

Title: Climate Change and Social Learning (CCSL) Initiative: Community of Practice and Evidence Base of social learning to up-scale outcomes

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Nov 2011	Dec 2016	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical - Colombia	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

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

Region(s)
Global

Project summary

CCAFS is catalysing new thinking and action around social learning and related approaches to outscale climate resilient outcomes and frameworks to support decision making at different levels. The Climate Change and Social Learning (CCSL) Initiative was launched by CCAFS in early 2012 to look at ways that more learning-oriented approaches can improve the impact of research for development programs and support scaling out. A community of practice has been established and is continuously growing as a key mechanism to support social learning. An evidence base of social learning approaches is being developed, including a common monitoring framework. Documented dialogues of institutional learning within international organisations will take place to enhance the achievement of development outcomes through agricultural research.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Coordinator	van Epp, Marissa <msvanep@gmail.com >	Overall coordination responsibility of the project and contribution to outputs, though with minimal budget in 2016 most activities are on absolute minimum.	HQ
Partner	Laderach, Peter <p.laderach@cgiar.org >	activities relate to CCSL, we are planning to document them via the CCSL M&E framework. Peter, in his project uses SL related approaches. We intend to document these within the CCSL M&E framework.	HQ
Project Leader	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org >	Overall project responsibility; contribution to outputs.	HQ
Partner	Foerch, Wiebke <w.foerch@cgiar.org>	Coordination responsibility, contribution to outputs	HQ
Partner	Schuetz, Tonya <t.schuetz@cgiar.org>	RBM support and output contribution	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Ballantyne, Peter <p.ballantyne@cgiar.org>	ILRI has been leading the establishment, monitoring and facilitation of the Sandbox, the CCSL community of practice consisting of a yammer group and a wikispace. They are also supporting the overall initiative, work on partnerships, facilitation, cross-crp synergies, the development and implementation of the framework to build the evidence base. ILRI is working closely with the other partners involved. Not much has been happening in 2015 due to funding cuts, no money to ILRI in 2016.	HQ
Partner	Robinson, Lance <l.robinson@cgiar.org>	Lance's activities relate to CCSL, we are planning to document them via the CCSL M&E framework. On hold due to budget constraints.	HQ
Partner	LeBorgne, Ewen <e.leborgne@cgiar.org>	See above, Ewen is the main contact at ILRI who is in charge of the CCSL community of practice. Though, minimal resources in 2015 and zero in 2016 has essentially meant that this activity is on hold.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: University of Reading-United Kingdom

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Dorward, Peter <p.t.dorward@reading.ac.uk>	Peter's activities relate to CCSL, we are planning to document them via the CCSL M&E framework. On hold due to budget constraints.	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: ICIMOD - International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Ahmad, Farid <Farid.Ahmad@icimod.org>	activities relate to CCSL, we are planning to document them via the CCSL M&E framework. On hold due to budget constraints.	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: CARIAA - Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Cole, Mary <mwmjcole@mweb.co.za>	activities relate to CCSL, we are planning to document them via the CCSL M&E framework. We are collaborating with several CARIAA projects that are part of the CCSL COP, utilizing some of the learning frameworks developed.	HQ

Partner #6

Institution: CSIRO - Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Butler, James <James.Butler@csiro.au>	Contributing to the evidence base building for CCSL, as well as to institutional learning. Exploring possible joint work and pursuing funding together.	HQ

Partner #7

Institution: CARE

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Percy, Fiona <fiona@careclimatechange.org>	Contributing to the evidence base building for CCSL, as well as to institutional learning.	Nairobi, Kenya

Partner #8

Institution: IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Kimeli, Pamela <P.pali@cgiar.org>	activities relate to CCSL, we are planning to document them via the CCSL M&E framework. The FP4 RBM trial project led by IITA uses SL related approaches. We intend to document these within the CCSL M&E framework.	HQ

Partner #9

Institution: Westhill Knowledge Ltd-United Kingdom

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Jackson, Carl <carl.jackson@westhillknowledge.com>	Key facilitator for the Sandbox, though budget cuts have put activities on hold.	HQ

Partner #10

Institution: Euforic Services-United Kingdom

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Cranston, Pete <pete.euforic@gmail.com>	Key facilitator for the Sandbox, though budget cuts have put activities on hold.	HQ

Partner #11

Institution: IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Carlile, Liz <liz.carlile@iied.org>	Leads the CCSL evidence base activity and is developing and testing the M&E framework.	HQ
Partner	Garside, Ben <Ben.garside@iied.org>	Main partner implementing the evidence base building activity.	HQ

Partner #12

Institution: ODI - Overseas Development Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Harvey, Blane <b.harvey@odi.org.uk>	Blane is a key partner for CCSL, contributing to outputs and liaising with other programs with learning components, e.g. via DFID funding.	HQ

Partner #13

Institution: ICRAF - World Agroforestry Centre

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Jost, Christine <c.jost@cgiar.org>	formerly Theme 4.1, still supporting certain outputs	HQ
Partner	Kristjanson, Patti <p.kristjanson@cgiar.org>	formerly Theme 4.1, still supporting certain outputs	HQ

Partner #14

Institution: WVI - World Vision International

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Kajumba, Tracy <Tracy_Kajumba@wvi.org>	The African Climate Change Resilience Alliance is piloting the CCSL M&E Framework	Kampala, Uganda

Partner #15

Institution: FAS - Amazonas Sustainable Foundation

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Pinheiro, Leandro <leandro.pinheiro@fas-amazonas.org>	The Bolsa Floresta program is piloting the CCSL M&E Framework	HQ

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

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Budget cuts, while unavoidable, have done damage to some of our partnerships. Resource mobilisation has not moved forward to support these activities, unfortunately.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

Large budget cuts reduced most activities to zero in 2016.

3. Locations

This project is global

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:

An evidence base of the value of social learning approaches to enhance the development outcomes of agricultural research will be established. This will be supported by an active community of practice that acts as a peer assist mechanism to support learning. A global organisation will be influenced by the evidence base to make institutional investment changes in support of learning based approaches, fostering adaptive management and learning and thus contributing more effectively towards development outcomes and towards the upscaling of climate smart agriculture

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): International organisations - which ones specifically are yet to be determined - will have changed their institutional investment towards the support of social learning or related approaches in order to enhance the likelihood of their activities contributing to development outcomes at scale, based on CCSL evidence.

<p>Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): Case studies (6 in all) have been documented using the CCSAL M&E framework, which contribute to the evidence base as to the effectiveness of social learning. One final learning brief was published, pulling together many of the lessons learned. This project finished at the end of 2016, and accomplished much less in 2015 and 2016 because of substantial funding cuts. Nevertheless, despite a very small 2016 budget, a reasonable amount overall was achieved. Importantly, several flagship projects now have elements of social learning in their activities, and this forms a good basis for moving forward into phase 2 of CCAFS.</p>
<p>How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* The learning briefs have been a major form of comms and engagement for this work.</p>
<p>Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* <Not Defined></p>

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): Case studies documented in the social learning evidence base and synthesis of key lessons will be shared in a targeted manner with international organisations in order to engage effectively with them to influence their investment decisions. Evidence of when and under what conditions social learning is worth the investment and significantly contributes towards the attainment of outcomes will inform decision making of international organisations

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): International organisations - which ones specifically are yet to be determined - will have changed their institutional investment towards the support of social learning or related approaches in order to enhance the likelihood of their activities contributing to development outcomes at scale, based on CCSL evidence.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):

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 have some evidence of the usefulness of social learning now, but budget cuts have hampered a rigorous evaluation. Project partners are continuing to look for possible funding sources to take this work forward,

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: Appropriately directed institutional investment of regional/global organisations and processes (e.g. IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC) based on national/regional engagement to learn about local climate smart food system priorities

Indicator #1: # of regional/global organisations and processes that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

2019

Target value: 3

Cumulative target to date: 4

Target narrative: CCSL aims at influencing climate change and food security actors to develop collective and transformative reflection processes in their operations, so as to increase effectiveness, adaptation capacity. We hope that these actors will fund, implement, and monitor SL. The vision is that CCSL will have influenced parts of organisations that themselves influence development dynamics. Among these are CARE, IFAD and GIZ, CARIIA and partners (IIED, ILRI). The way we hope to influence these organisations is to invite them to participate in SL activities, and to bring them in the middle of our reflection process, contributing to the evidence base building.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Social learning is inherently about social inclusion - i.e. about power relations, equity concerns and including all stakeholders in the process of social learning.

2015

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 0

Target narrative: To pave the way for 2019, we hope to rally other networks and organisations working on similar ideas as social learning, so as to develop a strong alliance that connects a wider part of the development community (and potentially join their initiatives that complement our work). The CCSL sandbox thus hopes to influence actors vertically by working together on social learning approaches and documenting them, and horizontally by connecting all kinds of actors involved in this area of work.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Social learning is inherently about social inclusion - i.e. about power relations, equity concerns and including all stakeholders in the process of social learning.

2016

Target value: 1

Cumulative target to date: 1

Target achieved: 0.0

Target narrative: To pave the way for 2019, we hope to rally other networks and organisations working on similar ideas as social learning, so as to develop a strong alliance that connects a wider part of the development community (and potentially join their initiatives that complement our work). The CCSL sandbox thus hopes to influence actors vertically by working together on social learning approaches and documenting them, and horizontally by connecting all kinds of actors involved in this area of work.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: Funding cuts meant that no support was possible to the CCSL sandbox in 2016. Even so, 2016 saw some contributions to the CCSL literature and also to the CCAFS M&E support pack. There has been some mainstreaming of CCSL elements in some flagship projects, and some evidence has been assembled as to the effectiveness of SL in a development context. It will be difficult to carry this work on in phase 2 of CCAFS without some explicit external support, although several flagship projects have mainstreamed elements of social learning in their activities.

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

outcome: Gender considerations were at the forefront of at least two of the six case studies undertaken to test the M&E framework developed for CCSL activities.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Social learning is inherently about social inclusion - i.e. about power relations, equity concerns and including all stakeholders in the process of social learning.

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 1

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:

The CCSL work (even with almost no funding) has continued to contribute to broader CCAFS M&E work, including the incorporation of various elements in the new planning and reporting system (MARLO) as well as contributions to the M&E support pack.

Collaborating with other CRPs

Water, Land and Ecosystems

Description of collaboration: Institutional learning, e.g. within research for development, is a common interest.

Roots, Tubers and Bananas

Description of collaboration: CIP Potato Park is one of the case studies applying the CCSL M&E framework

4.4 Case Studies

No case studies added

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: CCSL outputs are being produced to directly interact with international organizations on institutional learning, learning based approaches in R4D and development.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: CCSL outputs continued to be produced and form part of the M&E support pack for CCAFS and partners. Social learning activities are now part of several national-level policy projects in FP4.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: CCSL is inherently about social inclusion, as a wide range of stakeholders is participating in CCSL activities.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: The CCSL evidence base contains case-studies around gender and social inclusion. Centre-led FP4 projects made substantial progress in policy engagement around gender and social inclusion issues during 2016 in three regions (LAM, EA, SEA).

Major Output groups - 2015

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: CCSL outputs are being produced to directly interact with international organizations on institutional learning, learning based approaches in R4D and development.

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: CCSL gathered evidence on efficacy of SL-oriented approaches to adaptation research in encouraging learning between stakeholders at different levels, improving impact of CC adaptation policy for poor and vulnerable groups. CCSL has informed internal organisational change with RBM featuring a strong learning component. CCSL hosted a session at AgKnowledge Sharefair.

Brief 2015 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: CCSL is inherently about social inclusion, as a wide range of stakeholders is participating in CCSL activities.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2015 outputs: The CCSL M&E Framework has gender-focused engagement indicators, thus the evidence gathered is focused in part on the ability of gender-inclusive engagement and learning in research programs to improve development outcomes.

Major Output groups - 2014

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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>

Major Output groups - 2013

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2013 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 2013 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2012

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2012 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 2012 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2011

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2011 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 2011 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

D2771 - Blog story: How can we evaluate social learning?

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

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:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/how-can-we-evaluate-social-learning#.WKXzZYVOI2w>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: How can we evaluate social learning?

Description / Abstract: Blog story describes a new working paper that applies the social learning monitoring and evaluation framework to an adaptation pilot project in drought-affected districts of Southern India.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-10-26

Language: en

Country: India

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, Social learning

Citation: Nair S. 2016. How can we evaluate social learning? CCAFS blog story. 26 Oct 2016.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Nair - Sreeja

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D5 - Documented M&E framework and case study progress reports

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL: pubs.iied.org/17390IIED/

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Solving 'wicked' problems: can social learning catalyse adaptive responses to climate change?

Description / Abstract: Social learning approaches can catalyse knowledge co-creation and action, so have the potential to help solve complex 'wicked' problems such as climate change and food insecurity. This working paper synthesises evidence from five diverse initiatives employing social learning approaches in response to such problems using the Climate Change and Social Learning initiative's monitoring and evaluation framework. It finds initial evidence that key factors in social learning approaches can lead to clear learning outcomes with resulting positive changes in values and practice. Links to longer-term development outcomes are also evident in several completed initiatives.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-11-01

Language: English

Country: UK

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Van Epp, M and Garside, B (2016) Solving 'wicked' problems: can social learning catalyse adaptive responses to climate change? IIED Working Paper. IIED, London.

<http://pubs.iied.org/17390IIED>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development	Garside, Ben <Ben.garside@iied.org>	Responsible
IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development	Carlile, Liz<liz.carlile@iied.org>	Other

D216 - CCSL framework example documented

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/76237>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Addressing environmental degradation and rural poverty through climate change adaptation: An evaluation of social learning in drought-affected districts of Southern India

Description / Abstract: The overall goal of this paper is to apply the climate change and social learning monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework of the CGIAR's Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) Policies and Institutions Flagship program to a climate change innovation platform. The Strategic Pilot project on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) is selected to illustrate the usefulness of the social learning M&E framework and add to the social learning evidence base. The SPACC project was launched as a three-year (2010-2013) pilot initiative in Andhra Pradesh, a state in southern India to strengthen the knowledge and capacities of communities to respond to climate variability and change impacts in seven droughtprone districts. The social learning component of SPACC is captured at three levels: community level, project level and beyond the project level. The CCSL M&E framework identifies a total of 30 primary indicators across four areas that form key components of the theory of change, viz. Iterative Learning, Capacity Development, Engagement, and Challenging Institutions. Among these four areas, indicators for capacity building and iterative learning were most easily observable in the case of SPACC. While the process and outcome indicators were observed for Engagement, it was difficult to study the quality of engagement and its impact in terms of change in value/practice. Engagement can be quantified in terms of number of new institutions formed, representation of marginalized groups and number of Farmer Climate Schools conducted. It was difficult to study indicators relevant to challenging institutions, primarily because the SPACC activities tried to build on and strengthen existing institutional structures where

possible. Additionally, as the project primarily focused on building capacities and knowledge base at the community level, the learning beyond the project level was not as evident.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-07-01

Language: en

Country: INDIA

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY,ADAPTATION,SOCIAL LEARNING

Citation: Nair S. 2016. Addressing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Climate Change Adaptation: An evaluation of social learning in drought-affected districts of Southern India. CCAFS Working Paper no. 174. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/76237>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Nair SK, -

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: **F A I R**

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical	Foerch, Wiebke <w.foerch@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D1369 - Learning brief on CCSL

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Policy brief/policy note/briefing paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/79864>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Applying social learning where 'business-as-usual' solutions no longer work for complex problems and programs

Description / Abstract: Key messages • Social learning facilitates sharing and learning beyond individuals to networks and systems. Through a facilitated, iterative process of joint work, dialogue and reflection, new shared ways of knowing emerge that lead to changes in practice. • Social learning has real potential to unlock change and transform relationships between actors involved in complex programs and/or dealing with 'wicked problems'. Adversely it is not advisable to pursue for simple initiatives. • Social learning offers many thematic and pragmatic entry points to be embedded in the CGIAR research programs around partnerships, innovation systems, monitoring and evaluation.

Publication / Creation date: 2017-02-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY,LEARNING

Citation: Le Borgne E. 2016. Applying social learning where 'business-as-usual' solutions no longer work for complex problems and programs. CCSL Learning Brief No. 17. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/79864>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Le Borgne, - Ewen

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	LeBorgne, Ewen <e.leborgne@cgiar.org>	Responsible

5.3 Project Highlights

Project highlight 155	
Title: Sharing CCAFS experience in how to evidence research contributions to outcomes	
Author: T Schuetz, P Thornton	Subject:
Publisher:	Year reported: 2016
Project highlights types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Innovative non-research partnerships ● Successful communications ● Capacity enhancement ● Inter-center collaboration 	Is global: Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	End date: Dec 2016
Keywords: results-based management, theories of change, impact pathways, planning and reporting, monitoring, evaluation and learning	Countries:
<p>Highlight description: CCAFS was able to share its experience and learn from others about the challenges and alternative solutions concerning how to innovatively evidence the contribution of research for development work to development targets. The opportunity arose through a close collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Forest Trees Agriculture (FTA) in the setting of the 2016 “Knowledge to Action Community of Practice (CoP)” meeting (10-11 July 2016) hosted by the Institute of Advanced Study at Durham University. The group also took the opportunity to actively participate in the Conference on “Evidence On Trial: weighing the value of evidence in academic enquiry, policy and everyday life” (12-14 July 2016) in form of a panel presentation entitled Characterizing and Evidencing Impact in Research and Knowledge Translation. The panel included Brian Belcher (CIFOR), Gaia Allison (DfID), Tonya Schuetz (CCAFS) and Jules Colomer (IUCN). It was organized in two rounds. In the first, we explained the context in which we work and why the issue is important, each from our own organizational perspective. In the second round we presented the main lessons, with special emphasis on issues and lessons of relevance to academic colleagues. The conference provided an excellent opportunity to explore questions about how to define, conceptualize and evidence knowledge contributions to change and ultimately to “impact” for the CoP; it was also an opportunity to expose CCAFS's current thinking to peer review and to learn from others. The objective, to contribute to the conference theme with a well-prepared roundtable session on the meaning of research impact and the ways and implications of evidencing research impact, was achieved. This collaboration is still being built on in the continuing development and refinement of CCAFS's online planning and reporting system (MARLO), and in documenting the lessons that have been learnt in different media.</p>	
<p>Introduction / Objectives: As part of a larger effort to improve knowledge translation, the DfID-funded KNOWFOR project helped create the “Knowledge to Action Community of Practice (CoP)”. The focus of the CoP is the effective use of knowledge and learning to achieve greater impact within the sustainability, climate change and natural resource management sectors - specifically, how knowledge influences policies and practices that aim to create social and environmental change. It has a dual focus on understanding and improving knowledge uptake processes and organisational learning.</p>	
<p>Results: The workshop brought together a group of experts to share lessons and to synthesize and</p>	

present those lessons to the conference audience and beyond. Participants represented a range of experience and perspectives, including the UK Research Excellence Framework (REF), evaluation of health and education research, conservation and development, and CGIAR research evaluation and impact assessment. Each organisation (including CCAFS) presented their approach. The mandates of organizations may vary, but there is a common focus on (and common challenges associated with) on the generation and utilization of knowledge to contribute to positive social, economic and environmental outcomes. There are real benefits in exchanging and sharing experiences across a range of different research for development organizations when working towards necessary organizational transformation. Collectively, the members of this CoP have made good progress conceptualizing change processes and developing a range of tools and approaches for articulating and testing theories of change in complex environments. Even so, there are still gaps that need to be addressed in relation to the development of new tools and approaches to collect evidence of impact in effective and efficient ways. The sharing of experiences in this forum will continue, and a joint paper is being developed around collective experiences in research for development with respect to the challenges faced, alternative responses, lessons to date, and further research and practice needs and opportunities, particularly relevant to practitioners working in transdisciplinary and applied arenas.

Partners: Val Woof (Durham University) Veronica Strang (Institute of Applied Studies, Durham University) Gaia Allison (DfID) Julien Colomer & Lorena Aguilar (IUCN) Shoa Asfaha & Lydia Richardson (Triple Line) Stefano D'Errico & Francesca Booker (IIED) Bethany Davies (Clear Horizon) Nalin Kishor (PROFOR) Brian Belcher (Royal Roads University, CIFOR, FTA) Philip Thornton (ILRI, CCAFS) Tonya Schuetz (Independent Consultant, CCAFS)

Links / Sources for further information: - Contact persons: Philip Thornton p.thornton@cgiar.org; Tonya Schuetz t.schuetz@cgiar.org - Conference "Evidence On Trial: weighing the value of evidence in academic enquiry, policy and everyday life". 12-14 July 2016. Panel on Characterizing and Evidencing Impact in Research and Knowledge Translation - Presentation shared on CCAFS Approach to Outcomes and Targets:
<https://www.slideshare.net/cgiarclimate/evidence-on-trial-weighing-the-value-of-evidence-in-academic-enquiry-policy-and-everyday-life> - Context of KNOW-FOR Improving the way knowledge on forests is understood, communicated and used internationally, see http://www.un.org/esa/forests/pdf/session_documents/unff10/sideevents/iucn1.pdf - "Knowledge to Action" LinkedIn group (<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8424137>) has been established to share resources, as the result of the CoP's previous meetings

Project highlight 236

Title: Social learning as a catalyst for adapting to climate change: what's the evidence?	
Author: Ben Garside	Subject:
Publisher:	Year reported: 2016
Project highlights types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Innovative non-research partnerships ● Capacity enhancement ● Inter-center collaboration 	Is global: Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	End date: Dec 2016
Keywords: social learning, monitoring and evaluation, process, engagement, outcome	Countries:
<p>Highlight description: Social learning approaches can catalyse knowledge co-creation and action, and so have the potential to help solve complex problems such as adapting to climate change and enhancing food insecurity. Evidence was synthesised from five diverse initiatives employing social learning approaches, using the Climate Change and Social Learning initiative's monitoring and evaluation framework: * The African Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA), which integrates climate change adaptation into national monitoring and evaluation frameworks in Uganda across community, district and national levels; * The Bolsa Floresta Program (BFP), which integrates forest conservation with community-driven development projects in the Brazilian Amazon; * The Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia (CARIIA), an early stage global research programme aiming to integrate social learning approaches into programme design; * The Political Action for Climate Change Alliance (PACCA) in Uganda and Tanzania (a CCAFS old FP4 (new FP1) project), which is an early stage programme seeking to foster multi-stakeholder learning alliances; * The International Potato Centre-ANDES Agreement for the Repatriation of Native Potatoes in Peru (the 'Potato Park project'), which works to repatriate native potatoes and carry out collaborative research between the International Potato Centre (CIP) and indigenous communities in the Peruvian Andes. The CCSL M&E framework evaluates social learning in relation to four dimensions: engagement, iterative learning, capacity development, and challenging institutions (i.e., is there active questioning of institutional practices and values). Application of the framework found that successful social learning-oriented approaches result in a clear progression from processes to learning outcomes to value/practice outcomes. Factors associated with engagement appear to have the strongest effect on outcomes: fostering champions and leaders, trusted facilitation, and inclusive and active participation. Although the sample size of case studies was small, these findings about the contribution of social learning to development outcomes are highly encouraging.</p>	
<p>Introduction / Objectives: Social learning approaches have been proposed as a way to catalyse knowledge co-creation and action, and are believed to have the potential to help solve difficult challenges, such as adapting to climate change and enhancing food security. The evidence base to support this is currently very limited. A monitoring and evaluation framework developed for social learning applications with CCAFS support in 2015 was applied and tested to a set of five case studies, as one contribution to expanding the evidence base around the value of social learning.</p>	
<p>Results: Across the four dimensions, most of the initiatives progressed from process to learning outcomes to value/practice outcomes. Where there is little or no process, there are weak outcomes. Engagement was found to be critical: fostering champions and leaders, trusted facilitation, and</p>	

inclusive and active participation. No individual dimension of social learning appeared to be an accurate predictor of the likelihood that an initiative's process-related efforts would (or would not) result in positive outcomes. However, the results do demonstrate the interconnected nature of the four dimensions. Engaging institutions is crucial if they are to be challenged, and capacity development was found to be one way to do so. Facilitation, crucial to iterative learning, can also be used to ensure that capacity development takes place during group reflection and evaluation activities. Where social learning did occur and the programme or project had reached a stage where development outcomes could be observed, social learning's positive contribution was clear. Where indicator groups in the framework were not achieved - where there was a lack of engagement over a sustained period, the absence of multiple reflect and act cycles, or no attempt to challenge institutional barriers, for example - outcomes appeared sub-optimal. In summary, despite the small sample size in the synthesis, the analysis indicates that programmes and projects employing approaches that incorporate key factors from each social learning dimension are most likely to see positive changes among stakeholders in relevant understanding, relationships and norms. Programmes and projects that emphasise all four dimensions are most likely to see the crucial changes in values and practice across stakeholders and wider groups that can lead to improved development outcomes.

Partners: IIED African Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) Bolsa Floresta Program (BFP) Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia (CARIAA) Political Action for Climate Change Alliance (PACCA) project in Uganda and Tanzania (IITA, CCAFS) Potato Park project (International Potato Centre-ANDES Agreement for the Repatriation of Native Potatoes in Peru) (CIP and partners)

Links / Sources for further information: The work is described here: Van Epp, M and Garside, B (2016) Solving 'wicked' problems: can social learning catalyse adaptive responses to climate change? IIED Working Paper. IIED, London. <http://pubs.iied.org/17390IIED> The CCSL M&E framework is described here: Van Epp M, Garside B. 2014. Monitoring and Evaluating Social Learning: A Framework for Cross-Initiative Application. CCAFS Working Paper no. 98. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/53096>

6. Activities

A9 - Development of an evidence base of potential contribution of social learning approaches towards achieving outcomes

Description: Working with 10 projects to gather evidence on potential contribution of SL approaches towards achieving development outcomes. Co-creation of an M&E framework to share with projects, peer assisting in gathering of evidence, writing up analysis for different outputs, developing case studies from work done by these or external agencies for contributing to the knowledge and outcome story. This will all be shared and debated with the sandbox. Sharing the evidence with a number of agencies and potential donors to leverage bigger outcomes and further funding. Social Learning has the potential to achieve ambitious development outcomes including the participation of the marginalised voices in communities - particularly those marginalised by gender or culture. This project aims to provide firm evidence that gives big influential players in the development sector the confidence to include social learning methodologies in their portfolio of approaches.

Start date: Sep 2014

End date: Mar 2016

Activity leader: IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development Carlile, Liz
<liz.carlile@iied.org>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Project finished and completed

Deliverables in this activity:

- D5: Documented M&E framework and case study progress reports
- D216: CCSL framework example documented

A10 - Building the CCSL Sandbox into an established community of practice

Description: 1. Continuing to facilitate CCSL sandbox 2. Contributing to development of CCSL framework for CCAFS and beyond 3. Selectively documenting (as a way to critique and promote) CCSL experiences/lessons across ILRI (Case study of social learning in N2Africa and in Livestock & Fish programs in Ethiopia) 4. Generally supporting, promoting and documenting evidence base collected throughout CCSL work via sandbox and a) its resource section and b) framework and toolkit. 5. Specifically supporting and documenting micro-social learning projects sourced (and funded) from sandbox to inform framework and approach 6. Supporting core CCSL group: event and process support, intellectual inputs, planning 7. Convening formal and informal interactions with related networks 8. Stimulating cross-CRP linkages by encouraging joint work on social learning and related approaches

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute LeBorgne, Ewen
<e.leborgne@cgiar.org>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Project funding cut, this activity could not be carried out in 2016. Now the project is ended.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A361 - Internal learning across organisations, resource mobilisation, synthesis, RBM trial, and support to cross-cutting activities

Description: RBM trial management: FP4 has been tasked to implement the RBM trial for CO. This includes the trialing of adaptive management, impact pathways as well as documented learning of RBM and CO reporting. Six regional projects are part of the RBM trial. This activity includes the overall M&E for RBM, contributing towards overall CCAFS M&E. This includes documented learning and revisiting of overall goals and targets. This activity also contributes towards CCAFS cross-cutting activities, primarily supporting the implementation of the data management strategy, supporting the P&R platform redesign towards adaptive management and outcome-focused research, and conceptual design and implementation support for Phase 2 impact pathways processes.

Start date: Jan 2013

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical Thornton, Philip
<p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: Project completed and finished - any more work on CCSL will be done in a different way in phase 2

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1369: Learning brief on CCSL

7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: CCAFS scenario-guided policy and investment planning

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2011	Dec 2016	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	University of Oxford - University of Oxford - United Kingdom	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>

Project is working on

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

Region(s)
EA: East Africa
LAM: Latin America
SAs: South Asia
SEA: Southeast Asia
WA: West Africa

Project summary

The CCAFS scenarios program has developed socio-economic and climate scenarios as a tool for strategic planning with decision-makers in East and West Africa, South and Southeast Asia, the Andes and Central America, which have been quantified through IMPACT/GLOBIOM and linked to the SSPs/RCPs. CCAFS facilitated the use of these scenarios to test and develop policies and investment plans in these regions, to help create plans that are robust and provide “no-regrets” options in the face of diverse futures. These now include finalized plans and policies in Cambodia, Honduras, Costa Rica and Bangladesh, with strong work on-going on policies in Burkina Faso, Uganda and Tanzania, and additionally, the Bangladesh NAP. The CCAFS scenarios program has been supported by a number of global partnerships, notably UNEP WCMC, FAO and Oxfam GB. 2017 focused on the initiation of new policy collaborations and progressing existing processes, and collaborations with UNEP (GEO6) and EU projects.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: University of Oxford - University of Oxford

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-11 *Partner*. Activity 2014-96 *Partner*.	HQ
Partner	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-12 *Leader*.	HQ
Partner	Muzammil, Maliha <maliha.muzammil@ouce.ox.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-98 *Leader*.	HQ
Partner	Coghlan, Christopher <christopher.coghlan@ouce.ox.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-100 *Leader*. Activity 2014-99 *Leader*.	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Martinez, Deissy <d.m.baron@cgiar.org>	CCAFS Latin America will be funding the University for International Cooperation (UCI), where a team drives the scenarios research program in Latin America. They will provide further support in the process by identifying regional priorities, attending workshops and identifying partners for policy guidance in Latin America.	HQ
Partner	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Funding and collaboration.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: IRRI - International Rice Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Leocardio, Sebastian <l.sebastian@irri.org>	CCAF Southeast Asia will fund a consultant to drive regional pathways toward outcomes in Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar as well as collaboration with FP4. CCAFS SEA will also provide guidance on regional priorities and key contacts.	HQ
Partner	Peou, Rathana <rathana.pvdh@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-96 *Leader*.	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Saley Moussa, Abdoulaye <a.s.Moussa@cgiar.org>	Specify partner responsibilities: CCAFS West Africa will support scenario-guided policy development impact pathways in Ghana and Burkina Faso/Niger, as well as facilitate ECOWAS support for these processes – participating and co-facilitating scenario meetings. CCAFS West Africa will fund a multi-level policy workshop in Burkina Faso/Niger.	Patancheru, India
Partner	Zougmore, Robert <R.Zougmore@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-99 *Partner*.	Patancheru, India

Partner #5

Institution: IWMI - International Water Management Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Khatri Chhetri, Arun <A.Khatri-Chhetri@cgiar.org>	Specify partner responsibilities: CCAFS South Asia will support the work of the scenarios team on a Bangladesh impact pathway as well as other opportunities for the use of scenarios in South Asia, participating in meetings as necessary, indicating regional priorities, and providing regional research and key contacts.	HQ

Partner #6

Institution: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Radeny, Maren <M.Radeny@cgiar.org>	In East Africa, the CCAFS scenarios project focuses primarily on policy guidance in Uganda and additionally on Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania, through a partnership with UNEP WCMC and by supporting the IITA FP4 project. CCAFS East Africa will support these processes by indicating regional priorities and providing regional contacts.	HQ

Partner #7

Institution: IICA - Instituto Interamericano de Cooperacion para la Agricultura

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Witkowski, Kelly <kelly.witkowski@iica.int>	Activity 2014-11 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #8

Institution: FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Meza, Laura <laura.meza@fao.org>	Activity 2014-11 *Partner*.	Santiago de Chile, Chile
Partner	Lipper, Leslie <leslie.lipper@fao.org>	Activity 2014-12 *Partner*. Activity 2014-96 *Partner*.	Santiago de Chile, Chile

Partner #9

Institution: ACICAFOC - Asociación Coordinadora Indígena y Campesina de Agroforestería Comunitaria de Centroamérica

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Chinchilla, Alberto <achinchilla@acicafoc.org>	Activity 2014-11 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #10

Institution: Ministerio del Ambiente

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Durand, Eduardo <edurand@minam.gob.pe>	Activity 2014-11 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #11

Institution: SAG - Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería de Honduras

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Velasquez, Ivette <velasquezcrespoivette@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-11 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #12

Institution: UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Sassen, Marieke <marieke.sassen@unep-wcmc.org>	Activity 2014-11 *Partner*. Activity 2014-12 *Partner*. Activity 2014-96 *Partner*. Activity 2014-100 *Partner*.	Cambridge, United Kingdom

Partner #13

Institution: WRI - World Resources Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Chaudhury, Moushumi <mchaudhury@wri.org >	Activity 2014-11 *Partner*. Activity 2014-12 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #14

Institution: IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Zenhi, Hisham <h.zenhi@ifad.org>	Activity 2014-12 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #15

Institution: OECD - Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Von Lampe, Martin <martin.vonlampe@oecd.org>	Activity 2014-12 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #16

Institution: Oxfam Great Britain-United Kingdom

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Magrath, John <john.magrath@oxfam.org.uk>	Activity 2014-12 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #17

Institution: CARIAA - Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Harvey, Blane <bharvey@idrc.ca>	Activity 2014-12 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #18

Institution: ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Traore, Alain Sy <satraore@ecowas.int>	Activity 2014-12 *Partner*. Activity 2014-99 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #19

Institution: COMESA - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Wamukoya, George <gwamukoya@comesa.int>	Activity 2014-12 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #20

Institution: ASEAN - Association of South East Asian Nations

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Sothirak, Pou <pousothirak@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-12 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #21

Institution: MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Sokhun, Ty <tysokhun@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-96 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #22

Institution: CICP - Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Moudda, Bilmeier <moudda@cdri.org.kh>	Activity 2014-96 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #23

Institution: MoC - Ministry of Commerce

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Chanthol, Sun <chantholsun@yahoo.com>	Activity 2014-96 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #24

Institution: Yezin Agricultural University-Myanmar (Burma)

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Hseng Hom, Nang <nanghsenghom@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-96 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #25

Institution: ICCAD - International Centre for Climate Change And Development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Huq, Saleemul <saleemul.huq@iied.org>	Activity 2014-98 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #26

Institution: LEAD Pakistan-Pakistan

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Rizvi, Hasan <hrizvi@lead.org.pk>	Activity 2014-98 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #27

Institution: GED - Planning commission Bangladesh (General Economics Division)

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Islam Moin, Sheikh Moinul <moinbad05@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-98 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #28

Institution: MoFA - Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Kofi Nutsukpo, Delali <kofi_nutsukpo@live.com>	Activity 2014-99 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #29

Institution: SRC - Stockholm Resilience Centre

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Gordon, Line <line.gordon@stockholmresilience.su.se>	Activity 2014-99 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #30

Institution: Earth System Governance-Netherlands

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Zondervan, Ruben <ruben.zondervan@esg.lu.se>	Activity 2014-99 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #31

Institution: CLIVAR - Climate and Ocean - Variability, Predictability, and Change.

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Shongwe, Mxolisi <Mxolisi.Shongwe@weathersa.co.za>	Activity 2014-99 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #32

Institution: ecoSERVICES-France

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Payet Lebourges, Karine <karine@diversitas-international.org>	Activity 2014-99 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #33

Institution: SID EA - Society for International Development - Eastern Africa

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Hersi, Ali <ahersi@sidint.org>	Activity 2014-100 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #34

Institution: IITA - International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	van Asten, Piet <p.vanasten@cgiar.org >	Activity 2014-100 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #35

Institution: ARCOS - Albertine Rift Conservation Society

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Kanyamibwa, Sam <zm269@cam.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-100 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #36

Institution: UCI - Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Veeger, Marieke <mveeger@uci.ac.cr>	Activity 2014-11 *Leader*.	HQ

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

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Our greater projected funding stability will enhance our ability to develop close working relationships.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

Partnerships with EU-funded projects have increased, while key partnerships such as the work with UNEP WCMC have been renewed through new projects. Partnerships with governments have been very positive as well.

3. Locations

This project is not global

Project level	Latitude	Longitude	Name
Country			Bolivia
Country			Belize
Country			Colombia
Country			Ecuador
Country			Guatemala
Country			Honduras
Country			Nicaragua
Country			Peru
Country			El Salvador
Province	14.4526	-89.3913	Trifinio region
Country			Cambodia
Country			Lao PDR
Country			Myanmar (Burma)
Country			Vietnam
Country			Bangladesh
Country			India
Country			Sri Lanka
Country			Nepal
Country			Pakistan
Country			Burkina Faso
Country			Ghana
Country			Mali
Country			Niger
Country			Senegal
Country			Burundi
Country			Ethiopia

Country			Kenya
Country			Rwanda
Country			United Republic of Tanzania
Country			Uganda

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:

By 2019, at least 5 national climate-smart agriculture/food systems policies have been finalized and are being implemented that have been developed and tested against scenarios to make them more robust in the face of multiple climate/socio-economic futures (FP4 outcome indicator 1). At least 5 major regional/global organizations have used scenarios outputs and methodology in their priority setting and policy guidance (FP4 outcome indicator 2).

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): Scenario-guided national policies finalized in 2014 and 2015, will be supported through responding to strategic planning capacity needs of the responsible governments. Policy guidance started in 2015 will be finalized. Collaborations with global partners will continue, and new global collaborations will be set up.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): In 2016, 11 national-level policy guidance processes were conducted in different stages of development, with policies finalized or in the finalization stage in Burkina Faso and Costa Rica. Close collaborations with regional organizations such as ASEAN and the EAC (in collaboration with UNEP WCMC) were established on cross-boundary policy challenges. The UNEP GEO6 report on Africa was co-authored by team members. CCAFS Scenarios Project methodologies formed the basis for several EU projects including FP7 TRANSMANGO and H2020 SUSFANS - these projects in turn provided spaces for methodological advancement of scenarios and modelling techniques which were used in the CCAFS regions. Five papers were published with one more ready for publication (in GEC). Game co-design processes in the context of the Future Earth Seeds of Good Anthropocenes project with Stockholm Resilience Centre, McGill university and others were organized. The Project PI played leading roles in the global Earth System Governance project. For evidence, please see our list of deliverables.

How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* A great number of policy workshops were organized with diverse stakeholders; significant and close collaborations with the national, regional and global partners mentioned above were key. Game co-design processes engaged stakeholders from the private sector and from game design education. Major articles in the New York Times and Guardian created interest in the Good Anthropocenes project.

Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* <Not Defined>

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): In 2015 and building on work in 2014 and 2013, policies tested and developed in the context of the CCAFS regional scenarios in at least 4 regional/national case studies in 2014 will be revised in drafts that will be accepted and finalized, or have a concrete potential to be accepted and finalized in 2016. The Cambodian government's CCPAP plan, signed in 2014, will be initiated with a focus on scenario-guided Climate Smart Agriculture, with support in methodology and outputs from the CCAFS scenarios project. At least 4 regional/global organizations will have used CCAFS scenarios methodology and outputs to start informing their strategic planning and priority setting processes. FOR REPORTING IN AUG 2015: Honduras's SAG agricultural climate adaptation plan (GRACC + ACC) to be completed and reviewed in the light of the CCAFS scenarios work. Similar policy outcomes to be reported in Bangladesh (GED/NAP), Cambodia (CCPAP implementation), Colombia (ag adaptation plan) and progress in several high-potential African cases (Ghana, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Uganda).

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): Policy engagement in all regions with a greater focus on food security and private sector guidance; strong and measurable implementation of training and capacity building in scenario-guided policy formulation with governments and other actors.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):

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 have further expanded on our basic theory of change of the last two years - that close collaboration with policy actors on specific policies and plans leads to outcomes. In addition, we have engaged with major global research initiatives such as ESG, EU-funded projects and UNEP's GEO6 project to extend the impact of our research and create research synergies.

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

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 28

Target narrative: Through scenario-guided policy development with UNEP WCMC and the IITA FP4 project in 2014 and 2015, two scenario-guided policies will be expected to have been finalized before 2019 in Uganda and Tanzania.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2015

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 9

Target narrative: Through collaborative processes with UNEP WCMC and the IITA FP4 project, in 2014 and 2015, Uganda and Tanzania develop CSA policies based on the EA scenarios in 2015.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 19

Target achieved: 3.0

Target narrative: Existing policy guidance in Tanzania and Uganda will continue as needed; new work with Lake Victoria country policies with UNEP WCMC; work on poverty and food policy in Tanzania with TRANSMANGO will be initiated

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: For the collaborative project with UNEP-WCMC, we initiated a policy harmonization process across the Lake Victoria Basin (LVB). During a workshop in Kigali, Rwanda, policies and plans from all five LVB countries related to different food related policy themes were compared and reviewed by participants from across the region, using the CCAFS East Africa scenarios, with a specific focus on regional alignment. We selected one focal policy per country to work on after the regional workshop. At least three national policy revision processes are expected to lead to an outcome in 2017.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: In this project, gender mainstreaming was treated as an important cross-cutting theme. Participants in the process highlighted the fact that gender issues are not sufficiently covered in the current versions of the Uganda Water Policy and the Rwanda Food and Nutrition Security Strategic Plan. They formulated recommendations to strengthen the policies/plans in terms of gender/social inclusion.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

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

RP SAs Outcome 2019: National and sub-national governments develop climate-smart agriculture policies and strengthen related institutions based on evidences from case studies, data, tools, and models

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

2019

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 28

Target narrative: By 2019, policy development work on the 7th 5 year plan of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh NAP and a major policy in Sri Lanka will have led to at least 2 policies finalized by 2019.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2015

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 9

Target narrative: In 2014, the CCAFS scenarios team worked with the Bangladesh Planning Commission to develop content for the draft of the Bangladesh 7th 5 year plan guided by the South Asia scenarios, together with ICCCAD. Following a workshop, the CCAFS scenarios team engaged in the development on the plan's concept notes related to CCAFS topics. In addition, the CCAFS scenarios team was invited to help develop the Bangladesh government's capacity for the development of the NAP. In Pakistan, a similar process with the Planning Commission was proposed by LEAD Pakistan and a concept note has been submitted. In 2015, close collaboration with the Bangladesh government on the 7th 5 year plan (finalization date June 2015) and the NAP will continue, as well the setting up of a similar process with the Pakistan government.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 19

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: Bangladesh NAP development guided; Bangladesh 7th 5YP tracked; major policy in Sri Lanka to be followed.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: CCAFS and ICCCAD collaborate with the General Economics Division (GED) of the Bangladesh Planning Commission, supporting the upcoming Perspective Plan/Vision2040. In September 2016, CCAFS initiated a discussion with the Planning Commission and the ministries of environment, agriculture and foreign affairs about future application of scenarios methodology in Vision2040 and SDGs for Bangladesh. Attendees included representatives of relevant ministries, and they engaged in dialogue and expressed their needs for the Vision 2040/SDGs for Bangladesh- Finalized in 2017. Furthermore, the CCAFS scenarios are being used to strengthen the Bangladesh National Adaptation Plan. This is expected to lead to an outcome in 2017.

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

outcome: The CCAFS SA coordinator and all actors involved identified gender and social inclusion as important focus points to include in the Vision 2040.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

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

RP WA Outcome 2019: National level decision-makers (Gov. ministries), national agricultural research systems, NGOs, civil society organizations, regional organizations use CCAFS science-derived decision support tools and systems to mainstream climate change into national plans and policies from local to national levels.

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

2019

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 28

Target narrative: The scenario-guided policy development conducted in Ghana, Burkina Faso and Niger in 2014 and 2015, as well as the customized scenario development for ECOWAS priority setting will be expected to have led to at least 2 finalized policies to be reported in 2019.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2015

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 9

Target narrative: In 2014, multi-scale, scenario guided policy proposal scenario development by the CCAFS SIA and scenarios teams was conducted with the Ghana national policy platform, followed by a period in which the implementation of policy recommendations was done. In early 2015, in a cross-CRP integration process, scenario-guided policy analysis in Burkina Faso, and likely also in Niger, has been planned. In parallel, engagement with ECOWAS has been initiated in 2013 and 2014, and through a grant received from UNU, the CCAFS scenarios, developed for the ECOWAS region, will be extended to fit a number of specific ECOWAS policy needs.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 19

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: Successful policy guidance in Burkina Faso (PNSR) will be built upon, and policy guidance in Ghana (CCP) will continue, both framed by close collaboration with ECOWAS and UNU. Opportunities in Niger will be explored.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: In Burkina Faso, a scenario-guided policy guidance project was initiated in 2015, examining the National Plan for the Rural Sector (PNSR). In 2016, the main outcomes of the policy guidance process were streamlined into revised and new objectives to be included in the PNSR II. As of now (early 2017), the formulation of PNSR II is being finalized. Additionally, the Ghana National Livestock Policy was reviewed, using a multi-level scenario-guided approach. The new Livestock policy, informed by the scenario-guided recommendations that resulted from this process, is due to be finalized in 2017.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: In both projects (Burkina Faso and Ghana), representatives of vulnerable groups were involved in the scenario-guided policy review process. In Ghana, actors from all regions participated in the process. In both projects, women played an important part.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

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) Outcome 2019: Appropriately directed institutional investment of regional/global organisations and processes (e.g. IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC) based on national/regional engagement to learn about local climate smart food system priorities

Indicator #1: # of regional/global organisations and processes that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

2019

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 17

Target narrative: FAO, IFAD, UNEP WCMC, Oxfam GB, WRI, WWF, the OECD and CARIANA have partnered with or funded the CCAFS scenarios team on scenario development processes and processes to use scenarios for policy guidance at regional and global levels. CCAFS scenario methodology, scenario results and partnerships with governments have been leveraged for these activities and the staff of these global organizations has learned scenario planning methods and incorporated them in their organizational processes.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2015

Target value: 4

Cumulative target to date: 6

Target narrative: FAO, IFAD, UNEP WCMC, Oxfam GB, WRI, WWF, the OECD and CARIANA have partnered with or funded the CCAFS scenarios team on scenario development processes and processes to use scenarios for policy guidance at regional and global levels. CCAFS scenario methodology, scenario results and partnerships with governments have been leveraged for these activities.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 5

Cumulative target to date: 15

Target achieved: 5.0

Target narrative: FAO, IFAD, UNEP WCMC, Oxfam GB, WRI, WWF, the OECD and CARIIA have partnered with or funded the CCAFS scenarios team on scenario development processes and processes to use scenarios for policy guidance at regional and global levels. CCAFS scenario methodology, scenario results and partnerships with governments have been leveraged for these activities. Building on this work in 2014 and 2015, the CCAFS scenarios team will support on-going collaborations with global organizations and engage in new global collaborations in 2016.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: CCAFS Scenarios Project members have co-authored the UNEP Global Environmental Outlook 6 report for Africa. CCAFS Scenarios Project methodologies have formed the basis for several major EU projects, FP7 TRANSMANGO, H2020 SUSFANS, and H2020 SALSA, and collaborated closely with H2020 JamToday. A new multi-country project with UNEP WCMC was initiated in East Africa. An EU-funded project in Cambodia has been executed by the Regional Scenarios Coordinator. Project PI Joost Vervoort is a Lead Author in the New Directions team of the Earth System Governance network. The project has collaborated closely with global serious game developer network Games 4 Change.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Gender issues have been key to the foresight work in all of these collaborations, and a strong representation of gender equality advocates and experts has been ensured.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 15

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 15

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

RP SEA Outcome 2019: Policy makers enhancing the design, investment decisions, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of agro - sectoral climate change policies through a transparent, coordinative and consultative mode from local to national level.

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

2019

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 28

Target narrative: The scenario-guided policy work leading to a policy outcome in Cambodia in 2014 and aiming for policy outcomes in Lao PDR, Vietnam and Myanmar in 2015 should amount to at least 2 national policy outcomes by 2019.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2015

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 9

Target narrative: Cambodia: In 2014, after the SEA scenarios workshop in late 2013, the Cambodian MAFF's CCPAP (147mln USD) was developed in a partnership with the CCAFS scenarios coordinator in Southeast Asia, finalized and signed with implementation starting in 2014. Scenario-guided planning (8 mln USD) is part of the plan. In a scenarios workshop with UNEP WCMC, the implementation of the CCPAP was reviewed with Cambodian and regional stakeholders to bring in non-governmental partners. In 2015, the CCAFS scenarios team will further guide the implementation of the planning components of the CCPAP and will train government partners in scenario-guided planning. Lao PDR: The UNEP WCMC-funded scenarios workshop reviewed the draft of the Lao socio-economic development plan. A strategy was set up by government and non-government stakeholders to strengthen the CC adaptation and environmental dimensions of the plan and its implementation. In 2015, the CCAFS scenarios team will support the workshop participants in the execution of this strategy to strengthen the socio-economic development plan. Vietnam: The government and non-government participants in the UNEP WCMC scenarios workshop reviewed the Vietnam agricultural development plan, proposing a strategy to strengthen its climate adaptation, mitigation and environmental impact aspects. In 2015, the CCAFS scenarios team will support this strategy. Myanmar: A workshop in Myanmar used the SEA scenarios to review the Myanmar adaptation plan draft, and CCAFS SEA/scenarios have been invited to help develop the next draft. Support for this development will be given into 2015.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 19

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: Policy guidance to be conducted with Cambodia MoC and MAFF on policies and implementation plans; opportunities elsewhere investigated.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: In Cambodia, CCAFS collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and GERES on a three-year project aiming to improve resilience of farming systems in three provinces. In 2016, a total of 118 civil sergeants of the MAFF at the national and provincial levels have been trained into CSA diagnostic and practices. A participatory tool to model the climate vulnerability of farming systems and to simulate impacts of CSA strategies against climate change scenarios has been specifically designed for this. Additionally, Rathana Peou has acted as advisor to the Ministry of Commerce, closely collaborating on food systems innovation.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Women and vulnerable groups have been central in this project.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

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

2019

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 17

Target narrative: The CCAFS partnership with WWF to provide recommendations for the ADB Natural Capital investment plan, its work with the ASEAN, de Delta Commission and regional proposals in 2014 and 2015 means that at least 2 regional organizations can be reported to have used scenarios results, methodologies and recommendations in their planning and processes by 2019.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2015

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 6

Target narrative: In 2014, following the UNEP WCMC scenarios workshop inputs were provided by the CCAFS scenarios team to WWF who partnered with the Asian Development Bank on a Natural Capital investment plan - adding recommendations on climate resilience and food security. In 2015, next phases of this plan will be supported by the CCAFS scenarios team. The CCAFS scenarios team has also been working on regional GEF and IFAD proposals in 2014. The Mekong Delta Commission has invited the CCAFS scenarios team to provide scenarios support. Engagement with ASEAN priority setting has happened throughout 2014. These activities will be supported in 2015.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 15

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: Collaborations with UNEP WCMC and ASEAN, as well as GIZ and other partners to be built up.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: The scenarios work supported multi-stakeholder platforms and policy-making networks key to effective up-scaling of CSA and sustainable food systems. To this end, a project was initiated in 2016, with support of ASEAN CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), to develop a comprehensive framework on sustainable food systems in Cambodia to promote businesses towards sustainable agriculture and food systems. This resulted in a Common Vision 2025; "Sustainable growth and healthy food Market in Cambodia". Representatives from multinationals, CSOs, governmental and intergovernmental organizations tested current planned CSA investments using scenarios. Key partners include ASEAN, Grow Asia, MAFF, and the Cambodia Rice Federation.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: In the formulation process of the Common Vision 2025, gender and social inclusion were considered key aspects.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

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): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

RP LAM Outcome 2019: 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 equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

2019

Target value: 3

Cumulative target to date: 28

Target narrative: Policies supported in Honduras, Costa Rica and 1 other country.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2015

Target value: 3

Cumulative target to date: 9

Target narrative: In Honduras in 2014, the Secretariat for Agriculture and Livestock's ACC&GRAC plan for agricultural climate adaptation has been tested in a workshop with the policy writers responsible for the plan and the smallholders who are the targeted beneficiaries, using scenarios to review the feasibility of the plan. The SAG's original draft was thoroughly reviewed and revised using the down-scaled scenarios. The resulting new draft will be used by the government to formulate its final version. Submission of this final version is planned at the end of 2014. In Peru in November 2014, in a workshop funded by UNEP WCMC, the Colombian government's "Estrategia de adaptación del sector agropecuario a fenómenos climáticos", the Bolivian government's "Plan del Sector Desarrollo Agropecuario", the Peruvian government's plan on risk management in agriculture (PLANGRACC) and Ecuador's agricultural climate adaptation plan were reviewed by national stakeholders, using the CCAFS Andean scenarios which were translated into land use, ES and biodiversity maps by UNEP WCMC. The revisions for the Colombian plan were requested to be used immediately in November for a substantive new draft supported by CCAFS and UNEP WCMC. The revisions for Bolivia concern linking the agricultural development plan with the climate adaptation plan in early 2015 with support from CCAFS. The Peruvian PLANGRACC needs a new official review round to incorporate the additions in 2015; the Ecuadorian plan should be supported to use the participatory implementation framework developed by the participants. In 2015, CCAFS will support all these policy pathways. In the Trifinio area (Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala), a regional policy guidance workshop was organized with the World Resources Institute in September 2014. The results from this workshop took the shape of a number of policy priorities at the regional level, the implementation of these actions will be facilitated by the project's partners in 2015.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 19

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: Further policy support will be provided as needed to responsible governments based on the scenario-guided policies finalized in 2014 and 2015.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: The CCAFS scenarios were used to review the Costa Rica Policy for Productive Development 2017-2050. The scenario-guided recommendations were included in the policy; a) growth and investments in any sector of the economy should be based on the principles of sustainable development b) conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services should be an integral part of the policy to guarantee future productive inputs c) Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment should be active partners in the policy implementation.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: In the Costa Rica project, gender inclusion was a key aspect. A central theme was inclusiveness concerning gender, age, socio-economic status, etcetera. Moreover, more than half of the participants in this process were women (23 women and 16 men).

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

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

2019

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 17

Target narrative: FAO Central America and FAO Latin America have used the CCAFS CA and CCAFS Andes scenarios for national policy engagement.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

2015

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 6

Target narrative: FAO Central America and FAO Latin America have used the CCAFS CA and CCAFS Andes scenarios for policy engagement.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 2

Cumulative target to date: 15

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: FAO Central America and FAO Latin America have used the CCAFS CA and CCAFS Andes scenarios for national policy engagement. Support to be provided in 2016 as needed beyond 2014-2015 engagements.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: In 2015, CCAFS started a collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture of Honduras (SAG) and the Coordinating Association of Community Agroforestry of Central America (ACICAFOC) to develop regional agricultural climate adaptation plans on basis of the Honduras National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture. ACICAFOC used the outcomes of this collaboration to start a new project on climate change adaptation in Honduras.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: In this project, gender and vulnerable groups were central in the formulation of new adaptation plans.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: All scenario processes in this project are designed to allow for greater participation by vulnerable groups in policy formulation.

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): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:

<Not Defined>

Collaborating with other CRPs

Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

Description of collaboration: Scenario-guided policy design and CGIAR support planning in Burkina Faso (PNSR)

Policies, Institutions and Markets

Description of collaboration: Scenario development through IFPRI

Dryland Systems

Description of collaboration: Scenario-guided policy design and CGIAR support planning in Burkina Faso (PNSR)

Water, Land and Ecosystems

Description of collaboration: Scenario-guided policy design and CGIAR support planning in Burkina Faso (PNSR)

Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

Description of collaboration: Through the H2020 SUSFANS project, and partner LEI WUR, we have been developing a food systems modelling toolbox with a focus on food and nutrition security - to provide stronger FNS modelling capacity for scenario-guided policy engagement.

4.4 Case Studies

Case Study #112

Title: Scenario-guided policy revision in Burkina Faso: National Plan for the Rural Sector II

Year: 2016

Project(s): P63

Outcome Statement: Using the CCAFS scenario-guided approach, the National Plan for the Rural Sector (PNSR) of Burkina Faso was reviewed by stakeholders representing the government, academia, NGOs/CSOs, and the private sector. In addition to recommendations to make the new PNSR II more robust in the face of future uncertainty, the workshop yielded recommendations on how CGIAR research can support the PNSR II's objectives. The PNSR II is being finalized in early 2017, informed by these scenario-guided recommendations.

Research Outputs: The scenario-guided review process of the PNSR resulted in a workshop report detailing the recommendations produced during the workshop conducted in 2015. In addition, a concept note and a summary detailing the most important recommendations were formulated to guide the follow-up steps in the process of formulating the new PNSR II, including a workshop where policymakers and other stakeholders worked on the translation of the 'crude' policy recommendations into concrete objectives of the PNSR II. Two blogs, including a video showing interviews with participants in the process, can be found on the CCAFS website. Workshop Report: https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/4188/Burkina_Workshop%20Report%20scenario-guided%20review%20of%20the%20PNSR_En_mz.pdf?sequence=1 Blogs: - <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/ccafs-scenarios-tool-co-develop-policy-and-research#.WKW6llUrKUI> - <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/using-future-scenarios-design-policy-and-research-together-burkina-faso#.WKW8Z1UrKUK>

Research Partners: ICRISAT CIFOR Oxford University

Activities: A workshop was organized in Ouagadougou in July 2015, with the objective to review the current PNSR using the CCAFS West Africa scenarios, attended by representatives of SP/CPSA, researchers from different CGIAR centers and other research institutes, NGO/CSO representatives and rural private sector actors. A follow-up workshop was conducted in August 2016, attended by the director of SP/CPSA and key policymakers, and stakeholders who attended the 2015 workshop. The workshop was led by the CCAFS West Africa programme leader Dr. Zougmore. During this workshop, the scenario-guided recommendations were translated into actionable activities for PNSR II. The Executive Secretary of SP-CPSA confirmed that the outcomes from the scenario process are of great value and are currently used in the formulation process of the PNSR II.

Non-Research Partneres: SP/CPSA - S cretariat Permanent de la Coordination des Politiques Sectorielles Agricoles

Output Users: The output users are the government officials of SP/CPSA, who are currently formulating the PNSR II, informed by the output of the workshops: the scenario-guided policy recommendations.

Evidence Outcome: Mr. Ouédraogo, Head of Department Rural Sector Policies at SP/CPSA, stresses the value of scenarios methodology to inform the formulation of effective policies/plans. In this video, he says the output will be used to formulate PNSRII. He is keen to build long-term collaboration with CCAFS to effectively implement policies/plans: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pjijt3gVsb64>

Output Used: The recommendations that resulted from the scenario-guided policy review workshop in 2015 were used to formulate objectives and activities for PNSR II in a second workshop. This output is currently used in the formulation process of the PNSR II.

References Case: Workshop Report:

https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/4188/Burkina_Workshop%20Report%20scenario-guided%20review%20of%20the%20PNSR_En_mz.pdf?sequence=1 Blogs: -

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/ccafs-scenarios-tool-co-develop-policy-and-research#.WKW6llUrKUI> -

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/using-future-scenarios-design-policy-and-research-together-burkina-faso#.WKW8Z1UrKUK>

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

- # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): <Not Defined>

Annex uploaded:

Case Study #130

Title: Scenario-guided policy development in Costa Rica: Policy for Productive Development 2017-2050

Year: 2016

Project(s): P63

Outcome Statement: Scenario guided policy processes contributed to developing the Costa Rican Policy for Productive Development 2017-2050. This inter-ministerial policy, led by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MEIC) and supported by other ministries, covers all productive sectors including agriculture. The policy is being finalized in February 2017, when the impact of our advisory work can be measured. Government officials in charge of the policy construction and/or supporting the facilitation of the scenario process were trained in the basics of scenario-guided policymaking.

Research Outputs: - Report describing the results and main recommendations from the scenario workshop. - Powerpoint presentations with recommendations presented to policymakers, the vice minister, and board of advisory ministers to the policy.

Research Partners: - Environmental Change Institute (University of Oxford) and Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development (University of Utrecht): methodological support = University of International Cooperation (UCI): coordination and facilitation of the process.

Activities: - Several meetings with policy-team and the viceminister of economy to explain what scenario methodology could mean for policy design. - Presentation at a conference with experts on their view of future productive development on what scenario methodology could mean for policy design. - Several meetings with NGO's interested in supporting MEIC in the policy development and willing to finance the process (GIZ and later ILO). These took up considerable time, taking place between February and June 2016. - Careful selection of stakeholders participating in the process (including unions for example, which often boycott policy improvements). - Presentation of policy recommendations within a week and months after the scenario workshop, in several previously identified decision making spaces.

Non-Research Partneres: Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MEIC), supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Planning. International Labour Organisation (ILO), financed the scenario guided process \$12.000,-

Output Users: - 2 policymakers in charge of the policy development (Oscar Quesada and Alexander Sanchez, MEIC) - Vice-minister of MEIC, Geannina Dinarte - Advisory board of ministries assigned to the policy (consejo presidencial economico)

Evidence Outcome: Policy is expected to be approved in April 2017.

Output Used: The recommendations were used to edit the final policy document. They were also used to initiate discussions at the interinstitutional advisory board of ministries, universities and institutions supporting the policy.

References Case: See folder with attachments for 2016 reporting:
https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B_5YUT9pVFFRQmtsbnBpejh4VU0

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

- # of national and subnational development initiatives and public institutions that prioritize and inform project implementation of equitable best bet CSA options using CCAFS science and decision support tools
- # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): <Not Defined>

Annex uploaded:

Case Study #101

Title: New thematic areas mainstreamed into Burkina Faso's rural development sector plan through CCAFS scenarios work

Year: 2016

Project(s): P63

Outcome Statement: Since 2015, CCAFS has been working with national stakeholders in Burkina Faso to use the socio-economic and climatic scenarios up to 2050 to inform the formulation of the new Rural Sector Development Plan. In 2016, this culminated into a participatory development of 22 recommendations from the scenario process with actions that will contribute to the new 5-year rural development plan. Also, emerging topics (e.g. mainstreaming of CSA), have been identified for consideration in the formulation of the new plan.

Research Outputs: CCAFS West Africa Program worked with the CCAFS global scenario team to organize various scenario workshops with the participation of key stakeholders in charge of the production of the rural development policy in Burkina Faso. This resulted into the production of: (1) 4 downscaled country scenarios that are specific to the case of Burkina Faso; (2) description of short, medium and long terms implications and perspectives of these country-scenarios for the six PNSR axes; (3) translation of these perspectives into 22 recommendations; (3) and definition of several actionable ideas to be included in the new plan as concrete initiatives. These were synthesized and published in an Info note.

Research Partners: Along the process, scientists from CGIAR centers (CIFOR, ICRAF, ICRISAT) and of INERA Burkina Faso actively contributed to the facilitation of various sessions while also being in charge of reporting the sessions' outcomes.

Activities: The writing team of the new PNSR has been capacitated along the various workshops to understand the scenario process, its usefulness and the relevance of its recommendations and potential actions (outputs), which they largely considered during the formulation of the new plan. The participatory process used to develop the recommendations and actions as well as the active inclusion of the national stakeholders in the production of the info note has greatly facilitated their understanding and mainstreaming into the new plan, currently in a finalization phase.

Non-Research Partners: The permanent secretariat in charge of the coordination of sectorial agricultural policies (SP-CPSA) through its department on rural sector prospects and policies actively led the identification of relevant national stakeholders as well as guiding and taking the lead of sessions during the workshops.

Output Users: The SP-CPSA and the team in charge of writing the new plan, made of 10 senior experts that were selected by the SP-CPSA.

Evidence Outcome: During various SP-CPSA meetings, contents of the Info Note synthesizing the recommendations and actions were mentioned as an important background information that largely feeds the discussions along the development of the new plan. Also, emails received from SP-CPSA Directors explained how they are using the outputs of the scenario work.

Output Used: The team in charge of the final writing of the new PNSR attended the above workshops and have been capacitated to make informed decisions about the actions that are relevant to the plan. New emerging topics identified through the process have been deemed relevant for inclusion in the new plan.

References Case: 1. Zougmore R, Rutting L, Sidibé A, Ouédraogo J, Zida M, Rabdo A, Ouédraogo M, Balinga M, Vervoort JM, Partey S, Pale R, Ouédraogo M, Pouya Clarisse, Sondo MD. 2016. Formulation d'un Programme National du Secteur Rural robuste au Burkina Faso: Quelles thématiques nouvelles issues du processus des scénarios socio- économiques et climatiques?. CCAFS Info Note. Bamako, Mali: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/planning-under-uncertainty-development-socio-economic-scenarios-west-africa> 2. Abdoulaye R. 2016. Atelier d'échanges sur les recommandations issues des scénarios socio-économiques: Témoignage du facilitateur de groupe. Available at https://ccafs.cgiar.org/fr/blog/atelier-d%3%A9changes-sur-les-recommandations-issues-des-sc%3%A9narios-socio-%3%A9conomiques-t%3%A9moignage-du#.WKQ_TxLJyQ 3. Emails exchanges from the SP-CPSA High Management.

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

- # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): <Not Defined>

Annex uploaded:

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): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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: Scenario-guided policy design/formulation conducted and supported in at least 10 countries at the national policy level.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: -11 policy processes have been conducted with national governments across the CCAFS regions in the Scenarios Project. -Several processes have been finalized or are in finalization stages (Burkina Faso, Costa Rica).

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Scenario processes are always designed for social inclusion in policy making by vulnerable groups.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Scenario-guided policy processes across all CCAFS regions have been expressly designed to create 1) more access to planning and investment for representatives of women's interests and vulnerable groups and 2) explicitly focus on gender and social inclusion in their analysis.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: The project works with at least 5 major global organizations on investment and priority setting.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: -Close collaboration with regional governance bodies (ASEAN, EAC, ECOWAS) -Research and agenda setting with UNEP's Global Environmental Outlook 6 for Africa -Strong collaboration with UNEP WCMC on cross-boundary challenges

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Scenario processes are always designed for social inclusion in policy making by vulnerable groups.

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Scenario-guided policy processes across all CCAFS regions have been expressly designed to create 1) more access to planning and investment for representatives of women's interests and vulnerable groups and 2) explicitly focus on gender and social inclusion in their analysis.

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: In 2015, a number of major scenario-guided policy processes were conducted and/or completed as part of the DFID portfolio of work (see DFID reporting document); In addition, Costa Rica's INDC; Tanzania's Socio-Economic Development plan; Bangladesh's NAP. . Two new policy processes focused on business were initiated in Cambodia.

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: Gender balance, as well as the representation of vulnerable groups, was always taken into account in workshop process design.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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: Oxford University CCAFS researchers were among the authors of the UNEP GEO6; • WWF used SEA scenario for ADB investment; SPC owner of Pacific scenarios; collaboration with UNDP in Bangladesh NAP; CSA 101 contribution; UNFCCC SBSTA; Major DFID outcome case.

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: Gender balance, as well as the representation of vulnerable groups, was always taken into account in workshop process design.

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): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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>

Major Output groups - 2013

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2013 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 2013 outputs: <Not Defined>

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 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2013 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 2013 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2012

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2012 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 2012 outputs: <Not Defined>

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 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2012 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 2012 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2011

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2011 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 2011 outputs: <Not Defined>

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 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2011 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 2011 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

D225 - Publication on the EA scenarios process and policy processes in high-impact journal

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/75859>

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Limited Exclusivity Agreements

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: Paper 1 can be found above, paper 2 has been submitted: Stuch, B., J. Alcamo, A. van Soesbergen, A. Arnell, D. Mason-D'Croz, J. M. Vervoort, S. Islam, J. Schüngel, and R. Schaldach. Submitted. Reconciling food security and species richness in Uganda - a baseline and scenario analysis. Global Change Biology.

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Regional Environmental Change

Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication

- This article have a co-author from a developing country National Agricultural Research System (NARS)

- This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
UNEP-WCMC - UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre	Sassen, Marieke <marieke.sassen@unep-wcmc.org>	Responsible

D226 - Policy brief on Uganda policy guidance processes

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/79789>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D2978 - The future of food security, environments and livelihoods in Western Africa: Four socio-economic scenarios

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Monitoring/impact assessment of gender outcomes of research/innovations/interventions/policies

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

<https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/publications/future-food-security-environments-and-livelihoods-western-africa-four-socio-economic#.WKq-aVUrKUK>

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Zougmore, Robert <R.Zougmore@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D228 - Publication on the WA scenarios process and policy processes- now accepted in GEC

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Linking regional stakeholder scenarios and shared socioeconomic pathways: Quantified West African food and climate futures in a global context

Description / Abstract: The climate change research community's Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) are a set of alternative global development scenarios focused on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. To use these scenarios as a global context that is relevant for policy guidance at regional and national levels, they have to be connected to an exploration of drivers and challenges informed by regional expertise. In this paper, we present scenarios for West Africa developed by regional stakeholder and quantified using two global economic models, GLOBIOM and IMPACT, in interaction with stakeholder-generated narratives and scenario trends and SSP assumptions. We present this process as an example of linking comparable scenarios across levels to increase coherence with global contexts, while presenting insights about the future of agriculture and food security under a range of future drivers including climate change. In these scenarios, strong economic development increases food security and agricultural development. The latter increases crop and livestock productivity leading to an expansion of agricultural areas within the region but reduces the land expansion burden elsewhere. In the context of a global economy, West Africa remains a large consumer and producer of a selection of commodities. However, the growth in population coupled also with rising incomes leads to increases in the region's imports. For West Africa, climate change is projected to have negative effects on both crop yields and grassland productivity, and lack of investment may exacerbate them. Linking multi-stakeholder regional scenarios to the global SSPs ensures scenarios that are regionally appropriate and useful for policy development as evidenced in the case study, while allowing for a critical link to global contexts.

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Global Environmental Change

Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication

- This article have a co-author from a developing country National Agricultural Research System (NARS)
- This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

D229 - Scenario-guided policy review workshop Ghana

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Monitoring/impact assessment of gender outcomes of research/innovations/interventions/policies

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/reviewing-ghanas-livestock-policy-scenarios-approach#.WKq8IVUrKUK>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible



D2727 - UNEP Global Environmental Outlook 6: Regional Assessment for Africa

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):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

<http://content.yudu.com/web/2y3n2/0A2y3n3/GEO6-Africa/flash/resources/index.htm?refUrl=http%253A%252F%252Fdrustage.unep.org%252Fgeo%252Fassessments%252Fregional-assessment%252Fregional-assessment-africa>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: 

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

D1387 - Regional policy coordination/alignment in the Lake Victoria Basin - Inception workshop

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
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Monitoring/impact assessment of gender outcomes of research/innovations/interventions/policies

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/000/738/original/Lake_Victoria_Basin_Inception_workshop_report.pdf

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	vervoort, joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

D2860 - Experiential lock-in: Characterizing avoidable maladaptation in infrastructure systems

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: <Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes
Dissemination Channel: Other **Dissemination URL:** <http://ascelibrary.org/doi/10.1061/%28ASCE%29IS.1943-555X.0000268>
Open access: No
Open access restriction: Limited Exclusivity Agreements
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:
Issue:
Pages:
Journal/Publisher name: Journal of Infrastructure Systems
Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication
 • This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department
Publication acknowledge: No
Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

D2861 - Metrics, models and foresight for EU FNS: The vision of the SUSFANS project

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: <Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes
Dissemination Channel: Other **Dissemination URL:** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308521X16306953>
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>
Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: <Not Defined>
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:
Issue:
Pages:
Journal/Publisher name: Agricultural Systems
Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication
 • This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department
Publication acknowledge: No
Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D2862 - Governing foresight : the politics of imagining Anthropocene futures

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:

- Gender
- Youth

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

<http://earthsystemgovernance.net/nairobi2016/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Vervoort-and-Gupta-Governing-foresight-ESG.pdf>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Earth System Governance

Indicators for journal articles: <Not Defined>

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D2863 - Blog summarizing scenario publications and insights in multiple global regions

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

<http://globalfutures.cgiar.org/2016/06/22/scenarios-across-space-and-time-publications-for-the-ccafs-regional-scenarios-project/>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible



D2864 - Building a 'Good' Anthropocene From the Bottom Up - New York Times article

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

<https://dotearth.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/10/06/building-a-good-anthropocene-from-the-bottom-up/>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible



D2865 - Guardian article: Five ways to plan the cities of the future

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not peer-reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2016/dec/22/five-ways-to-plan-the-cities-of-the-future>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D2866 - Anthrocratos (game) - has won EU parliament competition YOUROPE

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Data portal/Tool/Model code/Computer software

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Youth
- Capacity Development

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:

<http://www.g4ceurope.eu/yourope-audience-award-cast-your-vote/>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D2867 - Good Anthropocenes interactive database

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Data portal/Tool/Model code/Computer software

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:

<https://goodanthropocenes.net/>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D1396 - Policy brief on scenario-guided policy guidance process 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:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

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: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: **F A I R**

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
	Vervoort, Joost	



University of Oxford - University of Oxford

<joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>

Responsible

D2868 - Game Jam with leading game designer Leti Arts in Nairobi for Earth System Governance

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Website

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Monitoring/impact assessment of gender outcomes of research/innovations/interventions/policies

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

<http://earthsystemgovernance.net/nairobi2016/2016/11/04/interactive-session-the-east-africa-earth-system-governance-game-jam/>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible



D894 - Regional policy coordination/alignment in the Lake Victoria Basin - scenario-guided review workshop

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Research workshop report

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Monitoring/impact assessment of gender outcomes of research/innovations/interventions/policies

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/000/844/original/Workshop_report_LVB_policy_harmonisation_and_review_Rwanda_Aug2016_UNEP-WCMC.pdf

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: 

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D895 - Scenario-guided workshops in Burkina Faso

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Research workshop report

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting
- Monitoring/impact assessment of gender outcomes of research/innovations/interventions/policies

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

https://library.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10947/4188/Burkina_Workshop%20Report%20scenario-guided%20review%20of%20the%20PNSR_En_mz.pdf?sequence=1

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D6 - Publication on the LAM scenarios process

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:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Dissemination URL:

http://earthsystemgovernance.net/nairobi2016/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Paper-Costa-Rica-INDC_ESC.pdf

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Earth System Governance

Indicators for journal articles: • This article have a co-author from a developing country National Agricultural Research System (NARS)

• This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

D9 - Workshop report CCAFS/TRANSMANGO scenario-guided policy formulation in Tanzania

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Data portal/Tool/Model code/Computer software

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Monitoring/impact assessment of gender outcomes of research/innovations/interventions/policies

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

<http://www.transmango.eu/userfiles/update%2009112016/local%20case%20studies%20%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%E2%80%9C%20workshop%20reports/10%20tanzania%20food%20poverty%20workshop.pdf>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost	Responsible



<joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>

D25 - Journal article on methodological basis for scenarios across regions

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

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/S0016328715001664>

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Limited Exclusivity Agreements

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Futures

Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication

- This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

D27 - Scenario training guide

Main Information

Type: Training materials

Subtype: Lecture/Training Course Material

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:

<http://transmango.eu/userfiles/update%2009112016/transmango%20d3.2%20scenarios%20training%20guide.pdf>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: 

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	vervoort, joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

D219 - Publication on the SEA scenarios process and policy processes in high-impact journal

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth
- Capacity Development

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364815216301396>

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Limited Exclusivity Agreements

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Environmental Modelling and Software

Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication

- This article have a co-author from a developing country National Agricultural Research System (NARS)

- This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Responsible

D222 - Exploring the governance and politics of transformations towards sustainability

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Youth
- Capacity Development

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2210422416300843>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions

Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication

• This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

D223 - Bright spots: seeds of a good Anthropocene.

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/fee.1309/abstract>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment

Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication

- This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: **F A I R**

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Oxford - University of Oxford	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>	Responsible

5.3 Project Highlights

Project highlight 213	
Title: Game co-design for a Good Anthropocene	
Author: Joost Vervoort	Subject: Games, co-design, anthropocene
Publisher: University of Oxford	Year reported: 2016
Project highlights types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gender and social inclusion ● Participatory action research ● Successful communications ● Capacity enhancement ● Policy engagement ● Food security 	Is global: Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	End date: Dec 2016
Keywords: Game co-design, anthropocene, Future Earth	Countries:
<p>Highlight description: Games have many of the benefits of participatory modelling in the context of food security under climate change, because they are effectively interactive system representations that allow for the experimentation with and analysis of actor choices. At the same time, games harness some of the benefits of narrative explorations of the future through scenarios and visioning, because their game worlds provide the dynamics for players to become a part of interactive narratives. Role-playing and player interaction offer unique benefits for participatory research and strategy processes, because players learn about the subjective challenges associated with certain actor perspectives, and experience how others in the simulated system react to their actions. Moreover, when societal stakeholders are involved in game design, rather than play alone, the design process itself becomes an avenue for investigating the rules, roles and possibilities offered by existing structures of governance, and for questioning and re-designing such elements to experiment with more desirable futures. As part of the global Future Earth 'Seeds of Good Anthropocenes' project, a series of game co-design processes have been organized to create games that help people imagine better futures in the Anthropocene - with a specific focus on food security under a changing climate. This initiative has included diverse avenues. Two subsequent years of game development (over several months every time) with students at Glasgow Caledonian University resulting in a number of game prototypes. As part of the Earth System Governance conference in Nairobi, a game co-design process was organized between Nairobi-based game designers and Earth System Governance researchers, co-led by leading African game development company Leti Arts.</p>	
<p>Introduction / Objectives: The objective of game co-design for the Good Anthropocenes project is to develop games that combine the properties of models and scenarios to let players interactively explore Anthropocene futures. Some of the games focus explicitly on using the Seeds project database to allow players to combine and play with 'Seed initiatives' to create innovative new futures in the face of climate and food challenges.</p>	
<p>Results: Ten game prototypes were created in the CGU course - one game won first prize at the European Parliament's YOUROPE event (see link to download the game). At the ESG Nairobi game jam, four game prototypes were created by teams of researchers and Nairobi game designers. All 30 participants in the game jam reported that they experienced the process as highly enjoyable and</p>	

educational. Funding is currently being identified to develop these games into fully operational games.

Partners: Glasgow Caledonian University hosts yearly courses where games have been developed for this initiative. Leti Arts is a leading game development country in Africa and was co-organizer of the Nairobi game jam. The Earth System Governance project is a global network of environmental governance researchers. Key partners in the Seeds of Good Anthropocenes project include the Stockholm Resilience Centre and the Bennett Lab at McGill University.

Links / Sources for further information:

<http://earthsystemgovernance.net/nairobi2016/2016/11/04/interactive-session-the-east-africa-earth-system-governance-game-jam/> <https://goodanthropocenes.net/>
https://dotearth.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/10/06/building-a-good-anthropocene-from-the-bottom-up/?smid=tw-share&_r=0 <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/fee.1309/abstract>
<http://www.letiarts.com/>
<http://www.gcu.ac.uk/study/undergraduate/courses/search/?kw=computer+games+design>

Project highlight 226

Title: Co-authoring the UNEP GEO6 Regional Assessment for Africa

Author: Joost Vervoort

Subject: UNEP regional assessment scenarios

Publisher: University of Oxford

Year reported: 2016

Project highlights types:

- Gender and social inclusion
- Successful communications
- Capacity enhancement
- Breakthrough science
- Policy engagement
- Food security

Is global: Yes

Start date: Jan 2016

End date: Dec 2016

Keywords: Africa regional scenarios UNEP assessment

Countries:

Highlight description: The United Nations Environment Program's Global Environmental Outlook regional assessments provide detailed analysis of regional environmental challenges as well as key findings and policy messages for each of the 6 UNEP regions, as part of the overall GEO6 initiative. These are important for policy makers working in the regions to provide solid evidence and policy options which will help tackle environmental issues faced in the regions. The assessment reports offer a visionary outlook whereby several outcomes can be achieved such as healthy people, green energy, climate change impacts addressed, responsible consumption and production. CCAFS Scenarios Project team members Joost Vervoort and Lucas Rutting were involved as co-authors of this Assessment, co-leading work on the Outlook chapter, which features an analysis of trends, a scenario exercise which drew on CCAFS scenarios from East and West Africa and integrated them with WWF Africa-wide scenarios, and strategy and policy recommendations.

Introduction / Objectives: The sixth Global Environmental Outlook (Geo-6): Regional Assessment for Africa, led by the United Nations Environment Program, paints a comprehensive picture of the environmental factors contributing to human health and well-being at the regional level. Backed by a large body of recent, credible scientific evidence, regional-wide consultations and a robust intergovernmental process, the assessment demonstrates significant economic growth in the continent. It also highlights the complexity of the interlinked environmental, social and economic challenges now confronting decision-makers.

Results: The GEO 6 regional assessment recognizes Africa's rich natural capital - the diversity of soil, geology, biodiversity, water, landscapes and habitats- which if wisely managed, hold the promise to lead the region to a future where ecosystem integrity, as well as human health and well-being are continuously enhanced. Economic growth of Africa hinges on the sustainable management of its natural capital that involves reconciling wise stewardship with human development for today's population and future generations. This requires both the protection and valuation of these natural assets, as well as effectively communicating their importance. Africa's natural capital is challenged by competing uses, illegal off-take, weak resource management practices, climate change and pollution. This calls for forward looking, flexible, inclusive and integrated approaches in the formulation and implementation of policies. Africa has an opportunity to use its large young population to drive its growth. To that end, low-carbon, climate-resilient choices can develop its infrastructure, accelerate

industrialization, increase energy and food production, and promote sustainable natural resource governance. The GEO 6 Africa Outlook chapter builds on existing scenarios and adapts them to a discussion on Africa's natural capital. The narratives in this section offer discursive storylines around what potential futures could look like under each of the four pathways, and specifically sets out to understand to what extent the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and African Union's Agenda 2063 Vision can be achieved, depending on the chosen pathway. The analysis emphasizes the use of the SDGs as related goals that should always be considered as a full set rather than treated selectively. The narratives are not intended to be projections into the future, but to offer plausible visions of the future that can enable decision makers to make better decisions today by examining the feasibility of policies and plans in the light of diverse future conditions.

Partners: The United Nations Environment Program, Stellenbosch University

Links / Sources for further information:

<http://content.yudu.com/web/2y3n2/0A2y3n3/GEO6-Africa/flash/resources/index.htm?refUrl=http%253A%252F%252Fdrustage.unep.org%252Fgeo%252Fassessments%252Fregional-assessments%252Fregional-assessment-africa>

Project highlight 261

Title: Regional policy coordination and alignment in the Lake Victoria Basin as a way to deal with cross-boundary environmental problems

Author: Lucas Rutting

Subject: Regional policy coordination and alignment in the Lake Victoria Basin as a way to deal with cross-boundary environmental problems

Publisher: UNEP-WCMC

Year reported: 2016

Project highlights types:

- Gender and social inclusion
- Participatory action research
- Policy engagement
- Food security

Is global: No

Start date: Jan 2016

End date: Jun 2017

Keywords: regional policy coordination and alignment, Lake Victoria Basin, land use, agriculture, livestock, food and nutrition security, water management, environments, ecosystem services, biodiversity, East African Community

Countries: Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania

Highlight description: CCAFS collaborates with UNEP-WCMC and ARCOS on a project focusing on regional coordination and alignment of land use-related policies in the Lake Victoria Basin (LVB), in order to better manage cross-boundary environmental problems. During an inception workshop in March 2016, stakeholders from all five LVB countries, representing governments, academia, NGOs/CSOs and the private sector, met to identify all relevant national policies/plans related to land use and the environment. Five national policies/plans, up for revision in 2016, were selected to work on: -Kenya - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Strategic Plan; -Tanzania - Livestock Policy; -Uganda - Water Policy; -Rwanda - Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan; -Burundi - Plan National d'Investissement Agricole. During a second workshop in August 2016, the selected policies/plans were reviewed using the CCAFS East Africa scenarios and compared to policies/plans on the same policy theme of the other LVB countries. This way, policy recommendations were formulated to make the focal policies/plans both more robust in the face of future uncertainty and more aligned across the LVB region, in order to better manage cross-boundary environmental problems. After this second regional workshop, national policy guidance processes were initiated. Currently, national-level workshops, to be attended by policymakers, project participants and CCAFS/UNEP-WCMC researchers, are scheduled, in order to formulate concrete objectives on basis of the recommendations that resulted from the second regional workshop to be included in the new policies/plans. We expect at least two or three outcomes. This project is an important new step that will provide a basis for further regional policy coordination and alignment in the LVB.

Introduction / Objectives: The objectives of this scenario-guided review and policy harmonization project are: 1. Review selected policies/plans under four different scenarios. 2. Facilitate policy coordination/alignment through trans-boundary dialogue 3. Develop policy recommendations from the four scenarios- focus on trans-boundary aspects, to be incorporated into national plans/policies. This project seeks to bring together policy makers responsible for the selected policies/plans as well as other relevant stakeholders from all five LVB countries. The outcome of the workshop are five sets

of recommendations to improve national policies/plans to make them more robust in the face of future uncertainty, and take into account the trans-boundary aspects.

Results: The results of this project so far are: 1) An overview of all existing plans/policies in the five LVB countries related to land use and the environment 2) Maps indicating the locations of (future) high impact developments across the LVB 3) Set of four LVB scenarios, adapted from the CCAFS East Africa scenarios 4) Five sets of policy recommendations, informed by four different East Africa scenarios 5) recommendations to make the focal policies/plans more aligned with related policies/plans in other LVB countries 6) five national-level workshop outlines to guide the policy revision and formulation processes

Partners: United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MoALF) Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment Tanzania Ministry of Livestock Development Rwanda Ministry of Health Burundi Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage

Links / Sources for further information:

https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/000/738/original/Lake_Victoria_Basin_Inception_workshop_report.pdf

https://www.unep-wcmc.org/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/000/844/original/Workshop_report_LVB_policy_harmonisation_and_review_Rwanda_Aug2016_UNEP-WCMC.pdf

6. Activities

A11 - Scenario-guided policy development and testing in Latin America

Description: Scenario-guided policy development is being conducted across Latin America, including in Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Guatemala. In each case, policy development processes are co-designed with key policy makers and include diverse stakeholder groups.

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2020

Activity leader: UCI - Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional Veeger, Marieke
<mveeger@uci.ac.cr>

Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: The CCAFS scenarios were used to review the Costa Rica Policy for Productive Development 2017-2050. The scenario-guided recommendations were included in the policy; a) growth and investments in any sector of the economy should be based on the principles of sustainable development b) conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services should be an integral part of the policy to guarantee future productive inputs c) Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment should be active partners in the policy implementation.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A12 - Global synthesis and scenarios, training and methodological support to global and regional organizations

Description: A number of regional and global organizations have shown interest in the use of CCAFS scenarios outputs and/or methodologies for their scenario-guided planning, priority setting and stakeholder engagement. These organizations include FAO, UNEP WCMC, WWF, IFAD, OECD, WRI, CARIAA and Oxfam GB at the global level, as well as several FAO regional offices, ECOWAS, COMESA, ADB and ASEAN.

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2020

Activity leader: University of Oxford - University of Oxford Vervoort, Joost
<joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>

Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: 2015: Interest by global partners has continued - WWF, ADB, WB, UNFCCC, UNEP, Oxfam, others have collaborated with CCAFS Scenarios Project. 2016: New collaboration highlights include the co-authorship of the UNEP GEO6 Report on Africa and providing the methodological basis for several major EU projects.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A96 - Scenario-guided policy development and testing in Southeast Asia

Description: Successful scenario guidance for policy development has been conducted with the Cambodian MAFF, as well as with the Cambodian MoC. In addition, collaborations have been conducted with ASEAN affiliates and global partners such as UNEP WCMC. Work in Cambodia and other SEA countries on policy guidance continued in 2016.

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2020

Activity leader: IRRI - International Rice Research Institute Peou, Rathana
<rathana.pvdh@gmail.com>

Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: In Cambodia, CCAFS collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and GERES on a three-year project aiming to improve resilience of farming systems in three provinces. In 2016, a total of 118 civil sergeants of the MAFF at the national and provincial levels have been trained into CSA diagnostic and practices. Additionally, Rathana Peou has acted as advisor to the Ministry of Commerce, closely collaborating on food systems innovation. The scenarios work supported multi-stakeholder platforms and policy-making networks key to effective up-scaling of CSA and sustainable food systems. To this end, a project was initiated in 2016, with support of ASEAN CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), to develop a comprehensive framework on sustainable food systems in Cambodia to promote businesses towards sustainable agriculture and food systems. This resulted in a Common Vision 2025; "Sustainable growth and healthy food Market in Cambodia".

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A98 - Scenario-guided policy development and testing in South Asia

Description: Scenario-guided policy development is being conducted in South Asia with a focus on Bangladesh and on Sri Lanka as secondary case. In each case, policy development processes are co-designed with key policy makers and include diverse stakeholder groups.

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2020

Activity leader: University of Oxford - University of Oxford Muzammil, Maliha
<maliha.muzammil@ouce.ox.ac.uk>

Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: 2015: Major progress on outcomes: Bangladesh 7th FYP finalized; work started in NAP development; Sri Lanka ag policy with Verite; Oxfam Bangladesh. 2016: In September 2016, CCAFS initiated a discussion with the Planning Commission and the ministries of environment, agriculture and foreign affairs about future application of scenarios methodology in Vision2040 and SDGs for Bangladesh. Attendees included representatives of all relevant ministries, and they engaged in dialogue and expressed their needs for the Vision 2040/SDGs for Bangladesh- Finalized in 2017. Furthermore, the CCAFS scenarios methods are in the process of being used strengthen the Bangladesh National Adaptation Plan. This is expected to lead to an outcome in 2017.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A99 - Scenario-guided policy development and testing in West Africa

Description: In 2014, scenarios developed for West Africa were used in Ghana by the CCAFS scenarios and SIA teams to review and develop multi-level policy proposals with the national policy platform. In 2015, national policy guidance, supported by ECOWAS, has been conducted in Burkina Faso with a multi-CRP team. Resulting methods and scenario contents will be communicated to ECOWAS for its priority setting and for out-scaling scenarios methods across WA - specific funding has been received from UNU to extend the CCAFS scenarios for ECOWAS needs. In 2016, these activities will be expanded, with a focus on Burkina Faso, Ghana and possibly Niger.

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2020

Activity leader: University of Oxford - University of Oxford Vervoort, Joost
<joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>

Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: 2015: Major progress on outcomes - unique multi-CRP policy and research development for Burkina Faso PNSR; UNU scenarios for ECOWAS needs. 2016: In Burkina Faso, a scenario-guided policy guidance project was initiated in 2015, examining the National Plan for the Rural Sector (PNSR). In 2016, the main outcomes of the policy guidance process were streamlined into revised and new objectives to be included in the PNSR II. As of now (early 2017), the formulation of PNSR II is being finalized. Additionally, the Ghana National Livestock Policy was reviewed, using a multi-level scenario-guided approach. The new Livestock policy, informed by the scenario-guided recommendations that resulted from this process, is due to be finalized in 2017.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

A100 - Scenario-guided policy development and testing in East Africa

Description: In 2014, the CCAFS East Africa scenarios were developed further in partnership with UNEP WCMC and the university of Kassel into land use change, ecosystem services and biodiversity maps. These scenarios were used to develop policy proposals in Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi with national policy makers. In 2015, the implementation of these policy proposals will be guided by CCAFS scenarios and UNEP WCMC together with ARCOS and SID. The EA scenarios have been used by the IITA FP4 program in 2015 in two scenario-guided policy planning workshops in Uganda and Tanzania. In 2016, this work continued, along with additional policy work with UNEP WCMC.

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2020

Activity leader: University of Oxford - University of Oxford Vervoort, Joost
<joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.ukk>

Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: 2015: Major progress on outcomes: Tanzania NEP reviewed and developed using scenarios; Uganda ASSR reviewed and developed using scenarios; Collaboration with WB and IIASA in Ethiopia; new policy guidance in Tanzania on 2nd Development plan. 2016: For the collaborative project with UNEP-WCMC, we initiated a policy harmonization process across the Lake Victoria Basin (LVB). During a workshop in Kigali, Rwanda, policies and plans from all five LVB countries related to different food related policy themes were compared and reviewed by participants from across the region, using the CCAFS East Africa scenarios, with a specific focus on regional alignment. We selected one focal policy per country to work on after the regional workshop. At least three national policy revision processes are expected to lead to an outcome in 2017.

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>

7. Leverages

Leverage 91 - UNEP WCMC MacArthur project

Partner name: UNEP-WCMC - UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Year: 2016

Flagship: F1 (before F4 - Philip): Policies and Institutions for Climate-Resilient Food Systems **Budget:** 375,000.00

Leverage 92 - CCCA MAFF project Cambodia

Partner name: MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Year: 2016

Flagship: F1 (before F4 - Philip): Policies and Institutions for Climate-Resilient Food Systems **Budget:** 482,000.00

Leverage 93 - ESG Game Jam Nairobi

Partner name: Earth System Governance-Netherlands

Year: 2016

Flagship: F1 (before F4 - Philip): Policies and Institutions for Climate-Resilient Food Systems **Budget:** 5,000.00

Leverage 94 - Policy workshop Tanzania FP7 TRANSMANGO

Partner name: University of Oxford - University of Oxford

Year: 2016

Flagship: F1 (before F4 - Philip): Policies and Institutions for Climate-Resilient Food Systems **Budget:** 20,000.00

Leverage 95 - Food systems modelling workshop TRANSMANGO

Partner name: University of Oxford - University of Oxford

Year: 2016

Flagship: F1 (before F4 - Philip): Policies and Institutions for Climate-Resilient Food Systems **Budget:** 20,000.00

Title: (IIASA) Households opportunities under the future climate in the framework of CCAFS regional development scenarios

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2014	Dec 2016	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis - Austria	Havlik, Petr <havlikpt@iiasa.ac.at>

Project is working on

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

Region(s)
Global

Project summary

CCAFS regional scenarios set ground for new forward looking assessments in developing regions. However, to rise to their potential, three additional elements seem to be required: 1. Validation through number of peer reviewed scientific publications, 2. Bringing the analysis down to the farm households, 3. Considering change in frequency and strength of extreme weather events. IIASA has been involved in quantification of regional scenarios. These were developed to represent important trends at regional scale. However, it is at household level where impacts ultimately matter. IIASA/CSIRO will demonstrate an innovative methodology how to bridge scales and assess impacts and adaptation options at country and household level.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Havlik, Petr <havlikpt@iiasa.ac.at>	responsible for overall project implementation	HQ
Project Coordinator	Palazzo, Amanda <palazzo@iiasa.ac.at>	Activity 2014-356 *Leader*.	HQ
Partner	Mosnier, Aline <mosnier@iiasa.ac.at>	Activity 2014-368 *Leader*.	HQ
Project Coordinator	Callen, Jessica <callen@iiasa.ac.at>	Project Manager overseeing the reporting and coordination of projects	HQ
Project Coordinator	Valin, Hugo <valin@iiasa.ac.at>	Researcher contributing to the project activities	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: University of Oxford - University of Oxford

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Vervoort, Joost <joost.vervoort@eci.ox.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-356 *Partner*. Activity 2014-369 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Mason-Mason-DCroz, Daniel <d.mason-dcroz@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-356 *Partner*.	HQ
Partner	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	contributions to project	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: CSIRO - Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Herrero, Mario <Mario.Herrero@csiro.au>	Activity 2014-356 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Elhaut, Thomas <t.elhaut@IFAD.org>	Activity 2014-368 *Partner*.	HQ

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

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	The partnerships remain strong through semi-regular internet conference calls.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

The partnerships remain strong.



3. Locations

No locations added

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:

The quantified scenarios results and datasets from GLOBIOM will provide insights to all CCAFS scenarios activities, inform priority setting for regional/global organizations and provide to the scientific community the regional context of global foresight for each CCAFS regions. By 2019, results from scenarios will lead to better understanding of future socio-economic and climate challenges and engagement with policy makers deliver direct impacts on climate-smart/food policies through engagement with stakeholders. This project will feed into national policy making and investment decisions by international organizations. Insights about impacts in likely increases in climate variability on food availability, commodity markets, and farmers' incomes will contribute to capacity of decision makers to develop effective and cost-efficient strategies in form of insurance schemes, infrastructure, storage facilities, irrigation systems. Through developing innovative analytical methods it will boost research in the large economic assessment of climate variability impacts.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): Budget constraints essentially mean not much will happen in 2016

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): The quantified scenarios results from GLOBIOM continued to provide a major input for the CCAFS scenario-guided policy planning in 2016, and were used in two policy planning and guidance processes, one of which resulted in 22 concrete policy recommendations. A working paper of the quantification and scenarios development process in West Africa was published which led to the publication of a scientific paper which presents the regional scenario for West Africa within the context of the larger scientific community global scenarios.

How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* Project leader Palazzo made an oral presentation of the scenarios at the Fifth International Conference of the Africa African Association of Agricultural Economists (AAAE) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The accompanying paper is available through the conference proceedings. Several attendees were interested in the scenarios-guided policy planning processes and were put in touch with the Oxford partner (Vervoort).

Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* <Not Defined>

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): The quantified scenarios results from GLOBIOM will continue to provide a major input for the CCAFS scenario-guided policy planning, where in 2015, at least 4 regional/national case studies will be presented in drafts that will be accepted and finalized, or have a concrete potential to be accepted and finalized in 2016. The dissemination of datasets and analysis of the scenario results will help to inform these policy engagements as well as the larger scientific community, since they offer regional context for sub-national decisions and thus help to better articulate the links between the socio-economic and climate drivers of change and resulting effects on food security.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): Budget may constraint progress in 2017 also

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):

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:* The on-going scenario-guided policy planning process continue to depend on the use of both qualitative and quantitative scenarios. The presentation of the scenarios in an academic setting, such as the AAEE conference in Ethiopia, provided an opportunity to discuss with scenarios use process and get feedback those interested in adapting the process for their use as well as how to improve the communication of the scenarios.

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: 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

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

2019
<p>Target value: 5</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 6</p> <p>Target narrative: Activity 2014-356: In 2015, scenarios results from GLOBIOM continue to be the main quantitative tool used by the</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2015
<p>Target value: 1</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 1</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>

2016

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 1

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: Budget limitations will hinder this work in 2016

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: Scenarios for West Africa were used in two policy guidance processes: the review of Ghana's livestock policy and a review of Burkina Faso's National Rural Sector Program. The process in Burkina Faso resulted in 22 concrete policy recommendations. The review of Ghana's livestock policy is ongoing.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: We have not been able to include gender issues in our modelling framework but the improvements we made in exploiting household survey data to feed the model are an important milestone to include gender issues in further work.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: The inclusion of household-scale elements in integrated assessment modelling will allow gender disaggregation to be carried out, which would be a considerable advance

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 1

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups:

- 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

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: Appropriately directed institutional investment of regional/global organisations and processes (e.g. IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC) based on national/regional engagement to learn about local climate smart food system priorities

Indicator #1: # of regional/global organisations and processes that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

2019
<p>Target value: 2</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 3</p> <p>Target narrative: Activity 2014-356: The CCAFS scenarios-guided policy and investment planning project (2014-63) will</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2015
<p>Target value: 1</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 1</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>

2016

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 1

Target achieved: 1.0

Target narrative: Budget limitations will hinder this work in 2016

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: Results of the study have been presented in front of a diverse audience of stakeholders, donors and scientists in 2015 and 2016. Some other projects which are currently starting in Ethiopia are going to use GLOBIOM-Ethiopia to inform their strategies (one project from JRC on rural-urban migrations and follow-up of PASIDP project by IFAD).

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: We have not been able to include gender issues in our modelling framework but the improvements we made in exploiting household survey data to feed the model are an important milestone to include gender issues in further work.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: The inclusion of household-scale elements in integrated assessment modelling will allow gender disaggregation to be carried out, helping assessments to be evaluated in relation to their differential gender impacts.

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 1

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:

The project contributes to the overall CCAFS regional socio-economic scenarios project (2014-63). Scenarios quantification outputs feed into the scenarios project engagement processes and outcomes.

Collaborating with other CRPs

<This project does not have a CRP selected yet.>

4.4 Case Studies

No case studies added

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019

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>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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): 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: Write-ups of scenario quantification will be completed

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Two working papers have been written about the impact of different scenarios on a range of indicators. Quantification of scenarios published were scientific journal and scenarios for WA were used in two policy guidance processes: Ghana and Burkina Faso.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Results of the quantification will be discussed in relation to gender where appropriate and possible

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Although gender issues are not explicit in our modelling framework, improvements were made in exploiting household survey data to use within the model, leading toward gender issues to be included in further work. Stakeholders participating in developing the regional scenarios considered gender equality as a trend indicator of the scenarios.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Lack of funds will limit what can be achieved, though a policy brief on the scenario quantification results will be produced

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Journal publication of the quantification of scenarios directly examines the regional scenarios within the context of the global development. Conference presentation and CCAFS working paper presented the development and use of the scenarios within the region.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Policy implications discussed in relation to gender issues where appropriate and possible

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Stakeholders who participated in developing the regional scenarios considered gender equality as a trend indicator of the scenarios.

Major Output groups - 2015

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: 3 national level workshops to inform policy implementation and that encourage adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices using the quantified scenarios for testing. Presentation of the modelling tool to Ethiopian stakeholders. Identification of national priorities to be investigated with the model during 2016 through scenario analysis.

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: Participants include researchers, national partners from the government, private sector and civil society who focus directly on addressing poverty and improving livelihoods.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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: 1 workshop with participants from CGIAR Research programs (CRPs)

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: Participants include researchers who focus directly on addressing poverty and improving livelihoods

Major Output groups - 2014

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>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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

D899 - Regional scenarios in the wider context of the "new IPCC" scenarios

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:

<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:

[10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2016.12.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2016.12.002)

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Linking regional stakeholder scenarios and shared socioeconomic pathways: quantified West African food and climate futures in a global context

Description / Abstract: The climate change research community's shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) are a set of alternative global development scenarios focused on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. To use these scenarios as a global context that is relevant for policy guidance at regional and national levels, they have to be connected to an exploration of drivers and challenges informed by regional expertise. In this paper, we present scenarios for West Africa developed by regional stakeholders and quantified using two global economic models, GLOBIOM and IMPACT, in interaction with stakeholder-generated narratives and scenario trends and SSP assumptions. We present this process as an example of linking comparable scenarios across levels to increase coherence with global contexts, while presenting insights about the future of agriculture and food security under a range of future drivers including climate change. In these scenarios, strong economic development increases food security and agricultural development. The latter increases crop and livestock productivity leading to an expansion of agricultural area within the region while reducing the land expansion burden elsewhere. In the context of a global economy, West Africa remains a large consumer and producer of a selection of commodities. However, the growth in population coupled with rising incomes leads to increases in the region's imports. For West Africa, climate change is projected to have negative effects on both crop yields and grassland productivity, and a lack of investment may exacerbate these effects. Linking multi-stakeholder regional scenarios to the global SSPs ensures scenarios that are regionally appropriate and useful for policy development as evidenced in the case study, while allowing for a critical link to global contexts.

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: Agriculture; climate change; representative agricultural pathways; shared socioeconomic pathways; stakeholders; West Africa

Citation: Palazzo, A, Vervoort JM, Mason-D’Croz D, Rutting L, Havlik P, Islam S, Bayala J, Valin H, Kadi Kadi HA, Thornton P, Zougmore R, (2017). Linking regional stakeholder scenarios and shared socioeconomic pathways: Quantified West African food and climate futures in a global context. *Global Environmental Change* 43 (2017)

Handle: <Not Defined>

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- Bayala - Jules
- Valin - Hugo
- Kadi Kadi - Hamé Abdou
- Thornton - Philip
- Zougmore - Robert

Publication Metadata

Volume: 43

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Global Environmental Change

Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution: ● CCAFS - F1 (BEFORE F4 - PHILIP)

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	Palazzo, Amanda <palazzo@iiasa.ac.at>	Responsible

D963 - Impact of CCAFS scenarios on farming households in the country case study
Main Information
Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination
Is this deliverable already disseminated: No

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Not Disseminated

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata
Disseminated title: Improving Ethiopian Smallholders' Food Security: An Assessment Of Alternative Policy Options

Description / Abstract: The objective of this paper is to assess the impact of different policy measures on the evolution of smallholder farmers' food security and livelihoods in Ethiopia. An Ethiopia-specific version of the Global Biosphere Management Model (GLOBIOM), tailored to the context of smallholder farming systems, is developed. The impacts of road and irrigation development, and fertilizer subsidies on the evolution of smallholder farmers is analyzed. It is concluded that a combination of irrigation expansion with infrastructure development and limited fertilizer subsidies would be most beneficial for smallholder' livelihoods and overall food security, as well as the environment.

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: agriculture, rural development, food security, Ethiopia, partial equilibrium modelling

Citation: Boere E, Mosnier A, Bocquého G, Pirker J, Krisztin T, Havlík P. In review. Improving Ethiopian Smallholders' Food Security: An Assessment Of Alternative Policy Options. IFAD working papers.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Boere - Esther
- Mosnier - Aline
- Bocquého - Geraldine
- Pirker - Johannes
- Krisztin - Tamas
- Havlík - Petr

Deliverable Quality check

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

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	Mosnier, Aline <mosnier@iiasa.ac.at>	Responsible

D966 - Modeling climate variability in the framework of CCAFS scenarios: Implications for adaptation options

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books

Subtype: Journal Article (peer reviewed)

Status: Cancelled

Year of expected completion: 2016

Justification of new expected date of completion: The budget constraints make this deliverable not possible.

Cross-cutting dimension:

<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No

Open access: No

Open access restriction: <Not Defined>

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: <Not Defined>

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>

Language: <Not Defined>

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: <Not Defined>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name:

Indicators for journal articles: <Not Defined>

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: **F A I R**

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	Havlik, Petr <havlikpt@iiasa.ac.at>	Responsible

D968 - Complex interactions of scenarios between socio-economic and climate and impacts on agriculture and environment

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/73375>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: The future of food security, environments and livelihoods in Western Africa: Four socio-economic scenarios

Description / Abstract: This working paper examines the development of regional socioeconomic scenarios for West Africa's development, agriculture, food security and climate impacts. We present four globally consistent regional scenarios framed and outlined by regional experts who crafted narratives and determined key drivers of change. Stakeholders identified the type of actors driving change and the timeline of strategic planning as the most uncertain and most relevant factors of change affecting food security, livelihoods and environments in the region. The scenarios were linked to the IPCC community's global Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) and quantified using two agricultural economic models, GLOBIOM and IMPACT, in interaction with drivers outlined by the SSPs and guided by semi-quantitative information from the stakeholders. The quantification of the scenarios has provided additional insights into the possible development of Western Africa in the context of a global economy as well as how the agricultural sector may be affected by climate change. The scenarios process highlights the need to combine socio-economic and climate scenarios, to base these scenarios in regional expertise, and ways to make scenarios useful for policy design. The objective of this working paper is to provide scenarios for future regional development for West Africa on the future of food security, environment, and rural livelihoods as well as offer details of the multi-stakeholder scenarios development process. Using both qualitative and quantitative scenarios we provide insights into the possible development of West Africa as well as a scalable framework for regional decision makers and the scientific community to use scenarios to build and test policies to make them more robust in the face of future uncertainty. In these scenarios, strong economic development increases food security and agricultural development. Increased crop and livestock productivity may lead to an expansion of agricultural areas within the region but productivity

improvements may reduce the pressure on land elsewhere. In the context of a global economy, West Africa remains a large consumer and producer of a selection of commodities. However, the growth in population in combination with rising incomes may lead to increases in the region's imports. For West Africa, climate change is likely to have negative effects on both crop yields and grassland productivity, and lack of investment in agriculture may exacerbate them. The aim of the regional scenarios is provide challenging contexts for policy makers to test and develop a range of national and regional policies. To date, the scenarios have been used in a number of policy design processes which include collaborations with ECOWAS priority setting, the National Plan for the Rural Sector for Burkina Faso (PNSR), and district and national level policy processes in Ghana.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-05-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, FUTURE SCENARIOS

Citation: Palazzo A, Rutting L, Zougmore R, Vervoort JM, Havlik P, Jalloh A, Aubee E, Helfgott AES, Mason-D'Croz D, Islam S, Valin H, Ericksen PJ, Segda Z, Moussa AS, Bayala J, Kadi Kadi HA, Sibiry Traoré PC, Thornton PK. 2016. The future of food security, environments and livelihoods in Western Africa: Four socio-economic scenarios. CCAFS Working Paper no. 130. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/73375>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Palazzo, - Amanda
- Rutting, - Lucas
- Zougmore, - Robert B.
- Vervoort, - Joost
- Havlik, - Petr
- Jalloh, - Abdulai
- Aubee, - Ernst
- Helfgott, - Ariella E. S.
- Mason-D'Croz - Daniel
- Islam - Shahnila
- Valin - Hugo
- Ericksen - Polly J.
- Segda - Zénabou
- Amoussa - Abdoulaye S.
- Bayala - Jules
- Kadi Kadi - Hame A.
- Sibiry Traoré - Pierre C.
- Thornton - Philip K.

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:



Institution	Partner	Type
IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	Palazzo, Amanda <palazzo@iiasa.ac.at>	Responsible

D969 - 6 datasets of selected quantified drivers and results from the regional scenarios

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Database/Dataset/Data documentation

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No

Open access: No

Open access restriction: <Not Defined>

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Quantified scenarios of socioeconomic futures for West Africa based on the CCAFS regional scenarios modeled by GLOBIOM

Description / Abstract: <Not Defined>

Publication / Creation date: 2017-03-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: Agriculture; climate change; representative agricultural pathways; shared socioeconomic pathways; stakeholders; West Africa;

Citation: Palazzo, Havlik, Valin, 2017. Quantified scenarios of socioeconomic futures for West Africa based on the CCAFS regional scenarios modeled by GLOBIOM.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: **F A I R**

Process of data quality assurance: <Not Defined>

Data dictionary: <Not Defined>

Are the tools used for data collection available: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

<Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	Palazzo, Amanda <palazzo@iiasa.ac.at>	Responsible

D970 - Policy recommendations from the main results of the study

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications**Subtype:** Conference paper / Seminar paper**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:** Other**Dissemination URL:**<http://purl.umn.edu/246970>**Open access:** Yes**License adopted:** No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Interpreting the Shared Socio-economic Pathways under Climate Change for the ECOWAS region through a stakeholder and multi-model process**Description / Abstract:** The IPCC community's Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) are a set of alternative global development futures focused on drivers of challenges to mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. However, the impacts and drivers of plausible future development at any national or regional level have yet to be examined for consistency within the global narrative. In this paper, we present four globally-consistent regional scenarios on Western Africa's development that have been used to test and develop a range of national and regional policies. The regional scenarios were outlined independently by regional stakeholders but built around the context of the SSPs. The scenarios were quantified using two agricultural models, GLOBIOM and IMPACT, in interaction with drivers outlined by the SSPs and guided by semi-quantitative information from the stakeholders. Our paper 1) demonstrates how linkages of global SSPs and regional multi-stakeholder scenarios can be achieved through a process of critical comparison, starting from regional priorities, to produce consistent scenarios for future regional development; 2) provides insights for Western Africa on the future of development, agriculture, food security and climate impacts in both qualitative and quantitative scenarios; 3) reports on a set of scalable scenarios for regional decision makers and the scientific community to use to build and test robust agriculture and climate policies.**Publication / Creation date:** 2016-04-01**Language:** en**Country:** <Not Defined>**Keywords:** <Not Defined>**Citation:** Palazzo A, Vervoort JM, Mason-D'Croz D, Rutting L, Havlik P, Islam S, Bayala J, Kadi HK, et al. (2016). Interpreting the Shared Socio-economic Pathways under Climate Change for the ECOWAS region through a stakeholder and multi-model process. In: 5th International Conference of the African Association of Agricultural Economists, September 23-26, 2016, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Handle: <http://purl.umn.edu/246970>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	Palazzo, Amanda <palazzo@iiasa.ac.at>	Responsible



5.3 Project Highlights

No project highlights added

6. Activities

A356 - Completing CCAFS regional scenario analysis

Description: Scientific papers: a) Paper positioning regional scenarios in the wider picture of ?new IPCC? scenarios based on Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) for the socio-economic drivers and on Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) for climate change. These scenarios were developed jointly by the integrated assessment modeling (IAM) community and impacts, adaptation and vulnerability (IAV) community. CCAFS scenarios were developed in a participatory process starting from the SSPs but refining them to better correspond to perceptions of regional stakeholders. This paper will present both methods and model results of this unique effort (being the first one at this large scale) of regionalization of SSPs. b) The second paper will present in detail a regional case study on the complex interactions between socio-economic and climatic change and their impacts on the agricultural sector and environment. The exact case study to be presented will be identified at the beginning of the

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Sep 2016

Activity leader: IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis Palazzo, Amanda
<palazzo@iiasa.ac.at>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: One scientific paper was published describing the development of the scenarios starting from the participatory process and linked to the IPCC's new shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) but refining them to better correspond to perceptions of regional stakeholders. This paper presented both methods and model results of this unique effort (being the first one at this large scale) of regionalization of SSPs. Following the publication of this paper a dataset was also published in the CGdataverse. A working paper was published which highlighted the development of the scenarios for West Africa and presented the methods and model results. The methods and scenarios were presented in a conference paper and oral presentation at the African Association of Agricultural Economists Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D899: Regional scenarios in the wider context of the "new IPCC" scenarios
- D968: Complex interactions of scenarios between socio-economic and climate and impacts on agriculture and environment
- D970: Policy recommendations from the main results of the study
- D969: 6 datasets of selected quantified drivers and results from the regional scenarios

A368 - Micro-level impacts of CCAFS regional scenarios

Description: The single country version of GLOBIOM for Ethiopia is operational. In this model, we have used a detailed household survey on agricultural activities to better characterize production systems and assess scenarios impact on food security and poverty for households by production system and second administrative level. We have projected the evolution of the agricultural sector and associated land use changes by 2030 and tested for the impact of: road infrastructure improvement, small-scale irrigation development, and fertilizer subsidy. Our results show that the production in Ethiopia is able to follow the increase in consumption with an overall increase in the average food calorie intake per capita of around 500 kcal between 2000 and 2030 through cropland expansion and higher land productivity. A combination of irrigation expansion with infrastructure development and limited fertilizer subsidies would be most beneficial for smallholder' livelihoods and overall food security, as well as the environment.

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis Mosnier, Aline
<mosnier@iiasa.ac.at>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: The model and results have been presented to stakeholder in Ethiopia, to IFAD project evaluation group in Roma, and to the scientific community during the African Agricultural Economist Conference which took place in Addis in September 2016. Interesting feedback has been collected and scientific papers are now submitted to scientific journals.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D963: Impact of CCAFS scenarios on farming households in the country case study

7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: Climate science tools and engagement

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2011	Dec 2016	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute - Kenya	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

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

Region(s)
EA: East Africa
WA: West Africa

Project summary

This project is built around a set of activities that aim to increase the robustness and accessibility of climate and weather data for use by a wide range of stakeholders in describing and evaluating current conditions as well as possible future conditions and their impacts on different policies and technologies. Climate and weather data are crucial for a wide range of analyses, and the project seeks to improve the tools we have. It also seeks to enhance the accessibility of information to users and build ways to engage with both the agro-meteorological and agricultural research communities.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org >	overall coordination of different components	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: SSC-UoR - Statistical Services Centre, University of Reading

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Stern, Roger <r.d.stern@reading.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-236 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: MEDIAE - Media for education and development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Campbell, David <david@mediae.org>	Activity 2014-236 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: University of Reading-United Kingdom

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Dorward, Peter <p.t.dorward@reading.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-236 *Leader*.	HQ
Partner	Clarkson, Graham <g.clarkson@reading.ac.uk>	app programming	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: Waen Associates-United Kingdom

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Jones, Peter <p.jones@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-221 *Leader*.	HQ

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

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Small amounts of money can be extremely useful as tokens of good faith in a difficult funding environment

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

We've used up quite a lot of social capital, given the large cuts made to several projects (including this one). Having said that, activities are continuing into 2017 even though this project has ended, and money is very tight.

3. Locations

This project is global

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:

The project is aiming for outcomes in different ways: one, enhanced engagement with met services in CCAFS countries in W Africa and E Africa, including capacity strengthening in the development and use of tools that can enhance their effectiveness in influencing decision making; two, use of climate and weather information by smallholders in pilot sites in E Africa, to support their decision making, and enhance their production and resilience to a changing climate.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): Pilot study with an app for climate-smart crop management developed and being tested in sites in W and E Africa.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): This project was severely cut in 2016, though progress was made on new software that will really help national met services in their analysis and dissemination of useful data. PICSAs goes from strength to strength, and is now being outscaled in LAM, but FP4 has not been able to support this work in 2016, other than some work on developing and testing apps for farmers. The project ended in 2016, but some of the activities will continue in phase 2 and hopefully contribute to phase 2 targets for FP1.

How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* U Reading and SSD have both been outstanding partners in engaging with farmers and with national met services. FP4 had limited resources to put to this work in 2016, but with FP2, has supported SSD in finalising the development of R-Instat. It is hoped to do some comms support in 2017 around the release of R-Instat (and possible MarkSim version 2 as well).

Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* <Not Defined>

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): Climate information tools developed and tested with national organisations in W and E Africa.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): Refinement of app and engagement with international organizations to test within their programs and allocate funding.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):

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:* Assumptions have not changed, it's more the issues around resources for support.

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>Target value: 0</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 8</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2015
<p>Target value: 1</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 2</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>

2016

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 2

Target achieved: 0.0

Target narrative: Lack of funding in 2016 will severely restrict progress towards any outcome

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: Not applicable

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Not applicable

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: None

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

RP WA Outcome 2019: National level decision-makers (Gov. ministries), national agricultural research systems, NGOs, civil society organizations, regional organizations use CCAFS science-derived decision support tools and systems to mainstream climate change into national plans and policies from local to national levels.

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

2019

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 8

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2015

Target value: 1

Cumulative target to date: 2

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

2016

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 2

Target achieved: 0.0

Target narrative: Lack of funding in 2016 will severely restrict progress towards any outcome

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: Not applicable

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Not applicable

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: None

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

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: 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

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

2019
<p>Target value: 6</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 8</p> <p>Target narrative: Downscaled climate and weather tools are key inputs into analyses that evaluate the impacts of climate change on agricultural and food systems and that assess the tradeoffs between the pillars of CSA. This work will lead to improved tools that can be used to generate higher-quality and higher-resolution information to help in making better informed decisions regarding climate smart practices and where they may be most appropriate. Institutions and organisations will use PICSA and climate information together with app tools as part of their normal advisory services to farmers.</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2015
<p>Target value: 0</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 2</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>

2016

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 2

Target achieved: 0.0

Target narrative: Lack of funding in 2016 will severely restrict progress towards any outcome

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: Although activities were limited in 2016 due to funding cuts, groundwork has been laid that may lead to the achievement of targets in the next 1-2 years. In particular, the release of R-Instat, software that allows national met services to carry out considerably enhanced data checking and analysis of their own weather data, may bring about considerable changes in the way in which met services interact with actual and potential users of their services in the future, including those in agriculture and those responsible for agricultural priority setting and planning.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: There has been no direct gender contribution from this work.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: None

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 2

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

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

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: Appropriately directed institutional investment of regional/global organisations and processes (e.g. IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC) based on national/regional engagement to learn about local climate smart food system priorities

Indicator #1: # of regional/global organisations and processes that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

2019
<p>Target value: 2</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 5</p> <p>Target narrative: Downscaled climate and weather tools are key inputs into analyses that evaluate the impacts of climate change on agricultural and food systems and that assess the tradeoffs between the pillars of CSA. This work will add nuance to the investment plans and decisions of key international organisations as regards climate smart practices and technologies.</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2015
<p>Target value: 3</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 3</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2016
<p>Target value: 0</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 3</p> <p>Target achieved: 0.0</p> <p>Target narrative: Lack of funding in 2016 will severely restrict progress towards any outcome</p> <p>Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: No targets achieved</p> <p>Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Not applicable</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: None</p>

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 3

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora
- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:

Activity 2014-221: This activity may contribute to FP1 impact pathways, via local assessments of technologies and practices that may be climate smart. Activity 2014-236: This could in time contribute to other IPs in other regions and to FP1

Collaborating with other CRPs

Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Description of collaboration: In Ghana our partners are also working with an FP2 project, CASCAID, to deliver outcomes.

4.4 Case Studies

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): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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: None likely

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: No contribution to this MOG in 2016 (budget cuts)

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: None

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: There is no direct gender dimension of this work.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: None likely

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: No contribution to this MOG in 2016 (budget cuts)

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: None

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: There is no direct gender dimension of this work.

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: Some progress on capacity building in met services in Ghana and Tanzania may be made

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Partner SSD worked with national met services in Ghana and Tanzania to train personnel in data quality checking and analysis. Weather data have been analysed, and in 2017 new software will be available for national personnel to use.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: None

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: There is no direct gender dimension of this work.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: None likely

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: No contribution to this MOG in 2016 (budget cuts)

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: None

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: There is no direct gender dimension of this work.

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: N/A

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: N/A

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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: Engagement with several international organizations (WFP, ADRA, Oxfam, and CARE) to encourage consideration of smallholder farmer climate services needs.

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: Specific inclusion of women and gender concerns in the PICSA trainings.

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: Engagement with met services in Tanzania, Malawi and Ghana to improve planning processes.

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: Specific inclusion of women and gender concerns in the PICSA trainings.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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: N/A

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: N/A

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): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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>

Major Output groups - 2013

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 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2013 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 2013 outputs: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2013 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 2013 outputs: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2013 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 2013 outputs: <Not Defined>

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 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2013 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2013 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 2013 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2012

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 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2012 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 2012 outputs: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2012 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 2012 outputs: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2012 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 2012 outputs: <Not Defined>

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 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2012 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2012 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 2012 outputs: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups - 2011

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 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2011 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 2011 outputs: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2011 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 2011 outputs: <Not Defined>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2011 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 2011 outputs: <Not Defined>

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 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief summary of your actual 2011 contribution towards the selected MOG: <Not Defined>

Brief 2011 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 2011 outputs: <Not Defined>

5.2 Deliverables

D436 - MarkSim in several formats

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Data portal/Tool/Model code/Computer software

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: Other

Dissemination URL:

<http://gisweb.ciat.cgiar.org/MarkSimGCM/>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Revised version of MarkSim GCM with a modified user interface

Description / Abstract: Revised version of MarkSim GCM with a modified user interface

Publication / Creation date: 2016

Language: EN

Country: Colombia

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: MarkSim DSSAT weather file generator, for IPCC AR5 data (CMIP5). Online at <http://gisweb.ciat.cgiar.org/MarkSimGCM/>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
Waen Associates-United Kingdom	Jones, Peter <p.jones@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D939 - E-Atlas climatic maps disseminated in French

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books **Subtype:** Journal Article (non-peer reviewed)
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: Other **Dissemination URL:** https://www.dropbox.com/s/fwuanlgamki6ahg/14-23_Dossier_CARTO34_V1.pdf?dl=0
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: L'Afrique: des agricultures pour le developpement
Description / Abstract: This is a French version of several of the maps published as "Atlas of African Agriculture Research & Development: Revealing Agriculture's Place in Africa" by IFPRI in 2014, which CCAFS supported with funding, maps and technical input.
Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01
Language: French
Country: France
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: L'Afrique: des agricultures pour le developpement, CARTO 34, 14-23 (2016)
Handle: <Not Defined>
DOI: <Not Defined>
Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Publication Metadata

Volume: 34
Issue:
Pages: 14-23
Journal/Publisher name: CARTO
Indicators for journal articles: <Not Defined>
Publication acknowledge: Yes
Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible
Waen Associates	Jones, Peter<p.jones@cgiar.org>	Other

D971 - Improved historical climate data used by target countries

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Data portal/Tool/Model code/Computer software

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 URL:

Dissemination Channel: Other

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/v8kfrszshx0sn4q/SSD%20technical%20report%20dec%202016.docx?dl=0>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Developing R-Instat for National Meteorological Services and contributing to Ghana Met Service data management

Description / Abstract: This document describes the development of R-Instat software for National Meteorological Services and contributing to Ghana Met Service data management.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-12-01

Language: EN

Country: UK

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Barahona C, Stern R (2016). Developing R-Instat for National Meteorological Services and contributing to Ghana Met Service data management. Technical report to CCAFS.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
SSC-UoR - Statistical Services Centre, University of Reading	Stern, Roger <r.d.stern@reading.ac.uk>	Responsible

D972 - Prototype app tool developed

Main Information

Type: Data, models and tools

Subtype: Data portal/Tool/Model code/Computer software

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 URL:

Dissemination Channel: Other

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/auybp5n4unwdcvj/reading%20univeristy%20-%20technical%20report%20mobile%20app.docx?dl=0>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Supporting development of integrated climate services to smallholder farmers at scale and investigating the potential for phone apps

Description / Abstract: This describes two main components of work: 1. The development of two prototype mobile apps, which build on the PICSA approach, for use by small-scale farmers and advisers. 2. Support CCAFS engagement with National Met. Services and other climate organisations and in particular support tool development, implementation documentation and training.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-12-01

Language: EN

Country: UK

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Peter Dorward, Roger Stern, Graham Clarkson (2016). Supporting development of integrated climate services to smallholder farmers at scale and investigating the potential for phone apps. Technical Report to CCAFS.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors: <Not Defined>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
University of Reading-United Kingdom	Dorward, Peter <p.t.dorward@reading.ac.uk>	Responsible

ILRI-F1 (before F4 - Philip)-EA-WA-P69 - Research Project

Submitted on 2017-02-20 at 08:38 (Reporting cycle 2016)



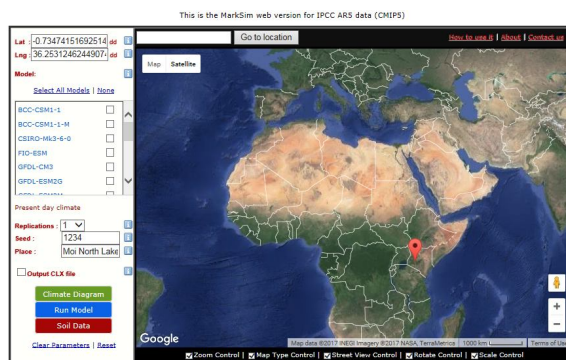
RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



5.3 Project Highlights

Project highlight 160

Title: CCAFS tools being used in different sectors



Author: P Thornton	Subject:
Publisher:	Year reported: 2016
Project highlights types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful communications • Breakthrough science 	Is global: Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	End date: Dec 2016
Keywords: MarkSim, Zika virus, tourism industry, skating, Canada	Countries:
Highlight description: This project highlight describes the use of one of CCAFS's climate data tools, MarkSim GCM, in two research arenas far from agriculture. But these are interesting applications nonetheless and show the actual (and potential) reach of some of the things that CCAFS is doing.	
Introduction / Objectives: The on-going Outcome Harvesting impact assessment of CCAFS climate data and tools has highlighted extensive use of these in a wide range of arenas, some of them well beyond agriculture and food security studies. Here we highlight two examples, both involving MarkSim GCM being used to generate characteristic daily weather data for future climate scenarios global climate models, one in the field of global human health and another in the area of cultural ecosystem services in Canada.	
Results: 1. Researchers in the Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, UK, conducted species distribution modelling to map environmental suitability for the Zika virus using MarkSim GCM. Their 2016 paper shows that a large portion of tropical and sub-tropical regions globally have suitable environmental conditions for Zika (transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes). Recent outbreaks in Latin America, coupled with possible associations with microcephaly and Guillain-Barré syndrome, have raised concerns about continued global spread of Zika virus. The authors show that a large portion of tropical and sub-tropical regions globally have suitable environmental conditions with over 2.17 billion people inhabiting these areas. There are still large gaps in knowledge about Zika, but this kind of work is important for understanding global risks and possible national and international responses. 2.	

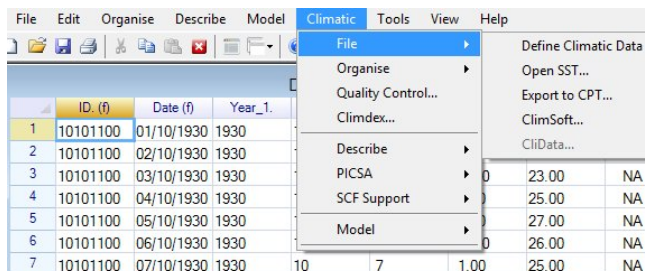
Researchers in Canada assessed the impact of global warming on a recreational cultural ecosystem service: outdoor ice-skating. The authors reported that the availability and benefits of skating on the world's largest outdoor ice skating facility (the Rideau Canal in Ottawa) declined from 1972 to 2013, was strongly dependent on weather, and is projected to continue declining with an accelerated rate between 2020–2090. MarkSim GCM was used in the analysis to estimate changes in season length under different scenarios. Such information on the declining availability of outdoor skating in Canada is expected to influence decision makers in the ecological services and tourism fields, and given the importance of this service in the country, the challenge posed by the decline of a popular cultural ecosystem service will need to be addressed.

Partners: Non-CCAFS partners at the University of Oxford, UK; Department of Natural Resource Sciences, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Links / Sources for further information: Messina, J.P., Kraemer, M.U., Brady, O.J., Pigott, D.M., Shearer, F.M., Weiss, D.J., Golding, N., Ruktanonchai, C.W., Gething, P.W., Cohn, E. and Brownstein, J.S., 2016. Mapping global environmental suitability for Zika virus. *Elife*, 5, p.e15272, online at elifesciences.org/content/5/e15272 Brammer, J.R., Samson, J. and Humphries, M.M., 2015. Declining availability of outdoor skating in Canada. *Nature Climate Change* 5(1), 2-4.

Project highlight 237

Title: R-Instat, a powerful statistical software package for National Meteorological Services



Author: Roger Stern	Subject:
Publisher:	Year reported: 2016
Project highlights types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative non-research partnerships • Capacity enhancement 	Is global: Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	End date: Dec 2016
Keywords: climate, weather, historical data, statistical analysis, open access, R	Countries:

Highlight description: The National Meteorological Services (NMSs) of many African countries have traditionally been involved in utilizing their skills for short-term forecasts and providing services to airports. More recently, the interests from the climate change community have increased the importance of activities related to the use of historical climatic records. These require NMS staff to have data management and statistical skills, in addition to the physics and meteorology skills needed for the forecasts. Such data management and statistical skills are often not present at the level needed within NMSs. There are big opportunities to strengthen the capacities of NMSs to use their historical data to help stakeholders in the agriculture sector improve farming practices to help boost livelihoods and food security. A major step in this direction is development of software that is easily used within NMSs. Statistics for Sustainable Development (SSD) has been developing such a software package in addition to working with NMSs to help build capacity and expand their role in climate change adaptation efforts. This statistical software, called R-Instat, is sufficiently powerful to analyse the historical climatic data that is kept by the NMSs. It is easy to use, data manipulation is based on a spreadsheet design, and the package is free and open-source. Beta versions of the software were released in late 2016, with support from several sources including CCAFS Flagships 2 and 4, and a full version 1 of the software will be released in July 2017. This software has the potential to radically (and rapidly) enhance decentralised meteorological data entry and analysis in many of the NMSs in CCAFS target countries, helping them to provide relevant and timely information to a wide range of users in the agriculture and other sectors.

Introduction / Objectives: The production of R-Instat, a software package for the analysis of historical weather records, is based on two premises. First, it is designed for the same target audience as the precursor software Instat (a product of Reading University, still in widespread use): staff of NMSs who are at least spreadsheet literate but may not have used a statistics package before. Second, the statistical software R provides almost all the statistical routines that are needed. This work has

involved re-engineering Instat with much more powerful capabilities and interfacing it with R libraries.

Results: Software development started via a crowd-sourcing campaign in 2015, and has continued to the point where the first beta release of the software occurred in early November 2016. Much of the development work is being done at Maseno University in Kenya. Version 1 of the software is expected to be released in July 2017. The software has several characteristics, including the following: • The R-Instat software is able to do all the analyses needed for processing the historical climatic data needed for PICSA (Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture) • It includes an SQL link to be able to easily read data from standard databases, with a possible special links to CLIMSOFT and CLIDATA. • It includes the dialogues to facilitate teaching some methods used in the seasonal forecast, particularly exceedance graphs, correlations, principal components and canonical correlations. • It is able to import and hence analyse satellite-based data. It is also able to make use of R routines for graphing and mapping, has routines for calculating extremes from daily data, and can export data for CPT, the main package used for generating seasonal forecasts. Version 1 will include routines for quality control of historical data. Capabilities to generate climate change indices (the set of 27 indices identified by the WMO) will also be included. On its release, this software can be expected to have considerable impact with the NMSs and the regional centres, such as AGRHYMET, in Africa and beyond. It may well provide a new entry point for engagement with NMSs in CCAFS's target countries, and the climate-smart agriculture agenda could be moved forward if NMS staff working in individual stations in each of the countries were assisted and empowered to provide local services around weather data.

Partners: Statistics for Sustainable Development (SSD), Reading, UK University of Reading, UK Maseno University, Kenya

Links / Sources for further information: The crowd-sourcing campaign that supported this work in 2015 is described here: <https://www.chuffed.org/project/8141> Version 0.1 of the software is available here: <http://www.africanmathsinitiative.net/blog/initiatives/african-data-initiative-part-1-missing-tool/> (NB THIS LINK IS NOT WORKING - Philip Thornton TO FURNISH A WORKING LINK)

6. Activities

A221 - Downscaled weather data simulation tools

Description: This activity involves the completion of MarkSim version 2 and the associated tools available in ccafs-climate.org (the Google-Earth based tool and the stand-alone version), and other work on spatial generation of simulated weather data for assessing impacts of climate change on crops, livestock and farming systems in general.

Start date: Jan 2011

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: Waen Associates-United Kingdom Jones, Peter <p.jones@cgiar.org>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: This work is not complete, but the project is coming to an end, and different mechanisms will need to be put in place for this work to carry on (without funding) into 2017.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D436: MarkSim in several formats
- D809: MarkSim version 2 and documentation
- D939: E-Atlas climatic maps disseminated in French

A236 - Development of integrated climate services to smallholder farmers at scale and investigating potential for apps

Description: The activity will continue to develop PICSA and research its effects on farmer decision making. It will continue the close work with national Met services who are central to this process. This is for the historical climatic data, for improved methods of producing the seasonal climate forecasts and for more comprehensive information for farmers during the season. The increasing availability of low cost smart phones and tablets will be exploited by exploration and initial development of apps and platforms that build on the PICSA approach. The work will focus on two tools. The first for use by intermediaries and organisations who work in agriculture e.g. NGOs, extension, seed suppliers, as a resource providing locally relevant information and services for use in their work with farmers. The second tool will be simpler and for use by farmers with access to any type of mobile phone.

Start date: Jan 2012

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: University of Reading-United Kingdom Dorward, Peter
<p.t.dorward@reading.ac.uk>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: The project is finished, so the activity status needs to be given as complete. However, the official release of the software R-Instat will take place in mid-2017 (and completion of the software will be done early in 2017). CCAFS will help with communications around the launch.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D971: Improved historical climate data used by target countries
- D972: Prototype app tool developed
- D2977: R-Instat, statistical software for National Meteorological Services

7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: Governance and Institutions for Climate Resilient Food Systems

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Sep 2014	Dec 2017	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute - Kenya	Cramer, Laura <l.cramer@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

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

Region(s)
Global

Project summary

The governance project has different strands of innovative research that have received seed funding. Scoping activities will lead to the development of full proposals that will be considered for funding, or for concerted resource mobilisation. Activities include governance of transformation, discourse of climate smart agriculture, indicators for good enough governance and non-traditional actors.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Cramer, Laura <l.cramer@cgiar.org>	overall coordination of governance portfolio	HQ
Partner	Ericksen, Polly <p.ericksen@cgiar.org>	Activity 2014-107 *Partner*. participated in Brussels workshop and engaged in conceptual development of governance work in FP4 and specific scoping activities.	HQ
Partner	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	overall coordination of governance portfolio	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Meinzen-Dick, Ruth <r.meinzen-dick@cgiar.org>	Specific contributions for this partner will be added after the concept notes are finalized in January 2015 Activity 2014-103 *Leader*. Activity 2014-107 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: IISD - International Institute for Sustainable Development

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Hammill, Anne <ahammill@iisd.org>	involved in scoping of governance research initially, potentially interesting collaboration of NAP engagement	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: IU - Indiana University Bloomington

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Evans, Tom <evans@indiana.edu>	Activity 2014-105 *Leader*.	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Lipper, Leslie <leslie.lipper@fao.org>	involved in Brussels workshop and engaged in indicator development	HQ

Partner #6

Institution: ODI - Overseas Development Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Jones, Lindsey <l.jones@odi.org.uk>	Activity 2014-107 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #7

Institution: UMB - Norwegian University of Life Sciences

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Eriksen, Siri <siri.eriksen@nmbu.no>	Activity 2014-107 *Partner*.	HQ
Partner	Korhonen-Kurki, Kaisa <K.Korhonen-Kurki@cgiar.org>	transformative governance activity partner	HQ
Partner	Lenaerts, Lutgart <lutgart.lenaerts@nmbu.no>	transformative governance activity partner	HQ

Partner #8

Institution: ASU - Arizona State University

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Eakin, Hallie <Hallie.Eakin@asu.edu>	Activity 2014-107 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #9

Institution: SLU - Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Nightingale, Andrea <andrea.nightingale@slu.se>	subcontracted by IDS to support discourse work	HQ
Partner	Karlsson, Linus <linus.karlsson@slu.se>	PhD student working with Andrea, subcontracted by IDS	HQ

Partner #10

Institution: CARIAA - Collaborative Adaptation Research Initiative in Africa and Asia

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Harvey, Blane <bharvey@idrc.ca>	Activity 2014-373 *Partner*.	HQ

Partner #11

Institution: IDS - Institute of Development Studies

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Naess, Lars Otto <l.naess@ids.ac.uk>	Activity 2014-108 *Leader*.	HQ

Partner #12

Institution: Universität Osnabrück-Germany

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Pahl-Wostl, Claudia <pahl@usf.uni-osnabrueck.de>	Activity 2014-107 *Leader*.	HQ
Partner	van Bers, Caroline <cvanbers@uni-osnabrueck.de>	coordination of the transformative governance group	HQ

Partner #13

Institution: University of Pretoria-South Africa

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Vogel, Coleen <colhvogel@gmail.com>	Activity 2014-106 *Leader*.	HQ

Partner #14

Institution: Umontreal - University of Montreal

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Purdon, Mark <mark.purdon@umontreal.ca>	involved in initial scoping study, policy briefs and comparative analysis	HQ

Partner #15

Institution: WUR - Wageningen University and Research Centre

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Delaney, Aogáin <aogan.delaney@gmail.com>	systematic review on governance indicators	HQ
Partner	Tamas, Peter <peter.tamas@wur.nl>	systematic review on governance indicators	HQ

Partner #16

Institution: CCAFS/CRP7 - CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Westermann, Olaf <owestermann@hotmail.com>	led the scaling paper	HQ

Partner #17

Institution: UCT - University of Cape Town

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Methner, Nadine <nmethner@gmail.com>	contribution to transformative governance scoping	HQ

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

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Funding (even small amounts) is important for partnerships, but so too is a shared vision of what needs to be done.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

This project received a very heavy cut in budget, but partners still managed to produce some deliverables together.

3. Locations

This project is global

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:

The project outcome is that stakeholders better understand the institutional environment and governance systems in which climate-smart food systems can be taken to scale, going beyond regional and global policy processes to consider other institutions and actors that shape discourse and power relations, and institutional change. As a result, planning and investments are being targeted towards specific stakeholders, information flows are being fostered between national, regional and global actors, and local voices are being considered in regional and global fora.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): Progress in 2016 will be limited because of funding constraints.

Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): Progress towards project outcomes was greatly limited because of funding constraints. However, some of the deliverables produced (as outputs from the Brussels FP4 governance workshop of 2014) can form a good basis for more concentrated work towards the project outcome in phase 2, from 2017 onwards.

How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* Comms and engagement activities limited due to funding constraints, although the governance work has been regularly featured in the FP4 newsletter and in a few blogs during 2016.

Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* <Not Defined>

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015):

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): Syntheses of several case studies will lead to enhanced understanding about how climate-smart food systems can be taken to scale. Research gaps identified previously will be in the process of being worked on.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018):

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:* Too much optimism regarding the use of seed money to generate fundable concept notes (which has not yet happened, although 2016 saw several concept notes submitted but not funded) as well as useful deliverables (which did happen).

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: Appropriately directed institutional investment of regional/global organisations and processes (e.g. IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC) based on national/regional engagement to learn about local climate smart food system priorities

Indicator #1: # of regional/global organisations and processes that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

2019
<p>Target value: <Not Defined></p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 0</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2015
<p>Target value: 0</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 0</p> <p>Target narrative: Insights into 'good enough' governance and enabling environments (including policies and institutions) will inform institutional investment, primarily of international organisations investing in target countries. Scoping studies are being finalised in 2016.</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Gender and social inclusion - i.e. participation in decision making and equality - are key components of any governance system and will thus play a role in this project.</p>
2016
<p>Target value: 0</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 0</p> <p>Target achieved: 0.0</p> <p>Target narrative: Budget limitations means that 2016 will still be a scoping year for subsequent activities.</p> <p>Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: As noted elsewhere, funding limitations hampered what could be achieved in 2016, although several deliverables were produced that can be built on in phase 2.</p> <p>Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: Gender issues were addressed in several of the deliverables produced.</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: AS above - gender and social inclusion elements still being scoped out.</p>

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 0

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:

Work on decision making using long-term climate information, and national policy making with respect to climate change adaptation, contributes relevant background information for FP2.

Collaborating with other CRPs

<This project does not have a CRP selected yet.>

4.4 Case Studies

No case studies added

5. Project outputs

5.1 Overview by MOGs

Major Output groups - 2019

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Scoping will continue during 2016 because of budget limitations, particularly in relation to identifying possible windows of opportunity in WB programs

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Scoping work was largely completed, despite budget limitations, and future windows of opportunity were identified particularly around the governance of transformational change. A synthesis of much of the work undertaken in P100 will be published in 2017.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output: Engagement activities will specifically address gender and social inclusion elements

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Gender has been an integral part of the scoping activities in the project, and several of the policy project in FP4 have produced explicit gender deliverables in 2016.

Major Output groups - 2015

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: three scoping reports on governance research will help set priorities moving into Phase 2.

Brief summary of your actual 2015 contribution towards the selected MOG: Systematic review of governance arrangements suited to what conditions will recommend reforms to governance arrangements to positively influence food system dynamics and increase food security. Discourse analysis of CSA examines actors and interests driving CSA agendas. Governance of transformations review to inform how transformations can and should be governed.

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: Governance is inherently also about social inclusion and equity, while these have not yet been a focus in the scoping studies

Major Output groups - 2014

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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

D2497 - Governance research and the comparative political economy of development

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

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 URL:

Dissemination Channel: Other

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/t7s6ikpzmmaw5q4/Purdon%20political%20economy%20research%20report%20DRAFT.pdf?dl=0>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Improving climate change adaptation and food security governance research through deeper engagement with comparative political economy of development

Description / Abstract: We add to debates on adaptation and food security governance by considering them as part of the broader process of the political economy of development. Recent literature reviews synthesized here demonstrate that too much of the governance research in this area tends toward a form of normative analysis that privileges formal institutional change while giving insufficient attention to informal institutions as well as interests and ideas. This points to an urgent need to look beyond the governance and public policy literature and pursue deeper engagement with comparative politics, particularly theories of the state and the conditions that make effective public action possible. To provide context for our critique, we focus on sub-Saharan Africa and critically examine one leading policy theory—the advocacy coalition framework—and demonstrate how it could be improved through combination with a promising new theory of comparative political economy of development: political settlements. Both policy theory and comparative politics can offer important insights, but we urge greater attention to the full range of institutions, interests and ideas—both formal and informal—involved in adaptation and food security governance.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-12-01

Language: En

Country: USA

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Purdon M and Thornton PK (2016). Deepening research in climate change adaptation and food security governance through the theory and methods of comparative politics. Research Report,

CCAFS.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Purdon - Mark
- Thornton - Philip

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
Umontreal - University of Montreal	Purdon, Mark <mark.purdon@umontreal.ca>	Responsible

D2498 - Management and governance of transformations

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Policy workshop/Dialogue report

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender
- Youth

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination URL:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/kon60p5bwsra7ub/Governance_of_Food_Systems_Session_Wuppertal_IST_Conference_2016_07_09.docx?dl=0

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Management and governance of transformations

Description / Abstract: Dialogue Session L2, International Sustainability Transitions Conference, 7-9 September 2016, Wuppertal. The purpose of the session was to share insights on the events/drivers, preconditions and conditions that underlie transformations of sustainable food systems to be resilient to shocks and surprises in general, and climate change in particular. The session was based on a scoping study of the CCAFS Working Group on transformations to sustainable food systems. The focus was be on why and how governance systems transform, and the potential pathways for transformations (in governance) towards sustainable food systems, with an emphasis on food. A distinction is made in the nature of transformations needed in the Global South where climate resilience and food security play the most significant role, and in the Global North, where the food is for the most part adequate but the system is unsustainable from production to consumption.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-09-01

Language: EN

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Caroline van Bers, Johannes Halbe, and Claudia Pahl-Wostl (2016). Management and governance of transformations. Dialogue description, International Sustainability Transitions Conference, 7-9 September 2016. Online.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- van Bers - Caroline
- Halbe - Johannes
- Pahl-Wostl - Claudia

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
Universität Osnabrück-Germany	van Bers, Caroline <cvanbers@uni-osnabrueck.de>	Responsible
Universität Osnabrück	Pahl-Wostl, Claudia <pahl@usf.uni-osnabrueck.de>	Other

D1807 - Strengthening the food systems governance base

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72721>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Strengthening the food systems governance evidence base: Supporting commensurability of research through a systematic review of methods

Description / Abstract: This document reports on a systematic review (SR) of food systems governance indicators. This review was undertaken by the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)-funded 13-member Working Group on Effective Indicators for food systems governance and a review team. The purpose of this technical report is for archival records in line with the principles of full and transparent documentation of systematic reviews. This report is confined to details of the review method and results, with framing and interpretation and implications of results excluded. The latter are published as CCAFS Working Paper no. 167.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, POLICIES

Citation: Delaney A, Tamás PA. 2016. Strengthening the food systems governance evidence base: Supporting commensurability of research through a systematic review of methods. Technical Report. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72721>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Delaney, - A.
- Tamás PA, -

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
WUR - Wageningen University and Research Centre	Delaney, Aogáin <aogan.delaney@gmail.com>	Responsible
SLU - Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Nightingale, Andrea <andrea.nightingale@slu.se>	Other
SLU - Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Karlsson, Linus <linus.karlsson@slu.se>	Other

D2772 - Blog on pathways to transformation

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

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 URL:

<https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/blog/pathways-transformations-adapting-our-food-systems#.WKXzWIVOI2w>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Pathways to transformations: adapting our food systems

Description / Abstract: Blog story about a new working paper that explores how shifts in governance can lead to transformations in food systems

Publication / Creation date: 2016-12-17

Language: En

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, transformation, food systems

Citation: Cramer L, van Bers C, Vasileiou I. 2016. Pathways to transformations: adapting our food systems. Blog at

<https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/blog/pathways-transformations-adapting-our-food-systems#.WKXzWIVOI2w>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Cramer - Laura
- van Bers - Caroline
- Vasileiou - Ioannis

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Cramer, Laura <l.cramer@cgiar.org>	Responsible

ILRI-F1 (before F4 - Philip)-P100 - Research Project

Submitted on 2017-02-20 at 08:54 (Reporting cycle 2016)



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



D2773 - Blog on climate finance working paper

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

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 URL:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/climate-finance-agricultural-adaptation-challenges-and-opportunities#.WKXzoYVOI2w>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Climate finance for agricultural adaptation: challenges and opportunities

Description / Abstract: Blog about a new working paper that examines climate finance mechanisms relevant to agricultural adaptation and how they are set up and managed, with respect to governance, funding scope, eligibility, and social inclusiveness.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-04-22

Language: En

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY, climate finance

Citation: Ye W, Vasileiou I. 2016. Climate finance for agricultural adaptation: challenges and opportunities. CCAFS blog available at

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/climate-finance-agricultural-adaptation-challenges-and-opportunities#.WKXzoYVOI2w>. 22 Apr 2016.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Ye - Wenlu
- Vasileiou - Ioannis

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research	Cramer, Laura	Responsible



Institute	<l.cramer@cgiar.org>
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D1305 - Analyse du contexte institutionnel de gestion du changement climatique au Sénégal

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72644>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Analyse du contexte institutionnel de gestion du changement climatique au Sénégal

Description / Abstract: Les changements et variabilités climatiques représentent des défis majeurs pour la mise en oeuvre des plans et politiques nationaux de développement. Le Sénégal, avec l'appui du programme « Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security » (CCAFS) a formé une Plateforme Multi-acteurs pour faciliter les échanges entre chercheurs et décideurs autour des questions d'adaptation du secteur de l'agriculture et de la Sécurité alimentaire au changement climatique. La présente étude est faite pour comprendre les goulots d'étranglement qui reposent sur la mise en oeuvre effective des politiques de changement climatique. L'étude révèle qu'au niveau national les actions stratégiques semblent tout au plus être définies avec des objectifs cloisonnés qui n'intègrent pas un cadre de référence concerté. L'insuffisance de synergie des différents départements ministériels disperse les efforts de l'Etat en matière de prévision et de planification des changements climatiques dans les stratégies politiques. En plus le déficit en ressources humaines de l'administration publique, notamment dans le secteur agricole après les réformes structurelles des années 90, a engendré un faible accès aux technologies agricoles et aux bonnes pratiques d'adaptation aux changements climatiques. Il a été démontré que la disponibilité de la technologie culturale pour l'adaptation, au moins à court terme, n'est pas un problème, mais c'est plutôt l'accessibilité à ces technologies qui est difficile. Les services d'encadrement et d'appui conseil sont généralement insuffisants en raison de contraintes financières et de compétences. Pour pallier à ces faits, il est nécessaire de mettre l'accent sur : la sensibilisation du monde rural sur les changements climatiques, faciliter l'accès aux formations et services climatiques, surtout dans secteurs de la pêche, de l'agriculture et de l'élevage.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01

Language: fr

Country: SENEGAL

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY,POLICIES

Citation: Dia L, Dieye B, Totin E, Traoré PS, Zougmore R. 2016. Analyse du contexte institutionnel de gestion du changement climatique au Sénégal. CCAFS Working Paper no. 165. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72644>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Dia L, -
- Dieye B, -
- Totin E, -
- Sibiry Traoré, - Pierre C.
- Zougmore, - Robert B.

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Cramer, Laura <l.cramer@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2492 - Metrics on strengthening the food system governance base

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Development of innovations/ interventions/ policies with explicit gender targeting
- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72720>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Strengthening the food systems governance evidence base: Supporting commensurability of research through a systematic review of methods

Description / Abstract: Governance of food systems is a poorly understood determinant of food security. Much scholarship on food systems governance is non-empirical, while existing research is often case study-based and theoretically and methodologically incommensurable. This frustrates aggregation of evidence and generalisation. We undertook a systematic review of methods used in food systems governance research with a view to identifying a core set of indicators for future research. We gathered literature through a structured consultation and sampling from recent reviews. Indicators were identified and classified according to the levels and sectors they investigate. We found a concentration of indicators in food production at local to national levels and a sparseness in distribution and consumption. Unsurprisingly, many indicators of institutional structure were found, while agency-related indicators are moderately represented. We call for piloting and validation of these indicators and for methodological development to fill gaps identified. These efforts are expected to support a more consolidated future evidence base and eventual meta-analysis.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY,RESEARCH

Citation: Delaney A, Evans T, McGreevy J, Blekking J, Schlachter T, Korhonen-Kurki K, Tamás PA, Crane

TA, Eakin H, Förch W, Jones L, Nelson DR, Oberlack C, Purdon M. 2016. Strengthening the food systems governance evidence base: Supporting commensurability of research through a systematic review of methods. Working Paper no. 167. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72720>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Delaney, - A.
- Evans T, -
- McGreevy J, -
- Blekking J, -
- Schlachter T, -
- Korhonen-Kurki K, -
- Tamás PA, -
- Crane, - Todd A.
- Eakin H, -
- Foerch, - Wiebke
- Jones L, -
- Nelson DR, -
- Obersteiner, - M
- Purdon M, -

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
WUR - Wageningen University and Research Centre	Delaney, Aogán <aogan.delaney@gmail.com>	Responsible

D2493 - Constraining and enabling factors to using long-term climate information in decision-making

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:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes
Dissemination Channel: Other **Dissemination URL:**
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2016.1191008>
Open access: No
Open access restriction: Limited Exclusivity Agreements
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Constraining and enabling factors to using long-term climate information in decision-making
Description / Abstract: We carry out a structured review of the peer-reviewed literature to assess the factors that constrain and enable the uptake of long-term climate information in a wide range of sectoral investment and planning decisions. Common applications of long-term climate information are shown to relate to urban planning and infrastructure, as well as flood and coastal management. Analysis of the identified literature highlights five categories of constraints: disconnection between users and producers of climate information, limitations of climate information, financial and technical constraints, political economy and institutional constraints and finally psycho-social constraints. Five categories of enablers to the uptake of long-term climate information in decision-making are also identified: collaboration and bridge work, increased accessibility of climate information, improvement in the underlying science, institutional reform and windows of opportunity for building trust.
Publication / Creation date: <Not Defined>
Language: <Not Defined>
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: <Not Defined>
Citation: Jones, L., Champalle, C., Chesterman, S., Cramer, L. and Crane, T.A., 2016. Constraining and enabling factors to using long-term climate information in decision-making. Climate Policy, pp.1-22.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Jones - Lindsay
- Champalle - C
- Cramer - Laura
- Crane - Todd
- Chesterman - Sabrina

Publication Metadata

Volume: online

Issue: online

Pages: 1-22

Journal/Publisher name: Climate Policy

Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

- This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ODI - Overseas Development Institute	Jones, Lindsey <l.jones@odi.org.uk>	Responsible

D1086 - Fonctionnement et organisation du cadre institutionnel du changement climatique au Mali

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2015

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

<Not Defined>

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72645>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Fonctionnement et organisation du cadre institutionnel du changement climatique au Mali

Description / Abstract: Le Projet Flagship 4 du CCAFS mis en oeuvre au Mali, depuis 2014 considère qu'une large adoption des pratiques respectueuses du climat peut contribuer à améliorer le revenu des producteurs et réduire les risques de pertes de récoltes. Mais l'adoption des options proposées ne serait possible que si un dispositif institutionnel performant est mis en place pour soutenir la diffusion des technologies adaptées. La présente étude est initiée pour faire le diagnostic du contexte institutionnel actuel au niveau du pays et de proposer des options concrètes de renforcement des capacités des acteurs intervenant dans le secteur pour permettre une intégration effective des effets du changement climatique dans les plans et politiques nationaux de développement. L'étude a identifié certaines contraintes majeures notamment la dépendance de l'Etat malien aux appuis extérieurs qui limitent la mise en oeuvre effective des politiques de changement climatique. Aussi, la déconnexion entre les niveaux de mise en oeuvre national et local dans la gestion des aspects de gouvernance locale ; des politiques publiques sans suivi-évaluation du fait du manque de ressources financières et humaines limitent la mise en oeuvre des politiques.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01

Language: fr

Country: MALI

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, POLICIES

Citation: Traoré K, Totin E, Sogoba B, Traoré PS, Zougmore R. 2016. Fonctionnement et organisation du cadre institutionnel du changement climatique au Mali. CCAFS Working Paper no. 166. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72645>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Traoré K, -
- Totin E, -
- Sogoba, - B
- Sibiry Traoré, - Pierre C.
- Zougmoré, - Robert B.

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Cramer, Laura <l.cramer@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D1246 - Transformation pathways in governance towards resilient food systems

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: 2016

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/78293>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Transformation in governance towards resilient food systems

Description / Abstract: The dynamics of systemic societal transformations are not well understood, and the extent to which such transformations can be governed is contested. This research paper is the result of a joint effort among a small group of researchers to identify pathways for transformation towards sustainable food systems, which are resilient towards shocks and towards climate change in particular. Using empirical studies, both transformations in governance systems and governance of transformations were investigated. These cases served as a preliminary analysis to identify some of the trends and patterns that warrant further investigation. Not surprisingly, transformational change in food systems is often triggered by a shock to the system, or by increasing pressure to that system. But that alone is not enough to bring about a transformation. A number of preconditions and conditions need to be present including sufficient 'wealth' or economic and social capital in the system with resources that can be mobilized, and sufficient flexibility in the institutional context to allow innovation to emerge and gain strength. A particular area of interest that appears to stimulate transformations is collective action, which often involves collaboration across geographical scales and interest groups. The outcomes of transformations are complex and typically multifaceted, and can take years to emerge. However, broadly speaking, the cases explored demonstrate that governance is central to food system transformation both in terms of pre-conditions and provoking processes as well as in the outcomes of the transformation itself. Food system transformations in general appear to entail fundamental shifts in social relations and institutions – in other words, the governance of the food system.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-12-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY,RESILIENCE,GOVERNANCE,TRANSFORMATION

Citation: van Bers C, Pahl-Wostl C, Eakin H, Ericksen P, Lenaerts L, Förch W, Korhonen-Kurki K, Methner N, Jones L, Vasileiou I, Eriksen S. 2016. Transformations in governance towards resilient food systems. CCAFS Working Paper no. 190. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/78293>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- van Bers, - Caroline
- Pahl-Wostl, - Claudia
- Eakin, - Hallie
- Ericksen, - Polly
- Lenaerts, - Lutgart
- Foerch, - Wiebke
- Korhonen-Kurki, - Kaisa
- Methner, - Nadine
- Jones, - Lindsey
- Vasileiou, - Ioannis
- Eriksen, - Siri

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
Universität Osnabrück-Germany	Pahl-Wostl, Claudia <pahl@usf.uni-osnabrueck.de>	Responsible

D2494 - Metrics of food system governance

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

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 URL:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/identifying-core-set-indicators-improve-future-research-food-systems-governance>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Blog on indicators for food system governance

Description / Abstract: Use of common indicators to study governance of food production can improve prospects for meta-analysis of next-generation research and generating generalizable conclusions. However, there are still some methodological gaps to be filled.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-04-01

Language: En

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Delaney A (2016). Identifying a core set of indicators to improve future research on food systems governance. Blog at

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/identifying-core-set-indicators-improve-future-research-food-systems-governance>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Delaney - Aogan

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
WUR - Wageningen University and Research Centre	Delaney, Aogan <aogan.delaney@gmail.com>	Responsible



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



D1087 - Assessment of climate change policy and institutional context: The case of Ghana

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

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:
<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72643>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Assessment of climate change policy and institutional context: The case of Ghana

Description / Abstract: Mainstreaming climate change strategies on the basis of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) into agricultural food security policies demands multi-dimensional approaches. In sub-Saharan Africa, the demand is made more complex by the socioeconomic challenges such as poverty, unstable markets, limited opportunities for employment and livelihoods. Mainstreaming therefore has to be done on the basis of informed strategies formulated on comprehensive studies. This study was conducted to inform the strategies for science-based and climate-smart agriculture in Ghana, especially with reference to the policy and institutional framework. The methodology comprised desk research of policy documents and related publications and Key Informant Interviews (KII). The study was based on the CCAFS Platform areas in Upper West Region. The research shows that though some efforts were made in the specific case of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), inclusion in the process did not reach the grassroots. Thus there were weaknesses in harnessing societal grassroots' inputs for the policy formulation process. Still the policy has been well formulated and successfully launched. However, there is lack of awareness and knowledge about the policy especially in the decentralized levels of society in the districts and policy literacy is very low. The situation poses a challenge to effective implementation of the NCCP. To address some of the key challenges identified, it is vital to strengthen the vertical and horizontal channels of policy communication. The communication from the national sources to the districts must be improved through more frequent interaction. In the regions and districts, horizontal communication to reach out to all stakeholders can be greatly facilitated by the use of the electronic media.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01

Language: en

Country: GHANA

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, POLICIES

Citation: Essegbey G, Totin E, Karbo N, Traoré PS, Zougmore R. 2016. Assessment of climate change policy and institutional context: The case of Ghana. CCAFS Working Paper no. 164. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72643>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Essegbey GO, -
- Totin E, -
- Karbo N, -
- Sibiry Traoré, - Pierre C.
- Zougmore, - Robert B.

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D1247 - Discourses and power in governance systems: A case study of Climate Smart Agriculture [working title]

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Diagnostics/analysis to understand gender issues

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: Other

Dissemination URL:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/g8cctcbptxhy15p/naess%20discourses%20draft.pdf?dl=0>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: 'Triple wins' or 'triple faults'? Analysing the political economy of policy discourses on climate-smart agriculture

Description / Abstract: This paper aims to unpack the equity implications of climate-smart agriculture (CSA). CSA has gained considerable traction in recent years, but remains highly contested. One of the principal areas of contestation is CSAs contribution to social equity, yet equity is rarely defined in the CSA literature. To fill this gap, we apply an equity framework to four key CSA discourses. From this, we identify three key equity issues: First, distributive equity implies a need to acknowledge how CSA may transfer the burden of responsibility for climate change mitigation to marginalized producers and resource managers. Second, a procedural equity perspective reveals how CSA discourses generally fail to confront entrenched power relations that may constrain or block the emergence of more 'propoor' forms of agricultural development, adaptation to climate change, or carbon sequestration and storage. Third, to improve CSA outcomes, a focus on contextual equity means the need to pay more attention to the institutions that underpin the bargaining power of the poorest and most vulnerable groups, as well as a deeper acknowledgement of the political nature of transformations that are needed to address challenges around the agricultural sector in a changing climate.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-12-01

Language: EN

Country: UK

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Naess LO, 'Triple wins' or 'triple faults'? Analysing the political economy of policy discourses on climate-smart agriculture. Research report. CCAFS, 2016.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Naess - Lars Otto

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
IDS - Institute of Development Studies	Naess, Lars Otto <l.naess@ids.ac.uk>	Responsible

D2495 - Climate finance for agricultural adaptation. Version 2

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

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:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72435>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Climate finance for agricultural adaptation

Description / Abstract: Climate finance has largely focused on non-agricultural sectors, while finance for adaptation remains to be largely unexplored. This paper takes stock of existing funds for agricultural adaptation and compares different elements across these.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, CLIMATE FINANCE

Citation: Ye W, Vasileiou I, Förch W. 2015. Climate finance for agricultural adaptation. Working Paper no. 155. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72435>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Ye W, -
- Vasileiou, - Ioannis
- Foerch, - Wiebke

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: **F A I R**

Partners contributing to this deliverable:



Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Cramer, Laura <l.cramer@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2496 - Scaling up climate-smart agriculture: what we know so far

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

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: Other

Dissemination URL:

<https://blog.gfar.net/2016/04/02/scaling-up-climate-smart-agriculture-what-we-know-so-far/>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Scaling up climate-smart agriculture: what we know so far

Description / Abstract: Getting hundreds of millions of smallholder farmers to practise climate-smart agriculture requires a coordinated effort by farmers, researchers, the private sector, civil society and policymakers.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-04-02

Language: En

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Snorre Frid-Nielsen. Scaling up climate-smart agriculture: what we know so far. The GFAR Blog, 2 April 2016

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Frid-Nielsen - Snorre

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Cramer, Laura <l.cramer@cgiar.org>	Responsible

5.3 Project Highlights

Project highlight 210	
Title: Transformations in governance towards resilient food systems: what are the gaps?	
Author: P Thornton	Subject:
Publisher:	Year reported: 2016
Project highlights types: • Food security	Is global: Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	End date: Dec 2016
Keywords: governance, institutions, collective action	Countries:
<p>Highlight description: In 2014 and 2015, Flagship 4 convened two workshops with the aim of mapping out a research agenda on governance that CCAFS could contribute to. There is growing evidence as to the need for transformational changes in food systems, and on the part of all stakeholders, if the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture, are to be achieved. Governance research is a relatively crowded field, from the perspective of the global change community, but this is not the case for the agricultural research for development community. These workshops were undertaken to identify a research space that CCAFS and partners could contribute to. In general, the dynamics of systemic societal transformations are not well understood, and the extent to which such transformations can be governed is contested. The outputs from the second workshop were documented and published in 2016 (as CCAFS Working Paper 190), and using existing case studies from the published literature, identified three main preconditions for transformation to occur: access to resources, effectiveness of formal institutions, and lock-in to a reigning paradigm. In almost all cases, collective action was found to stimulate transformation, although the outcomes of transformation are usually complex and can take a long time to emerge. This work has suggested several potentially highly useful areas of food system research, including activities aimed at overcoming the barriers to transformational change through improved understanding of the importance of both individual perceptions and worldviews, and the collective action that seems to be needed to facilitate it. Partners are actively engaged in seeking funding to support this research, some of it using CCAFS core sites as case studies, thus bringing a new dimension to CCAFS's policy work in the future.</p>	
<p>Introduction / Objectives: CCAFS partnered with a small group of researchers from the global change community to identify some well-focused priorities that could form the basis for an agenda of research activities in the arena of governance of food systems. Transformations on both the production and the consumption side will be critical for the attainment of food security goals. But this is a crowded space, so how can CCAFS and partners contribute to the supporting research agenda most effectively?</p>	
<p>Results: Using empirical studies, both transformations in governance systems and governance of transformations were investigated. These cases served in a preliminary analysis to identify some of the trends and patterns that warrant further investigation. As might be expected, transformational change in food systems is often triggered by a shock to the system, or by increasing pressure being applied to the system. But either of these alone is not enough to bring about a transformation. A number of</p>	

preconditions need to be present, including sufficient “wealth” or economic and social capital in the system and resources that can be mobilized, and sufficient flexibility in the institutional context to allow innovation to occur. The evidence suggests that one key element that can stimulate transformation is collective action, which often involves collaboration across geographical scales and interest groups. The outcomes of transformations are complex and often multifaceted, and can take years to emerge. The empirical studies investigated demonstrate that governance is central to food system transformation, both in terms of the processes that lead to it as well as in the outcomes of the transformation itself. In general, food system transformations entail fundamental shifts in social relations and institutions. The work suggests several areas warranting further research, including the role of personal perceptions and collective action in fostering or constraining transformational change, and understanding the role of governance in consumption shifts, which may prove to be fundamental to understanding food system change in the future.

Partners: Hallie Eakin, School of Sustainability, Arizona State University, United States Polly Ericksen, International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya Siri Eriksen, International Environment and Development Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway Wiebke Förch, Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Botswana Lindsey Jones, London School of Economics, United Kingdom Kaisa Korhonen-Kurki, Tutkimustyö Centre for International Forestry Research, Finland Lutgart Lenaerts, International Environment and Development Studies, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway Nadine Methner, Environmental Sciences, University of Cape Town, South Africa Claudia Pahl-Wostl, Institute of Environmental Systems Research, Osnabrück University, Germany Caroline van Bers, Institute of Environmental Systems Research, Osnabrück University, Germany Ioannis Vasileiou, CCAFS-IFPRI and World Bank, US

Links / Sources for further information: van Bers C, Pahl-Wostl C, Eakin H, Ericksen P, Lenaerts L, Förch W, Korhonen-Kurki K, Methner N, Jones L, Vasileiou I, Eriksen S. 2016. Transformations in governance towards resilient food systems. CCAFS Working Paper no. 190. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Available online at: www.ccafs.cgiar.org

6. Activities

A105 - Effective governance mechanisms and indicators for climate resilient food systems

Description: This activity continues work started in the CCAFS Governance workshop of September 2014 on identifying effective indicators and a conceptual framework for governance research.

Start date: Sep 2014

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: IU - Indiana University Bloomington Evans, Tom <evans@indiana.edu>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: P100 finished at the end of 2016 - more work in this arena will involve different mechanisms of phase 2 of CCAFS

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1807: Strengthening the food systems governance base
- D2492: Metrics on strengthening the food system governance base
- D2494: Metrics of food system governance
- D2497: Governance research and the comparative political economy of development

A107 - Incremental adaptation versus transformation: characterizing pathways for different governance systems

Description: The goal being addressed by CCAFS Transformations Working Group led by the Institute of Environmental Systems Research, University of Osnabrück has been to identify pathways for transformation in governance towards sustainable food systems that are resilient towards shocks and surprises in general, and towards climate change in particular. The focus is thus on transformations in governance including state and non-state actors; and on being prescriptive. The key questions that have been addressed are: 1. What is the role of governance in the transformation of food systems? 2. To what extent can and should such transformative change be governed, how, at which scale and by whom? 3. What governance structures are needed to support sustainable food systems? The key outputs are a literature review, a scoping paper, an outline for journal publication, a presentation at the Transformations2015 conference (Stockholm, Oct. 2015), and a concept paper for follow up research activities.

Start date: Sep 2014

End date: Jun 2016

Activity leader: Universität Osnabrück-Germany Pahl-Wostl, Claudia <pahl@usf.uni-osnabrueck.de>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: P100 finished at the end of 2016. A Working Paper was published in 2016. Further activities in this arena will continue in phase 2 of CCAFS but using different mechanisms

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1246: Transformation pathways in governance towards resilient food systems
- D2498: Management and governance of transformations
- D2772: Blog on pathways to transformation

A108 - Discourses and power in governance systems

Description: The activity focuses on analysing Climate Smart Agriculture from the perspective of discourses or narratives (and counter- and subnarratives) on the concept, how evidence is conceptualised by various actors attached to different discourses, and their power relations, and ultimately, how different conceptualisations are influencing policy and practice. The activity will increase understanding of how the concept has emerged and how it has been used - by whom - and with what consequences - for whom. The work will identify the conditions under which CSA has worked well and where it could be improved, and to design strategies to open up opportunities for evidence, solutions or actors that may have been excluded to date.

Start date: Sep 2014

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: IDS - Institute of Development Studies Naess, Lars Otto <l.naess@ids.ac.uk>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: P100 finished at the end of 2016. Work in this arena will continue in phase 2 of CCAFS using different mechanisms.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1247: Discourses and power in governance systems: A case study of Climate Smart Agriculture [working title]

A373 - Cross-regional syntheses of multi-scale engagement processes and policies

Description: This activity seeks to ensure that appropriate lessons can be learned from the breadth of activities that are being carried out within CCAFS across the five regions in relation to: * national development planning processes and tools, and the links from and to local-level and regional / global institutions; * national and global engagement processes and the tools that can facilitate them, including scenarios and modelling at different scales; * modes of engagement for research design and implementation, and for capacity strengthening, with other programs and initiatives outside CCAFS. By researching the different types of engagement and their effectiveness, we can gather evidence on what works where, how and with whom, to ensure that resources are used more effectively in upscaling CSA.

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute Thornton, Philip
<p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: P100 finished at the end of 2016. Activities will continue in phase 2 of CCAFS from 2017 onwards, including a cross-regional synthesis of policy work in phase 1 to be reported under new Flagship 1 in early 2018.

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1087: Assessment of climate change policy and institutional context: The case of Ghana
- D2496: Scaling up climate-smart agriculture: what we know so far
- D1086: Fonctionnement et organisation du cadre institutionnel du changement climatique au Mali
- D1305: Analyse du contexte institutionnel de gestion du changement climatique au Sénégal
- D2493: Constraining and enabling factors to using long-term climate information in decision-making
- D2495: Climate finance for agricultural adaptation. Version 2
- D2773: Blog on climate finance working paper



7. Leverages

No leverages added

Title: FP 4 Synthesis and supporting activities

1. Description

Start date	End date	Management liaison	Mgmt. liaison contact
Jan 2015	Dec 2017	F1	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Funding source types	Status	Lead Organization	Project leader
W1/W2	Complete	ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute - Kenya	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Project is working on

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

Region(s)
Global

Project summary

FP 4 Synthesis and supporting activities include activities led by the flagship: communications and engagement, IFPRI liaison and coordination of CCAFS policy analysis, and flagship synthesis, management and coordination in support of the results-based management trial (also P62) and of the implementation of the FP 4 impact pathway. It also supports a liaison role to initiate and implement synergies on policies for CSA, between CCAFS (including its Flagship 4) & the World Bank, in particular with the CSA Team.

2. Partners

Partner #1 (Leader)

Institution: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Leader	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Oversee the flagship	HQ

Partner #2

Institution: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Project Coordinator	Vasileiou, Ioannis <i.vasileiou@cgiar.org>	Ioannis had been the liaison for climate related activities (i.e. CCAFS) within IFPRI. From Oct 2016, he is fulfilling a CSA Policies liaison role within the World Bank CSA Team. Activity 2014-296 *Leader*.	HQ

Partner #3

Institution: KU - Københavns Universitet

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Schubert, Cecilia <c.schubert@cgiar.org>	Cecilia is the communications and engagement officer of FP4. Activity 2014-303 *Leader*. Cecilia left in late 2015, duties taken up by a consultant (Cramer) and Wiebke	HQ
Partner	Campbell, Bruce <b.campbell@cgiar.org>	Comms inputs	HQ

Partner #4

Institution: CIAT - Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Laderach, Peter <p.laderach@cgiar.org >	Contracting for Laura	HQ

Partner #5

Institution: CABI-United Kingdom

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Silvestri, Silvia <S.Silvestri@cabi.org>	impact lite analyses, presentations and publications	HQ

Partner #6

Institution: The World Bank-United States

Contact(s):

Type	Contact	Responsibilities and contributions	Branch
Partner	Sadler, Marc <msadler@worldbank.org>	Key partner in the WorldBank on the climate finance work	HQ

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

Year	Lesson(s)
2016	Budget uncertainty remains a source of friction and inhibits proper planning and execution across the board. The need to form partnerships with Southern partners still remains an issue, although there are potential areas where we could build upon the networks of the regional programs for forging such partnerships.

Partnerships overall over the last reporting period:

Relationships with on-going partners suffered as a result of the extensive budget cuts, but new relationships were formed with other institutions that may become formal partners in the future during the push to mobilise resources. The constant budget uncertainty forced a change in partners for the scenarios work from Oxford University to Utrecht University for 2017 onward.



3. Locations

This project is global

4. Outcomes

4.1 Project Outcomes

Project Outcome statement:

This project contributes to all FP4 outcomes and outcome targets indirectly, via supporting activities that include communications and engagement, development and maintenance of partner relationships, liaison and coordination, flagship synthesis, and general management to facilitate movement along the FP4 outcome pathway. Furthermore, through its support for a liaison role on CSA policies, through the World Bank CSA Global Solutions Group, it directly contributes to the FP4 Impact Pathway, through the operationalization of its research and products in the GSG's portfolio and at various levels.

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2016*): None directly

<p>Annual progress towards project outcome in the current reporting cycle (2016*): This project continued to provide facilitation support to the center-led projects, contributing toward their progress. Laura Cramer has worked closely with the PACCA team to support their engagement and communication efforts with policymakers in Uganda to have gender concerns integrated into climate change adaptation plans. Philip Thornton worked in close collaboration throughout 2016 with CSIRO and other research institutes to continue publishing research findings in high quality journals. As a result of his secondment at the World Bank, Ioannis Vasileiou helped to develop a set of Resilience Indicators, accompanied by a Results Chain, for the agricultural sector, as part of an activity on "a sector-specific approach for resilience", under the World Bank's "Programmatic Approach: Enhancing climate and disaster resilience of World Bank Sustainable Development Operations". The work on indicators and a Results Chain intends to develop a more systematic approach and increase the application of monitoring and evaluation for resilience-building in operations. In parallel Ioannis and the WB team also produced a guidance note for Task Team Leaders in Ag Projects, with Frequently Asked Questions, on defining resilience, use of indicators etc. For the above, Ioannis particularly consulted the CCAFS work on a monitoring instrument for resilience (https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/publications/monitoring-instrument-resilience). This work directly contributes to the Flagship impact pathway and the outcome of getting CCAFS science used by a global organization.</p>
<p>How communication and engagement activities have contributed to achieving your Project outcomes:* Through the publishing of numerous Info Notes, blog stories, and newsletters, in addition to the promotion of working papers and journal articles, our communication activities help promote the spread of CCAFS research findings. Center-led projects and regional teams have drawn upon research findings from our flagship to engage with decision makers at various levels of national governments and within regional bodies.</p>
<p>Evidence documents of progress towards outcomes:* <Not Defined></p>

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2015): None directly

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2017): None directly

Annual progress towards outcome (end of 2018): None directly

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.* One of the preliminary lessons regarding engaging with policy makers that we have learned from the center-led and regional projects is that it is more effective to engage with decision makers on policies and implementation plans that are already under review instead of starting from the beginning. Building the credibility of CCAFS with strong research is necessary for good engagement with decision makers, and persistence is crucial because policy processes take a long time to complete. Implications for the coming planning cycle are more strategic planning on which institutions to target and better use internally of already-produced research.

4.2 CCAFS Outcomes

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: 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

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

2019
<p>Target value: <Not Defined></p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 0</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2015
<p>Target value: 0</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 0</p> <p>Target narrative: P117 does not generally contribute directly to targets, though the work in it facilitates other projects to do this.</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: The project aims to identify opportunities for gender and social inclusion in ongoing projects.</p>

2016

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 0

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: None directly - this project has a facilitating role

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: This project has a facilitating role in helping other projects achieve their outcomes. The FP4 team has supported the Scenarios team in its work in all 5 regions, has commissioned research that forms part of the foundation for engagement by the regional teams, and works to synthesise lessons across CCAFS regions and projects to improve the work we do collectively. Two outcomes at national level (Timor Leste and India) have occurred through the use of CCAFS climate data and tools (so these are joint outcomes with FP1).

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: The FP4 team produced an article that was part of the Gender, Technology and Development special issue published in 2016. The team also supported some of the gender budget and policy analysis work in the PACCA project in Uganda and Tanzania.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: None directly - this project has a facilitating role

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 0

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

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

F1 (before F4 - Philip) Outcome 2019: Appropriately directed institutional investment of regional/global organisations and processes (e.g. IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC) based on national/regional engagement to learn about local climate smart food system priorities

Indicator #1: # of regional/global organisations and processes that inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems using CCAFS outputs

2019
<p>Target value: <Not Defined></p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 1</p> <p>Target narrative: <Not Defined></p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>
2015
<p>Target value: 0</p> <p>Cumulative target to date: 0</p> <p>Target narrative: P117 does not generally contribute directly to targets, though the work in it facilitates other projects to do this.</p> <p>The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined></p>

2016

Target value: 1

Cumulative target to date: 1

Target achieved: 2.0

Target narrative: The projects supports a liaison role on CSA policies for the newly formed World Bank CSA Global Solutions Group. The creation of the GSG CSA entails a significant institutional investment for the World Bank Group itself, which is expected to be further enhanced at various levels within the organization and in collaboration with its members/ partners.

Narrative for your achieved targets, including evidence: The INDC analysis (see FP3) was very useful, after the Paris Agreement, to inform staff within the WB AG GP, about country priorities, on adaptation & mitigation. It was communicated in several forms to the CSA Global Solutions Group, the Ag GP, and other staff. It provided with helpful information that contributed to a general understanding, that agriculture and CSA, have been included and/ or prioritized among countries' CC commitments. It was used to help inform client engagement briefing products, as well as inform the overall CSA strategy of the Ag GP, and ultimately its contributions to the WB CCAP.

Narrative for your achieved annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: This outcome does not have a direct gender and social inclusion component.

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: None directly - this project has a facilitating role

2017

Target value: 0

Cumulative target to date: 1

Target narrative: <Not Defined>

The expected annual gender and social inclusion contribution to this CCAFS outcome: <Not Defined>

Major Output groups:

- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora
- F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

4.3 Other Contributions

Contribution to other CCAFS Impact Pathways:

This project makes contributions to all CCAFS regional impact pathways by supporting policy engagement projects in the regions. It contributes to mitigation impact pathways indirectly, via published research on livestock emissions. It contributes to flagship 2 impact pathways via bio-economic modelling, that in future can be used to address gaps in evidence and evaluation methodology concerning the different household and livelihood impacts of climate services, for example. It contributes to flagship 1 impact pathways via original and synthesised work on ex ante impact assessment and prioritisation tools and methods.

Collaborating with other CRPs

Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
Description of collaboration: To date, collaboration has been about planning for phase 2 of the CRPs and for activities to undertaken in 2017 onwards. Collaboration has also been extensive on the planning and development of MARLO.
Policies, Institutions and Markets
Description of collaboration: Collaboration has been extensive on the planning and development of MARLO.
Water, Land and Ecosystems
Description of collaboration: Collaboration has been extensive on the planning and development of MARLO.
Livestock and Fish
Description of collaboration: Collaboration has been extensive on the planning and development of MARLO.
Maize
Description of collaboration: Collaboration has been extensive on the planning and development of MARLO.
Wheat
Description of collaboration: Collaboration has been extensive on the planning and development of MARLO.

4.4 Case Studies

Case Study #97

Title: Analysis of Paris Agreement pledges informs development planning and UNFCCC negotiations

Year: 2016

Project(s): P91

Outcome Statement: In November 2015, CCAFS published the first analysis of countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Climate Agreement. This research shaped subsequent planning among development organizations by demonstrating a country-driven demand for mitigation of agricultural emissions. Donors (World Bank and USAID) and impact investors (Root Capital) incorporated the analysis into their debates and strategies for low-emissions development assistance. Country negotiators used it to demonstrate the linkages between adaptation and mitigation in the agriculture sector.

Research Outputs: 1. Maps of agriculture in INDCs (D2663) 2. Data set (excel) on agriculture in INDCs (D2663) 3. Web page in CCAFS "tools" collection on agriculture in the INDCs 4. Info note: Agriculture's prominence in the INDCs (D1623) 5. Info note: How countries plan to address agricultural adaptation and mitigation (D1624) 6. Info note: Agriculture's contribution to national emissions (D1622) 7. Press release: Majority of national climate plans address agriculture, but most lack funds for footing annual USD 5 billion bill 8. Presentation at SBSTA side event (D1410, D2684) 9. Presentation at CCAFS Agriculture Negotiators Workshop (D2871) 10. Presentation at USAID Global Learning and Evidence Exchange workshop, Zambia March 15, 2016

Research Partners: This research was conducted primarily by CCAFS, with contributions from Flagship 1 (Priorities and Policies), Gender and Social Inclusion, the Coordinating Unit, and Copenhagen University. Ongoing partnerships with organizations such as World Bank, USAID, Root Capital, and country negotiators (especially Costa Rica, Vietnam, and Colombia) contributed to strong demand for the research products. FAO hosted a CCAFS workshop for COP22 agriculture negotiators.

Activities: FP3 collaborated with the CU on a press release and media campaign, capitalizing on discussion of INDCs at COP21. Lini Wollenberg and Meryl Richards gave media interviews and presented the results of the analysis at (1) an FP3-led SBSTA 44 side event, (2) a CCAFS global meeting for agriculture negotiators before COP22, (3) a USAID Global Learning and Evidence Exchange workshop. Upon request from individuals at World Bank, FP3 provided the database and carried out specific analyses (e.g. specific countries that included livestock mitigation). World Bank circulated key messages among staff of their Global Solutions Group on Climate Smart Agriculture and Global Practice for Agriculture. CCAFS also contributed analysis and text to the World Bank discussion paper, "Making climate finance work in agriculture." By request, FP3 presented the NDC analysis to USAID staff in two workshops and to UNFCCC country negotiators in a pre COP22 preparation workshop.

Non-Research Partneres: World Bank USAID Root Capital

Output Users: World Bank USAID Root Capital COP22 agriculture negotiators

Evidence Outcome: The outputs are referenced in a World Bank Discussion paper: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/986961467721999165/Making-climate-finance-work-in-agriculture> Also, see full documentation in attached annex

Output Used: 1. Prepare briefing notes for 2016 WB Spring Meetings 2. Inform WB's Climate Change Action Plan 3. Design agriculture project components (WB) 4. Guide USAID planning of LED 5. Determine implications of INDCs for smallholder agricultural finance (Root Capital) 6. Demonstrate the linkages between adaptation and mitigation (COP22 ag negotiators)

References Case: Press release:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/media-centre/press-releases/report-majority-national-climate-plans-address-agriculture-most#.WKHOKhIrJ0c> World Bank study:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/986961467721999165/Making-climate-finance-work-in-agriculture> Entry on CCAFS "tools" page:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/agricultures-prominence-indcs-data-and-maps#.WKHNoxIrJ0d> Maps and data: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/73255>

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

- # 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.

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): The analysis provided evidence that developing countries consider agriculture a priority for climate adaptation and mitigation; donors are using the analysis to guide their funding priorities.

Annex uploaded:

<https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//111/caseStudy/P111%20outcome%20case%20study%20statements%20from%20research%20users.pdf>

Case Study #133

Title: Government of Timor Leste sensitized to climate factors through research informed by CCAFS climate data

Year: 2016

Project(s): P101

Outcome Statement: Research on the influence of climate change on maize production in Timor-Leste, which drew partially on data from CCAFS' climate portal, led to increased understanding of climate-related risks in national government bodies. During El Nino in 2016 (which caused an extreme drought), the government (Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries; Social Solidarity; Public Works) responded to the difficulties by committing ~US\$12 million to buy reserve food stocks. This was informed by research from the Seeds of Life program, funded by ACIAR.

Research Outputs: The original CCAFS research output is the climate portal (<http://www.ccafs-climate.org/>), which is a repository of global and regional high-resolution climate datasets. These datasets were employed by next users to evaluate the potential climate change impacts on maize production in Timor Leste.

Research Partners: The main research was conducted by Samuel Bacon of the Seeds of Life program, funded by Australian Aid and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

Activities: Apart from publishing and presenting the research, Samuel Bacon and colleagues promoted their work through workshops and educational sessions to government staff in Agriculture as well as to numerous INGOs such as CARE and World Vision working in the field of climate change (especially on land conservation to reduce erosion during storm events). The data, along with a lot of other climate and land related data, was also supplied to a wide range of other stakeholders such as engineers for bridge building and road construction, drainage (especially for the low-lying capital city of Dili).

Non-Research Partneres: The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the Ministry of Public Works of Timor Leste.

Output Users: Samuel Bacon from the Seeds of Life program and his colleagues conducted research on the impact of climate change on maize production in Timor-Leste from 2010 until 2016, employing data from CCAFS' Climate-Portal, as well as from WorldClim.

Evidence Outcome: Samuel Bacon acknowledged via email interview his use of the data to produce the research that was shared with the Government of Timor Leste but he reported that he did not know how to cite the CCAFS data so there is no CCAFS acknowledgement in any of the outputs.

Output Used: The research conducted using CCAFS climate data was presented in two research papers (Molyneux, 2012, and Bacon, 2016) as well as in climate information sheets at the council level of Timor Leste (covering the whole nation) and in Seeds of Life program annual research reports which are available online (<http://seedsoflifetimor.org/climatechange/climate-change-in-timor-leste/>).

References Case: Some of the research generated by the project: Bacon SA, Mau R, Neto FM, Williams RL, Turner NC. 2016. Effect of climate warming on maize production in Timor-Leste: interaction with nitrogen supply. *Crop & Pasture Science* 67(2): 156-166. Molyneux N, Cruz GRD, Williams RL, Andersen R, Turner NC. 2012. Climate Change and Population Growth in Timor Leste: Implications for Food Security. *AMBIO*.

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

- # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): The government of Timor Leste allocated money to purchase food stocks during an El Nino-caused drought after research based on data from the CCAFS climate portal helped increase awareness on how climate change will affect maize production in the country.

Annex uploaded:

https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//117/caseStudy/From%20Samuel%20-%20Fatuquero_Tetum.pdf

Case Study #134

Title: Indian Cabinet approves a water-energy nexus program partly informed by data from CCAFS Climate-Portal

Year: 2016

Project(s): P101

Outcome Statement: The Indian Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the program 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana' (PMKSY) that was partly informed by research based on CCAFS' climate data. PMKSY aims to extend the coverage of irrigation and improve water use efficiency through better end-to-end solution on source creation. Climate information accessed through CCAFS-climate contributed to assess the future agricultural water demand in two locations. The results were used to help the Department of Agriculture develop a long-term demand-driven irrigation development plan.

Research Outputs: The original CCAFS research output is the climate portal (<http://www.ccafs-climate.org/>), which is a repository of global and regional high-resolution climate datasets. These datasets were employed by next users to assess the future water demand in agriculture (domestic, crops, animals and industrial) in two locations, one in Uttar Pradesh and one in Gujarat.

Research Partners: Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Dehradun (an institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research - ICAR, New Delhi), together with research partners from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

Activities: The research partners conducted research on the impact of climate change on the water-energy nexus in agriculture for canal irrigation systems. Data including the means, precipitation and temperature at the finest resolution were downloaded from CCAFS Climate-Portal to develop a conceptual framework for future water supply and demand, interlinking climate change with water and energy and agriculture in the context of two canal irrigation systems, the Sharda Sahayak Canal Command Area (~0.18 Mha, 18 districts of UP) and the Sardar Sarovar Canal Command area (Gujarat). The study was published in 2012.

Non-Research Partneres: State Agriculture Departments, Indian Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs

Output Users: The Indian Department of Agriculture used climate information accessed through CCAFS' Climate-Portal to assess the future water demand in agriculture

Evidence Outcome: Prabhat Ojasvi, Principal Scientist (Hydrology and watershed management) at the Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation was interviewed to ascertain the contribution of the CCAFS climate portal to the analysis used in creating the PMKSY program. He affirmed that he and his research partners used climate datasets from CCAFS.

Output Used: The results were used to assess water demands that helped develop a long-term demand-driven irrigation development plan for all districts in India. The PMKSY program will be implemented across India with an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore in five years.

References Case: Website of the PMKSY program: <http://pmksy.gov.in/>

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

- # of equitable national/subnational food system policies enacted that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): The PMKSY program has a focus on micro-irrigation to obtain 'more crop per drop' and other sustainable practices, so use of the CCAFS climate data has ultimately led to a national plan for climate smart practices.

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https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//117/caseStudy/From%20Samuel%20-%20Fatuquero_Tetum.pdf

Case Study #116

Title: Strengthening USAID and DfID Investment in Climate Services in East Africa through ICPAC

Year: 2016

Project(s): P121

Outcome Statement: CCAFS strengthened an estimated USD 2M of DfID-funded WISER investments in climate services in EA through ICPAC, shaping and adding value to both. The USAID-funded project developed synergies with WISER-ENACTS, which strengthened ICPAC capacity to develop and operationalize value-added climate information “Maproom” products; and WISER-SCIPEA, which strengthened capacity to improve and downscale seasonal prediction. It leverages and adds value by connecting WISER investment to value-added seasonal forecast Maproom products for agriculture, and ICPAC capacity to support member countries.

Research Outputs: Daily climate data merging extensions to Climate Data Tools. Design of Daily Climate Analysis Maproom. Preliminary design of historical agriculture and food security Maproom products. Design of downscaled, fully probabilistic seasonal climate forecast formats and communication protocols. PICS Manual.

Research Partners: ICPAC (IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center), IRI (International Research Institute for Climate and Society), UK Met Office

Activities: The Outcome was facilitated by engagement of WISER-ENACTS and WISER-SCIPEA project leaders at IRI, joint development of ToR between the CCAFS-led and WISER-ENACTS projects, joint planning around development of climate information products and online Maprooms, and communications that emphasized the synergies between the DfID-funded WISER and USAID-funded Climate Services for Africa initiatives.

Non-Research Partneres: ICPAC

Output Users: Output users are primarily ICPAC staff, and secondarily National Meteorological Services that are developing ENACTS.

Evidence Outcome: Climate Services for Africa Progress Report to USAID: Start of project through September 2016; Climate Services for Africa Progress Report to USAID: Start of project through December 2016. A brief evaluation study on the outcome is planned for 2017.

Output Used: ICPAC is integrating staff training and new sources of seasonal prediction from Global Producing Centers developed under WISER-SCIPIA; with capacity to use the Data Library platform to develop and operationalize value-added climate information developed under WISER-ENACTS; with climate information tools, products, formats and communication protocols developed by CCAFS.

References Case: Climate Services for Africa Progress Report to USAID: Start of project through September 2016 Climate Services for Africa Progress Report to USAID: Start of project through December 2016.

Primary 2019 outcome indicator(s):

- Number of regional, national, and/or sub-national initiatives incorporating research outputs to develop or improve major demand-driven, equitable, climate informed services that support rural communities
- Increase in research-informed demand-driven investments in climate services for agriculture and food security decision-making (millions)

Link between outcome story and and the FP Outcome(s): <Not Defined>

Annex uploaded:

<https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//106/caseStudy/P106%20-%20Outcome%20116.zip>

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): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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:

Synthesis produced. Additional processes are to be supported, through the workplan of the World Bank CSA Global Solutions Group.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: The flagship core team provided support to center-led projects implementing learning alliances and science-policy dialogues and to the scenarios team in their stakeholder engagement and policy work. We also provided support to the GSI team for policy analyses regarding gender in climate change policy in East and West Africa.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:

Included in synthesis

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: One piece of work in 2016 included policy analysis in East and West Africa on gender and climate change policies.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG:

Contribution to SBSTA. Additional processes are to be supported, through the workplan of the World Bank CSA Global Solutions Group.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Philip Thornton contributed several chapters in both working papers submitted as contributions to SBSTA 44.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:

Included in SBSTA contribution as appropriate

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Gender and social inclusion concerns were included in the SBSTA contribution.

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:

Syntheses produced. Additional processes are to be supported, through the workplan of the World Bank CSA Global Solutions Group.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Backstopping several activities on priority setting and capacity strengthening via flagship projects. Contributions were made to syntheses of regional scenarios work, and to the application of tools for trade-off analysis at different scales in several regions.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:

Included in syntheses as appropriate

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Backstopping activities that scoped the policy landscape in several countries with respect to gender inclusion and sensitivity.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional scenarios

Brief bullet points of your expected annual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Case study priority setting developed for W Africa. Additional processes are to be supported, through the workplan of the World Bank CSA Global Solutions Group.

Brief summary of your actual 2016 contribution towards the selected MOG: Priority setting of CSA options in West Africa is still to be completed. Considerable progress made in relation to climate screening and resilience assessment of planned projects in the WB GSG, with expected implications for investment choices in the future.

Brief 2016 plan of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the expected annual output:

Included as appropriate

Summary of the gender and social inclusion dimension of the 2016 outputs: Gender and social inclusion issues not addressed directly.

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: Two info-notes on analysis of the INDCs, have been produced together with co-authors, and communicated within the World Bank in various ways, towards appropriately designed country strategies and project operations. Research on gender equitable policy dimensions is being initiated.

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: Gender dimensions were analysed in one of the two INDCs info-notes. GSI is key to the equitable policy research scoping.

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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: Substantive written contributions were made to SBSTA processes in 2015 (on livestock, crops, pests and diseases). Documented RBM is starting to inform institutional change processes.

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 SBSTA contributions did not explicitly cover GSI dimensions

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: P117 contributed a range of impact and adaptation outputs, particularly in the mixed crop-livestock systems, which are substantially under-researched (and echoed in INDCs of some countries)

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: Syntheses of baselines work in W and E Africa highlighted several key GSI elements in CCAFS sites

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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: No substantive contribution to this MOG in 2015 from P117. The linking of global foresight work with more localised evaluations of different interventions is still work in progress.

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: As above

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): Effective supra-national governance systems and equitable engagement mechanisms between international and regional/national stakeholders to influence global policy and strengthened capacities to integrate local priorities into global fora

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>

F1 (before F4 - Philip): Improved regional/global investment choices through appropriately contextualised priority setting, drawing on global foresight and socio-economic regional 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

D2657 - Grazing lands in Sub-Saharan Africa and their potential role in climate change mitigation

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/S2211464516300355>

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Limited Exclusivity Agreements

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Grazing lands in Sub-Saharan Africa and their potential role in climate change mitigation: What we do and don't know

Description / Abstract: In 2014, the USAID project 'Grazing lands, livestock and climate resilient mitigation in Sub-Saharan Africa' held two workshops, hosted by the Colorado State University, which brought together experts from around the world. Two reports resulted from these workshops, one an assessment of the state of the science, and the other an inventory of related activities in the region to date. In this short communication we summarize the main points of the first report – The state of the science (Milne and Williams, 2015). A second report is in preparation.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-06-23

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, LIVESTOCK

Citation: Milne, Eleanor; Aynekulu, Ermias; Bationo, Andre; Batjes, Niels H.; Boone, Randall; Conant, Rich; Davies, Jonathan; Hanan, Niall; Hoag, Dana; Herrick, Jeffrey E.; Knausenberger, Walter; Neely, Constance; Njoka, Jesse; Ngugi, Moffatt; Parton, Bill; Paustian, Keith; Reid, Robin; Said, Mohamed; Shepherd, Keith; Swift, David; Thornton, Philip; Williams, Stephen; Miller, Sue; and Nkonya, Ephraim M. 2016. Grazing lands in Sub-Saharan Africa and their potential role in climate change mitigation: What we do and don't know. Environmental Development 19(2016): 70 - 74.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2016.06.001>

Creator / Authors:

- Milne - Eleanor
- Aynekulu - Ernias
- Bationo - Andre
- Batjes - Niels H.
- Boone - Randall
- Conant - Rich
- Davies - Jonathan
- Hanan - Niall
- Hoag - Dana
- Herrick - Jeffrey E.
- Knausenberger - Walter
- Neely - Constance
- Njoka - Jesse
- Ngugi - Moffatt
- Parton - Bill
- Paustian - Keith
- Reid - Robin
- Said - Mohamed
- Shepherd - Keith
- Swift - David
- Thornton - Philip K.
- Williams - Stephen
- Miller - Sue
- Nkonya - Ephraim M.

Publication Metadata

Volume: 19

Issue: 2016

Pages: 70-74

Journal/Publisher name: Environmental Development

Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

ILRI-F1 (before F4 - Philip)-P117 - Research Project

Submitted on 2017-02-20 at 15:21 (Reporting cycle 2016)



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



D2499 - Presentation at International Union of Food Science and Technology

Main Information

Type: Outreach products**Subtype:** Presentation/Poster**Status:** Complete**Year of expected completion:** 2016**New expected year:** <Not Defined>**Cross-cutting dimension:**

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No**Open access:** Yes**License adopted:** No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Sustainable livestock production systems: the role of livestock in meeting global and regional food and nutritional security

Description / Abstract: Demand for food is projected to increase by 70% to the middle of the century as a result of population growth, rising incomes, changing diets and urbanisation. Livestock systems face severe challenges, particularly in the developing world in relation to shrinking farm sizes, climate change and increasing climate variability, and weak institutional and market support. In both developed and developing countries, livestock systems will change, though in different ways in response to different drivers. Considerable potential exists to sustainably intensify livestock systems: many options are available, ranging from changes in animal species and breeds to improved grazing and feeding strategies. At the same time, livestock systems have a pivotal role to play in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Much information exists about the technical possibilities, but there is much less on the costs, benefits and trade-offs involved, particularly in developing country situations. Technical solutions need to be implemented within an enabling environment that provides the necessary incentives, policies and markets for systems to intensify sustainably at scale. Understanding how livestock systems may evolve in the future in different regions is necessary for identifying appropriate development pathways that can balance production, economic, livelihood, environmental and social objectives. Donor support, public-private partnerships, market and infrastructural development, appropriate monitoring mechanisms, and producer and consumer behavioural change – these all have roles to play, but above all a nuanced approach to the livestock debate is needed if food and nutrition security objectives are to be attained while avoiding negative impacts on livelihoods, economic development and the environment.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-08-01**Language:** en**Country:** <Not Defined>**Keywords:** CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY,LIVESTOCK**Citation:** Thornton PK. 2016. Sustainable livestock production systems: the role of livestock in meeting

global and regional food and nutritional security. Presentation at the International Union of Food Science and Technology. 22 Aug 2016.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Thornton - Philip K.

Deliverable Quality check

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

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

<https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//117/deliverableDataSharing/Philip%20IUfoST%20presentation%20Aug%202016.pptx>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2627 - Opinion piece on "Climate change in the age of post-modernist politics"

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

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 URL:

Dissemination Channel: Other

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/climate-change-age-post-modernist-politics#.WKRC4YVOI2w>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Climate change in the age of post-modernist politics

Description / Abstract: Opinion blog article addressing whether we can we avert climate disaster in an increasingly post-truth world

Publication / Creation date: 2016-11-28

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY

Citation: Thornton PK. 2016. Climate change in the age of post-modernist politics. CCAFS blog.

Available at <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/climate-change-age-post-modernist-politics#.WKRC4YVOI2w>.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Thornton - Philip K.

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2628 - Book chapter: Methods for environment: productivity trade-off analysis in agricultural systems

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books **Subtype:** Book chapter (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: CGSpace **Dissemination URL:**
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/77869>
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Methods for environment: productivity trade-off analysis in agricultural systems
Description / Abstract: Trade-off analysis has become an increasingly important approach for evaluating system level outcomes of agricultural production and for prioritising and targeting management interventions in multi-functional agricultural landscapes. We review the strengths and weakness of different techniques available for performing trade-off analysis. These techniques, including mathematical programming and participatory approaches, have developed substantially in recent years aided by mathematical advancement, increased computing power, and emerging insights into systems behaviour. The strengths and weaknesses of the different approaches are identified and discussed, and we make suggestions for a tiered approach for situations with different data availability. This chapter is a modified and extended version of Klapwijk et al. (2014).
Publication / Creation date: 2016-11-01
Language: en
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: FOOD SECURITY,FARMING SYSTEMS,FOOD PRODUCTION,CLIMATIC CHANGE,MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING,PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES,TRADE- OFFS
Citation: van Wijk, M.T., Klapwijk, C.J., Rosenstock, T.S., van Asten, P.J., Thornton, P.K. & Giller, K.E. (2016). Methods for environment–productivity trade-?off analysis in agricultural systems. In T.S. Rosenstock, M. Rufino, K. Butterbackbahl, E. Wollenberg and M. Richards, Methods for measuring greenhouse gas balances and evaluating mitigation options in smallholder agriculture (189-198). London: Springer International.
Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/77869>
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-29794-1_10
Creator / Authors:

- van Wijk, - M.T.
- Klapwijk, - C.J.
- Rosenstock, - T.S.
- Van Asten, - P.J.A.
- Thornton, - Philip K.
- Giller, - K.E.

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: Springer International Publishing

Indicators for journal articles: • This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution: • CCAFS - F3 (LINI)

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: **F A I R**

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2661 - Markets and climate are driving rapid change in farming practices in Savannah West Africa

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: CGSpace **Dissemination URL:**
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/77067>
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Markets and climate are driving rapid change in farming practices in Savannah West Africa
Description / Abstract: Agricultural practices have constantly changed in West Africa, and understanding the factors that have driven the changes may help guide strategies to promote sustainable agriculture in the region. To contribute to such efforts, this paper analyzes drivers of change in farming practices in the region using data obtained from surveys of 700 farming households in five countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal). The results showed that farmers have adopted various practices in response to the challenges they have faced during the last decade. A series of logit models showed that most changes farmers made to their practices are undertaken for multiple reasons. Land use and management changes including expanding farmed areas and using mineral fertilization and manure are positively related to perceived changes in the climate, such as more erratic rainfall. Planting new varieties, introducing new crops, crop rotation, expanding farmed area and using pesticides are positively associated with new market opportunities. Farm practices that require relatively high financial investment such as use of pesticides, drought-tolerant varieties and improved seeds were positively associated with the provision of technical and financial support for farmers through development projects and policies. Changes in markets and climate are both helping to promote needed changes in farming practices in West Africa. Therefore, policies that foster the development of markets for agricultural products, and improved weather- and climate-related information linked to knowledge of appropriate agricultural innovations in different environments are needed.
Publication / Creation date: 2016-09-01
Language: en
Country: BURKINA FASO,GHANA,MALI,NIGER,SENEGAL

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,FOOD SECURITY,AGRICULTURE,FARMING SYSTEMS,ADAPTATION

Citation: Ouédraogo M, Zougmore R, Moussa AS, Partey ST, Thornton PK, Kristjanson P, Ndour NYB, Somé L, Naab J, Boureima M, Diakité L, Quiros C. 2016. Markets and climate are driving rapid change in farming practices in Savannah West Africa. Regional Environmental Change 1-13.

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/77067>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10113-016-1029-9>

Creator / Authors:

- Ouédraogo, - Mathieu
- Zougmore, - Robert B.
- Mousssa, - Abdoulaye S.
- Partey, - Samuel T.
- Thornton, - Philip K.
- Kristjanson, - Patti
- Badiane Ndour, - Ndèye Yacine
- Somé, - Leopold
- Naab JB, -
- Boureima, - M.
- Diakite, - L.
- Quiros, - Carlos

Publication Metadata

Volume: 17

Issue: 2

Pages: 437-449

Journal/Publisher name: Regional Environmental Change

Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

- This article have a co-author from a developing country National Agricultural Research System (NARS)

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2501 - Blog post on livestock article

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

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 URL:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/reducing-greenhouse-gases-livestock-seeing-big-picture#.WKLjB4VOI2x>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Reducing greenhouse gases from livestock: Seeing the big picture

Description / Abstract: Blog post promoting a peer-reviewed journal article about livestock and GHGs

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-22

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, LIVESTOCK, GREENHOUSE GASES

Citation: Cramer L. 2016. Reducing greenhouse gases from livestock: Seeing the big picture. CCAFS Blog post available at

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/reducing-greenhouse-gases-livestock-seeing-big-picture#.WKLjB4VOI2x>.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Cramer - Laura

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2629 - Report for Central American Agriculture Committee on methods for evaluating climate change impact

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

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

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: MÉTODOS PROPUESTOS PARA EVALUAR EL IMPACTO POTENCIAL DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO SOBRE LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA Y NUTRICIONAL EN CENTROAMÉRICA Y LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Description / Abstract: The report presents five methods and approaches for addressing the impacts of climate change on food and nutrition security in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-09-01

Language: es

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY

Citation: Loboguerrero AM, Martinez-Baron D, Cramer L, Thornton PK, Lavado A (2016). Métodos propuestos para evaluar el impacto potencial del cambio climático sobre la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional en centroamérica y la república dominicana. Report for the CAC, CCAFS.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Loboguerrero - Ana Maria
- Martinez-Baron - Deissy
- Cramer - Laura
- Thornton - Philip K.
- Lavado - Angela

- Huyer - Sophia
- Nyasimi - Mary
- Thomas - Timothy
- van Etten - Jacob
- van Wijk - Mark

Deliverable Quality check

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

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

<https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//117/deliverableDataSharing/CAC%20report.pdf>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2502 - Presentation on MELIA at CSIRO

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Presentation/Poster

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: Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Impact Assessment (MELIA)

Description / Abstract: Presentation to CSIRO on CCAFS's MELIA strategy

Publication / Creation date: 2016-08-04

Language: en

Country: Australia

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, MONITORING

Citation: Thornton PK, Schuetz T, et al. 2016. Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Impact Assessment (MELIA). Presentation at CSIRO, 4 Aug 2016.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Thornton - Philip
- Schuetz - Tonya

Deliverable Quality check

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

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

<https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//117/deliverableDataSharing/Presented%20at%20CSIRO%20ccafs-melia-aug2016.pptx>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:



Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2630 - Background paper on adaptation paths for vulnerable areas in support of SOFA 2016

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White paper

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Not Disseminated

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Background paper on adaptation paths for vulnerable areas in support of SOFA 2016

Description / Abstract: Background paper prepared for the 2016 State of Food and Agriculture Report from FAO

Publication / Creation date: 2016-06-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Cacho O, Moss J, Thornton P, Herrero M, Henderson B, Boudirsky B. 2016. Background paper on adaptation paths for vulnerable areas in support of SOFA 2016. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Cacho - Oscar
- Moss - Jonathan
- Thornton - Philip K.
- Herrero - Mario
- Henderson - Ben
- Boudirsky - Benjamin

Deliverable Quality check

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

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

<https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//117/deliverableDataSharing/SOFA%202016%20Background%20Report%20Cacho%20et%20al.pdf>

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2631 - Contributions to several chapters in working paper of messages to SBSTA 44

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White 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/10568/71049>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: CC_BY_NC_ND

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Adaptation measures in agricultural systems: Messages to the SBSTA 44 Agriculture Workshops

Description / Abstract: This working paper synthesizes knowledge within CGIAR on adaptation measures in agricultural systems, for the benefit of parties and observers preparing submissions to the UNFCCC SBSTA. Experience from CGIAR and partners indicate that adaptation measures covering policy, technological, financial, institutional, and research interventions are being tested and applied in agricultural systems in low-income and middle-income countries. Lessons include the need to ensure context-specificity when designing adaptation measures, engaging farmers in decision-making, and combining indigenous and scientific knowledge. Adaptation measures in agricultural systems are able to generate various added benefits in addition to adaptation benefits. These include enhanced food security, environmental benefits including mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, and positive outcomes for gender and social inclusion. However, good design and implementation of these measures is important, for which capacity enhancement and technology transfer are essential functions. This Working Paper is related to this Info Note: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/71052>.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-02-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,FOOD SECURITY,AGRICULTURE,ADAPTATION,CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Citation: FP1 (old FP4) contributed to 4 chapters: Vermeulen S, Thornton P, Westermann O, Dinesh D, Bonilla-Findji O, Loboguerrero Rodriguez AM, Frid-Nielsen S, Corner-Dolloff C. Governance, policy frameworks & readiness. In: Dinesh D (ed). 2016. Adaptation Measures in Agricultural Systems: Messages to SBSTA 44 agriculture workshops. CCAFS Working Paper no. 145. Copenhagen, Denmark:

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Corner-Dolloff C, Girvetz E, Aggarwal P, Frid-Nielsen S, Förch W, Lacombe G, Loboguerrero AM, Millan A, Rosenstock T. National planning. In: Dinesh D (ed). 2016. Adaptation Measures in Agricultural Systems: Messages to SBSTA 44 agriculture workshops. CCAFS Working Paper no. 145. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Available online at: www.ccafs.cgiar.org

Dinesh D, Aggarwal P, Förch W, Mungai C, Nyasimi M, Ouedraogo M, Radeny M, Partey ST, Sebastian L, Yen BT, van Zonneveld M, Zougmore R. Local planning. In: Dinesh D (ed). 2016. Adaptation Measures in Agricultural Systems: Messages to SBSTA 44 agriculture workshops. CCAFS Working Paper no. 145. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Available online at: www.ccafs.cgiar.org

Vervoort J, Thornton PK. Foresight, models and scenarios. In: Dinesh D (ed). 2016. Adaptation Measures in Agricultural Systems: Messages to SBSTA 44 agriculture workshops. CCAFS Working Paper no. 145. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Available online at: www.ccafs.cgiar.org

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/71049>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Dinesh, - Dhanush
- Thornton - Philip K.
- Foerch - Wiebke

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2504 - Presentation at CSA seminar

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Presentation/Poster

Status: Complete

Year of expected completion: 2016

New expected year: <Not Defined>

Cross-cutting dimension:

- N/A

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: No

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Positioning CSA: Geography

Description / Abstract: Presentation on research findings at ACIAR-CCAFS CSA seminar

Publication / Creation date: 2016-08-02

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY

Citation: Thornton PK, Dixon J. 2016. Positioning CSA: Geography. Presentation at ACIAR-CCAFS CSA seminar, 2 Aug 2016.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Thornton - Philip K.
- Dixon - John

Deliverable Quality check

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

Deliverable Data sharing

Deliverable files:

https://marlo.cgiar.org/data/ccafs/projects//117/deliverableDataSharing/Thornton%20Dixon%20aciarc%20csa%20sem%20aug%202016_CMA_20160729.pptx

Partners contributing to this deliverable:



Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2632 - Chapter in agricultural practices and technologies working paper, Messages for SBSTA 44 agriculture workshops

Main Information

Type: Reports and other publications

Subtype: Discussion paper/Working paper/White 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/10568/71050>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: CC_BY_NC_ND

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Agricultural practices and technologies to enhance food security, resilience and productivity in a sustainable manner: Messages to the SBSTA 44 agriculture workshops

Description / Abstract: This paper synthesizes knowledge within CGIAR and its partners on agricultural practices and technologies to enhance food security, resilience and productivity in a sustainable manner. A number of agricultural practices and technologies which contribute to these objectives were identified and assessed to generate four key lessons. Firstly, agricultural practices and technologies do not necessarily have universal applicability, they will have to be selected, tailored and applied as appropriate for the context, including agro-ecological zones, farming systems as well as cultural and socio-economic context. Secondly, strong mechanisms for capacity enhancement and technology transfer are prerequisites for success of interventions. Thirdly, suitable sources of funding are required to support implementation and scaling up efforts. Lastly, many agricultural practices and technologies have the potential to achieve co-benefits for environmental health and climate change mitigation. In contexts where mitigation is feasible, managing for multiple outcomes can help countries and smallholder farmers adopt low carbon development pathways. This Working Paper is related to this Info Note: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/71051>

Publication / Creation date: 2016-02-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,FOOD SECURITY,AGRICULTURE,POLICIES

Citation: Thornton PK, Ericksen P, Oyhantcabal W, Vermeulen S. Livestock Management. In: Dinesh D (ed). 2016. Agricultural practices and technologies to enhance food security, resilience and productivity in a sustainable manner: Messages for SBSTA 44 agriculture workshops. CCAFS Working

Paper no. 146. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/71050>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Dinesh, - Dhanush
- Thornton - Philip K.

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2769 - Reducing risks to food security from climate change

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: CGSpace **Dissemination URL:**
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/75969>
Open access: Yes
License adopted: CC_BY_NC_ND

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Reducing risks to food security from climate change
Description / Abstract: Climate change will have far-reaching impacts on crop, livestock and fisheries production, and will change the prevalence of crop pests. Many of these impacts are already measurable. Climate impact studies are dominated by those on crop yields despite the limitations of climate-crop modelling, with very little attention paid to more systems components of cropping, let alone other dimensions of food security. Given the serious threats to food security, attention should shift to an action-oriented research agenda, where we see four key challenges: (a) changing the culture of research; (b) deriving stakeholder-driven portfolios of options for farmers, communities and countries; (c) ensuring that adaptation actions are relevant to those most vulnerable to climate change; (d) combining adaptation and mitigation.
Publication / Creation date: 2016-07-01
Language: en
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: FOOD SECURITY,CLIMATE CHANGE,CROPS,LIVESTOCK,AGRICULTURE
Citation: Campbell BM, Vermeulen SJ, Aggarwal PK, Corner-Dolloff C, Girvetz E, Loboguerrero AM, Ramirez-Villegas J, Rosenstock T, Sebastian L, Thornton P, Wollenberg E. 2016. Reducing risks to food security from climate change. *Global Food Security*. 11: 34-43.
Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/75969>
DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2016.06.002>
Creator / Authors:
 • Campbell, - Bruce Morgan
 • Vermeulen, - Sonja
 • Aggarwal, - Pramod K.
 • Corner-Dolloff, - Caitlin

- Girvetz, - Evan H.
- Loboguerrero, - Ana Maria
- Ramirez-Villegas, - Julian
- Rosenstock, - Todd S.
- Sebastian, - Leocadio
- Thornton, - Philip K.
- Wollenberg, - Eva K

Publication Metadata

Volume: 11

Issue:

Pages: 34-43

Journal/Publisher name: Global Food Security

Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution: • CCAFS - F3 (LINI)

• CCAFS - F2 (BEFORE F1 - ANDY)

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2770 - Evaluating agricultural trade-offs in the age of sustainable development

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/S0308521X1630542X>

Open access: No

Open access restriction: Limited Exclusivity Agreements

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Evaluating agricultural trade-offs in the age of sustainable development

Description / Abstract: A vibrant, resilient and productive agricultural sector is fundamental to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Bringing about such a transformation requires optimizing a range of agronomic, environmental and socioeconomic outcomes from agricultural systems – from crop yields, to biodiversity, to human nutrition. However, these outcomes are not independent of each other – they interact in both positive and negative ways, creating the potential for synergies and trade-offs. Consequently, transforming the agricultural sector for the age of sustainable development requires tracking these interactions, assessing if objectives are being achieved and allowing for adaptive management within the diverse agricultural systems that make up global agriculture. This paper reviews the field of agricultural trade-off analysis, which has emerged to better understand these interactions – from field to farm, region to continent. Taking a “cradle-to-grave” approach, we distill agricultural trade-off analysis into four steps: 1) characterizing the decision setting and identifying the context-specific indicators needed to assess agricultural sustainability, 2) selecting the methods for generating indicator values across different scales, 3) deciding on the means of evaluating and communicating the trade-off options with stakeholders and decision-makers, and 4) improving uptake of trade-off analysis outputs by decision-makers. Given the breadth of the Sustainable Development Goals and the importance of agriculture to many of them, we assess notions of human well-being beyond income or direct health concerns (e.g. related to gender, equality, nutrition), as well as diverse environmental indicators ranging from soil health to biodiversity to climate forcing. Looking forward, areas of future work include integrating the four steps into a single modeling platform and connecting tools across scales and disciplines to facilitate trade-off analysis. Likewise, enhancing the policy relevance of agricultural trade-off analysis requires improving

scientist-stakeholder engagement in the research process. Only then can this field proactively address trade-off issues that are integral to sustainably intensifying local and global agriculture – a critical step toward successfully implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-10-15

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, Trade-offs

Citation: Kanter DR, Musumba M, Wood SLR, Palm C, Antle J, Balvanera P, Dale VH, Havlik P, Kline KL, Scholes RJ, Thornton P, Tiftonell P, Andelman S. 2016. Evaluating agricultural trade-offs in the age of sustainable development. *Agricultural Systems*. Available online 15 Oct 2016.

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2016.09.010>

Creator / Authors:

- Kanter - David R.
- Musumba - Mark
- Wood - Sylvia L.R.
- Palm - Cheryl
- Antle - John
- Balvanera - Patricia
- Dale - Virginia H.
- Havlik - Petr
- Kline - Keith L.
- Scholes - R.J.
- Thornton - Philip K.
- Tiftonell - Pablo
- Andelman - Sandy

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Journal/Publisher name: *Agricultural Systems*

Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research	Thornton, Philip	Responsible



Institute	<p.thornton@cgiar.org>
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D2869 - Livestock's Lure and Liabilities: Trying to Communicate a Complicated Message

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Multimedia

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:

<https://vimeo.com/156757379>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Livestock's Lure and Liabilities

Description / Abstract: The livestock-environment nexus has seen considerable research in the past decade, much of it around the question of how to accommodate massive increase in demand for livestock products with a low environmental footprint and without eroding the economic, social, and cultural benefits that livestock provide. A paper published in late 2015 reviewed this research, as one attempt to provide some balance in what is at times a heated debate. The journal in which the paper was published commissioned a short video, produced in 2016, to summarise the key messages contained in the review.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-04-01

Language: En

Country: USA

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: Livestock's Lure and Liabilities. A video outlining the results in Herrero et al., "Livestock and the environment: what have we learned in the past decade?" Annual Review of Environment and Resources 40, 177-202, produced by Research Square (researchsquare.com), <https://vimeo.com/156757379>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Herrero - Mario
- Wirsenius - Stefan
- Henderson - Ben
- Thornton - Philip
- Rigolot - Cyrille

- de Boer - Imke
- Gerber - Pierre
- Havlik - Petr

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D1142 - Synthesis of RBM trial and learning experiences

Main Information

Type: Articles and Books **Subtype:** Book chapter (peer reviewed)
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: Other **Dissemination URL:**
http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-319-43702-6_4
Open access: Yes
License adopted: CC_BY_NC

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Pathway to Impact: Supporting and Evaluating Enabling Environments for Research for Development
Description / Abstract: The chapter presents a research for development program’s shift from a Logframe Approach to an outcome and results-based management oriented Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system. The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) is designing an impact pathway-based MEL system that combines classic indicators of process in research with innovative indicators of change. We have developed a methodology for evaluating with our stakeholders factors that enable or inhibit progress towards behavioral outcomes in our sites and regions. Our impact pathways represent our best understanding of how engagement can bridge the gap between research outputs and outcomes in development. Our strategies for enabling change include a strong emphasis on partnerships, social learning, gender mainstreaming, capacity building, innovative communication and MEL that focuses on progress towards outcomes. It presents the approach to theory of change, impact pathways and results-based management monitoring, evaluation and learning system. Our results highlight the importance of engaging users of our research in the development of Impact Pathways and continuously throughout the life of the program. Partnerships with diverse actors such as the private sector and policy makers is key to achieving change, like the attention to factors such as social learning, capacity building, networking and institutional change when generating evidence on climate smart technologies and practices. We conclude with insights on how the theory of change process in CGIAR can be used to achieve impacts that balance the drive to generate new knowledge in agricultural research with the priorities and urgency of the users and beneficiaries of these research results. Evaluating the contribution of agricultural research to development has always been a challenge. Research alone does not lead to impact, but research does generate knowledge which actors, including development partners, can put

into use to generate development outcomes. In CCAFS we are finding that a theory of change approach to research program design, implementation and evaluation is helping us bridge the gap between knowledge generation and development outcomes.

Publication / Creation date: 2017-01-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: Results-based management; Impact pathway; Monitoring Learning and evaluation; Theory of change

Citation: Schuetz, Tonya; Förch, Wiebke; Thornton, Philip; and Vasileiou, Ioannis. 2017. Pathway to impact: Supporting and evaluating enabling environments for research for development. In Evaluating climate change action for sustainable development. Uitto, Juha I.; Puri, Jyotsna; van den Berg, Rob D. (Eds.). Chapter 4. Pp. 53-79. Cham, Switzerland: Springer.

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-43702-6_4

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-43702-6_4

Creator / Authors:

- Schuetz - Tonya
- Foerch - Wiebke
- Thornton - Philip K.
- Vasileiou - Ioannis

Publication Metadata

Volume:

Issue:

Pages: 53-79

Journal/Publisher name: Springer

Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution: ● CCAFS - F2 (BEFORE F1 - ANDY)

● CCAFS - F4 (BEFORE F2 - JAMES)

● CCAFS - F3 (LINI)

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D1143 - Dissemination activities for FP4 portfolio, including production of strategic communications material, representation in conferences etc

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Newsletter

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 URL:

Dissemination Channel: Other

<http://us2.campaign-archive2.com/?u=08ae10c64755d59976763ea1f&id=8b2ec94e01>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Quarterly newsletter for the Flagship on Policies and Institutions

Description / Abstract: Quarterly newsletter providing highlights of research findings and engagement, sent to approx. 1,550 subscribers

Publication / Creation date: 2016-10-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: <Not Defined>

Citation: n/a

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Cramer - Laura

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2487 - Greenhouse gas mitigation potentials in the livestock sector

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: CGSpace **Dissemination URL:**
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/72856>
Open access: No
Open access restriction: Limited Exclusivity Agreements
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Greenhouse gas mitigation potentials in the livestock sector
Description / Abstract: The livestock sector supports about 1.3 billion producers and retailers, and contributes 40–50% of agricultural GDP. We estimated that between 1995 and 2005, the livestock sector was responsible for greenhouse gas emissions of 5.6–7.5 GtCO₂e yr⁻¹. Livestock accounts for up to half of the technical mitigation potential of the agriculture, forestry and land-use sectors, through management options that sustainably intensify livestock production, promote carbon sequestration in rangelands and reduce emissions from manures, and through reductions in the demand for livestock products. The economic potential of these management alternatives is less than 10% of what is technically possible because of adoption constraints, costs and numerous trade-offs. The mitigation potential of reductions in livestock product consumption is large, but their economic potential is unknown at present. More research and investment are needed to increase the affordability and adoption of mitigation practices, to moderate consumption of livestock products where appropriate, and to avoid negative impacts on livelihoods, economic activities and the environment.
Publication / Creation date: 2016-04-01
Language: en
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, LIVESTOCK, GREENHOUSE GASES
Citation: Herrero M, Henderson B, Havlik P, Thornton PK, Conant RT, Smith P, Wiersenius S, Hristov AN, Gerber P, Gill M, Butterbach-Bahl K, Valin H, Garnett T, Stehfest E. 2016. Greenhouse gas mitigation potential in the livestock sector. Nature Climate Change 1-10.
Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/72856>
DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nclimate2925>

Creator / Authors:

- Herrero M, -
- Henderson, - Ben
- Havlik, - Petr
- Thornton, - Philip K.
- Conant RT, -
- Smith P, -
- Wirsenius, - S.
- Hristov AN, -
- Gerber, - P.J.
- Gill M, -
- Butterbach-Bahl, - Klaus
- Valin, - Hugo
- Garnett, - T.
- Stehfest E, -

Publication Metadata

Volume: 6

Issue:

Pages: 452-461

Journal/Publisher name: Nature Climate Change

Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

- This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: F A I R

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D1144 - Climate change and pastoralism: impacts, consequences and adaptation

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: CGSpace **Dissemination URL:**
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/79887>
Open access: Yes
License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Climate change and pastoralism: impacts, consequences and adaptation
Description / Abstract: The authors discuss the main climate change impacts on pastoralist societies, including those on rangelands, livestock and other natural resources, and their extended repercussions on food security, incomes and vulnerability. The impacts of climate change on the rangelands of the globe and on the vulnerability of the people who inhabit them will be severe and diverse, and will require multiple, simultaneous responses. In higher latitudes, the removal of temperature constraints might increase pasture production and livestock productivity, but in tropical arid lands, the impacts are highly location specific, but mostly negative. The authors outline several adaptation options, ranging from implementing new technical practices and diversifying income sources to finding institutional support and introducing new market mechanisms, all of which are pivotal for enhancing the capacity of pastoralists to adapt to climate variability and change. Due to the dynamism of all the changes affecting pastoral societies, strategies that lock pastoral societies into specified development pathways could be maladaptive. Flexible and evolving combinations of practices and policies are the key to successful pastoral adaptation.
Publication / Creation date: 2017-02-01
Language: en
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY,PASTORALISM
Citation: Herrero M, Addison J, Bedelian C, Carabine E, Havlik P, Henderson B, van de Steeg J, Thornton PK. 2016. Climate change and pastoralism: impacts, consequences and adaptation. Revue scientifique et technique 35(2): 417-433.
Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/79887>
DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.20506/rst.35.2.2533>
Creator / Authors:

- Herrero, - Mario
- Addison, - Jane
- Bedelian, - Claire
- Carabine, - Elizabeth
- Havlík, - Petr
- Henderson, - Benjamin
- van de Steeg, - Jeannette
- Thornton, - Philip K.

Publication Metadata

Volume: 35

Issue: 2

Pages: 417-433

Journal/Publisher name: Revue scientifique et technique (International Office of Epizootics)

Indicators for journal articles: • This article have a co-author based in an Earth System Science-related academic department

Publication acknowledge: No

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2489 - Meat and milk to feed a growing population

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Blog

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:

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/meat-and-milk-feed-growing-population#.WKLBxYVOI2x>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Meat and milk to feed a growing population

Description / Abstract: Blog post to promote an article in Nature Climate Change

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-29

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY,LIVESTOCK

Citation: Cramer L. 2016. Meat and milk to feed a growing population. CCAFS blog. Available at <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/meat-and-milk-feed-growing-population#.WKLBxYVOI2x>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Cramer - Laura

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2490 - Greenhouse gas mitigation from livestock sector revealed

Main Information

Type: Outreach products

Subtype: Article for media/Magazine/Other (not 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 URL:

<https://www.csiro.au/en/News/News-releases/2016/Greenhouse-gas-mitigation-potential-of-the-global-livestock-sector-revealed>

Dissemination Channel: Other

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Greenhouse gas mitigation from livestock sector revealed

Description / Abstract: News release to promote a peer-reviewed article

Publication / Creation date: 2016-03-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, LIVESTOCK, GREENHOUSE GASES

Citation: CSIRO. Greenhouse gas mitigation from livestock sector revealed. News release. Available at <https://www.csiro.au/en/News/News-releases/2016/Greenhouse-gas-mitigation-potential-of-the-global-livestock-sector-revealed>

Handle: <Not Defined>

DOI: <Not Defined>

Creator / Authors:

- Herrero - Mario

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2491 - Peer-reviewed gender-focused article

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:

- Gender

Gender level(s):

- Analysis of sex-disaggregated data

Deliverable dissemination

Is this deliverable already disseminated: Yes

Dissemination Channel: CGSpace

Dissemination URL:

<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/78455>

Open access: Yes

License adopted: No

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Connecting women, connecting men: How communities and organizations interact to strengthen adaptive capacity and food security in the face of climate change

Description / Abstract: Given the different roles that women and men play in households and communities, strategies to improve food security and build adaptive capacity need to take gender differences into account. In many developing countries, local organizations have a role to play in it. However, the degree to which there is an overlap among the priorities of men, women, and organizations (including non-governmental bodies, local government offices, and other agencies working in the community) is not generally known, nor do we know whether organizations are strengthening the adaptive capacity of both men and women effectively and equally. Using gender-disaggregated data arising from community-level participatory research and organizational-level interviews from 15 sites across West Africa, East Africa, and South Asia, we conduct a cross-regional analysis of local organizational landscapes as they relate to livelihoods and food security. We find that in all regions, women tend to value local organizations more highly and thus appear to be less connected to external organizations than men. Additionally, women's perception of food security is broader than men's, going beyond a production focus. Most of the local organizations with food security as a stated objective focus on production, which can marginalize/alienate women. Given the effects that climate change is predicted to have on food security, development organizations should consider the differing priorities of men and women, and use a gendered perspective when building adaptive capacity to respond to climate change, and to maintain/improve food security. Such work can, perhaps, most effectively be implemented through existing community groups.

Publication / Creation date: 2016-12-01

Language: en

Country: <Not Defined>

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE,AGRICULTURE,FOOD SECURITY

Citation: Cramer L, Förch W, Mutie I, Thornton PK. 2016. Connecting women, connecting men: How communities and organizations interact to strengthen adaptive capacity and food security in the face of climate change. Gender, Technology and Development 20(2):169–199.

Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/78455>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0971852416639771>

Creator / Authors:

- Cramer L, -
- Förch W, -
- Mutie I, -
- Thornton PK, -

Publication Metadata

Volume: 20

Issue: 2

Pages: 169-199

Journal/Publisher name: Gender, Technology & Development

Indicators for journal articles: • This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution:

Deliverable Quality check

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

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

D2651 - Reducing emissions from agriculture to meet the 2°C target

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: CGSpace **Dissemination URL:**
<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/73438>
Open access: Yes
License adopted: CC_BY

Deliverable Metadata

Disseminated title: Reducing emissions from agriculture to meet the 2°C target
Description / Abstract: More than 100 countries pledged to reduce agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Richards et al., 2015a) in the 2015 Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Yet technical information about how much mitigation is needed in the sector versus how much is feasible remains poor. We identify a preliminary global target for reducing emissions from agriculture of ~1 GtCO₂e/yr by 2030 to limit warming in 2100 to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Yet plausible agricultural development pathways with mitigation co-benefits deliver only 21 to 40% of needed mitigation. The target indicates that more transformative technical and policy options will be needed, such as methane inhibitors and finance for new practices. A more comprehensive target for the 2°C limit should be developed to include soil carbon and agriculture-related mitigation options. Excluding agricultural emissions from mitigation targets and plans will increase the cost of mitigation in other sectors or reduce the feasibility of meeting the 2°C limit.
Publication / Creation date: 2016-05-01
Language: en
Country: <Not Defined>
Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY
Citation: Wollenberg E, Richards M, Smith P, Havlík P, Obersteiner M, Tubiello FN, Herold M, Gerber P, Carter S, Reisinger A, van Vuuren D, Dickie A, Neufeldt H, Sander BO, Wassman R, Sommer R, Amonette JE, Falcucci A, Herrero M, Opio C, Roman-Cuesta R, Stehfest E, Westhoek H, Ortiz-Monasterio I, Sapkota T, Rufino MC, Thornton PK, Verchot L, West PC, Soussana JF, Baedeker T, Sadler M, Vermeulen S, Campbell BM. 2016. Reducing emissions from agriculture to meet the 2°C target. *Global Change Biology*. 22(12): 3859-3864.
Handle: <http://hdl.handle.net/10568/73438>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13340>

Creator / Authors:

- Wollenberg, - Eva K
- Richards, - Meryl
- Smith P, -
- Havlik, - Petr
- Obersteiner M, -
- Tubiello FN, -
- Herold M, -
- Gerber, - P.J.
- Carter S, -
- Reisinger, - A
- van Vuuren D, -
- Dickie A, -
- Neufeldt, - Henry
- Sander, - Bjoern Ole
- Wassman, - R.
- Sommer, - R
- Amonette JE, -
- Falcucci A, -
- Herrero M, -
- Opio C, -
- Roman-Cuesta, - RM
- Stehfest E, -
- Westhoek, - H.J.
- Ortiz-Monasterio, - I
- Sapkota, - Tek Bahadur
- Rufino, - Mariana C.
- Thornton, - Philip K.
- Verchot, - Louis
- West PC, -
- Soussana, - J.F.
- Baedeker, - T.
- Sadler M, -
- Vermeulen, - Sonja
- Campbell, - Bruce Morgan

Publication Metadata

Volume: 22

Issue: 12

Pages: 3859-3864

Journal/Publisher name: Global Change Biology

Indicators for journal articles: ● This journal article is an ISI publication

Publication acknowledge: Yes

Flagships contribution: ● CCAFS - F3 (LINI)

Deliverable Quality check

FAIR Compliant: **F A I R**

Partners contributing to this deliverable:

Institution	Partner	Type
ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute	Thornton, Philip <p.thornton@cgiar.org>	Responsible

5.3 Project Highlights

Project highlight 170	
Title: Applying a CSA lens to World Bank agriculture projects	
Author: Ioannis Vasileiou	Subject: CSA lens, World Bank
Publisher:	Year reported: 2016
Project highlights types: • Capacity enhancement	Is global: Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	End date: Dec 2016
Keywords: climate-smart agriculture	Countries:
Highlight description: A CCAFS staff member seconded to the World Bank is embedded in the Global Practice for Agriculture and helps apply a CSA lens to World Bank agriculture projects.	
Introduction / Objectives: Ioannis Vasileiou was seconded to the World Bank, and is a member of the Quality Team, of the Global Practice for Agriculture, tasked to assist review agriculture projects through a climate-smart agriculture lens.	
Results: Over the course of 2016, Ioannis has reviewed and provided comments to several operations teams (a total of 39 projects and phases). While reviewing the projects, he has evaluated climate risks, advised where greater climate and mitigation co-benefits could be achieved, and pointed toward available CCAFS research findings that could help inform project adjustments. Each project team then considers the review and discusses how to modify (or not) the project documentation. As a result, there is substantially increased consideration of climate change risks and adaptation/ mitigation possibilities within the World Bank agriculture practice.	
Partners: World Bank	
Links / Sources for further information: There are no public links, as the relevant project documentation are internal WB documents and not publically available.	

Project highlight 209

Title: Developing Impact Pathways and Indicators for Resilience for World Bank projects in agriculture

Author: Ioannis Vasileiou

Subject: Resilience, indicators, impact pathway

Publisher: World Bank

Year reported: 2016

Project highlights types:

- Innovative non-research partnerships
- Policy engagement

Is global: Yes

Start date: Jan 2016

End date: Dec 2016

Keywords: Resilience, indicators, impact pathway

Countries:

Highlight description: The purpose of this activity was to develop a set of Resilience Indicators, accompanied by a Results Chain, for the agricultural sector, to inform the operations of the World Bank's Global Practice for Agriculture. The activity was facilitated by Ioannis Vasileiou, as part of his secondment at the World Bank, together with other World Bank staff members.

Introduction / Objectives: <Not Defined>

Results: Developing Resilience Indicators and a Results Chain, was part of "a sector-specific approach for resilience", under the World Bank's broader "Programmatic Approach on Enhancing climate and disaster resilience of its Sustainable Development Operations". The work on indicators and a results chain intends to develop a more systematic approach and increase the application of monitoring and evaluation for resilience-building in operations. A guidance note was also produced, for Task Team Leaders in Ag Projects, with Frequently Asked Questions, on defining resilience, use of indicators etc. For the above, the CCAFS work on a monitoring instrument for resilience was widely consulted (<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/publications/monitoring-instrument-resilience>). This work directly contributes to the Flagship impact pathway and the outcome of getting CCAFS science used by a global organization.

Partners: World Bank

Links / Sources for further information: No public links available to internal WB documents

Project highlight 211

Title: Economic benefits of climate adaptation policies in developing countries

Author: P Thornton

Subject:

Publisher:

Year reported: 2016

Project highlights types:

- Breakthrough science
- Policy engagement

Is global: No

Start date: Jan 2016

End date: Dec 2016

Keywords: adoption, adaptation, cost. benefit

Countries: Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, India, Bangladesh

Highlight description: How much will it cost to boost adoption rates to the level required to abate the negative effects of climate change? A modelling study that considers farmers' cropping decisions under climate change, combined with empirical estimates from household surveys in four countries, provides insights that help to answer this question. New modelling tools were developed and applied to estimate the marginal benefits to policy implementation concerning improved seed that can help smallholder farmers adapt to climate change to the 2050s. The present value of policies that promote adoption of improved maize seed and fertilizer, coupled with R&D expenditure on seed tailored to local conditions, amounts to between \$1.7-\$6.5 billion for Malawi and Tanzania alone, depending on when seeds are introduced. The study helps to fill a real gap: only limited quantitative information is currently available to guide investment and policy choices concerning CSA interventions. The work was commissioned by FAO and resulted in a background document for FAO's publication "The state of food and agriculture 2016: Climate change, agriculture and food security". Some of the results of the analysis are included in the SOFA report itself.

Introduction / Objectives: Climate change threatens food security in many tropical countries, where a large proportion of food is produced by smallholder farmers who are often highly vulnerable. Interventions are available to offset many of the negative impacts of climate change on agriculture, and they can be tailored to local conditions often through relative modest investments. Widespread adoption of such climate-smart interventions may be constrained by many barriers, and targeted policies are required to overcome them. Little quantitative information is available to guide investment or policy choices, however. This study provided some initial estimates on the cost of adaptation in several countries.

Results: Data from household surveys was used in the study, together with a combination of modelling, evidence from the literature and data from government budget documents. The analysis is based on the simulation of farming systems through time under alternative climate scenarios. Although households may autonomously adapt to changes in yields and prices, planned adaptation is also required to reduce the damage of climate change and steer the system in the right direction. Model results for Malawi, Tanzania, Bangladesh and India indicate that under current agricultural policies, and based on existing adoption and dis-adoption patterns, climate-smart technologies such as soil and water conservation, legume intercropping and small-scale irrigation will continue to be adopted by smallholders, but not always at the desired rate. The study found that the marginal benefits (measured in terms of avoided revenue loss) of input support, irrigation and seed improvement policies, substantially exceed their marginal costs. There is significant overlap in the

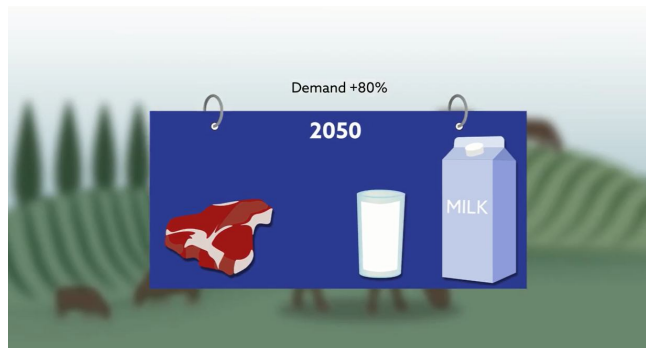
types of policies that are good for agricultural development in general and those required for climate adaptation, but climate change brings urgency to these actions and requires investments to focus on expected future conditions that differ spatially and are subject to high uncertainty. Investing now in capacity to develop and apply key technologies may take a decade or longer to bear fruit, hence the urgency to act now. Another key message is that achieving transformational change will require a shift in focus from individual technologies to packages. Policy coordination will be essential: adoption of climate-smart practices by farmers needs to be complemented with access to input and output markets and reductions in post-harvest losses. Establishing systems to reduce transaction costs of smallholders participating in adaptation programs is also an important aspect of designing effective policies.

Partners: The work was commissioned by FAO as a background document for the SOFA 2016 report, and some of the analysis is included in the SOFA document. The work was carried out by: • University of New England, Australia • ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya • Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO), Brisbane, Australia • Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Germany

Links / Sources for further information: Cacho, O.J., Moss, J., Thornton, P., Herrero, M., Henderson, B. & Bodirsky, B.L. 2016. Adaptation paths for vulnerable areas Background paper prepared for The State of Food and Agriculture 2016.
https://www.dropbox.com/s/umvr68rc2njcmp5/SOFA_2016_Background_Report_Cacho_etal_.pdf?dl=0
FAO. The state of food and agriculture 2016: Climate change, agriculture and food security
<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6030e.pdf>

Project highlight 216

Title: Livestock’s Lure and Liabilities: Trying to Communicate a Complicated Message



Author: P Thornton	Subject:
Publisher:	Year reported: 2016
Project highlights types: • Successful communications	Is global: Yes
Start date: Jan 2016	End date: Dec 2016
Keywords: livestock, environment, emissions, climate	Countries:

Highlight description: Debates about the benefits and costs of livestock farming and product consumption continue to rage. On the one hand, livestock production globally accounts for some 15-18 percent of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; it also contributes to deforestation and land degradation in places. On the other hand, small amounts of animal source food (ASF) in human diets can be critical for vulnerable people (particularly the under-5s and pregnant women), and there are many other positive impacts of livestock, particularly in developing-country settings and their impacts on livelihoods. Global consumption of animal source food is projected to increase by 80% by 2050, due to human population growth, increasing incomes, and urbanization (these last two have substantial effects on dietary habits). The over-arching challenge posed by livestock is, how to meet some or all of this increased demand in a sustainable way, given that the livestock sector will need to be a major policy focus when addressing the problems of land degradation, climate change, water use, and loss of biodiversity. This highlight concerns a video that was made and disseminated, summarising the key elements of a paper published in 2015 in a high-impact journal that reviewed the past decade of research work on livestock and the environment. The video is short (four minutes) and balanced, and has been downloaded over 350 times from Vimeo and Youtube since it was posted in 2016. The discourse surrounding livestock in development can be divisive, and it is almost always complicated. Balanced and nuanced messaging, such as is found in this video, can help get across the big ideas that form the building blocks for informed debate about the action necessary to lead to sustainable and equitable solutions to the livestock challenge in the years ahead.

Introduction / Objectives: The livestock-environment nexus has seen considerable research in the past decade, much of it around the question of how to accommodate massive increase in demand for livestock products with a low environmental footprint and without eroding the economic, social, and cultural benefits that livestock provide. A paper published in late 2015 reviewed this research, as one

attempt to provide some balance in what is at times a heated debate. The journal in which the paper was published commissioned a short video, produced in 2016, to summarise the key messages contained in the review.

Results: The paper by Herrero and colleagues notes that recent research on livestock and the environment has concentrated on two issues: first, the development of increasingly disaggregated and sophisticated methods for assessing different types of environmental impacts related to climate, water, nutrient cycles, biodiversity, land degradation, and deforestation; and second, examining the technical potential of options for reducing the environmental footprint of livestock systems. A big gap in the research agenda continues to be the lack of attention given to the economic and sociocultural feasibility of different options. In particular, we still lack improved understanding of incentives and constraints for farmers to adopt new practices and the design of novel policies to support transformative changes in the livestock sector. In future, managing the demand trajectories of livestock products will have to be part of the solution space; it is not clear how this can be done effectively, but it is an increasingly important research area for simultaneously achieving positive health and environmental outcomes. The video presents these issues in a fair and balanced way, and concludes with a “call to action” around designing and implementing equitable pathways to sustainable livestock systems that are regionally and culturally sensitive.

Partners: The authors in association with Annual Reviews and the production company Research Square (researchsquare.com) who produced the video. The authors organisations are: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia; Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden; INRA (National Institute of Agricultural Research), France; CCAFS, ILRI, Kenya; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria; WUR, The Netherlands; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Italy; World Bank, US.

Links / Sources for further information: The video is at: <https://vimeo.com/156757379> The paper on which it is based (Herrero, M., Wirsenius, S., Henderson, B., Rigolot, C., Thornton, P., Havlík, P., de Boer, I. and Gerber, P.J., 2015. Livestock and the environment: what have we learned in the past decade? Annual Review of Environment and Resources 40, 177-202) is at: <http://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-environ-031113-093503>

Project highlight 235

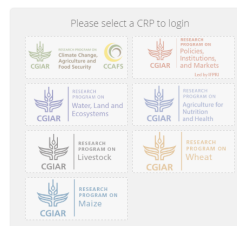
Title: Managing Agricultural Research for learning and outcomes (MARLO): Building a common standard across CRPs for performance management

MARLO Managing Agricultural Research for Learning & Outcomes

Home

Welcome to Managing Agricultural Research for Learning and Outcomes

MARLO is an online platform assisting CRPs in their strategic results-based program planning and reporting of research projects. It covers project cycle from planning to project reporting, learning, and outcome-focused programmatic report generation with some additional synthesizing input at the flagship and cross-cutting level.



PLEASE NOTE that by using the system, you consent to the information being used on the public CRP websites and other

Author: T Schuetz, D Abreu, H Tobon, P Thornton

Subject:

Publisher:

Year reported: 2016

Project highlights types:

- Innovative non-research partnerships
- Successful communications
- Capacity enhancement
- Inter-center collaboration

Is global: Yes

Start date: Jan 2016

End date: Dec 2016

Keywords: planning and reporting, monitoring, evaluation and learning, results-based management, theories of change, impact pathways, ICT supported

Countries:

Highlight description: MARLO (Managing Agricultural Research for Learning and Outcomes) is a real collaborative effort among participating CRPs. The work started in February 2016 with the four integrating CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs), A4NH, CCAFS, PIM and WLE. In August 2016 Livestock joined; in November 2016, MAIZE, WHEAT and the Excellence in Breeding Platform joined. Others CRPs (FTA, RICE, FISH) and Centers (IRRI, ICRAF, Bioversity) have indicated interest. Additionally, a Centre-version of MARLO has been developed for CIAT. The costs associated with the development and maintenance of MARLO are being shared across all collaborators. Based on a previous online system, the CCAFS Planning and Reporting online facility, a common standard has been built to follow the new CGIAR Strategy and Results Framework (2017-2030) and the Phase II portfolio with its results-based logic structures. Many common areas for standardization were identified by participating CRPs, and these have been developed over the last few months; these include common classifications for deliverables (outputs), target units, partner databases, and formats for outcome case studies and project highlights. While the work is still in progress, the system was used by CCAFS and A4NH to test the system for the 2017 Plan of Work and Budget, and for CCAFS's 2016 reporting. As the CRPs are in the process of transitioning from Phase I to Phase II, some of the planning and reporting templates are yet to be finalized; once this is done, the online facility will be adjusted accordingly. MARLO itself is built with open-source code and is designed to be fully interoperable

with other systems. For each of the participating CRPs, the context, specificities and necessary linkages are identified, to ensure that there are no redundancies in the data and information collected.

Introduction / Objectives: CGIAR research is carried out in alignment with the new Strategy and Results Framework 2017-2030. To assure donors of the effective and efficient use of their funds, a transparent, credible and reliable performance management system is needed that plausibly show CGIAR's contribution to development targets. An interoperable online system is needed, along with a business intelligence module, to be able to draw together information from the different system entities and how they are progressing towards achieving these targets.

Results: Seven CGIAR Research Programs and one platform of the Phase II CGIAR portfolio are supporting the development of a common online facility. Starting with a cost-benefit analysis to see how this could be done most efficiently, the four integrating CRPs (A4NH, CCAFS, PIM, WLE) agreed to a set of principles for the online system. These included the following: - Keep the system as simple as possible, and only complexity if absolutely necessary - One-time data entry only; and the system should perform functions at the appropriate levels, closest to the source of information; and information should be generated only if people use it - To strive for commonality as much as possible, first and foremost - To agree on a road map with flexibility to bring in new things, and to be an inclusive and participatory development process - To collaborate and learn cross CRPs, experimenting with integrating mechanisms - To share the costs and benefits (minimizing risks) - To embrace interoperability, so that it can link to other systems as needed - To develop it using open source principles. An agreed, common structure has been developed, it has been programmed, and is now being used for CRP projects and flagship portfolios. The reporting elements will be completed and in use for the 2017 reporting cycle.

Partners: IFPRI-A4NH CIAT-CCAFS IFPRI-PIM IWMI-WLE ILRI-Livestock CIMMYT-MAIZE CIMMYT-WHEAT Excellency in Breeding Platform

Links / Sources for further information: - The precursor to MARLO (the Planning and Reporting Tool) and its evolution are described in a Learning Note at <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/rest/bitstreams/66361/retrieve> - Contact persons: David Abreu d.abreu@cgiar.org , Tonya Schuetz t.schuetz@cgiar.org , Philip Thornton p.thornton@cgiar.org - System access (reporting): landing page <https://marlo.cgiar.org/> - Source code: <https://github.com/CCAFS/MARLO> - Technical specifications: https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/sites/CCAFS/_layouts/15/guestaccess.aspx?docid=03e12eefb2f94448a830805c322ee2a8f&authkey=AcqT6xmn3T6XMj0B_6nZ1k4

6. Activities

A303 - FP4 Communications and Engagement support

Description: Flagship 4 communications and engagement work will home in on a variety of activities that aim to: - Highlight and promote the ongoing Flagship 4 work to key audiences, - Work with CCAFS Regions and other Flagships, as well as key partners, to disseminate information and communicate about ongoing research and project work. - Support policy engagement by creating FP4-related comms and outreach materials that target policy makers and knowledge brokers - Manage and share data and knowledge

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute Thornton, Philip
<p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: FP4 is becoming FP1 with the start of CCAFS Phase II

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1143: Dissemination activities for FP4 portfolio, including production of strategic communications material, representation in conferences etc
- D1142: Synthesis of RBM trial and learning experiences
- D1837: Climate finance for agricultural adaptation
- D1144: Climate change and pastoralism: impacts, consequences and adaptation
- D2487: Greenhouse gas mitigation potentials in the livestock sector
- D2489: Meat and milk to feed a growing population
- D2490: Greenhouse gas mitigation from livestock sector revealed
- D2499: Presentation at International Union of Food Science and Technology

A348 - Managing the FP 4 impact pathway

Description: This activity covers the overall management, coordination, and synthesis towards the implementation of the FP 4 impact pathway. This includes: - Strategic planning and management for CCAFS as a whole and for FP 4 in particular - Periodic reviews/adjustments of the FP 4 impact pathway - Coordination with all projects contributing towards the FP 4 impact pathway - Coordination with all regions and other FP 4 to harmonize and coordinate projects/activities - Management of key partnerships - Representation of CCAFS and the Flagship at international fora - Adaptive management of the impact pathway, monitoring and evaluation and documentation of learning - Program management, including administration and financial management, as well as partnership management, internal communications, logistics

Start date: Jan 2015

End date: Dec 2016

Activity leader: ILRI - International Livestock Research Institute Thornton, Philip
<p.thornton@cgiar.org>

Status: Complete

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: FP4 is becoming FP1 for Phase II

Deliverables in this activity:

- D1766: International perspectives on agriculture and global change
- D1773: Climate-smart livestock systems: lessons and future research
- D1718: Rangeland systems in Africa: what might they look like in 2050?
- D2502: Presentation on MELIA at CSIRO
- D2504: Presentation at CSA seminar

A538 - Liaising on CSA policies with the World Bank CSA Global Solutions Group

Description: The CSA Team at the World Bank is tasked with the mainstreaming of CSA across the WB's portfolio. The team assists in CSA mainstreaming and operationalization and advises project teams on the development of CSA projects globally. In addition, the team works to advance the thinking on and conceptualization of CSA in cooperation with outside partners and participates in international fora as needed, to achieve this. This activity supports a liaison role on synergies and development, particularly from a CSA policies perspective, between the WB and CCAFS (FP4 in particular). Key objectives include: 1. Provide an operational link on policies between CCAFS and WB CSA Global Solutions Group, in service of the mainstreaming and operationalization of CSA across the WB agriculture portfolio 2. Assist in increasing the uptake of relevant CGIAR research in WB operations 3. Support knowledge generation on lessons learned in the area of CSA policies

Start date: Oct 2015

End date: Oct 2017

Activity leader: IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute Vasileiou, Ioannis
<i.vasileiou@cgiar.org>

Status: On-going

Overall activity or progress made during this cycle: -Two info-notes on analysis of the INDCs, have been produced together with co-authors, and communicated within the World Bank in various ways, towards use of the research outputs in various workstreams -Provided editing and other inputs for the CSA 101 website -A "CSA myth busters" ppt was produced and circulated, to inform World Bank's CSA Global Solutions Group members

Deliverables in this activity:

<Not defined>



7. Leverages

No leverages added