



**AICCRA**

Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR  
Climate Research for Africa



# Roadmaps for tracking impacts of climate-smart investments.

Insights from African small and medium-sized agribusinesses

Andreea Nowak | December 2024



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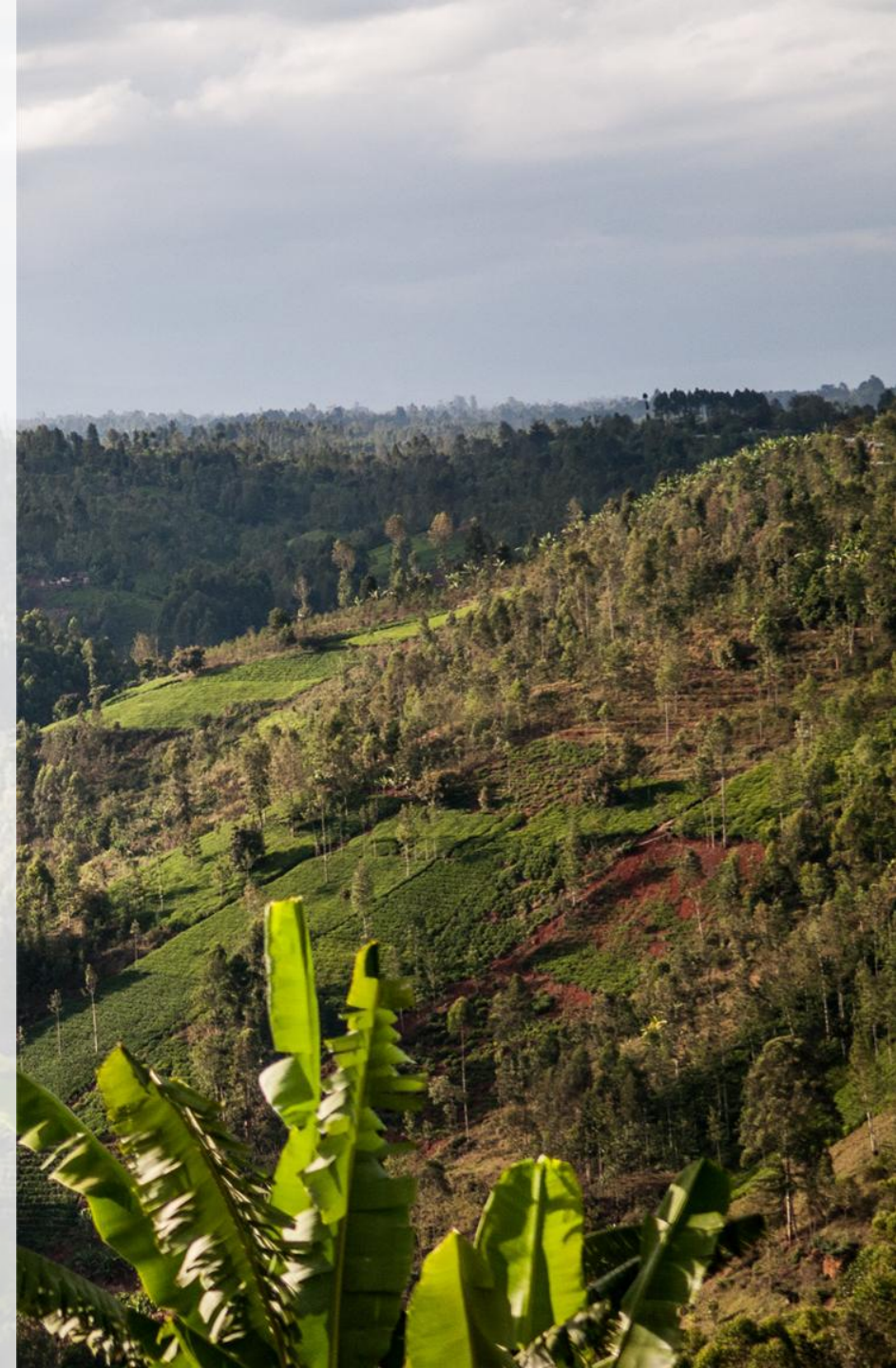
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# Introduction

Impact measurement and tracking is a critical framework for understanding and assessing the contributions agribusinesses make to smallholder farmers, their communities, and the environment. Unlike traditional business metrics that focus solely on financial returns, impact measurement expands the lens to encompass the social, environmental, and climate benefits generated by agribusiness activities. It moves beyond profit to capture meaningful changes that align with sustainability and resilience goals.

Impact measurement helps to assess and quantify several goals, including: **climate adaptation and resilience**, capturing the capacity of farmers and ecosystems to adapt to climate risks while maintaining productivity; **climate mitigation**, capturing efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and implement practices that promote carbon sequestration; **socio-economics**, capturing the broader impacts on communities, including improvements in farmers' livelihoods, job creation, gender equity, and overall well-being; the natural **environment**, capturing the positive impacts on environmental sustainability, such as enhanced soil health, increased forest cover, better water resource management, and biodiversity conservation, among others.





For agribusinesses, measuring these impacts provides a dual benefit. It allows them to evaluate their contribution to pressing global challenges like climate change, food security, and biodiversity loss. Moreover, it makes them more attractive to investors who increasingly prioritize environmental, social, and governance criteria in their decision-making. By showcasing clear, evidence-based impacts, agribusinesses can secure funding, strengthen stakeholder trust, and build supply chain resilience.

This report showcases an innovative approach we developed to empower agribusinesses in measuring and tracking their impacts on people and the environment, in a changing climate context. We summarize key elements and steps of the impact measurement process, which have been elaborated in more detail elsewhere (see <https://aiccra.cgiar.org/>).

In the second part, we provide insights from collaborating with over fifty Africa-based agribusinesses between 2022 and 2024, who joined us on this journey of impact measurement. By distilling key elements of their diverse impact priorities, we aim to highlight the breadth of positive change that the agribusiness sector can drive across the continent, while also offering inspiration and practical guidance to those just beginning their own journey.

Finally, we conclude by discussing critical learnings to strengthen the integration of impact measurement into agribusiness strategies, ensuring they contribute to more sustainable and resilient food systems.



# Part 1: A practical approach to impact measurement and tracking

# Impact measurement approach

Our approach to impact measurement is centered on the concept of an **impact pathway**—a structured framework that maps the journey from business activities to long-term systemic changes.

An impact pathway (see next pages) provides a narrative and visual representation of the mechanisms through which an organization addresses specific risks and challenges, contributing to meaningful results and impacts.

Key steps of impact measurement include:

- **Craft an impact pathway:** Develop a compelling narrative linking business activities to local challenges, desired results and impacts.
- **Identify indicators:** Select relevant and feasible indicators and metrics to track activities and assess progress toward goals.
- **Collect and analyze data:** Establish data collection and analysis systems that are efficient, robust, and cost-effective.
- **Use impact data:** Leverage findings to inform decision-making, improve operations, and communicate with stakeholders.

Several principles guide our approach to impact measurement and tracking, including:

- **RELEVANCE:** Indicators and pathways must align with business goals, local contexts in which organizations operate, and investor expectations.
- **PRACTICALITY:** Impact measurement and tracking systems should be sustainable within the resource constraints of an organization.
- **TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY:** Honest reporting, including acknowledging limitations, is essential for credibility.
- **ADAPTABILITY:** Systems must be flexible to accommodate changing conditions in an organization and the external environment (e.g., beneficiaries), as well as learnings from the processes.
- **BALANCE BETWEEN SIMPLICITY AND RIGOR:** Practicality should not compromise the robustness needed for credibility and impact.

# 1. Map the impact pathway

The impact pathway is a tool that helps organizations strategically plan their activities in alignment with intentional changes they seek to achieve in a community, region, country; and to communicate this change process in a simple, clear, and effective manner. The impact pathway is also known as impact or results chain

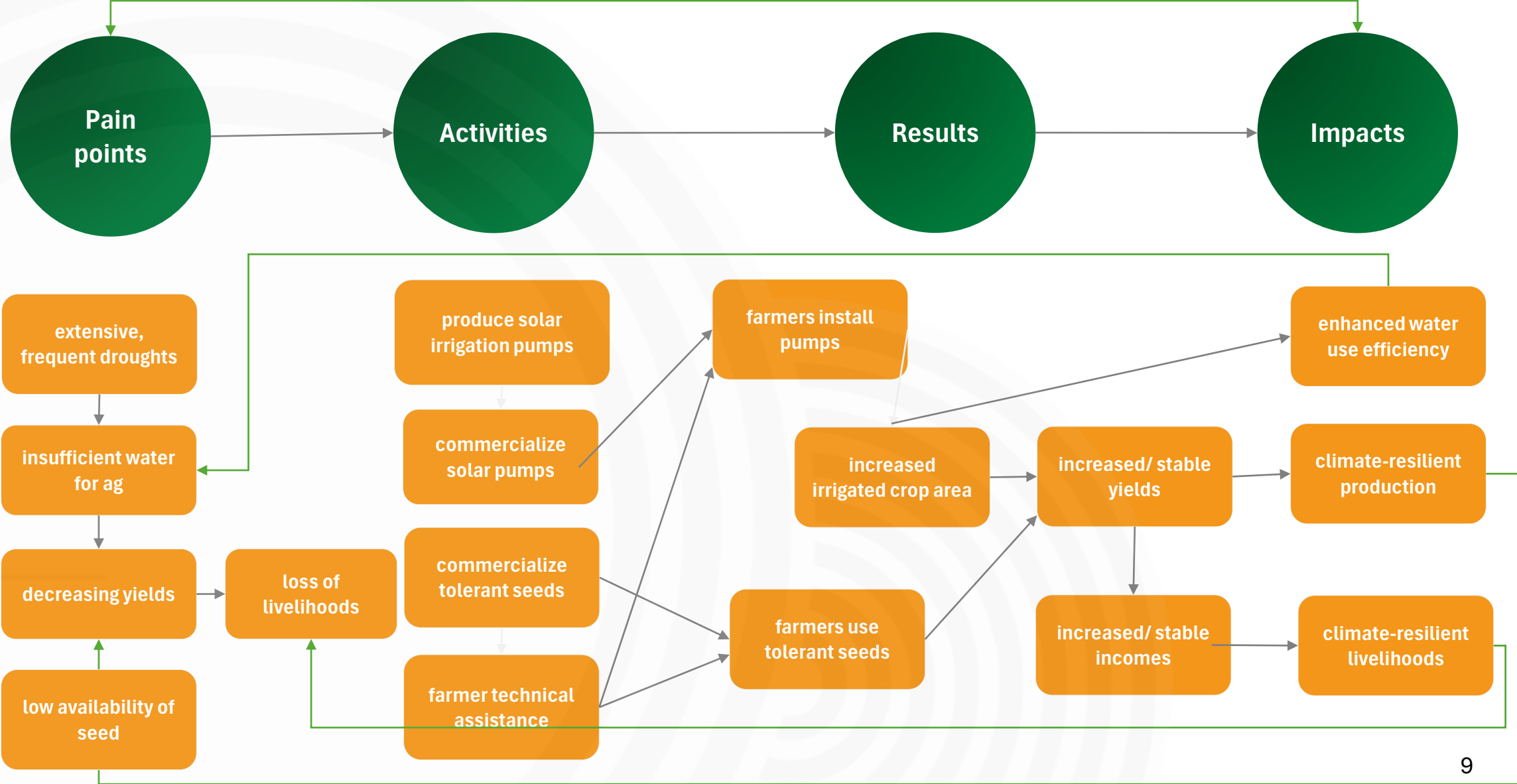
The pathway shows, in a logical order, how daily activities respond to existing pain points (or risks) and how they translate into tangible results and impacts. The impact pathway framework is like a "storyboard" that illustrates the causal chain from initial actions (activities) to ultimate desired changes (impacts) (Fig 1).

**Fig1. Key components of an impact pathway and questions they help to answer.**

Key pathway elements (circles) are connected to one another through logical linkages (arrows)



**Fig 2. A visual summary of an impact pathway for an agribusiness investing in solar pumps for irrigation.**



# ● Pain points (risks)

The starting point of any impact pathway is identifying the core challenges that agribusinesses seek to address. These pain points serve as a justification for the business's existence, outlining why its efforts are essential.

We distinguish between **climate pain points or risks**, such as extreme weather events such as droughts or floods directly threaten agricultural productivity, food security, and livelihoods; and **social and environmental spillover risk**, which refer to broader societal challenges like malnutrition, school dropout, and displacement, which are often magnified by climate impacts.

**There are two key approach to assessing pain points.** One is focused on **leveraging existing knowledge (Approach 1)**. This involves reviewing available reports, scientific literature, and stakeholder input. It is ideal for early-stage assessments or projects with limited budgets or timelines, and useful for small-scale projects, public communication, and general understanding.

The second approach (**Approach 2**) focuses on **conducting in-depth risk assessments** which is a more thorough approach, appropriate for larger-scale, long-term projects or when detailed, scientifically rigorous data is required. This method is better suited for securing funding, compliance, and long-term adaptation strategies.

Use Case	Approach 1: Existing knowledge / stakeholder input	Approach 2: In-depth risk & impact assessments
Reporting	✓	✗ (unless detailed, high-stakes reporting)
Funding requests	✗	✓
Internal decision-making	✓ (for short-term)	✓ (for long-term)
Market positioning & Communication	✓	✓ (if aiming for market leadership)
Risk tracking and evaluation	✗	✓
Risk-based regulatory compliance	✗	✓
Strategic partnerships	✗	✓

# ● Activities (solutions)

Designing an effective impact pathway hinges on identifying solutions that bridge the gap between climate risks and desired outcomes.

Activities are the interventions agribusinesses implement to address climate challenges, build resilience, and create positive environmental, social, and economic change. They embody an organization's unique value proposition, showcasing how it drives meaningful impact.

The process begins with evaluating existing strategies and practices that the agribusiness is implementing and that address climate risks. Tools such as the **Africa Agriculture Adaptation Atlas** or the **Climate Risk Planning & Managing Tool (CRISP)** provide evidence on which adaptation strategies might be fit to address certain climate risks. Such resources can help agribusinesses benchmark their efforts, identify gaps, and refine their approach to align with industry best practices.

Effective solutions are those that directly address specific climate risks while remaining practical and impactful. For example, drought-prone regions might prioritize water-efficient practices such as rainwater harvesting or adopt drought-resistant crop varieties. Conversely, areas facing frequent flooding may turn to resilient infrastructure or ecosystem-based approaches like wetland restoration.

By linking each solution to its corresponding risk, agribusinesses ensure their interventions are not only relevant but also strategically positioned to deliver measurable impacts. This approach highlights how businesses can address immediate challenges while contributing to broader resilience goals.



# ● Results

Results are the measurable, short-term or intermediate outcomes of implementing solutions, offering the first tangible evidence that an impact pathway is realistic.

They provide a first a snapshot of progress and critical insights into whether interventions are effectively addressing climate risks and laying the groundwork for sustained impact.

Results encompass improvements in areas such as production, resource use, environmental benefits, social and learning aspects (see Part 2).

For example, the adoption of drought-resistant crops might lead to increased yields in water-scarce areas, while the use of adequate irrigation systems may reduce water usage and enhance resilience to variable rainfall patterns.



Effective results are characterized by their:

- **RELEVANCE:** They directly address climate risks and align with the business's mission.
- **FEASIBILITY:** Achievable within existing resource and capacity constraints.
- **SCALABILITY:** Capable of being expanded to broader operations or regions.
- **MEASURABILITY:** Backed by clear data to assess progress and performance.
- **STAKEHOLDER VALUE:** Resonating with the needs of farmers, investors, and communities.

By focusing on actionable and measurable results, agribusinesses can build a foundation for long-term success, ensuring their impact pathways are robust, adaptable, and resilient.

# ● Impacts

Impacts are the enduring, broad changes that develop over time, link to the agribusiness activities, but are also heavily influenced by external factors beyond their control, such as market dynamics, government policies, or environmental conditions. Unlike immediate outcomes or results, impacts represent systemic shifts that align with broader global goals, such as climate resilience, food security, or conservation.

Impacts can be positive, such as improved nutrition, or negative, such as biodiversity loss or increased greenhouse gas emissions. They typically manifest at larger scales— affecting entire communities, ecosystems, or economies— and persist over a longer duration. See below illustrative examples of impacts.

## CLIMATE



Reduced production exposure to extreme events, increased climate adaptive capacity of people, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, etc.

## AGRONOMIC



Reduced pest and disease outbreaks, livestock mortality, increased/ sustained agricultural productivity over time, etc.

## ENVIRONMENT



Improved ecosystem health, reduced soil degradation, increased biodiversity, improved soil/ water quality, etc.

## ECONOMIC

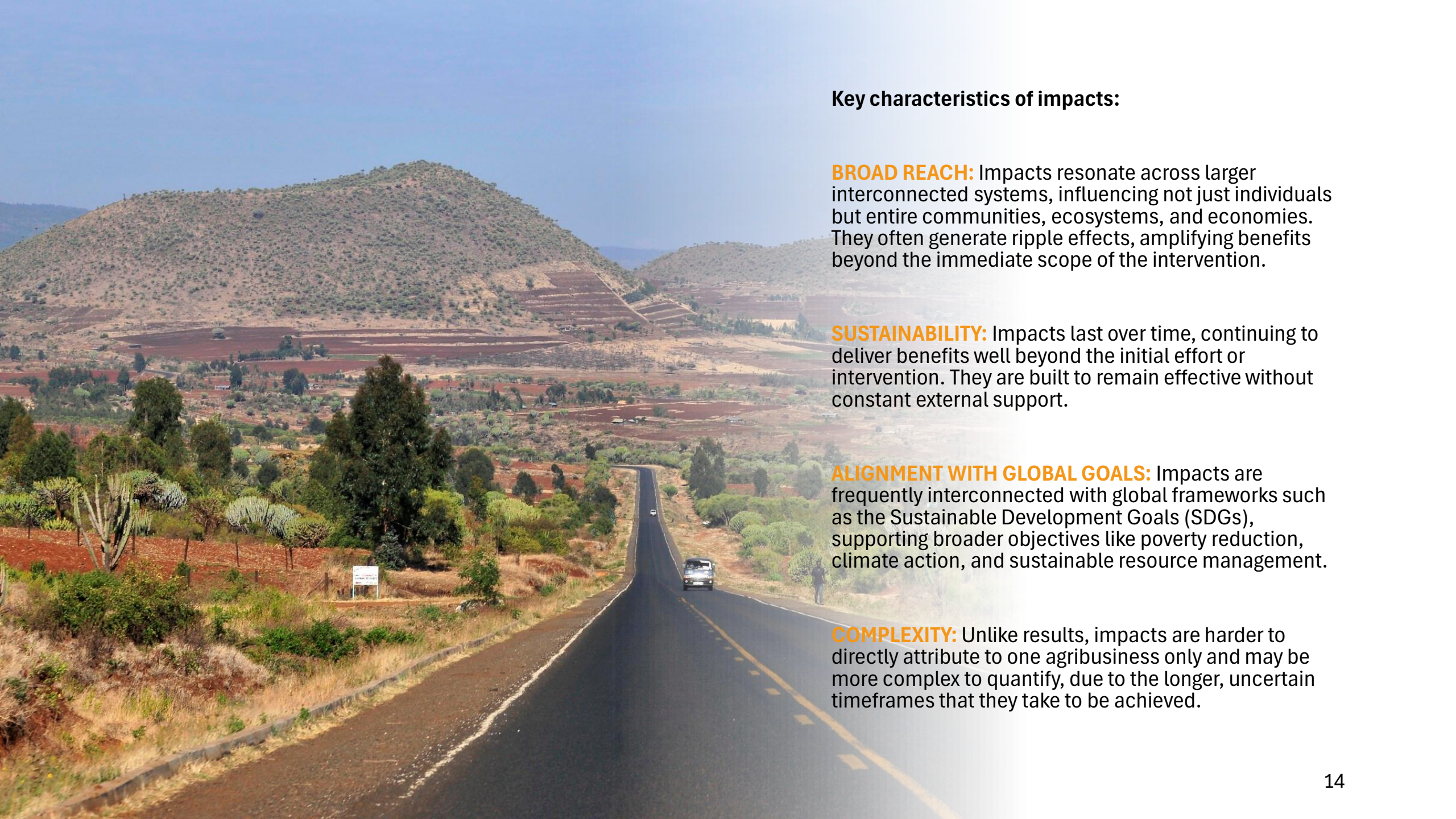


Increased/ stable farmer incomes over time, increases in employment or job opportunities, access to markets, etc.

## SOCIAL



Social equity and justice, enhanced food security and health of communities, strengthened social and community networks, etc.



## Key characteristics of impacts:

**BROAD REACH:** Impacts resonate across larger interconnected systems, influencing not just individuals but entire communities, ecosystems, and economies. They often generate ripple effects, amplifying benefits beyond the immediate scope of the intervention.

**SUSTAINABILITY:** Impacts last over time, continuing to deliver benefits well beyond the initial effort or intervention. They are built to remain effective without constant external support.

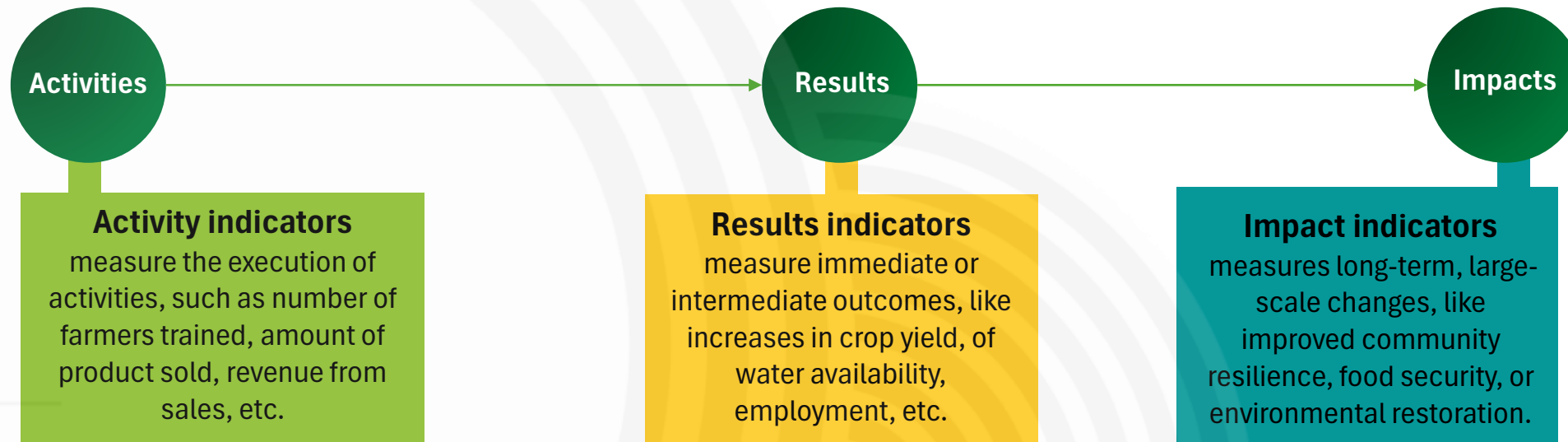
**ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL GOALS:** Impacts are frequently interconnected with global frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), supporting broader objectives like poverty reduction, climate action, and sustainable resource management.

**COMPLEXITY:** Unlike results, impacts are harder to directly attribute to one agribusiness only and may be more complex to quantify, due to the longer, uncertain timeframes that they take to be achieved.

## 2. Identify indicators

Once the impact pathway is mapped, the next step is to identify the right indicators to measure success. These indicators serve as the benchmarks for tracking progress along the impact pathway. Therefore, we distinguish between:

**Fig 3. Typologies of indicators linked to impact pathway elements**



Indicators must be carefully selected based on the specific goals and context of the organization. At this stage, systems to track these indicators may not be fully established, but the process of mapping them out is essential for future monitoring. Given resource constraints and the complexity of measuring numerous variables, one should filter through potential indicators.

**Some prioritization criteria to consider include:**

**RELEVANCE:** Does the indicator directly align with the impact pathway?

**AVAILABILITY:** Is the data for this indicator readily available or easy to collect?

**SCALABILITY:** Can the indicator be tracked over time and across scales (households, project, company portfolio)?

**FEASIBILITY:** Are there simpler indicators that can be tracked in the short term before moving to more complex metrics?

Other common principles of good performance indicators refer to:

- **SMART** (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound)
- **CREAM** (Clear, Relevant, Economic, Adequate, Monitorable)



# 3. Collect & analyze data

This stage involves **testing the impact pathway** by collecting data on the indicators selected (see step 2). The purpose of this step is to understand the extent to which the implemented interventions (activities) are achieving expected results (and impacts, if the case), as outlined in the pathway. This means collecting quantitative and qualitative data that reflect both short-term outputs and longer-term impacts.

We encourage to **start small**, testing easy-to-collect indicators, and **gradually building** their infrastructure to collect more difficult and robust data over time).

Once data is collected, data analysis will help show if assumptions in the impact pathway hold true. This could involve basic descriptive statistics, trend analysis, or more advanced techniques such as regression models to understand what drives certain outcomes and impacts.



**Agribusinesses can rely on various data sources, here are the most common ones:**



**SECONDARY DATA.** This involves using existing reports, studies, and databases to gather contextual information. This method is cost effective but may lack specificity for the business' context



**BUSINESS OPERATIONS DATA.** Collecting data on business operations, such as the number of farmers reached, or volume of products sold. Oftentimes, this is the long-hanging fruit for most agribusinesses.



**SPECIALIZED SURVEYS/INTERVIEWS.** Gather firsthand insights from farmers, communities, and other stakeholders. These can provide deep insights but are time-consuming and may be subject to biases.



**REMOTE SENSING DATA.** Using satellite/drone imagery or aerial photography to monitor land use, crop health, weather patterns, etc. Provides large-scale, real-time insights, but requires technical expertise to analyze.



**FIELD MEASUREMENTS, CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS.** Involves collecting data in controlled settings to assess specific interventions. Offers direct evidence but can be costly and logistically complex.

## 4. Use data & information

This final step involves turning the data and insights gathered into actionable business strategies and communication tools. The ultimate goals of validating and refining the impact pathway are to:

**Refine organizational or business models** by using data to adjust strategies and interventions, based on what works and what doesn't

**Craft compelling narratives** for investor pitches, marketing materials, and stakeholder communications, highlighting the tangible results and broader impacts of the organization's investments.

**Use the insights to continuously refine** the impact pathway and align the organization's/ business development and growth strategy with long-term sustainability goals





# Part 2: The impact journey.

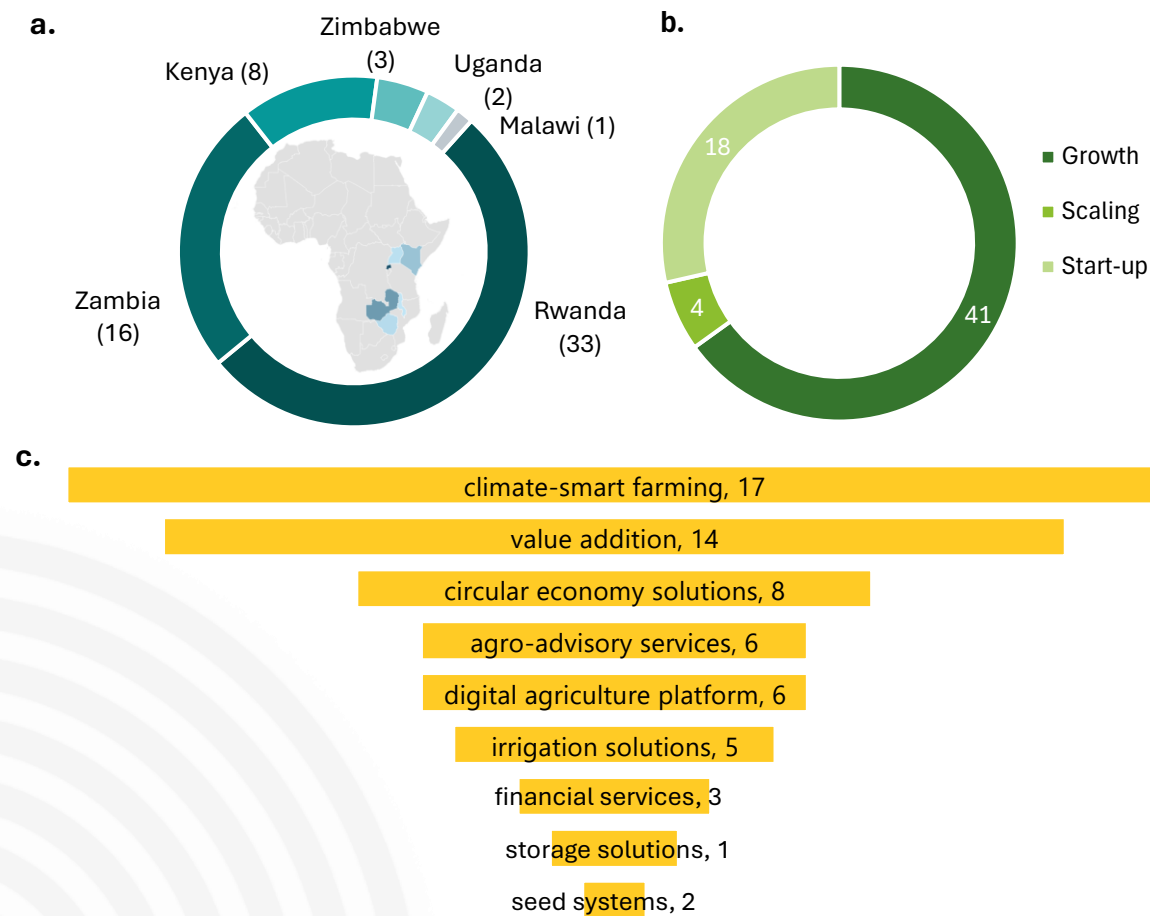
Insights from AICCRA-supported agribusinesses

The insights presented over the next pages are the result of our work with four distinct cohorts of African agribusinesses, supported through tailored technical assistance under the AICCRA Program, including: AICCRA Zambia (2022), CGIAR Food System Accelerator (2023 and 2024), and the Rwanda Adaptation Accelerator Program (2024). Over the course of these initiatives, we engaged with 63 African agribusiness representatives from various sectors, including crop production, agroforestry, and post-harvest innovations (Fig 4, 5). These agribusinesses were competitively selected for their active engagement in climate-resilient agricultural value chains and their commitment to advancing societal and environmental outcomes.

Through the Accelerator programs, participants—representing small and medium-sized agribusinesses in sub-Saharan Africa—were equipped with the tools and knowledge to enhance their climate-smart business operations. The programs also focused on preparing these businesses to become "investor ready," helping them secure additional funding while integrating robust scientific evidence into their business strategies to boost credibility and appeal to potential investors.

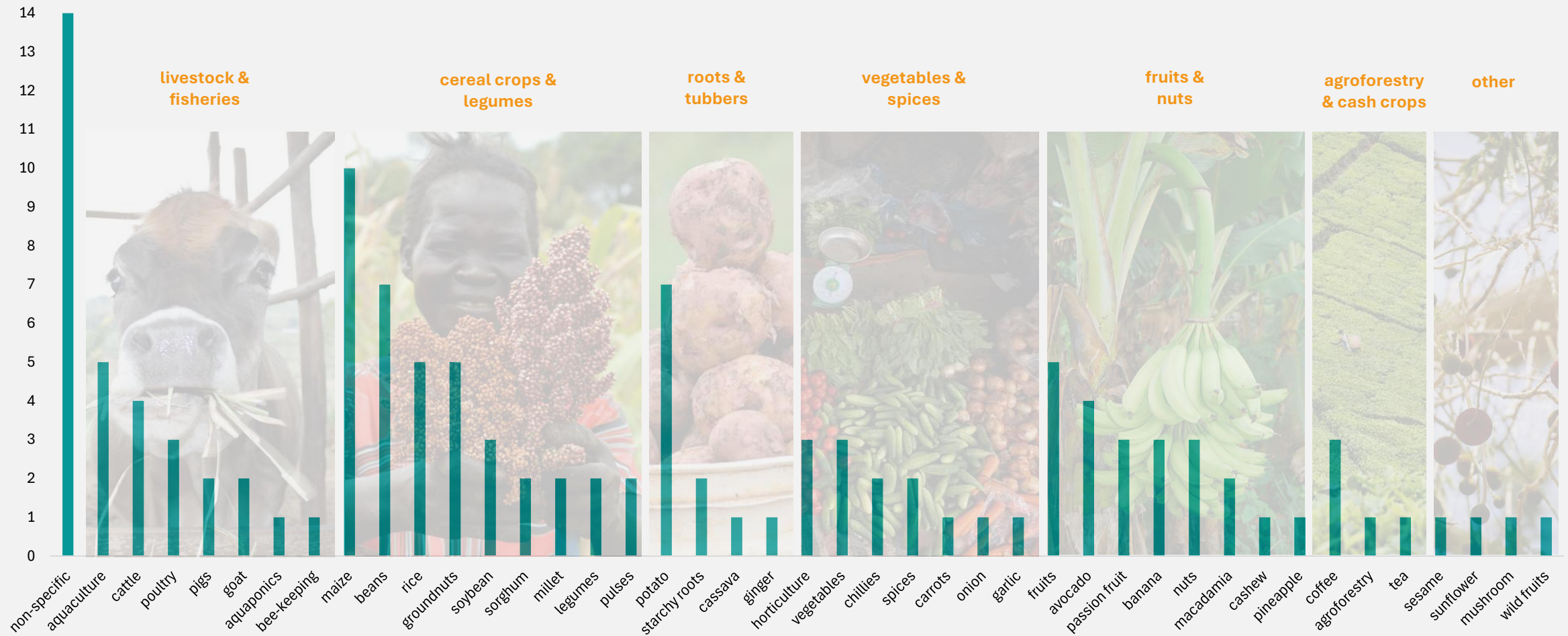
The capacity building on impact measurement and tracking involved webinars, online labs, and one-on-one technical assistance summarized in Part 1. These were delivered as part of broader training programs lasting two to four months. While all support was virtual, team representatives attended key events like onboarding sessions and pitch days.

**Fig 4. Geographical representation (a), development stage (b) and core innovations (c) of agribusinesses engaged in accelerator programs\***



\*Numbers represent number of agribusinesses participating in the accelerator programs (N=63)

**Fig 5. A diversity of crop and livestock products form the core of agribusiness models**



\*Numbers represent number of agribusinesses participating in the accelerator programs (N=63)

# Pain points (risks)

Agribusinesses face a wide range of challenges, with climate risks emerging as the most frequently mentioned and pervasive (Fig 5). These risks include drought, prolonged dry periods, unpredictable and variable rainfall, very high temperatures, and heavy rains leading to soil erosion and landslides. For example, drought and unreliable rainfall are recurrent concerns that disrupt water availability, crop growth, and yields, directly threatening farm productivity. High temperatures exacerbate these challenges by stressing crops and livestock, while heavy rains not only damage infrastructure but also degrade soil health through erosion. These climate-related challenges create cascading effects across the agricultural value chain, from input supply to final market delivery.

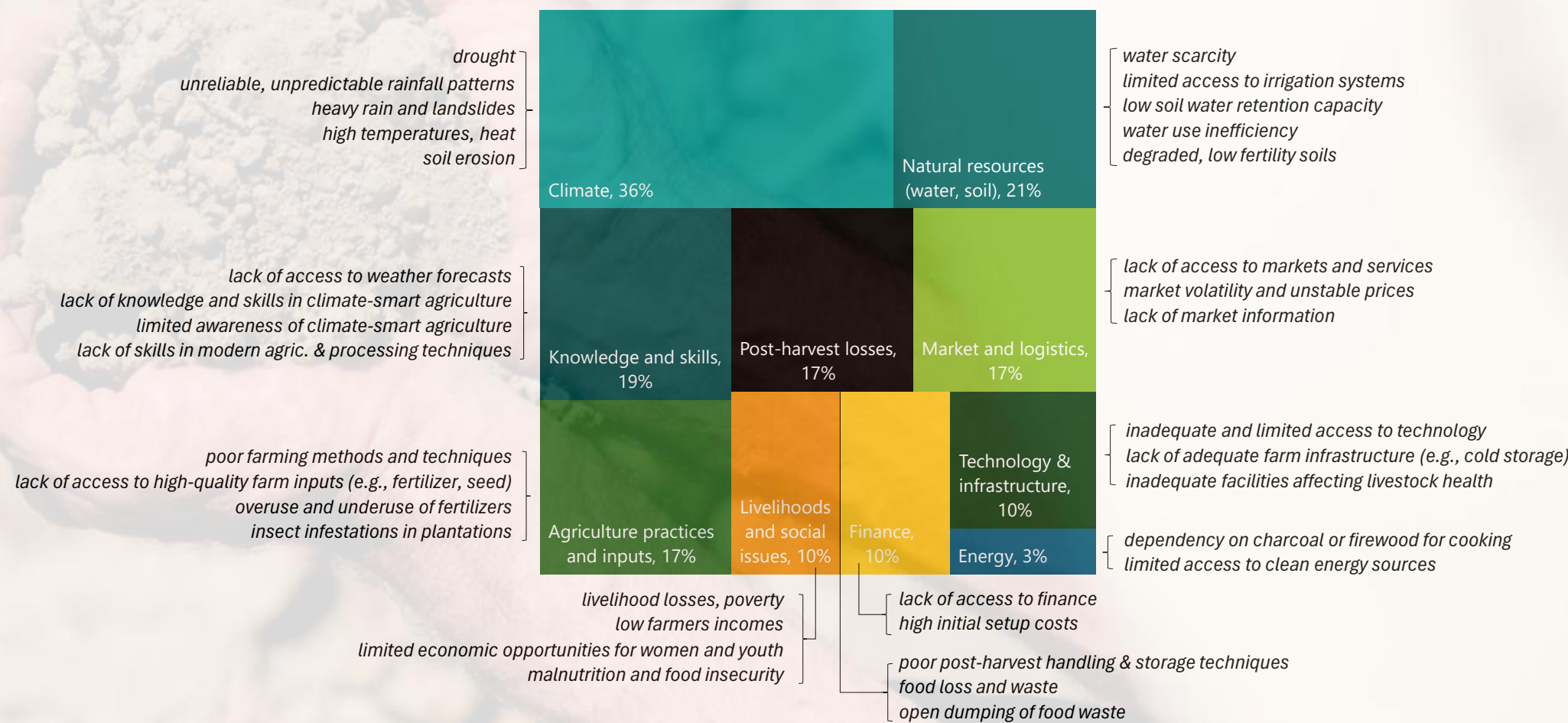
Agribusinesses that are directly engaged in farm production or work closely with smallholder farmers tend to be more aware of these risks. They frequently cite concerns such as declining soil fertility, limited soil water retention capacity, and inadequate irrigation systems, which are directly tied to climate stressors. For instance, degraded soils and insufficient water resources limit the effectiveness of farming practices, making it harder for producers to maintain sustainable yields. On the other hand, agribusinesses that operate further along the value chain, such as those focusing on market access, logistics, or processing, are less likely to

explicitly identify climate risks. Instead, they tend to highlight challenges such as high post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage facilities or unstable market conditions caused by fluctuating prices and unreliable logistics networks.

Other significant challenges include financial constraints, such as a lack of access to capital, high initial investment costs, and working capital shortages, which limit agribusinesses' ability to invest in improved inputs, infrastructure, or technology. Market-related issues are also prominent, with frequent mentions of limited access to stable and profitable markets, insufficient market information, and volatility in prices. Operational inefficiencies, such as inadequate post-harvest handling techniques, poor storage facilities, and high levels of food waste, further strain agribusiness operations, reducing profitability and sustainability.

The absence of a clear climate rationale for many agribusinesses highlights the need for simple tools that can quickly identify climate impacts and cascading risks across social, economic, and market systems. These tools would enable agribusinesses to integrate climate considerations into their long-term strategies and build resilience into their operations, reducing the uncertainty and vulnerability associated with climate change.

**Fig 6. Categories of key pain points addressed by agribusinesses with examples (italics).** Number indicates the percentage of agribusinesses focusing on the pain point typology (N=58). One agribusiness typically focuses on more than one pain point.



# Activities

Agribusinesses focused on addressing climate risks typically engage in a range of activities designed to enhance their value proposition and support smallholder farmers. Many business models center around farm production and climate-smart farming practices, followed by value addition and digital services like climate and weather information.

By providing bundled solutions that integrate these activities, companies can address multiple risks simultaneously, delivering a broader array of results.

Key activities that agribusinesses engage in include training and capacity building for farmers, which often involves disseminating knowledge on climate-smart agriculture and farm business management.



Technology provision/development is also prominent, with companies facilitating access to innovations like irrigation systems, solar-powered water pumps, or digital platforms designed to improve efficiency and resilience.

Developing market linkages—such as ensuring farmer access to market prices, developing platforms to connect producers with retailers—are examples of activities aimed to establish reliable supply chains.

Input provision is also common, with businesses supplying high-quality inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and livestock breeds to help farmers enhance productivity and sustainability.

Finally, many agribusinesses are engaged in value addition and processing activities, extending product shelf life, reducing waste.

**Fig 7. Key activity areas representing core innovations of agribusinesses, with examples (italics).** Number indicates the percentage of agribusinesses focusing on the activity area (N=58). One agribusiness typically focuses on more than one activity



# Results

The short-term results that agribusinesses track tend to focus on the adoption of climate-smart practices and the purchase of inputs or products. However, there are also more significant results to consider.

For example, increased agricultural production—whether through improved crop yields or livestock productivity—is a key result of the adoption of better farming practices, higher-quality inputs, or new technologies.

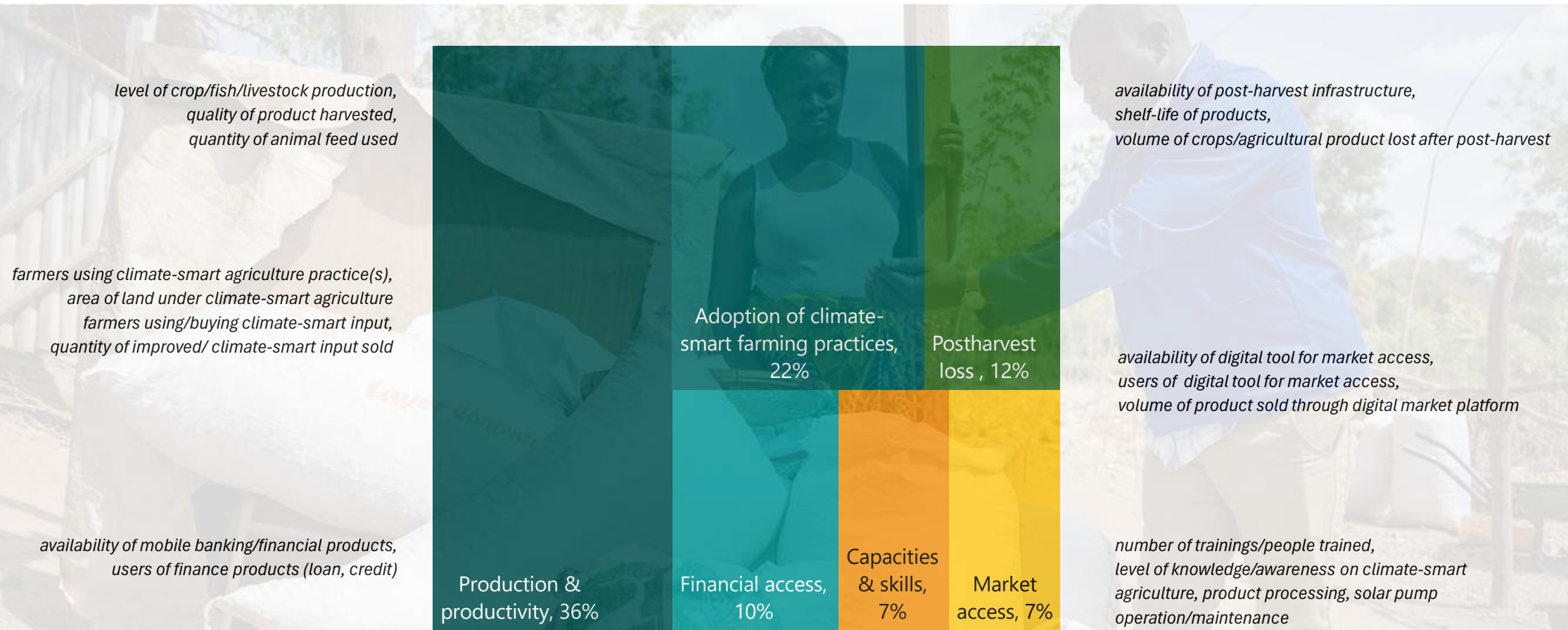
Similarly, improved market access is often a direct result of the business's efforts to create new sales opportunities for farmers, which can lead to more stable incomes. In parallel, the enhanced incomes that come from better market access and higher productivity often contribute to improved livelihoods for farmers.



Another important result that agribusinesses prioritize is the increased adoption of climate-smart practices across their supplier (farmers) or on their managed plots. As companies implement climate-resilient techniques such as soil conservation, agroforestry, and sustainable water management, the uptake of these practices among farmers has the potential to contribute to long-term agricultural sustainability.

Furthermore, several agribusinesses prioritize reducing food loss and waste. Improved storage, processing, and distribution practices, are designed to help minimize waste at various points in the value chain, enhancing both food security and profitability on the longer term.

**Fig 8. Key results prioritized by agribusinesses, with examples (italics).** Number indicates the percentage of agribusinesses focusing on the results area (N=58). One agribusiness typically focuses on achieving more than one result



# Impacts

The long-term impacts of agribusinesses' activities are often more challenging to measure but are critical in understanding the overall success of adaptation efforts. The most common impacts reported by agribusinesses focus on improving the livelihoods and incomes of smallholder farmers.

Some companies also highlight their contributions to improved nutrition and food security, as increased agricultural production and better market access lead to more affordable and available food.

Climate resilience, although a relatively new concept in this space, is increasingly being prioritized as businesses seek to build the capacity of farmers to adapt to climate change impacts, ensuring the long-term sustainability of their operations.

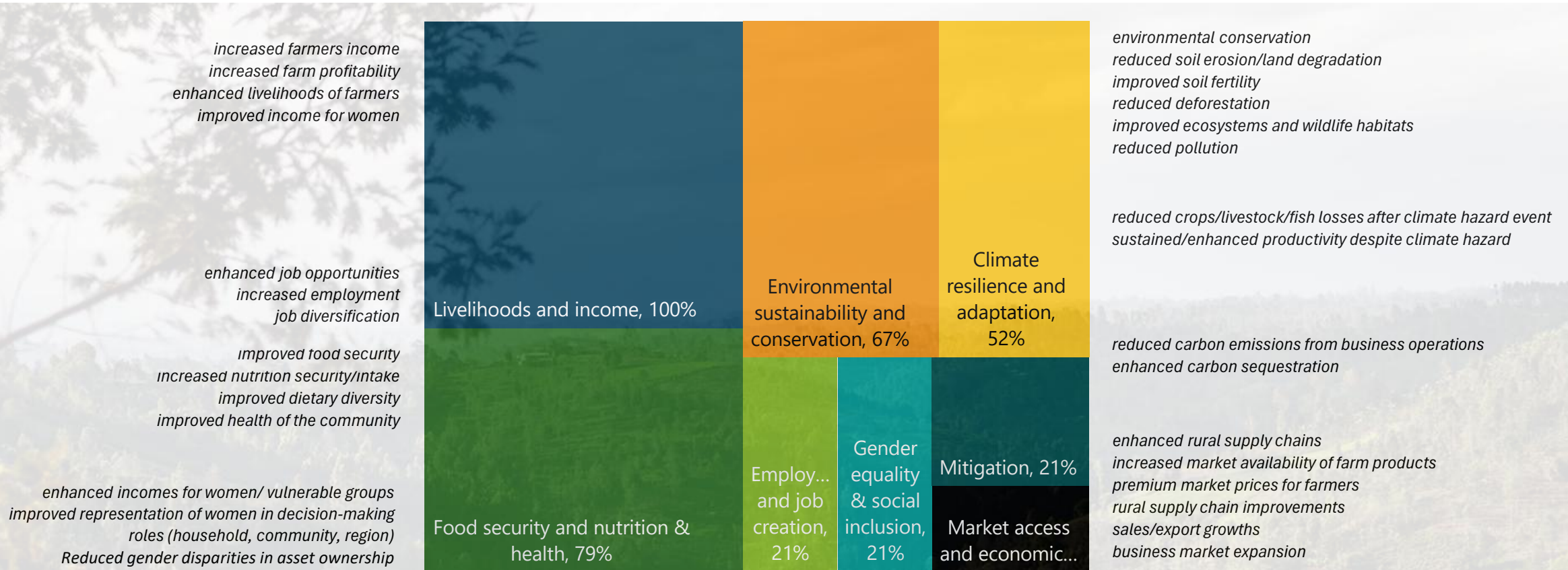


Regarding environmental sustainability, many companies focusing on reducing deforestation, conserving soil, and decreasing pollution as part of their sustainability strategies.

Economic growth is another critical impact, as businesses contribute to local economies through job creation, increased trade, and rural economic development.

The alignment of these impacts with the priorities of investors is a crucial consideration to attract investment and sustain operations over the long term. Many investors are increasingly focused on both the social and environmental returns on their investments, especially in sectors like agribusiness, which has significant implications for climate resilience, food security, and economic development.

**Fig 8. Key impacts prioritized by agribusinesses, with examples (italics).** Number indicates the percentage of agribusinesses focusing on the impact area (N=58). One agribusiness typically focuses on achieving more than one impact



# Learnings

Applying the impact measurement approach in Accelerator Program trainings has had a transformative impact on how agribusinesses think and use information about their impacts on people—especially smallholder farmers— and the environment, in a climate change context. Many businesses highlighted how the trainings enabled them to better define, measure, and communicate their impact. One participant shared, *“Before the module, we had different interpretations of how to measure our impact. Through the program, we were able to get a deeper understanding of what it means in the short-term and long-term.”*

The training catalyzed tangible changes in operational practices. For instance, one participant reported implementing pre-line assessments with farmers to capture baseline data—a practice they wished they had adopted earlier. Another company noted, *“We’ve tracked farmer income levels and observed a remarkable 30% increase among active users of our platform. This demonstrates the tangible impact of our solutions in improving livelihoods.”*

The program also fostered innovative thinking and collaboration. For example, several businesses highlighted their improved ability to engage stakeholders with data-driven narratives. One participant explained, *“The pain-point-result-impact structuring was very helpful. It gives you a clear thought process and helps connect day-to-day business activities to longer-term impacts.”*

Another participant credited the program for reviving an old idea, stating that the program helped them recognize its potential for significant social and environmental impact, through enhanced nutrition and reduced use of energy for cooking.

Beyond individual businesses, the program encouraged partnerships that expanded the scope and depth of impact. One participant reflected, *“By partnering with the university, we’ve been able to explore the potential of our by-products for use as fertilizers. This is a direct result of thinking through our impact more comprehensively.”*





While the program delivered significant benefits, participants expressed the need for more hands-on, practical support to maximize its utility. One business noted, *“In order to apply what we’ve learned, we need more one-on-one sessions, working directly with our own data.”* Many participants emphasized the value of personalized guidance, suggesting that individual mentoring sessions or workshops tailored to their specific challenges would enhance their ability to implement impact measurement frameworks.

Several participants highlighted challenges with data management and reporting, particularly in designing and maintaining robust systems. *“We need support to redesign our data collection process to include a baseline,”* one agribusiness explained.

Another emphasized the importance of minimizing data entry errors and integrating digital tools: *“We require user-friendly platforms to streamline data collection and analysis. Mobile-compatible tools would be especially valuable for real-time data collection from the field.”*

Moreover, participants expressed the desire for ongoing technical assistance and peer-to-peer learning opportunities. *“We’d love to stay connected with the program and the group. The exchange of ideas was invaluable,”* said one agribusiness leader. Others suggested introducing sessions on advanced analytics, benchmarking, and stakeholder-specific reporting to refine their impact narratives and demonstrate progress to investors and donors.

# Moving forward

The training programs to socialize and improve our impact measurement approach have made a significant difference in helping agribusinesses measure and communicate their impact. However, participants identified clear opportunities for improvement, particularly in the areas of type of support, advanced technical training, and enhanced tools for data collection and reporting. Addressing these needs would further empower agribusinesses to amplify their positive impact and build more resilient, sustainable systems.

Moving forward, we aim to shift away from the current model and develop a Masterclass that will make content more widely accessible to many more agribusinesses. This will enable a broader base of businesses to engage with the core concepts of climate adaptation without being tied to a specific accelerator program. The focus will shift to providing more tailored support, helping businesses refine their data systems, improve data collection processes, and better track the impacts of their interventions.

The key lesson learned about the impact journey is the importance of the process. This exercise is not just about mapping out elements of a business model; it's about prompting deep reflection on whether the business is truly addressing the climate risks it faces and if its interventions are effective.

Additionally, while the process needs to be simple enough to be accessible, it cannot be overly simplistic. Providing sufficient detail is crucial to effectively measure and communicate the results and impacts of climate investments.

As we move forward, we encourage continued engagement from agribusinesses to provide feedback and refine the approach. The journey toward building a more resilient agricultural sector is ongoing, and we look forward to collaborating with more businesses to help them navigate this path.

We invite you to stay connected through this survey (link below), where you can share your thoughts on what the Masterclass should do for you and how you'd like to engage with it. Together, we can shape a program that empowers meaningful climate action and purposeful business transformation.  
<https://forms.gle/eT4X1VZRvpkQDVe47>

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