on systems research.

#### Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

**Description of collaboration:** Joint supervision of PhD students on developing context specific climate smart options; joint development of decision support tools on shade tree recommendations at plot level and joint development of a framework to help local and national decision makers to plan for climate smart coffee/cocoa regions. Joint publications have been submitted.

## 4.4 Case Studies

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No case studies added

## 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:** -Key messages from the generated research evidence will be disseminated to target specific groups of stakeholders creating awareness about climate change and increased demand for climate resilient policies and implementation strategies. -A variety of engagement actions that commit policy decision makers to take action.

**Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG:** We engaged (i) the parliament of Uganda gender integration and budgeting gaps (ii) Uganda coffee stakeholders using suitability maps, 6 district local governments, integrating climate change in their 5 year development plans.

**Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** Events that create awareness on inclusion; reorganizing the learning alliances (LA) to make them gender responsive with gender focal persons; the LA will incorporate gender and social inclusion in their engagement activities.

**Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs:** We continued to create awareness on inclusion but did not reorganize LAs because districts concentrated on formulating five year development plans for the first half of the year, we engaged the LAs in the process. We however developed new evidence on gender budgeting at local government level.

**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:**

- Scenario-guided planning processes will be completed in 2016, expect evidence in policy documents
- Scientific evidence will be used to inform and negotiate for policy (re) formulation at national and district levels, effort being directed to the district (implementation) level where new tools will be tested.

**Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG:** The Tanzanian NEP and the Ugandan ASSP were informed by CCAFS scenarios. The process and content of developing CC mainstreaming guidelines and 4 district development plans were informed by evidence. We developed a zonal planning manual, climate smart coffee investment pathways, coffee farmer profiles; all guide/inform local adaptation investments.

**Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:** All context-specific planning will reflect a gender perspective. Learning alliance engagements will incorporate gender and social inclusion in their activities. Gender specific partners will be brought on board in the LAs.

**Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs:** The frameworks/tools listed above are gendered. LAs focused more on developing 5 year plans and less engagement activities. Will focus more on engagement in 2017, which comes with opportunities to address gender constitutions. We generated more gender evidence to inform gender responsiveness better.

### 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:** One national policy (NEP) and one sector strategy (ASSP) were reviewed with scenarios. One sector strategy was formulated. Findings from policy analysis and stakeholder workshops have been shared with LAs and targeted forums prompting engagement actions by LAs.

**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:** The policy reviews had a gender focus. Gender gaps in policies + findings from participatory workshops were shared in LAs. The LAs members planned for a high level engagement. M&E results have required that LAs increase women participation. A framework is being developed to plan for gender inclusion in policies.

**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:** Two districts have mainstreamed climate change in their DDPs, including integration of policy actions to address implementation issues. The adaptation planning process allowed these districts to select CSA based on agro-ecological zones. The district learning alliances engage on policy actions that address implementation challenges at local level.

**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:** Context specific gender issues are identified during the zonal planning and stakeholders develop means of addressing them. A systems approach to gender, which is used to appraise gender differences across levels highlighting context specific issues. The zonal planning approach and the systems approach to gender are new tools being developed.

## 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

### D997 - Final scenarios and tools

#### Main Information

**Type:** Training materials

**Subtype:** User manual/Technical Guide

**Status:** Complete

**Year of expected completion:** 2015

**New expected year:** 2016

**Cross-cutting dimension:**

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

**Gender level(s):**

- Collection of sex-disaggregated data
- Analysis of sex-disaggregated data
- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

#### Deliverable dissemination

**Is this deliverable already disseminated:** No

**Open access:** Yes

**License adopted:** CC\_BY

#### Deliverable Metadata

**Disseminated title:** Redesigning Delivery: Boosting Adoption of Coffee Management Practices in Uganda: The climate smart investment pathway approach and farmer profiling

**Description / Abstract:** The Infonote first goes through the development process of the CSIPs, based on the results from a study on Robusta (c. canephora) coffee systems in Luweero and Nakasongola. Then it moves onto the process and results of the farmer profiling work done in the Greater Luweero region (which encompasses Luweero and Nakasongola). The implications of this work is discussed and recommendations are made for further work and use of these methods.

**Publication / Creation date:** 2016

**Language:** English

**Country:** Uganda

**Keywords:** climate smart coffee, investment pathway, farmer profiling, Uganda

**Citation:** Laurence Jassogne, Mukasa David, Hannington Bukomeko, Kemigisha Elizabeth, Kirungi Diana and Onno Giller. 2016.Redesigning Delivery: Boosting Adoption of Coffee Management Practices in Uganda: The climate smart investment pathway approach and farmer profiling

**Handle:** <Not Defined>

**DOI:** <Not Defined>

**Creator / Authors:** <Not Defined>

**Deliverable Quality check****FAIR Compliant:** **F** **A** **I** **R****Deliverable Data sharing****Deliverable files:**

&lt;Not Defined&gt;

**Partners contributing to this deliverable:**

Institution	Partner	Type
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Jassonge, Laurence <l.jassogne@cgiar.org>	Responsible
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Other
Hans R. Neumann Stiftung	Cognigni, Stefan <stefan.cognigni@hrnstiftung.org>	Other

## D661 - Final report on CSA that includes analysis at farm level and national portfolio of options

## Main Information

**Type:** Articles and Books**Subtype:** Journal Article (peer reviewed)**Status:** Complete**Year of expected completion:** 2015**New expected year:** 2016**Cross-cutting dimension:**

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

**Gender level(s):**

- Analysis of sex-disaggregated data
- Collection of sex-disaggregated data

## Deliverable dissemination

**Is this deliverable already disseminated:** Yes**Dissemination Channel:** Other**Dissemination URL:**<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agry.2016.05.009>**Open access:** Yes**License adopted:** CC\_BY\_ND

## Deliverable Metadata

**Disseminated title:** <Not Defined>

**Description / Abstract:** The report explains male and female farmers CSA priorities, spells out the criteria for such prioritization and indicators used. It also highlights gaps between knowledge and practice. These findings were based on to select preferences for locating demonstration sites, a process that is also described by the report.

**Publication / Creation date:** 2017-01-01**Language:** English**Country:** Uganda

**Keywords:** Climate smart agriculture Prioritization Context-specific Participatory Mixed-method approach

**Citation:** Caroline Mwongera, Kelvin M. Shikuku, Jennifer Twyman, Peter Läderach, Edidah Ampaire, Piet Van Asten, Steve Twomlow, Leigh A. Winowiecki. 2016. Climate smart agriculture rapid appraisal (CSA-RA): A tool for prioritizing context-specific climate smart agriculture technologies.

**Handle:** <Not Defined>**DOI:** [p://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agry.2016.05.009](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agry.2016.05.009)**Creator / Authors:** <Not Defined>

## Publication Metadata

**Volume:** 151**Issue:** 2017**Pages:** 192-203**Journal/Publisher name:** Agricultural Systems**Indicators for journal articles:** • This journal article is an ISI publication**Publication acknowledge:** Yes**Flagships contribution:** • INTEGRATED SYSTEMS FOR THE HUMID TROPICS

• CCAFS - F2 (BEFORE F1 - ANDY)

**Deliverable Quality check****FAIR Compliant:** F A I R**Partners contributing to this deliverable:**

Institution	Partner	Type
CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	Laderach, Peter <p.laderach@cgiar.org>	Responsible
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Other

**D455 - Policy brief (policy actor gaps and recommendations) for effective policy formulation and implementation in Tanzania**
**Main Information**
**Type:** Reports and other publications

**Subtype:** Policy brief/policy note/briefing paper

**Status:** Complete

**Year of expected completion:** 2016

**New expected year:** <Not Defined>

**Cross-cutting dimension:**

- Capacity Development

**Deliverable dissemination**
**Is this deliverable already disseminated:** Yes

**Dissemination Channel:** CGSpace

**Dissemination URL:**
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/78576>
**Open access:** Yes

**License adopted:** No

**Deliverable Metadata**
**Disseminated title:** Barriers to successful climate change policy implementation in Tanzania

**Description / Abstract:** The agricultural sector is central to Tanzania's economy, natural resources and livelihoods. Climate change and climate variability presents adverse effects to the growth of the agriculture sector and the livelihoods of 80 percent of Tanzanians (MAFC, 2014). Owing to this, the Tanzania government has ratified several climate-resilient strategies, policies and plans geared towards climate adaptation and mitigation. This Info Note assesses how and to what extent climate change concerns have been mainstreamed in the existing and most recent national strategies, policies, plans and legal legislations of Tanzania. Furthermore, the Info Note focuses on the climate change formulation levels from national to local, and implications on policy implementation in Tanzania.

**Publication / Creation date:** 2017-01-01

**Language:** English

**Country:** TANZANIA

**Keywords:** CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, GENDER, POLICY

**Citation:** Ampaire E, Okolo W, Acosta M, Jassogne L, Twyman J, Muindi P, Mwongera C. 2016. Barriers to successful climate change policy implementation in Tanzania. CCAFS Info Note. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

**Handle:** <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/78576>
**DOI:** <Not Defined>

**Creator / Authors:**

- Ampaire, - Edidah
- Okolo, - Wendy
- Acosta, - Mariola
- Jassogne, - Laurence

- Twyman, - Jennifer
- Muindi, - Pauline
- Mwongera, - Caroline

### Deliverable Quality check

**FAIR Compliant:** **F** **A** **I** **R**

### Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	Laderach, Peter <p.laderach@cgiar.org>	Responsible
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ampaire, Edidah<e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Other

**D952 - Communication approaches and products e.g. network maps, policy briefs, that suggest policy reform options/strategies.**
**Main Information**
**Type:** Reports and other publications

**Subtype:** Policy brief/policy note/briefing paper

**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/handle/10568/79794>
**Open access:** Yes

**License adopted:** No

**Deliverable Metadata**

**Disseminated title:** How are the meso-level expert organizations connected to farmers and among themselves? Comparing Rakai (Uganda) and Lushoto (Tanzania)

**Description / Abstract:** This info note compares connections among organizations representing experts in Rakai district (Uganda) and Lushoto (Tanzania). We found that expert organizations (identified by farmers) are less integrated and less prominent into the overall network of expert organizations in Rakai as compared to Lushoto.

**Publication / Creation date:** 2016

**Language:** English

**Country:** Uganda, Tanzania

**Keywords:** Network analysis, climate smart practices, experts, farmers, Uganda, Tanzania

**Citation:** Jha Y, Welch E, Ogwal-Omara R, Halewood M. 2016. How are the meso-level expert organizations connected to farmers and among themselves? Comparing Rakai (Uganda) and Lushoto (Tanzania). CCAFS Info Note. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

**Handle:** <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/79794>

**DOI:** <Not Defined>

**Creator / Authors:**

- Jha, - Yamini
- Welch, - Eric
- Ogwal-Omara, - Richard
- Halewood, - Michael
- Jha, - Yamini
- Welch, - Eric

- Ogwal-Omara, - Richard
- Halewood, - Michael

## Deliverable Quality check

**FAIR Compliant:** **F** **A** **I** **R**

### Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
BIOVERSITY - Bioversity International	Halewood, Michael <m.halewood@cgiar.org>	Responsible



**D729 - Policy brief on gaps and opportunities for gender inclusion in national policies for Tanzania**
**Main Information**
**Type:** Reports and other publications

**Subtype:** Policy brief/policy note/briefing paper

**Status:** Complete

**Year of expected completion:** 2016

**New expected year:** <Not Defined>

**Cross-cutting dimension:**

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

**Gender level(s):**

- Analysis of sex-disaggregated data
- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

**Deliverable dissemination**
**Is this deliverable already disseminated:** Yes

**Dissemination Channel:** CGSpace

**Dissemination URL:**
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/77770>
**Open access:** Yes

**License adopted:** No

**Deliverable Metadata**
**Disseminated title:** Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management in Tanzania: A Gender Policy Review

**Description / Abstract:** This info note summarizes the findings of a review of the policy and institutional frameworks around gender, agriculture and climate change in Tanzania.

**Publication / Creation date:** 2016-11-01

**Language:** English

**Country:** TANZANIA

**Keywords:** CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, GENDER, POLICY

**Citation:** Acosta M, Ampaire E, Okolo W, Twyman J, Jassogne L. 2016. Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management in Tanzania: A Gender Policy Review. CCAFS Info Note. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

**Handle:** <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/77770>
**DOI:** <Not Defined>

**Creator / Authors:**

- Acosta, - Mariola
- Ampaire, - Edidah

- Okolo, - Wendy
- Twyman, - Jennifer
- Jassogne, - Laurence

### Deliverable Quality check

**FAIR Compliant:** **F** **A** **I** **R**

### Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Responsible
CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	Laderach, Peter <p.laderach@cgiar.org>	Other

**D458 - Effects of agricultural interventions on food availability of different farm typologies-scenario work**
**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:**

- Capacity Development

**Deliverable dissemination**
**Is this deliverable already disseminated:** No

**Open access:** Yes

**License adopted:** No

**Deliverable Metadata**
**Disseminated title:** What works where and for whom? Farm Household Strategies for Food Security across Uganda

**Description / Abstract:** Objectives of the study: 1. Understand how on- and off-farm activities of Uganda's rural households contribute to their food availability. 2. Identify how food availability and its relationship with different activities vary across Uganda.

**Publication / Creation date:** 2016-09-01

**Language:** English

**Country:** Uganda

**Keywords:** <Not Defined>

**Citation:** Wichern J, van Wijk MT, Descheemaeker K, van Heerwaarden J, Frelat R Giller KE. 2016. What works where and for whom? Farm Household Strategies for Food Security across Uganda

**Handle:** <Not Defined>

**DOI:** <Not Defined>

**Creator / Authors:** <Not Defined>

**Deliverable Quality check**
**FAIR Compliant:** F A I R
**Deliverable Data sharing**
**Deliverable files:**
[https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//6/deliverableDataSharing/Tropentag-Poster\\_JWichern\\_finalb.pdf](https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//6/deliverableDataSharing/Tropentag-Poster_JWichern_finalb.pdf)

## Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Van Wijk, Mark <m.vanwijk@cgiar.org>	Responsible
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	van Asten, Piet<p.vanasten@cgiar.org>	Other

## D683 - Report on participatory scenario workshops

## Main Information

**Type:** Reports and other publications**Subtype:** Policy brief/policy note/briefing paper**Status:** Complete**Year of expected completion:** 2015**New expected year:** 2016**Cross-cutting dimension:**

- Gender
- Capacity Development

**Gender level(s):**

## Deliverable dissemination

**Is this deliverable already disseminated:** Yes**Dissemination Channel:** CGSpace**Dissemination URL:**<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/79793>**Open access:** Yes**License adopted:** No

## Deliverable Metadata

**Disseminated title:** Scenario guided policy planning: processes, comparisons, and lessons from East Africa**Description / Abstract:** The participatory scenario Info Note describes the process followed in applying scenario-guided policy planning to review policy documents in Tanzania. It also presents the country specific scenarios that were developed in the process, compares Uganda and Tanzania and and highlights lessons learnt.**Publication / Creation date:** 2016-12-01**Language:** English**Country:** TANZANIA**Keywords:** CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, POLICIES**Citation:** Muchunguzi P, Ampaire E, Acosta M, Rutting L, Tumuhereze M, Mwongera C, Okiror JF, van Asten P. 2016. Scenario guided policy planning: processes, comparisons, and lessons from East Africa. CCAFS Info Note. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).**Handle:** <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/79793>**DOI:** <Not Defined>**Creator / Authors:**

- Muchunguzi, - Perez
- Ampaire, - Edidah
- Acosta, - Mariola
- Rutting, - Lucas

- Tumuhereze, - Martin
- Mwongera, - Caroline
- Okiror, - John Francis
- van Asten, - Piet

### Deliverable Quality check

**FAIR Compliant:** **F** **A** **I** **R**

### Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Responsible

## D459 - Functional Learning Alliances formed in target countries

## Main Information

**Type:** Outreach products**Subtype:** Social Media Output**Status:** Complete**Year of expected completion:** 2016**New expected year:** <Not Defined>**Cross-cutting dimension:**  
<Not Defined>

## Deliverable dissemination

**Is this deliverable already disseminated:** Yes**Dissemination Channel:** CGSpace**Dissemination URL:**
<https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/blog/reflecting-role-climate-change-district-learning-alliances-are-they-beneficial#.WKL4wmf-vIX>
**Open access:** Yes**License adopted:** No

## Deliverable Metadata

**Disseminated title:** Reflecting on the role of climate change district learning alliances: Are they beneficial?**Description / Abstract:** Learning alliances were established at national and districts levels and are functional. Across levels LAs are being appreciated as a timely initiative that can coordinate climate change action at governance levels where they exist. In particular, district learning alliances seem to be realizing benefits.**Publication / Creation date:** 2016-11-01**Language:** English**Country:** Tanzania**Keywords:** Climate change, learning alliances, multi-stakeholders, Kilolo, Lushoto**Citation:** Edidah Ampaire. 2016. Reflecting on the role of climate change district learning alliances: Are they beneficial?
<https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/blog/reflecting-role-climate-change-district-learning-alliances-are-they-beneficial#.WKL4wmf-vIX>
**Handle:**
<https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/blog/reflecting-role-climate-change-district-learning-alliances-are-they-beneficial#.WKL3e2f-vIW>
**DOI:** <Not Defined>**Creator / Authors:** <Not Defined>

## Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type

IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Responsible
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## D1051 - Portfolio of potential present and future investment options

## 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:**

- Gender
- Capacity Development

**Gender level(s):**

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues
- Collection of sex-disaggregated data

## Deliverable dissemination

**Is this deliverable already disseminated:** Yes**Dissemination Channel:** CGSpace**Dissemination URL:**<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/72826>**Open access:** Yes**License adopted:** CC\_BY\_ND

## Deliverable Metadata

**Disseminated title:** Understanding farmers' indicators in climate-smart agriculture prioritization in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT).**Description / Abstract:** The CSA-RA prioritization tool is a guide that shows the steps one can take to do a participatory prioritization tool. The steps are gender responsive and integrate both farmers and experts. The outputs produced by the tool are context specific.**Publication / Creation date:** 2016**Language:** English**Country:** TANZANIA**Keywords:** CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE,FARMERS,SOIL FERTILITY,LOWLAND,INDICATORS,UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,AGRICULTURA CLIMÁTICAMENTE INTELIGENTE,AGRICULTORES,FERTILIDAD DEL SUELO,TIERRAS BAJAS,INDICADORES,REPÚBLICA UNIDA DE TANZANÍA**Citation:** Shikuku, Kelvin M.; Mwongera, Caroline; Winowiecki, Leigh; Twyman, Jennifer; Läderach, Peter. 2016. Understanding farmers' indicators in climate-smart agriculture prioritization in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), Cali, CO. 56 p. (Publicación CIAT No. 415)**Handle:** <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72826>**DOI:** <Not Defined>**Creator / Authors:**

- Shikuku, - Kelvin

- Mwongera, - Caroline
- Winowiecki, - Leigh A.
- Twyman, - Jennifer
- Läderach, - Peter

### Deliverable Quality check

**FAIR Compliant:** **F** **A** **I** **R**

### Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	Laderach, Peter <p.laderach@cgiar.org>	Responsible

**D1196 - A list of appropriate CSA practices for Lushoto site - trade off analysis.****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://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X16302189>
**Open access:** Yes**License adopted:** CC\_BY\_ND**Deliverable Metadata**

**Disseminated title:** Prioritizing climate-smart livestock technologies in rural Tanzania: A minimum data approach

**Description / Abstract:** Crop-livestock production systems play an important role in the livelihoods of many rural communities in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) but are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Understanding which farming options will give the highest return on investment in light of climate change is critical information for decision making. While there is continued investment in testing adaptation options using on-farm experiments, simulation models remain important tools for 'ex-ante' assessments of the impacts of proposed climate-smart agricultural technologies (CSA). This study used the Ruminant model and the Trade-offs Analysis model for Multi-Dimensional Impact Assessment (TOA-MD) to assess how improved livestock management options affect the three pillars of CSA: increased productivity, improved food security, and reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Our sample was stratified into: 1) households with local cow breeds (n = 28); 2) households with improved dairy cow breeds (n = 70); and 3) households without dairy cows (n = 66). Results showed that the predicted adoption rates for improved livestock feeding among households with improved dairy cows (stratum 2) were likely to be higher compared to households with only local cows (stratum 1). Both households with local cows and those with improved cows had increased income and food security. However, overall poverty reduction was only modest for households with local cows. Expected methane emissions intensity declined with adoption of improved livestock feeding strategies both in stratum 1 and stratum 2, and greater impacts were observed when households in stratum 2 received an additional improved cow breed. Providing a cow to households that were not keeping cows showed substantial economic gains. Additional research is, however, needed to understand why those farms currently do not have cows, which may determine if the predicted adoption rates are feasible.

**Publication / Creation date:** 2016-06-01**Language:** English**Country:** Tanzania**Keywords:** Trade-off analysis Crop-livestock systems Tanzania Ruminant model Climate-smart agriculture**Citation:** Kelvin M. Shikukua, Roberto O. Valdiviac, Birthe K. Paula, Caroline Mwongeraa, Leigh Winowiecki, Peter Läderach, Mario Herrero, Silvia Silvester. 2017. Prioritizing climate-smart livestock technologies in rural Tanzania: A minimum data approach. *Agricultural Systems* 151 (2017) 204–216.**Handle:** <Not Defined>**DOI:** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X16302189>**Creator / Authors:** <Not Defined>**Publication Metadata****Volume:** 151**Issue:** 2017**Pages:** 204-216**Journal/Publisher name:** *Agricultural Systems***Indicators for journal articles:** • This journal article is an ISI publication**Publication acknowledge:** No**Flagships contribution:** • LIVESTOCK AND FISH**Deliverable Quality check****FAIR Compliant:** F A I R**Partners contributing to this deliverable:**

Institution	Partner	Type
CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	Laderach, Peter <p.laderach@cgiar.org>	Responsible
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Other
Lushoto District Council	Mgendi, Lucas <lmugendi@yahoo.com>	Other

## D1821 - Adaptive management and flexibility towards outcome achievement

## Main Information

**Type:** Outreach products**Subtype:** Presentation/Poster**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:** Yes**License adopted:** CC\_BY

## Deliverable Metadata

**Disseminated title:** Public-private partnerships: a case of institutional opportunities for climate change adaptation in Uganda**Description / Abstract:** The poster presents a summary of the process through which policy engagement outcomes are achieved, highlights key achievements and areas that need attention in moving forward. The analysis presented focuses on Uganda as a case.**Publication / Creation date:** 2016**Language:** English**Country:** Uganda**Keywords:** Public-private partnerships, policies, institutio**Citation:** Edidah Ampaire, Mariola Acosta, Perez Muchunguzi, John Francis Okiror, Martin Tumuhereze, Christopher Atibo, Emmanuel Kodwo, Sunday Mutabazi, Robert Bakiika, Laurence Jassogne, Piet van Asten. 2016. Public-private partnerships: a case of institutional opportunities for climate change adaptation in Uganda. Poster presented at the annual IITA Partnership for Delivery Conference on 25 November, 2016 at Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.**Handle:** <Not Defined>**DOI:** <Not Defined>**Creator / Authors:** <Not Defined>

## Deliverable Quality check

**FAIR Compliant:** 

**Deliverable Data sharing****Deliverable files:**

<https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//6/deliverableDataSharing/PACCA%20CCSL%20Report%20v2016.pdf>

[https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//6/deliverableDataSharing/PACCA\\_Policy%20Engagement%20Poster.pdf](https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//6/deliverableDataSharing/PACCA_Policy%20Engagement%20Poster.pdf)

**Partners contributing to this deliverable:**

Institution	Partner	Type
IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	Ampaire, Edidah <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>	Responsible

## 5.3 Project Highlights

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No project highlights added

## 6. Activities

### A207 - Trade-off analysis of locally appropriate climate smart agricultural practices across scales.

**Description:** Climate-smart agricultural technologies offer potential solutions for increasing farmers' resilience and food security. However, there are important trade-offs to be considered, including social, economic, agronomic, and environmental considerations. Current trade-off assessments still lack an inter-disciplinary approach that can be locally adapted. This activity plans to work closely with scientists and policy implementers from various disciplines to develop new tools for a comprehensive assessment in order to select locally appropriate CSA practices. The generated scientific evidence will be used to inform policy makers and practitioners to enable them make the right adaptation decisions. The evidence will also be used to inform as well as build the capacity of the various policy and development actors so that they are able to influence policy by including actions that improve climate change adaptation.

**Start date:** Apr 2014

**End date:** Dec 2017

**Activity leader:** CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical Laderach, Peter  
 <p.laderach@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** A paper on TOA for Tanzania was published in Agricultural Systems: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X16302189>

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D965: Research Publications



**A222 - Identification of agricultural interventions on food availability on farmer's socio-ecological conditions.**

**Description:** Policy makers need evidence to make well-informed decisions and tools. For that we need to better understand how current and future climatic changes related to climate and price variability, may affect the food security of smallholder farmers. Building on the household level food availability work, we will identify the effects of agricultural interventions on food availability of different farm types. Based on farmer interviews, we will assess the farmer's vulnerability to climate change and how the proposed interventions match with the farmer's socio-ecological niche. This will be scaled up to the country level using the scaling framework. This approach will generate useful information for a quantitative assessment of what might happen to the food security of smallholder farmers in Uganda under climate change and for a country-wide targeting of agricultural interventions that aim at mitigating the effects of climate change.

**Start date:** Apr 2014

**End date:** Dec 2017

**Activity leader:** ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute Van Wijk, Mark  
 <m.vanwijk@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** 1) A manuscript titled 'Variability of Food Availability and Farming Strategies among Rural Households across Uganda' was written and submitted to food security. A poster titled "What works where and for whom? 2) Farm Household Strategies for Food Security across Uganda" was presented at the Tropentag; the abstract can be accessed at [http://www.tropentag.de/2016/abstracts/links/Wichern\\_KIZIgy0v.pdf](http://www.tropentag.de/2016/abstracts/links/Wichern_KIZIgy0v.pdf) and <http://de.slideshare.net/ILRI/tropentag2016-wichern>. 3) More data is being collected in Uganda to inform a second manuscript on the spatial scaling framework to map key activities, crops and livestock groups for food security across Uganda and on what explains variability

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D661: Final report on CSA that includes analysis at farm level and national portfolio of options
- D458: Effects of agricultural interventions on food availability of different farm typologies-scenario work
- D458: Effects of agricultural interventions on food availability of different farm typologies-scenario work

**A228 - Creating evidence-based gender awareness among policy actors.**

**Description:** Policies that do not clearly consider gender issues tend to have unintended negative consequences for women and other marginalized groups. As such, this activity will evaluate the current status of gender in climate change related policies in Uganda and Tanzania and provide recommendations for how to include gender in policies. The activity has a direct link with the policy analysis activity. Specific and in-depth gender research will be conducted by a PhD student, who will use information from gender- aggregated survey data collected at the CCAFS benchmark sites into the analysis to inform up scaling of results. The outputs of this activity will also include an analysis of CSA practices that will impact women and marginalized groups most.

**Start date:** Jun 2014

**End date:** Dec 2017

**Activity leader:** IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ampaire, Edidah  
 <e.ampaire@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** 1) We conducted desk reviews of policy documents and generated evidence on gender integration in policy documents and implementation plans, and gender budgeting gaps. From these we published 4 CCAFS infonotes:

<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/77770>;

<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/56517/retrieve>;

<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/78605>; <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/78606> 2) We engaged the Ugandan Parliament with the evidence; creating awareness and advocate for gender transformative planning and budgeting:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/ugandas-policy-makers-consider-gender-and-climate-research#.V8RwI5h97IU>

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D1059: Strategies for changing the implementation of policies (starts 2015 and continues)
- D1107: Communication approaches and products from research findings-policy engagement.
- D729: Policy brief on gaps and opportunities for gender inclusion in national policies for Tanzania
- D1107: Communication approaches and products from research findings-policy engagement.

**A238 - Policy analysis**

**Description:** In activity 1 we try to understand who the policy actors are, both in terms of policy formulation and implementation. In activities 2 and 3, we try to better understand the perceptions and the desires of the actors involved and the trade-offs (and synergies) that various adaptation scenarios may have between actors and across scales. Before moving into policy action, we first have to understand (a) what policies are currently in place, (b) the extent to which the policies are implemented and (c) whether they provide benefits to users or not, (d) the institutional mechanisms in place, and (e) how these policies can be influenced to effectively adapt to climate change.

**Start date:** Apr 2014

**End date:** Dec 2017

**Activity leader:** CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical Snyder, Katherine  
<k.snyder@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** 1) We conducted a desk policy review for policy documents, implementation strategies and plans at national and sub-national level. 2) We published a CCAFS Infonote: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/78576>. 3) A manuscript titled An Analysis of Climate Change-Related Policies in Tanzania and Uganda: Recommendations for Supporting National Adaptation Policies is being written for 2017.

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D1059: Strategies for changing the implementation of policies (starts 2015 and continues)
- D998: Communication materials needed for engagement
- D455: Policy brief (policy actor gaps and recommendations) for effective policy formulation and implementation in Tanzania

**A243 - Implementation of jointly proposed policy engagement strategies.**

**Description:** This activity will apply a strategic stakeholder engagement and negotiation approach to provide space for public and private actors to create evidence based activities for climate change adaptation. This approach is specifically tailored to overcome obstacles existing in policy formulation and implementation due to poor policy alignment, insufficient linkages between actors, and inadequate access to relevant information that can facilitate effective decision making. The resultant policies and activities will enable adaptation of the recommended climate smart agricultural practices by all categories of end-users (women, men and low income earners). The engagement processes will inform Activities 1-6 and at the same time build upon the evidence generated in its dynamic co-learning approach to construct and adapt policies to the local context. Such a process will enable capacity building of the actors involved and ensure the menu of policy actions was stakeholder led.

**Start date:** Nov 2014

**End date:** Dec 2017

**Activity leader:** IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ampaire, Edidah  
<e.ampaire@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** 1) We worked with 6 district learning alliances in Uganda and Tanzania. The LAs contributed to the development of five year development plans through a multi-stakeholder approach to zonal adaptation planning. From the zonal planning, district technical planning committees selected priorities and integrated them into the district development plans. Details are on the blog links:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/reflecting-role-climate-change-district-learning-alliances-are-they-beneficial#.WCsNzi197IV>;

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/linking-local-institutions-uganda-collective-action-climate-change#.V4iCuvl9603> 2) We tested a zonal planning manual throughout the 6 districts (draft attached)

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D1107: Communication approaches and products from research findings-policy engagement.
- D455: Policy brief (policy actor gaps and recommendations) for effective policy formulation and implementation in Tanzania

**A371 - (BILATERAL) Policy Action for Sustainable Intensification of Ugandan Cropping Systems**

**Description:** The overall project goal is to contribute to improved household incomes, livelihoods and food and nutrition security in Uganda through the sustainable intensification of cropping systems. The project will stimulate action in selected policies and programs, relevant for agricultural intensification of smallholder production systems through evidence-based research and strengthening of capacities. In particular, the evidence generated will be fed into the learning alliances, for capacity building purposes and will be used to engage policy decision makers, thus pooling synergies with FP4-EA.

**Start date:** Mar 2014

**End date:** Dec 2017

**Activity leader:** IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Kimeli, Pamela  
<P.pali@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** The evidence generated informed the development of the Ugandan Agriculture Extension and the National Seed Policies that were approved and adopted in 2016. In addition, evidence generated on rice and potato yield gaps was used to influence priority investments in the crop sector in local governments. In particular two local governments (Kabale and Butalejja) based on this evidence and passed motions that reflected rice and potato as priority investment enterprises for food security (see policy statement attached).

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D952: Communication approaches and products e.g. network maps, policy briefs, that suggest policy reform options/strategies.

**A372 - (BILATERAL) Trade-offs in climate change adaptation and mitigation in coffee and cocoa systems**

**Description:** The goal of the project is the adaptation of vulnerable coffee/cocoa-based farming systems to climate change that combine improving farmer income and system resilience with contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The purpose is the adoption of new production technologies in cocoa/coffee-based smallholder farming systems that (i) are adapted to climate change, (ii) contribute to climate change mitigation, (iii) sustain the natural resource base, and (iv) respond to livelihoods needs and constraints. Research evidence will be fed into district learning alliances in the coffee regions to inform policy and planning for climate change adaptation. National level alliances will benefit by accessing such knowledge through capacity building events.

**Start date:** Jan 2015

**End date:** May 2017

**Activity leader:** IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Jassogne, Laurence  
<l.jassogne@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** 1) Coffee smart investment pathways and 2) Coffee farmers profiles were developed for Luwero district and this process will be scaled out to other districts in 2017. 2) A CCAFS info note was developed combining investment pathways and farmer profiles and submitted for publishing in January 2017. 3) An info note on the shade tree tool was developed and submitted for publishing with CCAFS in January 2017 4) A suitability mapping pamphlet was developed and is being used to create awareness among government officials and to deliver extension messages

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D997: Final scenarios and tools
- D965: Research Publications
- D998: Communication materials needed for engagement
- D683: Report on participatory scenario workshops

**A405 - (BILATERAL) Enhancing climate-resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods**

**Description:** The overall goal of the project is to generate and promote technological and institutional interventions that contribute to building resilience of agricultural systems in minimum two and maximum four districts for improved livelihoods of smallholder farmers. Increased resilience of agricultural systems will be achieved through (i) enhanced awareness, accuracy, and robustness of the anticipated impacts of climate change and shocks, (ii) improved efficiency and availability of adaptation technology packages, (iii) informed-decision making at household and community level to reduce negative trade-offs over time, over space, and between actors, and (iv) improved understanding of how policies affect farmers vulnerability and adaptive capacity at the local level with the aim to create awareness and action with local policy actors.

**Start date:** Mar 2014

**End date:** Oct 2017

**Activity leader:** IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture van Asten, Piet  
 <p.vanasten@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** The study showing local policies and how they relate to smallholder adaptation was completed and results were presented to district stakeholders during the learning alliances. The student is completing her thesis writing and is drafting a manuscript that will be submitted in 2017. The district learning alliance completed zonal planning, selected adaptation priorities and integrated them in the district development plan for 2016-2020. The district learning alliance linked with the step-wise investment planning for the coffee sector.

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D965: Research Publications
- D997: Final scenarios and tools
- D1107: Communication approaches and products from research findings-policy engagement.

#### A406 - (BILATERAL) Increasing food security and farming system resilience in EA through adoption of CSA practices

**Description:** The overall project goal is to improve food security and farming system resilience of smallholder mixed crop-livestock farmers in East Africa while mitigating climate change. The project objectives are: (i) Assess extent of the use of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and clarify their potential impacts on food production, the greenhouse gas balance and resilience of farming systems; (I) Conduct spatially explicit monitoring and modelling of land health and agronomic suitability as well multi-dimensional trade-off analysis to identify locally appropriate CSA practices; (I) Implement and appraise the most promising CSA practices at the local level to identify perceived benefits and barriers to adoption as well as if/how these vary by socially differentiated groups: men/women, age, race, ethnicity, class, and (I) Upscale and out-scale CSA activities in East Africa through strategic policy and development partnerships, including a CSA AR4D pathway that collaborates directly with IFAD.

**Start date:** Jan 2015

**End date:** Mar 2017

**Activity leader:** CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical Laderach, Peter  
 <p.laderach@cgiar.org>

**Status:** On-going

**Overall activity or progress made during this cycle:** Farming communities involved 1) Participatory workshops were conducted with farmers to prioritize CSA practices for men and women farmers in Tanzania. A report has been published by CIAT on this link: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/72826>. 2) A paper was published from the CSA-RA work previously done in Uganda: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2016.05.009>

**Deliverables in this activity:**

- D661: Final report on CSA that includes analysis at farm level and national portfolio of options
- D1107: Communication approaches and products from research findings-policy engagement.



## 7. Leverages

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No leverages added