

Latin America Impact Pathway  
(Sept. 2014)

**VISION 2025 FOR LATIN AMERICA**

Instead of being totally dependent on climate variability (droughts, floods, landslides), the **agricultural sector in Latin America (LAM) manages** climate to its advantage, or at least to avoid the bulk of negative consequences. **LAM farmers and agricultural sector understand and react knowledgeably** to climate variability and challenges, and **implement** sustainable and climate-adapted practices to **reduce** food insecurity. **Policy makers and planners** at the national level **are truly using** climate information and tools to **design and implement** plans and strategies, and **are finding ways** to make climate information useful and applicable for end-users. **Policy makers and planners are also promoting** policy and interventions that combine and consider the trade-offs between adaptation and mitigation towards a low emissions agricultural development.

**LAM's FP1 2019 Outcome**

**LAM's producers associations are choosing and promoting** CSA context-specific practices through strengthened extension services rescuing ancient and traditional knowledge. **Local governments develop** equitable local agricultural development plans using CSA context-specific portfolios assessed economically to **plan and prioritize** their investments focusing on climate variability challenges. **NARS develop** demand-driven outputs with sufficient technological capacity to address agricultural sector needs to face climate challenges. **Private sector works** with producer's associations, local and national governments to **implement and scale out** CSA involving agricultural market agents through innovative approaches (incentives along value chain to access to certification schemes). **National governments scale up** CSA approach based on successful experiences developed at local level.

**LAM's FP2 2019 Outcome**

**Meteorological Services generate** tailored climate information for decision-makers both at national and local level. **Ministries of Agriculture generate and communicate** tailored agro-climate services through extension services to help smallholder farmers to reduce climate risks, as well as food security information to create informed safety nets. **Research institutions develop** demand-driven insurance options based on agro-climate information, seed markets, and CSA context-specific options. **Private Sector contributes** to the development and **implements** insurance options for smallholder farmers.

**LAM's FP3 2019 Outcome**

**National governments formulate and implement** NAMAS and LEDS based on improved data on smallholder agricultural GHG emissions and **implement** equitable policies to strengthen linkages among environment and agriculture in order to avoid deforestation from commodity agriculture, promote restoration to increase carbon sequestration and reduce GHG emissions from livestock and commodities. **Research organizations generate** improved data on smallholder agricultural GHG emissions. **Local governments contribute** to the development of NAMAS and LEDS action plans at local level.

**LAM's FP4 2019 Outcome**

**National governments design and enact** equitable food systems policies and strategies taking adaptation into consideration to support national and regional policy and global climate change negotiations. **Private institutions develop and support** implementation of NAPs and equivalent policies with their respective investment plans addressing climate challenges to increase food security and resilience to changes in climate.

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

**Target FP1 15** in at least 10 countries. Contribution LAM: 4 (Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua).

**Indicator 2:** # of public-private actors at national and sub-national levels are using incentive mechanisms and new business models/ markets that explicitly promote climate smart approaches along the value chain.

**Target FP1 10** in 6 countries. Contribution LAM: 3 (Peru, Colombia, Nicaragua)

**Indicator 1:** # of regional, national, and sub-national institutions develop or improve major demand-driven, equitable, climate informed services supporting rural communities using CCAFS research outputs.

**Target FP2: 10.** Contribution LAM: 3 (CRRH, Meteorological Services in CO/HN/GT)

**Indicator 2:** \$ increase in research-informed demand-driven investments in climate services for agriculture and food security decision-making.

**Target FP2: USD50m.** Contribution LAM: 2 (Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras)

**Indicator 1:** # of low emissions initiatives that reach at least 10,000 farmers demonstrate significant mitigation potential (i.e. contribute to at least 5% GHG reduction) for 2030 informed by CCAFS science.

**Target FP3: 8.** Contribution LAM: 3 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru)

**Indicator 2:** # of hectares (mio.) targeted by research-informed initiatives for scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing deforestation.

**Target FP3: 4mil.** Contribution LAM: 2 (Costa Rica, Brazil, Colombia)





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

**Target FP4 10.** Contribution LAM: 3 (Honduras, El Salvador, Colombia)

**Indicator #2:** # of regional/global organisations inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs.

**Target FP4 8.** Contribution LAM: 2 (ACF, Rainforest Alliance/Root Capital)

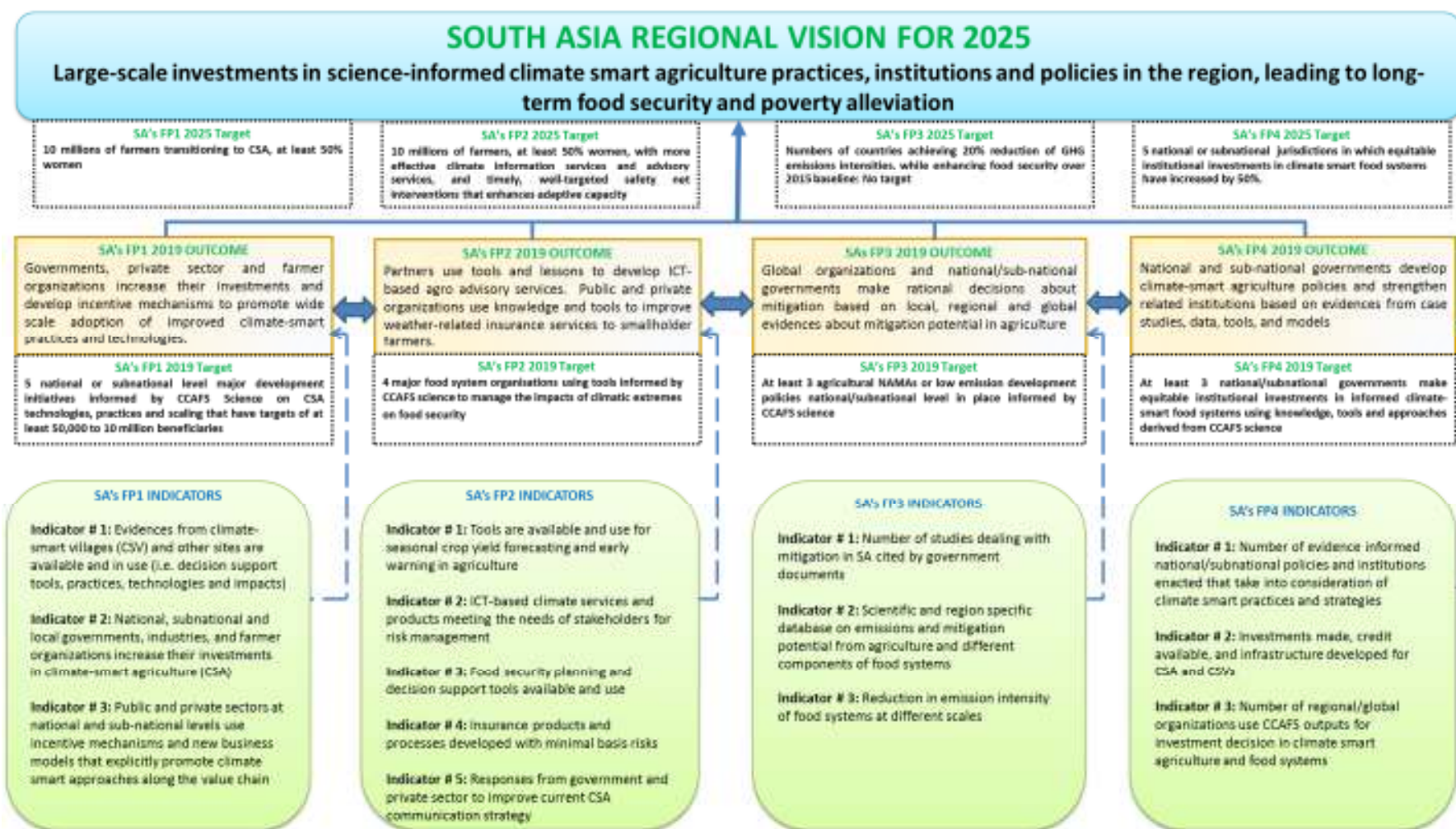
Latin America Project Portfolio Overview  
(Sept. 2014)

<b>FP1</b> 	Evaluation Platform (Bioversity)	Value Chains (CIAT)	CSMS (CIAT)	CSV work in Trifinio, Tuma La Dalia, Cauca Support to Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia and CIAT Agreement (CIAT, RPL LAM) Addressing Gender in LAM
	Citizen Science (FP1, Bioversity)		Coffee Landscapes (Bioversity)	
	Extension Services in LAM (RPL-LAM)	CSA Prioritization Tool (RPL-LAM, FP1)	Engagement with Ag Ministries (RPL-LAM)	
<b>FP2</b> 	AGROCLIMAS (CIAT)			CSV work in Trifinio, Tuma La Dalia, Cauca Support to Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia and CIAT Agreement (CIAT, RPL LAM) Addressing Gender in LAM
	Index Insurance in Central America (RPL-LAM, IRI)	Interdisciplinary research to improve information for decision making. (RPL-LAM, IRI)		
<b>FP3</b> 	Livestock Plus (CIAT)	LEDS (IFPRI)	Cattle in Brazil (CIFOR)	CSV work in Trifinio, Tuma La Dalia, Cauca Support to Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia and CIAT Agreement (CIAT, RPL LAM) Addressing Gender in LAM
	Capacity building in GHG monitoring in LAM (RPL LAM, CIAT)	Sustainable cattle certification in Brazil (GII) (FP3)	CCAC Agriculture Initiative on Paddy Rice (FP3, RPL LAM)	
<b>FP4</b> 	Relevant Climate Change Information meets Decision-Making to influence Policy and Institutions for Climate Resilient Food Systems (CIAT)			CSV work in Trifinio, Tuma La Dalia, Cauca Support to Ministry of Agriculture of Colombia and CIAT Agreement (CIAT, RPL LAM) Addressing Gender in LAM
	Monographs for Latin America (RPL LAM, IFPRI)	Socioeconomic Scenarios (FP4, RPL LAM)	Bioversity Global Policy Work (FP4, RPL LAM)	

South Asia

South Asia Impact Pathway

(Oct. 2014)



South Asia Project Portfolio Overview  
(Oct. 2014)

CSA practices and technologies	<b>Technologies and practices</b>	<b>Local development planning</b>	<b>Incentives for scaling out</b>	CSV evidence base Gender Engagement and communication
	CSA Practices- CIMMYT; Taming floods & droughts- IWMI	LAPA-CIMMYT; crowdsourcing seeds- Bioversity	LAPA-CIMMYT	
		Prioritization toolkit		
Climate information services	<b>Early warning systems</b>	<b>Food security safety nets</b>	<b>Insurance</b>	
	Agro-advisories-IRRI		Flood insurance-IWMI; Bundling- IFPRI	
	Yield monitoring- CRAFT; ICT systems	Food storage planning	Indices, community insurance	
Low emissions development	<b>Decision support systems</b>	<b>Methods and data</b>	<b>Mechanisms</b>	
	Mitigation options and feasibility- CIMMYT	Coefficients- ICRISAT, CIMMYT, IRRI		
		Value chains		
Policies and institution	<b>Policies</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Global</b>	
	Scaling-out- IFPRI	Scaling-out- IFPRI	Scenarios; global policy support	
	Prioritization toolkit			

Region led

Flagship projects

*Southeast Asia Impact Pathway*  
(Oct. 2014)



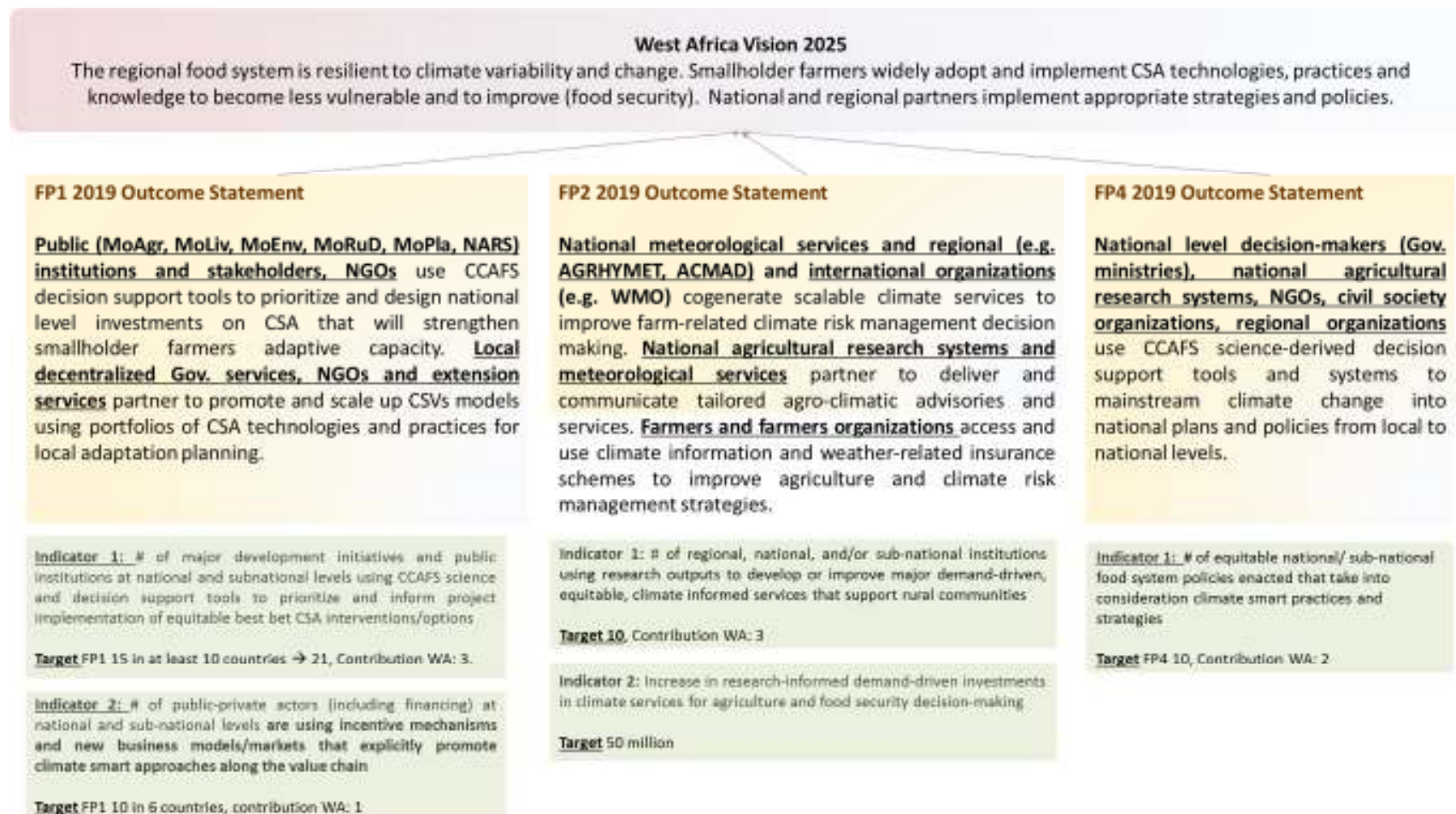
Southeast Asia Project Portfolio Overview  
(Oct. 2014)

## CCAFS SEA: Emerging Flagship Portfolio



CSA practices and technologies	Technologies and practices	Local development planning	Incentives for scaling-out
	CIAT – Integrated CSA in CSVs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IRRI – Catalyzing roll out of CSV in the Mekong</li> <li>2. IIRR – Evidence for up-scaling CSV</li> </ol>	
Climate information services	Early warning systems	Food security and safety nets	Insurance
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CARE – Improved agro-climate information for women and ethnic minorities</li> <li>2. ILRI – Early warning systems for climate sensitive diseases</li> <li>3. IRRI-ICT-based agro-advisory service</li> </ol>		
Low emissions development	Decision support systems	Methods and data	Up-scaling/Governance
	IFRPI – Landscape Approach to Mitigation (LACCMA)	ILRI – Identification and implementation support of mitigation priorities (including SAMPLES)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CIFOR – Aligning best mitigation practices in oil palm</li> <li>2. IRRI – ‘No regret’ mitigation strategies in rice</li> <li>3. CCAC – Support for national partners’ mitigation strategies</li> </ol>
Policies and institution	Policies	Institutions	Global
	IRRI – Policy Information Platform on Climate Change in ASEAN (PIRCA)	IFPRI – Climate change impacts in Philippine Agriculture	

West Africa Impact Pathway  
(Nov. 2014)



West Africa Project Portfolio Overview  
(Nov. 2014)

# West Africa portfolio of projects

<b>FP #1:</b> CSA practices and technologies	Technologies and practices	Local development planning	Incentives for scaling out	Developing CSVs models - RPL Scaling up CSA technologies, practices and tools- RPL Engagement and communication – gender mainstreaming- RPL
	Resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral systems - ICRAF Integrated water storage and crop-livestock - IWMI		Partnerships for out-scaling CSA - ICRAF/CIAT	
		Mixed tree/food crop systems-CIAT/IITA Enhancing farmer incomes and productivity-IFPRI		
<b>FP #2:</b> Climate information services	Early warning systems	Food security safety nets	Insurance	
	CASCAID – ICRIASAT/ICRAF	-	CASCAID – ICRIASAT/ICRAF	
	Climate services in Africa (USAID) – FPL2			
<b>FP #3:</b> Low emissions development	-			
<b>FP #4:</b> Policies and institution	Policies	Institutions	Regional to Global	
	Science-policy exchange platforms- ICRIASAT		Scenarios-FPL4	
	Household modelling for CSA targeting-ILRI		Global policy support-BI Science policy practice interface – ILRI	
	Climate science tools and engagement-FPL4			



East Africa Impact Pathway  
(Nov. 2014)

**VISION 2025 for East Africa**

A climate resilient region that is food and nutrition secure with equitable access to livelihood opportunities and reduced GHG emission intensity from food systems that is supported by well-coordinated institutional frameworks for enabling policies and increasing investments in agriculture and natural resource management.

**EA's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement**

**1) National Agricultural Research Institutions** (KARI, NARO, ARI, EIAR), IARCs, and **Ministries of Agriculture** are **developing and packaging** appropriate CSA technologies and practices to increase agricultural productivity, enhance food security, incomes and mitigation, and build resilience; **Agro-advisory services** are **testing and using** new delivery mechanisms for CSA adoption.

**2) Subnational and national governments** **adopting** Climate Smart Villages models and **scaling up** CSA practices to other farming communities in line with Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), **providing feedback** to researchers and agro-advisory agencies and **creating opportunities** for investments through local investment partnerships for productivity and enhanced resilience.

**Indicator 1:** # of (sub-) national development initiatives and public institutions that prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options using CCAFS science and decision support tools.

**Target FP1:** 25, EA contribution: 3 (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)

**Indicator 2:** # of public-private actors at national and sub-national levels are using incentive mechanisms and new business models/markets that explicitly promote climate smart approaches along the value chain using CCAFS science.

**Target FP1** 15, EA contribution : 2 (Kenya, EADD)

**EA's FP2 2019 Outcome Statement**

**National Institutions, Donors and Relief Agencies** are **accessing and using** research informed forecasting tools for timely and efficient food security decision-making and **Academic, Government (e.g. Ministry of Ag.), and Development Organizations** are **developing and testing** climate applications for agriculture to support scaling out and adoption of climate services to users (Farmer Organizations, CBOs, NGOs, agro-dealers, community radio).

**Indicator 1:** # of regional and (sub-) national, institutions develop or improve major demand-driven, equitable, climate informed services supporting rural communities using CCAFS research outputs.

**Target FP2:** 15, EA contribution: 2 (Kenya, Tanzania)

**Indicator 2:** # \$ mio. increase in research-informed demand-driven investments in climate services for agriculture and food security decision-making

**Target FP2:** 15, Contribution EA: 1 (Rwanda Met)

**EA's FP3 2019 Outcome Statement**

**National Governments and Agencies** (Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and the National Environment Authorities) are **designing, developing and implementing** low emissions strategies for agriculture.

**Indicator 1:** # of low emissions plans developed that have significant mitigation potential for 2025, i.e. will contribute to at least 5% GHG reduction or reach at least 10,000 farmers, including at least 10% women.

**Target FP3:** 8, EA contribution: 2 (Kenya, Uganda)

**Indicator 2:** # of hectares (mio.) targeted by research-informed initiatives for scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing

**Target:** FP3: 4 ha; EA contribution: 0.5

All disaggregated by: nation, county, year, type of policy

**EA's FP4 2019 Outcome Statement**

**1) National Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and parliamentarians** are **collaborating to make evidence-informed** policies for increased investments in climate resilient food systems. (FP4 Outcome 1)

**2) African Group of Negotiators (AGN) and African UNFCCC Focal points** are **using scientific evidence to effectively articulate** the African position on agriculture and climate change issues reflecting also in current and emerging global agreements. (FP4 Outcome 2)

**Indicator 1 (FP4 Outcome 1):** # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

**Target FP4** 15, contribution EA: 2 (Kenya, Uganda)

**Indicator 2 (FP4 Outcome 2):** # of regional/global organizations that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

**Target FP4** 10, Contribution EA: 1 (COMESA)

East Africa Project Portfolio Overview  
(Nov. 2014)

# East Africa

	Technologies and practices	Local development planning	Incentives for scaling out	
<b>1. CSA practices and technologies</b>	<b>CSAP in CSVs (CIMMYT)</b> Climate Smart tree sourcing in EA (ICRAF) Enhancing CSA effectiveness through improved fodder shrubs and innovative extension approaches (ICRAF)		<b>P4S-CSA (ICRAF)</b> <b>Citizen Science (Bioversity)</b> Targeted dissemination of adapted maize varieties (CIMMYT)	<b>Capacity Strengthening Strategies</b> <b>Gender and Social Differentiation</b> <b>Engagement and Communication</b>
	<b>Innovations, Institutions and business models for up scaling CSVs (RPL EA)</b>			
	Integrated assessments of climate change impacts on agricultural systems and food security using AgMIP (ICRISAT)			
	Household modeling for improved CSA technologies targeting (ILRI)			
<b>2. Climate information services</b>	<b>Early warning systems:</b> Climate Services for Africa – GFCS, USAID (FP2)	<b>Food security safety nets:</b>	<b>Insurance:</b> Index Insurance (CIMMYT)	
	Production and food security forecasting (CIMMYT)			
<b>3. Low emissions development</b>	<b>Decision Support Systems:</b> EA UNIQUE NAMA MRV Mitigation in Livestock sector, LED & SAMPLES (ILRI)	<b>Methods and data:</b>	<b>Mechanisms:</b>	
<b>4. Policies and institution</b>	<b>Policies:</b> Science-policy-practice interface (ILRI)	<b>Institutions:</b> Multi-disciplinary species distribution modeling (ICRAF) Statistical Physics Down-Scaling Model (SPDSM) and Crop models (CIP)	<b>Regional to global:</b> Socioeconomic Scenarios (FP4) Bioversity Global Policy Work (Bioversity) Climate Science tools and engagement	
	Influencing and linking policies and institutions national and local (IITA)			
	National and regional partnerships to support integration of climate change in agriculture and food systems (RPL EA)			