	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	**Table of target beneficiaries and target countries at CRP level and aggregated**					
2						
3	**Results or outcomes**	**Target IDOs and sub-IDOs**	**Total number of poor smallholders**	**Total number of other beneficiaries**	**Target countries**	**Key assumptions**
4	Widespread adoption of CSA practices, to promote food security, resilience and, where feasible, reduced emissions; with positive impacts for women	Reduced production risks; Increased access to productive assets, including natural resources; Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources; Enhanced capacity to deal with climatic risks, extremes; Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development; Increased capacity of beneficiaries to adopt research outputs	Globally, 500 million, both women and men (the GACSA target for 2030)	500+ development agencies with better information to drive CSA development	WA (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso; Ghana; Senegal, Nigeria); EA (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda); SA (Nepal, Bangladesh, India); SEA (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines); LAM (Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, El Salvador, Peru)	By working within the major global players (e.g. World Bank, FAO, IFAD, DFID, GIZ, NEPAD, iNGOs etc) the reach of CCAFS will go far beyond the target sites and countries; CCAFS will have to be highly strategic in partnership development to ensure the most promising impact pathways are selected for attention
5	Strengthened adaptive capacity and food security, with increased benefits for women, through climate information systems and climate-informed safety nets	Enhanced capacity to deal with climatic risks, extremes; Participation in decision-making; Increased capacity of beneficiaries to adopt research outputs; Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development	Globally, 500 million, both women and men (the GACSA target for 2030)	500+ development, meteorological, humanitarim and insurance agencies with better information to drive development	(as above)	Bringing the meteorological, agricultural, insurance and humanitarian communities together will have major payoffs for smallholder farmers; science can make progress in weather forecasts and designing better insurance triggers for weather-based insurance

	A	B	C	D	E	F
6	Major increase in new and appropriate investments in CSA, climate information service and climate-informed safety nets for smallholders, and in low emissions development approaches	Improved access to financial and other services; Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development; Increased capacity of beneficiaries to adopt research outputs	Globally, 500 million, both women and men (the GACSA target for 2030)	1000s of farmer's organisations, youth groups, womens groups, local civil society actors and local input suppliers; 100s of investors with enhanced capacity to direct investments to appropriate CSA	(as above)	CCAFS is able to produce the appropriate knowledge products to drive investments, coupled with good engagement strategies with investment agencies
7	Reduced net GHGs from agriculture, without compromising food security and gender and social inclusion objectives	Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forests and other forms of land use; More efficient use of inputs; Land, water and forest degradation (including deforestation) minimized and reversed; Participation in decision-making; Increased capacity of beneficiaries to adopt research outputs	Globally, 500 million, both women and men (the GACSA target for 2030); though recognised that emissions reducing technologies will only be applicable to a portion of these	Society at large through reduced GHGs; 1000s of farmer's organisations, youth groups, womens groups, local civil society actors and local input suppliers through better knowledge about what is possible in low emissions development	WA (Ghana; Nigeria); EA (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda); SA (Nepal, Bangladesh, India); SEA (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Indonesia); LAM (Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, El Salvador, Peru, Madrid)	Win-win practices and policies for adaptation/food security on the one hand and mitigation on the other can be fostered; the politics of climate change do not derail research for development activities

	A	B	C	D	E	F
8	Governance of food systems enhanced, with positive impacts for women	Optimized consumption of diverse nutrient-rich foods; Improved forecasting of impacts of climate change and targeted technology development; Gender-equitable control of productive assets and resources; Increased capacity of beneficiaries to adopt research outputs	Globally, 500 million, both women and men (the GACSA target for 2030)	1000s of organisations and institutions dealing with food systems;	WA (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso; Ghana; Senegal, Nigeria); EA (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Rwanda); SA (Nepal, Bangladesh, India); SEA (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines); LAM (Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, El Salvador, Peru)	CCAFS policy engagement strategies and science is state-of-the art so as to build trust and credibility with a wide range of policy actors; CCAFS is able to identify the key actors that can drive large scale change