FP1 2025 Outcome

Public institutions (e.g. governments, extension services, farmer organizations), Civil Society Orgs and NGOs at national and sub-national level are widely promoting equitable CSA adoption by supporting multi-actor networks to enable thirty million farmers, at least 40% of whom are women, to strengthen their adaptive capacity and food security.

2025 Indicator #1: # of farmers (mio.), incl. at least 40% women, with strengthened adaptive capacity and food security as a result of programmatic CSA investment; 2025 Target: 30 million farmers, at least 40% of whom are women

FP12019 Outcome #1

25 Major development initiatives and public institutions at national and subnational levels are using CCAFS science and decision support tools to prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options

INDICATOR 1: # of Major development initiatives and national and subnational public institutions that prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options using CCAFS science and decision support tools; 2019 Target: 25 – 2016 Target: 9 – 2015 Target: 4

FP12019 Outcome #2

15 Public-private actors (including financing) at national and sub-national levels are using new incentive mechanisms (e.g. novel financial mechanisms) or business models/markets that explicitly promote climate smart approaches along the value chain, using CCAFS science

INDICATOR 2: # of public-private actors at national and sub-national levels are using new incentive mechanisms or business models/ markets that explicitly promote climate smart approaches along the value chain, using CCAFS science; 2019 Target: 15 — 2016 Target: 5 — 2015 Target: 2

WA's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement Public (MoAgr, MoLiv,

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

WA contribution Ind 1; A (Burkins Fato, Mult, Senegal, Niger) Ind 2: 3 (Burkins Fato, Senegal, Niger) 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; Agroadvisory services are testing and using
new delivery mechanisms for CSA
adoption.

2) Subnational and national governments adopting Climate Smart Villages models and sealing up CSA practices to other farming communities in line with Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), providing feedback to researchers and agroadvisory agencies and creating opportunities for investments through local investment partnerships for productivity and enhanced resilience. (Currently a pop in EA)

EA contribution Ind 1; 3 (Kerrye, Uganda and Tanzania, Ind 2; 2 (Kerrye, EAD) LAM contribution ind ±: 4 (Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicarague). Red ±3 (Perú, Colombia, Nicaragua)

LAM's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement.

and promoting CSA context-specific practices

LAM's producers associations are choosing

through strengthened extension services

rescuing ancient and traditional knowledge.

Local governments develop equitable local

agricultural development plans using CSA

investments focusing on climate variability

to address agricultural sector needs to face:

producer's associations, local and national

innovative approaches (incentives along

schemes). National governments scale up

value chain to access to certification.

CSA approach based on successful

experiences developed at local level.

outputs with sufficient technological capacity

climate challenges. Private sector works with

governments to implement and scale out CSA

involving agricultural market agents through

challenges. NARS develop demand-driven

economically to plan and prioritize their

context-specific portfolios assessed.

SA's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement Governments, private sector and farmer organizations increase their investments and develop incentive mechanisms to promote wide scale adoption of improved climate-smart. practices and technologies.

SA contribution (vol.1): 1 India (subnational), Nepat, Bangladesh Ind 2+0 777 Isaniy

SEA's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement Local public and private sector stakeholders (service providers, farmer leaders, etc.) are engaged in identifying and meeting farmer priorities, Incl. women and marginalized groups, and using CSA knowledge, technologies, and tools to increase their awareness and capacity to advise on evidence- and knowledgebased climate smart technologies. The public sector actors at various level are coordinating efforts towards supporting project implementation, providing incentives. mechanisms/schemes, encouraging private sector participation and developing local adaptation plans to promote widespread adoption and **Investment** on CSA interventions

SEA contribution ind 1: 5 Vietnam (World Bank, FAD), Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar (USAID) Ind 2: 3 Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar

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. AGRICYMET, ACMAD) and international organizations (e.g. WMOI cogenerate 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-dimetic advisories and services. Farmers and farmers organizations access and use climate information and weather-related insurance schemes to improve agriculture and climate risk management strategies.

SA's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement

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

LAM's FP1 2019 Outcome Statement

Meteorological Services tailored climate information for decision-makers both at national and local level. Ministries of Agriculture generate and communicate tailored agno-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-draven insurance options based on agro-dimate information, seed markets, and CSA context-specific options. Evivate Sector contributes to the development and Implements insurance options for smallholder farmers.

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).

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.

WA contribution: 4+0

SA contribution: 3 + 0

LAM contribution: 3 + 2

EA contribution: 2 + 1

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

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.

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 researchinformed initiatives for scaling up low-emissions agriculture and preventing deforestation 2019 Target: 4

5A'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 Outcome 2025

Policies and institutions at different scales enable equitable food systems that are resilient to a variable and changing climate

INDICATOR: # of national/subnational jurisdictions that increased their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems.

TARGET 2025 FP4: 20

FP4 2019 Outcome #1

National/sub-national jurisdictions enact equitable food system policies and increase institutional investment that take into consideration climate smart practices/strategies, better articulated among themselves and in collaboration with private sector, civil society and researchers informed by CCAFS decision support tools

FP4 2019 Outcome #2

Appropriately directed institutional investment of Regional/global organisations (e.g. IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC) based on national/regional engagement to learn about local climate smart food system priorities

INDICATOR 1: # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies; Target: 15 (WA: 2, EA: 2, LAM: 3, SA: 3, SEA: 4, Global: 0) INDICATOR: # of regional/global organisations that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs; Target: 10 (WA: 1, EA: 7, LAM: 2, SA: 0, SEA: 4, Global: 3)

EA's FP4 2019 Outcome Statement National ministries of

agriculture, environment, and parliamentarians are collaborating to make evidence informed policies for increased investments in climate resilient food systems

SA's FP4 2019 Outcome Statement

National/subnational jurisdictions develop CSA policies and programs, and strengthen related institutions based on evidence provided by CCAFS science

WA's FP4 2019 Outcome Statement

National decision makers start investing in policies and institutions that take into consideration CSA practices and strategies

LAM's FP4 2019 Outcome Statement

National jurisdictions design and enact food system policies and strategies to support national policy and global climate change negotiations and together with private institutions develop NAPs with their respective investment plans using CCAFS data and tools

SEA's FP4 2019 Outcome Statement

Policy makers enhancing the design, investment decisions, implementation and M&E of food system and climate change policies through a transparent, coordinative and consultative mode from local to national level

EA's FP4 2019 Outcome Statement

African Group of
Negotiators, 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

EA contribution: 2

SA contribution: 3

WA contribution: 2+1

LAM contribution: 3 + 2

SEA contribution: 4 + 4

EA contribution: ?