

Flagship 1 Climate Smart Agriculture Practices (Sept. 2014)



Flagship 2 Climate Risk Management (Sept. 2014)

Flagship 2 2025 Outcome

By 2025, 30 million farmers, at least 8 million of which are women, improve their capacity to adapt to climate related risk by accessing effective climate services, and climate-informed safety nets.

INDICATOR 2025: 1 Number of farmers with improved capacity to adapt to climate related risk by accessing research-informed climate services and/or well-targeted safety nets. **TARGET 2025 FP2: 30 million**

INDICATOR 2025: 2 Number of female farmers with improved capacity to adapt to climate related risk by accessing research-informed climate services and/or well-targeted safety nets. **TARGET 2025 FP2: 12 million**

2019 Outcome

Regional, National, and Sub-National institutions (e.g. public, private, and NGO) are responding to the needs of potential climate service beneficiaries (i.e. farmers, food security decision-makers, etc.) to create and disseminate equitable demand driven climate informed services

2019 Outcome

Donors, IDOs, and INGOs work with national partners to invest in research-informed demand-driven climate services for agricultural and food security decision-making

INDICATOR FP2 2019: Number of regional, national, and/or sub-national institutions using research outputs to develop or improve major demand-driven, equitable, climate informed services that support rural communities
TARGET 2019 FP2: 15

INDICATOR FP2 2019: Increase in research-informed demand-driven investments in climate services for agriculture and food security decision-making
TARGET 2019 FP2: 50 Million

WA's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement

National meteorological services and regional (e.g. AGRHYMET, ACMAD) and international organizations (e.g. WMO) co-generate scalable climate services to improve farm-related climate risk management decision making. National agricultural research systems and meteorological services partner to deliver and communicate tailored agro-climatic advisories and services. Farmers and farmer organizations access and use climate information and weather-related insurance schemes to improve agriculture and climate risk management strategies.

WA contribution: 4 + 0

SA's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement

Partners use tools and lessons to develop ICT-based agro advisory services. Public and private organizations use knowledge and tools to improve weather-related insurance services to smallholder farmers.

SA contribution: 3 + 0

LAM's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement

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 contribution: 3 + 2

EA's FP1 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).

EA contribution: 2 + 1

SEA's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement

National public sector institutions understand climate information needs of stakeholders in the food system; collaborate on the design of climate services and products to meet those needs; and interpret and communicate the climate information effectively. Farmers access and use climate and early warning information and advisories.

SEA contribution: 4 + 2

Flagship 3 Outcome 2025

By 2025, a 15% reduction of GHG emissions intensities has been achieved, while enhancing food security, in at least eight countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Africa and Latin America.

INDICATOR: % Decrease in agricultural emissions intensities in eligible systems compared with 2030 project emissions **Target:** 2025 FP3: 15%

FP3 2019 Outcome #1: Science-based decision-making

Global standards organizations and national decision-makers are planning and implementing low-emissions development initiatives that contribute to food security, using reliable, comparable quantification data and decision support tools.

INDICATOR 1: # of low emissions plans developed that have significant* mitigation potential for 2025

*Significant defined as: will contribute to at least 5% GHG reduction or reach at least 10,000 farmers, including at least 10% women.

2019 Target: 8

FP3 2019 Outcome #2: Incentives and innovations

Ministry officials, NGOs, private sector, and farmers' associations are scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing deforestation through innovative institutions, incentives, and regulations.

INDICATOR 2: # of millions of hectares targeted by research-informed initiatives for scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing deforestation

2019 Target: 4

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.

LAM's FP3 2019 Outcome Statement

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.

SA's FP3 2019 Outcome Statement

Governments and global organizations make rational decisions about mitigation based on local, regional and global evidences about mitigation potential in agriculture

SEA's FP3 2019 Outcome Statement

Public sector institutions innovate, plan, invest, regulate/reform/enforce laws and provide incentives for understanding, accessing and implementing low-emission/ CSA technologies appropriate for local contexts through multi-stakeholder consultation.

Flagship 4 Policies and Institutions (Sep. 2014)

