



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**



Partnerships for better outcomes

Annual Eurasian Food Security
Conference, Dushanbe, 3-4
October 2017



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**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
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- About CGIAR and CCAFS
- CCAFS partnership strategy
- Analysis of partnerships and their role for outcomes
- Partnerships in action



CGIAR

- A unique capacity to work globally from many sites, at different scale and across institutions & disciplines
- A platform of 11 CGIAR genebanks that safeguard the world's largest and most diverse crop and forage germplasm
- A network of 15 top-class international research centers
- A huge global partner network
- A ground presence in over 70 countries





CGIAR on-the-ground collaboration

- CGIAR Member Center Headquarters
- Countries with CGIAR Offices and Stations
- Site Integration ++
- Site Integration +

These capabilities enable CGIAR to fill a special global niche

1. Building and maintaining a global store of seeds
2. Creating new improved plant varieties
3. Creating new tools and approaches to help farmers and farming and food systems
4. Promoting gender research
5. Convening and participating in initiatives that help turn our knowledge into impacts





CGIAR Research Programs

Agri-Food Systems Programs

- Fish
- Forests, Trees and Agroforestry
- Livestock
- Maize
- Rice
- Roots, Tubers and Bananas
- Wheat

Cross-cutting Global Integrating Programs

- Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
- Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
- Policies, Institutions, and Markets
- Water, Land and Ecosystems

Cross-cutting Platforms

- Platform for Big Data in Agriculture
- Excellence in Breeding Platform
- Genebank Platform

CGIAR targets

In collaboration with partners, **CGIAR will make significant contributions** to the Sustainable Development Goals, and by 2030 will aim to achieve the following outcomes:

- **100 million** fewer people living in poverty
- **150 million** less people facing chronic hunger
- **500 million** fewer people suffering from micronutrient malnutrition
- **7.5 million** hectares saved from deforestation
- **190 million** hectares of degraded land restored
- **20% increase** in water and nutrient use efficiency
- **15% less** agriculture-related greenhouse gas emissions compared to business-as usual

In particular, CGIAR will enable at least 50 million women to escape poverty, 75 million to overcome chronic hunger, and 250 million women who suffer from micronutrient deficiencies to improve their nutrition.

Goals of CCAFS

The overall goal of CCAFS is to catalyse positive change towards climate-smart agriculture (CSA)², food systems and landscapes. CCAFS takes its mandate from the CGIAR vision: "a world free of poverty, hunger and environmental degradation". Impacts are sought in three dimensions (CGIAR System Level Outcomes):

- 1. Reducing poverty**
- 2. Improving food and nutrition security for health**
- 3. Improving natural resource systems and ecosystem services**



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For **impact on poverty reduction**, CCAFS aims to have 11 million farm households adopt climate-smart agriculture (including improved varieties, breeds or trees, and/or improved management practices) by 2022.

Through this action, and through policy engagement that has benefits for other groups (e.g. the urban poor), CCAFS aims to assist 9 million people, of whom 50% are women, to exit poverty. Overall, 59% of the budget is allocated to achieving this objective.

For **impact on Food and Nutrition Security**, CCAFS aims to have removed nutritional deficiencies of one or more essential micronutrients in 6 million more people, of whom 50% are women, by 2022. This work will be conducted jointly with the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), with CCAFS providing the climate lens on the actions and interventions and using its climate-smart village (CSV) approach to test options in an integrated manner. Overall, 28% of the budget is allocated to achieving this objective.

For **impact on environmental health** there will be both local beneficiaries and benefit for the global public good. By 2022, CCAFS will have contributed to reducing agriculture-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 160 Mt CO₂e yr⁻¹ compared with the 'business-as-usual' scenario in 2022 (=0.16 Gt CO₂e yr⁻¹). This will involve close collaboration with the other CGIAR Research Programs where the technical development of mitigation options will take place. The collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry focuses on avoided deforestation, with joint work aiming to conserve 0.8 million ha of forest. The collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems focuses on soil carbon sequestration. Overall, 13% of the budget is allocated to achieving this objective.

Flagship Program 1



Flagship Program 2



Flagship Program 3



Flagship Program 4



Climate-smart agriculture, gender and social inclusion

Partnerships and capacity for scaling CSA

CoA 1.1 Ex-ante evaluation and decision support for climate-smart options

CoA 1.2 Food and nutrition security futures under climate change

CoA 1.3 Enabling policy environments for CSA

CoA 2.1 Participatory evaluation of CSA technologies and practices in CSVs

CoA 2.2 Evidence, investment planning and application domains for CSA technologies and practices

CoA 2.3 Equitable sub-national adaptation planning and implementation

CoA 2.4 Business models, incentives and innovative finance for scaling CSA

CoA 3.1 Quantifying GHG emissions from smallholder systems

CoA 3.2 Identifying priorities and options for low-emissions development

CoA 3.3 Policy, incentives and finance for scaling up low emissions practices

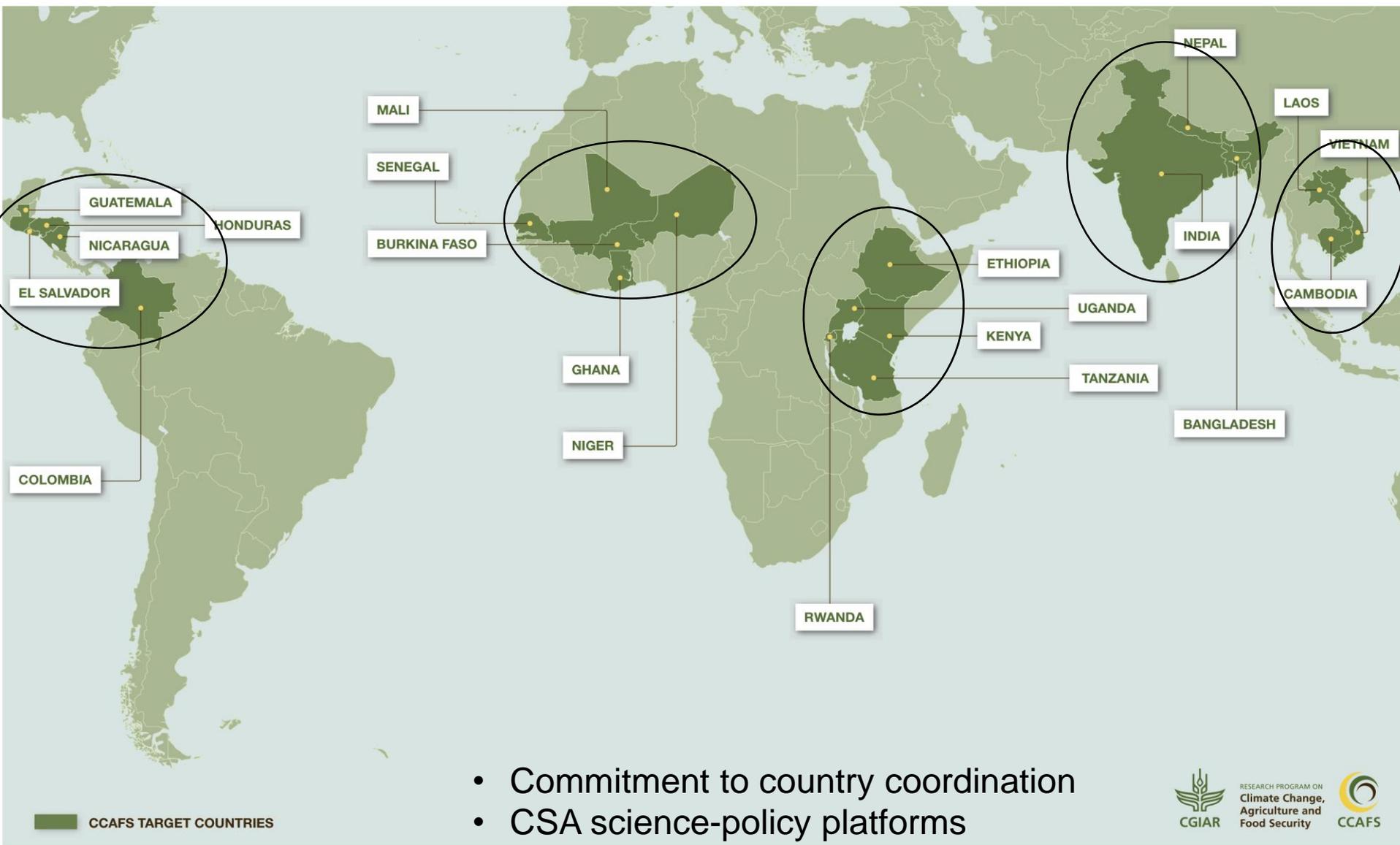
CoA 4.1 Climate information and early warning for risk management

CoA 4.2 Climate information and advisory services for agriculture

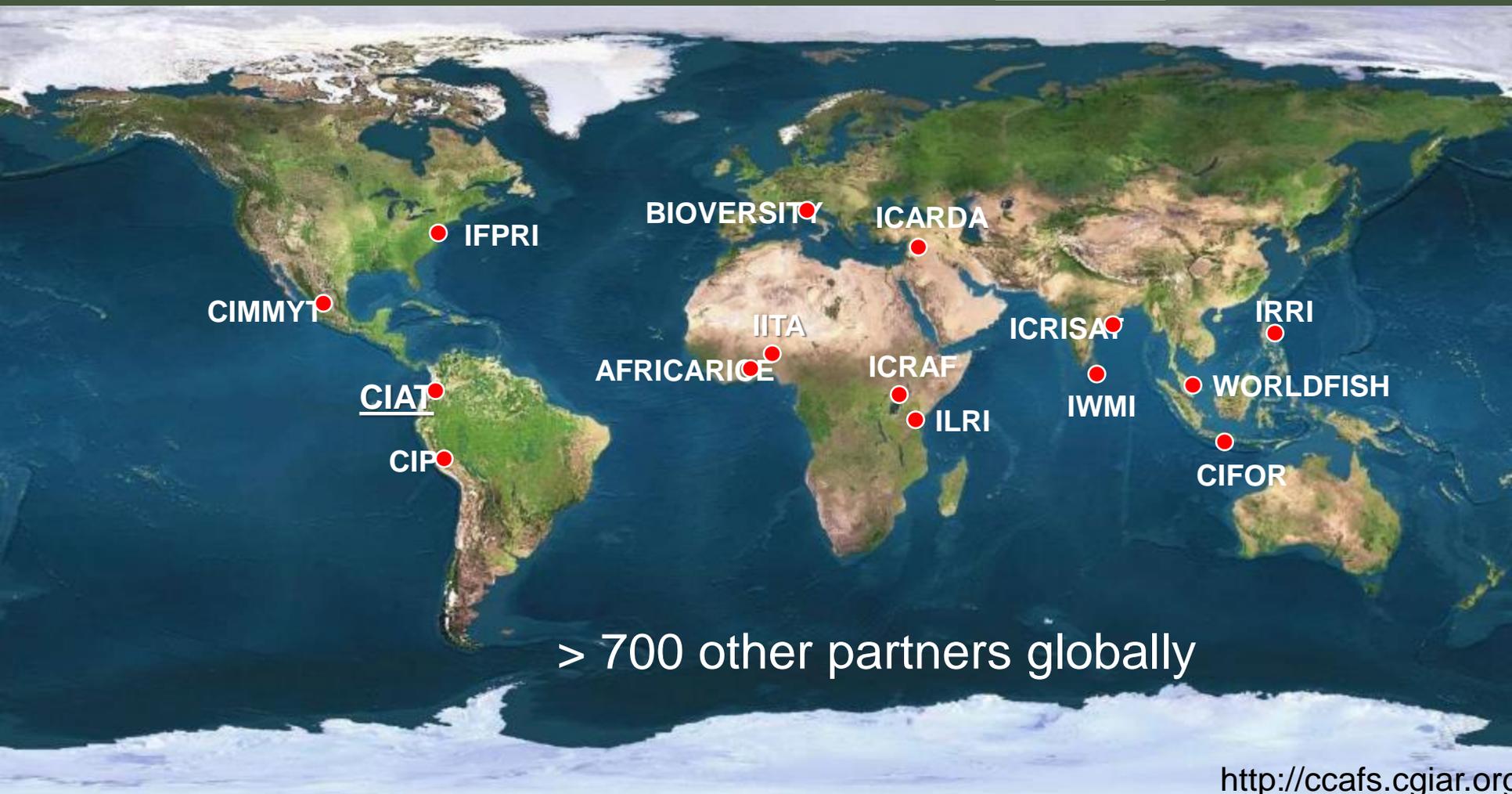
CoA 4.3 Weather-related agricultural insurance products and programs

CoA 4.4 Climate services investment planning and policy

CCAFS main target countries in Phase II



Global Alliance



> 700 other partners globally

<http://ccafs.cgiar.org>



SDG goals

Primary focus

13 CLIMATE ACTION



1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



5 GENDER EQUALITY



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Reduce food loss and waste

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



- Enable adaptation to deal with long-term change and extreme events
- Improve human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, early warning
- Embed climate change in national policies and planning
- Secure effective finance

System level outcomes (SLOs)

Intermediate development outcomes (IDOs)



SLO: Reduced poverty			SLO: Improved food and nutrition security for health	SLO: Improved natural resource systems and ecosystem services
<p>11 million farm households have adopted improved varieties, breeds or trees, and/or improved management practices</p> <p>9 million people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty</p>			<p>6 million more people, of which 50% are women, without deficiencies of one or more essential micronutrients</p>	<p>160 Mt CO₂e yr⁻¹ reduction of agriculture-related GHG emissions (4%) compared with the BAU scenario in 2022</p> <p>0.8 million ha of forest saved from deforestation</p>
IDO: Increased resilience of the poor to climate change and other shocks	IDO: Enhanced smallholder market access	IDO: Increased incomes and employment	IDO: Improved diets for poor and vulnerable people	IDO: Natural capital enhanced and protected, especially from climate change
IDO: Mitigation and adaptation achieved				
IDO: National partners and beneficiaries enabled				
IDO: Equity & inclusion achieved				

Lessons from Phase I for partnerships and capacity enhancement



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- Strong partnerships with diverse stakeholders, including policy-makers.
- Partnership strategy is broad, need to focus on strategic partnerships.
- Different approaches to partnership across projects, regions, flagships, to meet context-specific needs.
- Incentives for effectiveness.
- Increase cross-CRP learning.

What is different in Phase II?

- Greater focus on integration: across flagships, regions, Centres and CRPs.
- Prioritise work with list of strategic partners.
- Stronger emphasis on capacity development.



CCAFS approach to cross CRP collaboration and site integration



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5 mechanisms:

- Impact pathways
- Learning Platforms
- Climate Change Contact Points
- Project Activity Planning
- Internal Learning



CCAFS Partnership Strategy

Types of partners:

- Research partners
- Public sector, inter-governmental and policy partners
- Non-governmental development partners
- Private sector partners

Roles of partners:

- research and implementation
- Represented in ISC, CCAFS PAC

Partnership modalities:

- Joint calls
- Co-leadership of initiatives
- Co-hosting staff
- Joint research agendas and questions

CCAFS Partnership Strategy (continued)

- Joint policy agendas
- Shared methodology development and application
- Direct support to partners' needs
- Shared strategy, planning and reviews
- Data sharing agreements
- Shared studentships and degree courses
- Monitoring and evaluation

Strategic partnership activities

- Ongoing engagement, dialogue and review
- Regional initiatives

Sustaining partnerships

Partnering capacity

- Learning platform

Learning Platform on Partnerships and Capacity for Scaling CSA

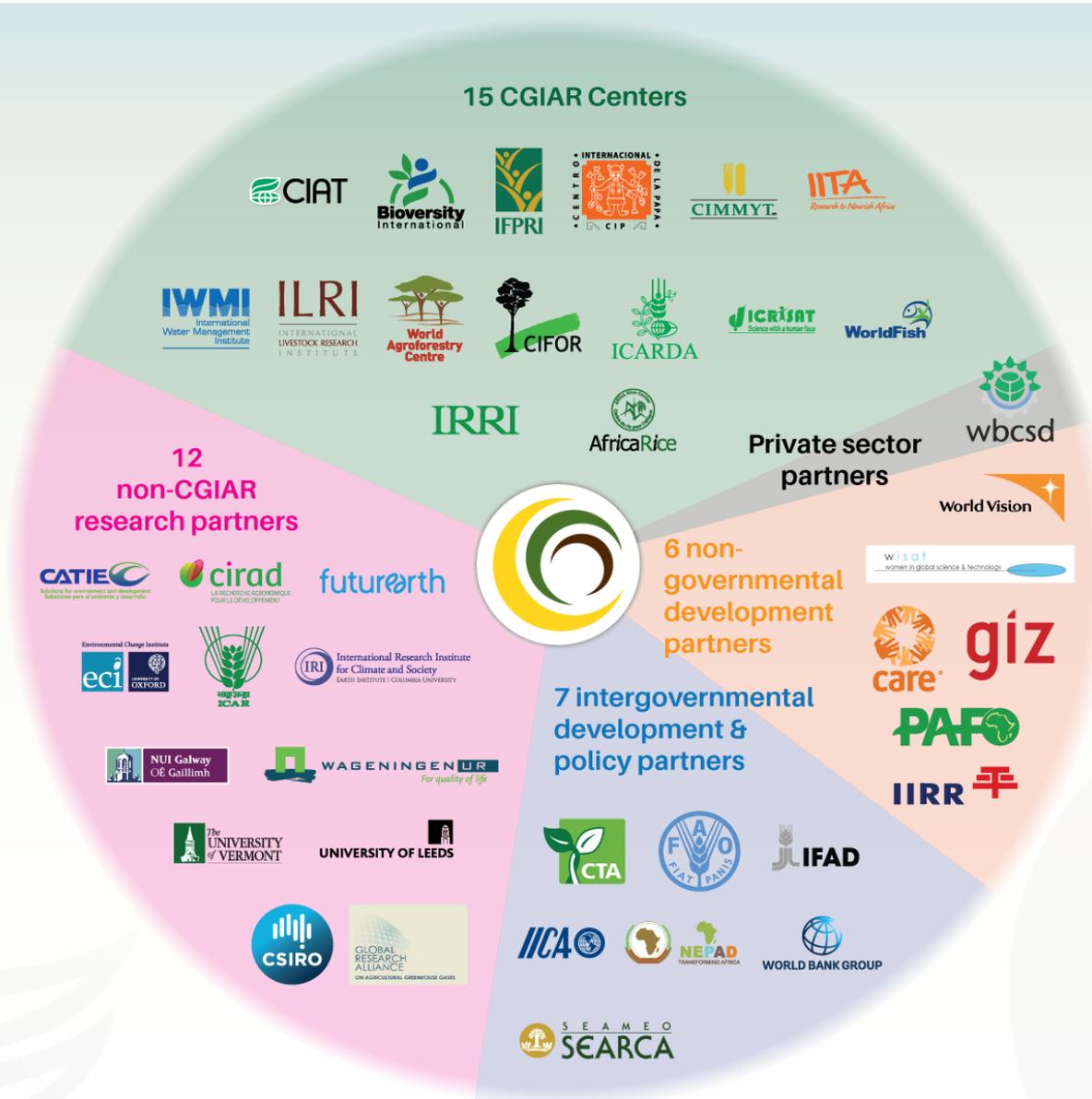


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- Central mechanism for cohesion across FPs at **national, regional** and **global** levels.
- Will position CGIAR as the **leading global research organization** for developing country food systems and climate change.
- Manage **global and continental-wide partnerships** and impact pathways for climate change policy.
- Provide **common impact pathways** for all CGIAR climate change research.
- Provide **synthetic learning functions** and **pathways to impact at scale**.
- Coordinate program level **communications**.

CCAFS partners in Phase II



HOW: Working with partners to understand how information strengthens institutions and services

HOW: Working with partners to understand what works for policy & governance

- FP1 hypothesis
- FP2 hypothesis
- FP3 hypothesis
- FP4 hypothesis
- GSI hypothesis

Effective use of climate information enables CSA

Better climate information response systems manage risk & build resilience

Overcoming climate information gaps improves women's roles in decision-making

Decision tools lead to better CSA policies & governance

Policies & mechanisms lead to large-scale low emissions development

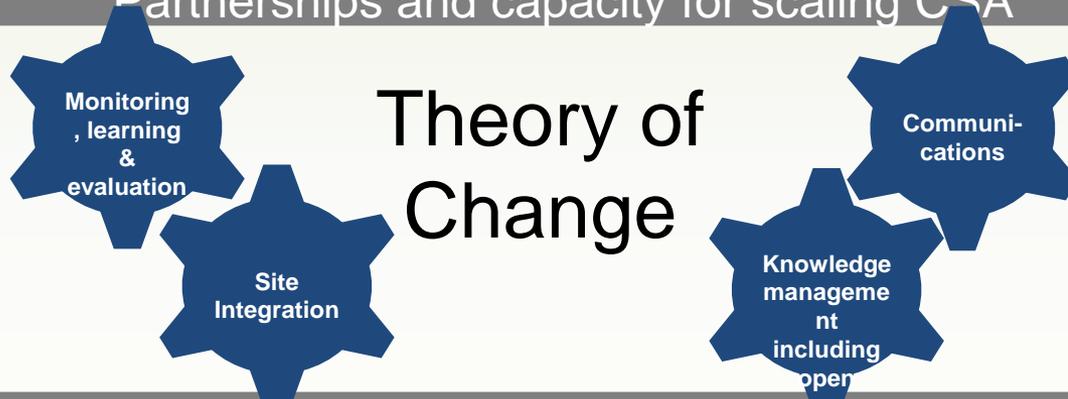
Large-scale LED can increase decision making & control of productive assets by women

Partnerships and capacity for scaling CSA

SLOs

CSA implementation

Delivery of sub-IDOs & IDOs



Policy & institutional change

CSA, gender and social inclusion

HOW: Working with partners to build field-based evidence

HOW: Working with partners to understand what works for investment

Context-specific knowledge leads to local CSA adoption

LED practices can deliver significant GHG reductions & other CSA outcomes

Context-specific knowledge increases women's control of productive assets

Policy and finance deliver CSA and food & nutrition security at scale

Overcoming barriers to investment & adoption delivers CSA at scale

Scaling CSA enables women's control of productive assets, food and nutrition security

HOW: Working with partners to understand how information strengthens institutions and services

HOW: Working with partners to understand what works for policy & governance

- FP1 hypothesis
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Effective use of climate information enables CSA
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Decision tools lead to better CSA policies & governance
 Policies & mechanisms lead to large-scale low emissions development
 Large-scale LED can increase decision making & control of productive assets by women

Partnerships and capacity for scaling CSA

Theory of Change



SLOs
CSA implementation

Policy & institutional change

Delivery of sub-IDOs & IDOs

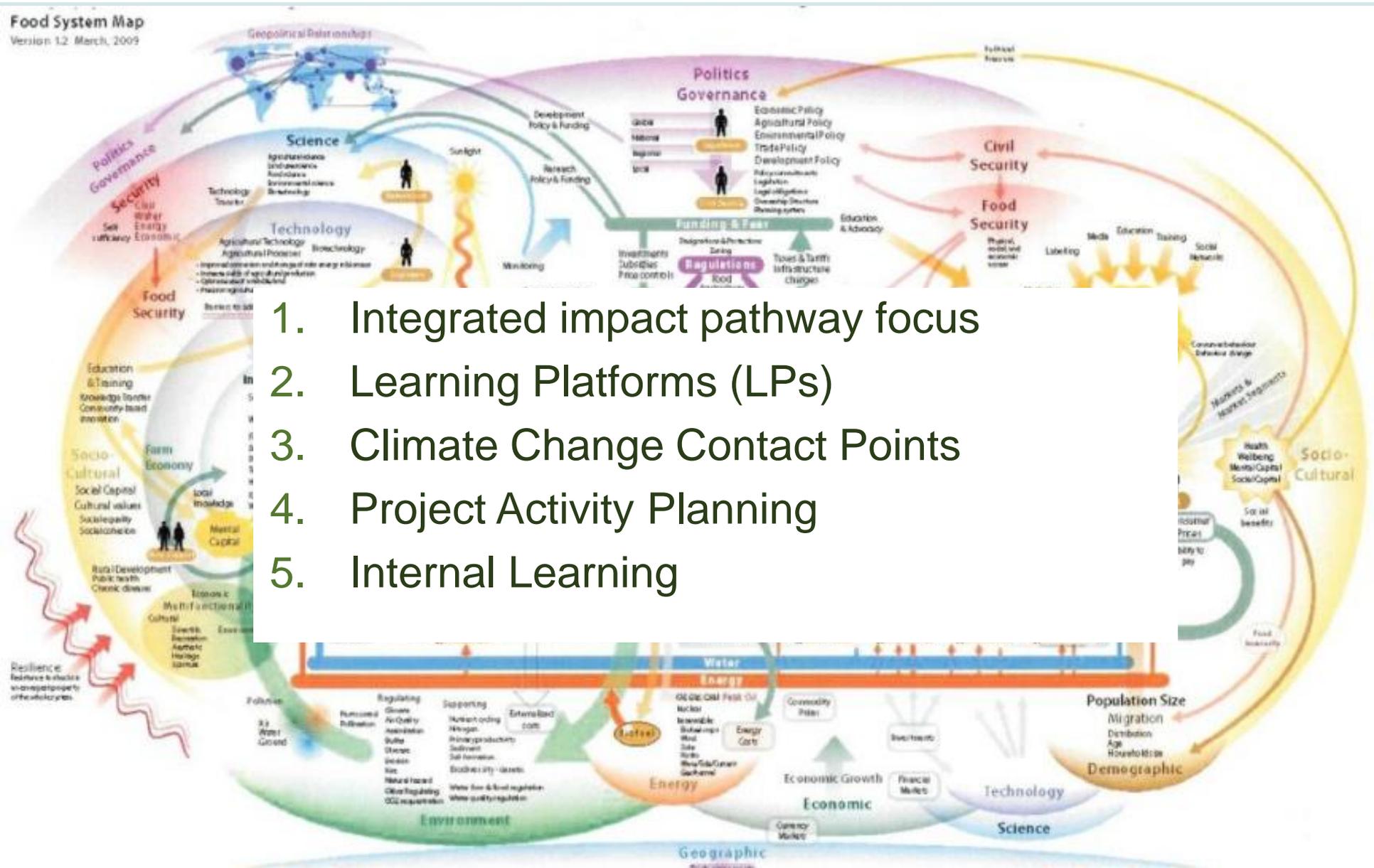
HOW: Working with partners to build field-based evidence

HOW: Working with partners to understand what works for investment

Context-specific knowledge increases women's control of productive assets
 LED practices can deliver significant GHG reductions & other CSA outcomes
 leads to local CSA adoption

Overcoming barriers to investment & adoption delivers CSA at scale
 Scaling CSA enables women's control of productive assets, food and nutrition security
 security at scale

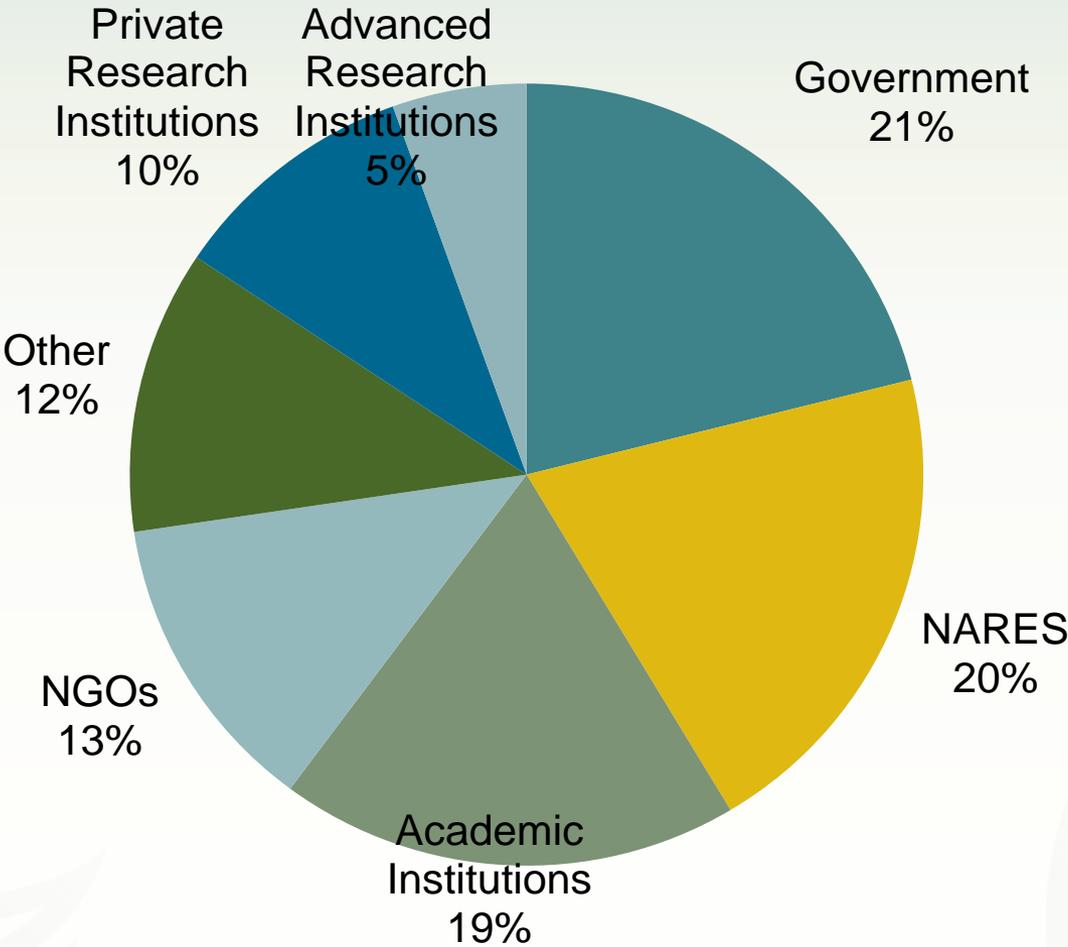
Being an Integrated CRP?



1. Integrated impact pathway focus
2. Learning Platforms (LPs)
3. Climate Change Contact Points
4. Project Activity Planning
5. Internal Learning

Analysis of partnership outcomes

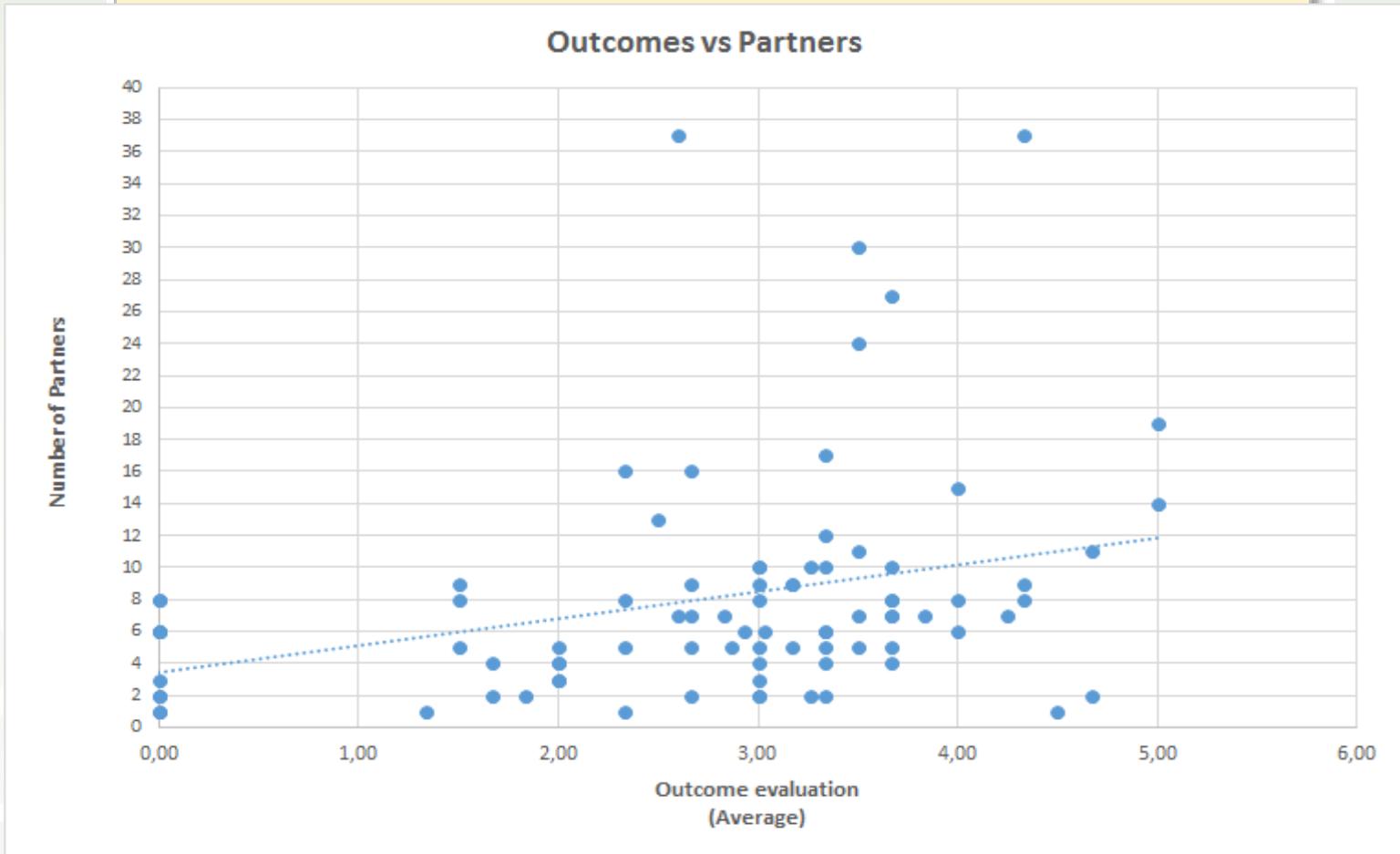
2014 Outcome Partners



128 UNIQUE PARTNERS

Number partners & quality of outcomes

Hypothesis: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have more partners.



Number partners & quality of outcomes

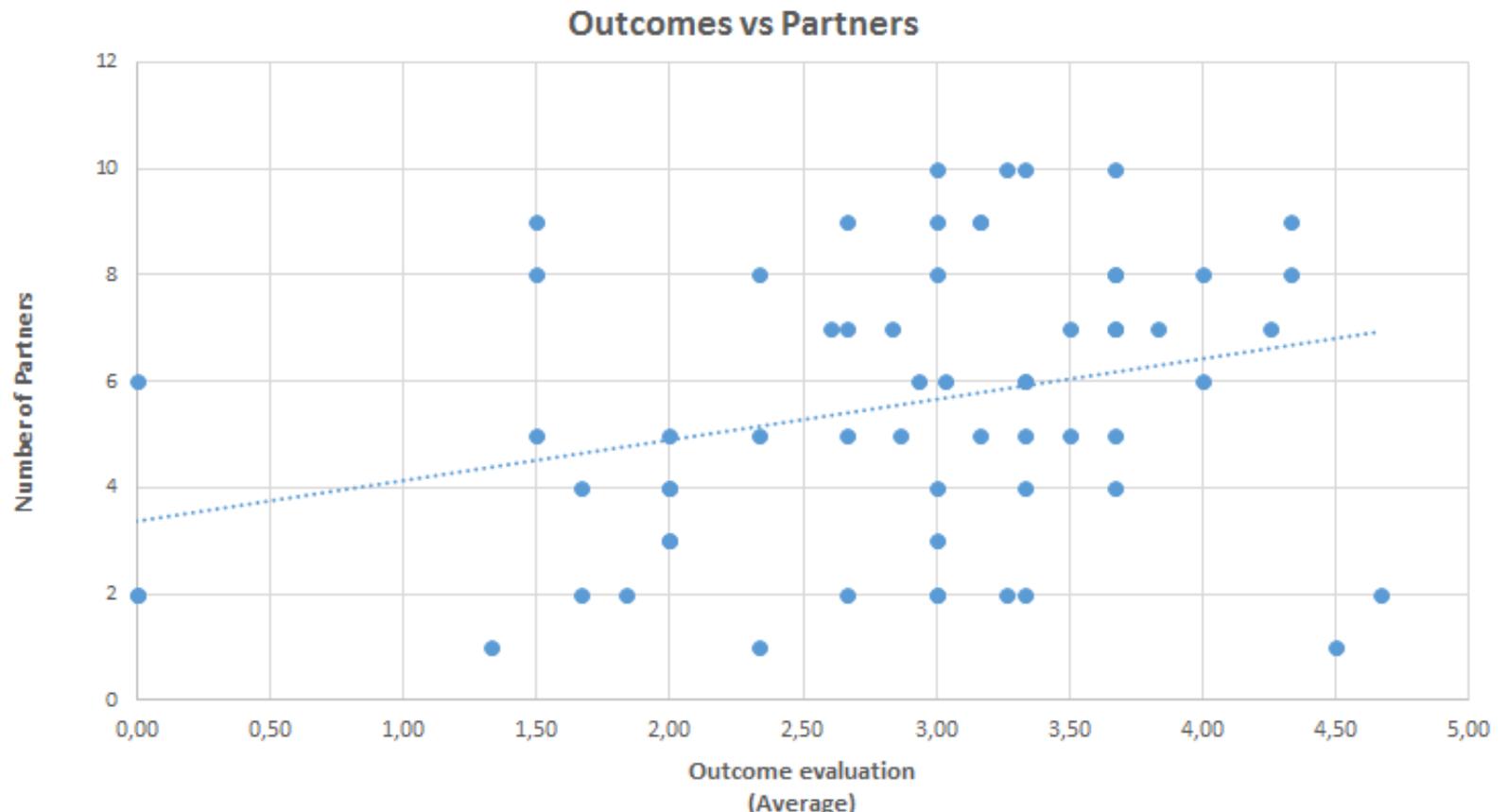
Projects with less or equal than 10 partners.

Axis X: Outcome evaluation ranking

Axis Y: Number of Partners

Points: Projects

Hyphotesis: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have more partners.



Local vs international partners

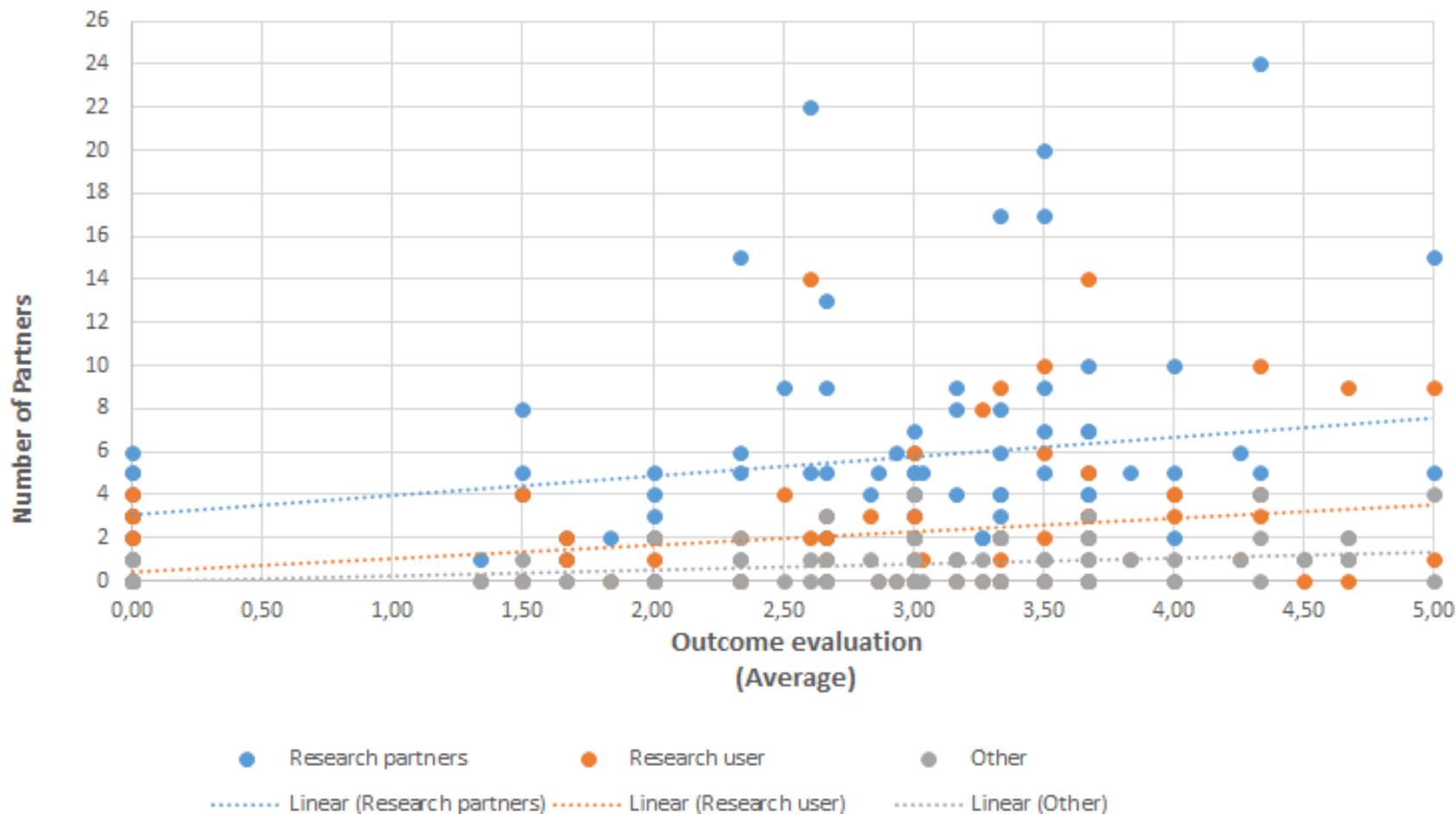
Hypothesis: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have a greater proportion of local partners than international partners



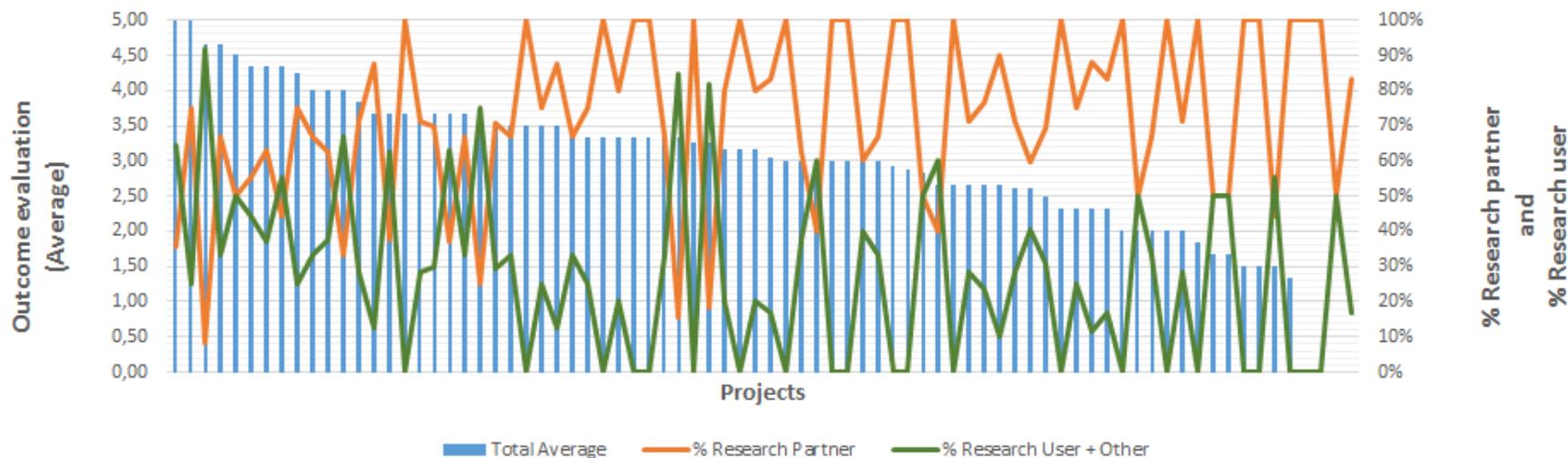
Research vs research-user partners

Hypothesis: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have a greater proportion of research-user partners (e.g. government and private sector) than research partners.

Outcomes vs Research partners and research-user partners



Research vs research-user partners



Axis X: Outcome evaluation ranking

Axis Y: Number of Partners

Points: Projects

- Blue: Research partners
- Orange: Research-user partners
- Grey: Other type of partners

Hypohthesis: CCAFS projects with strong outcomes tend to have a greater proportion of research-user partners (e.g. government and private sector) than research partners.

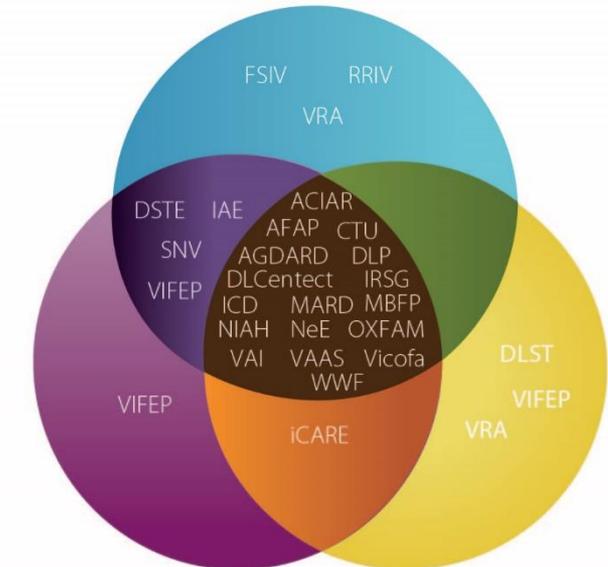
Result: Indeed, it seems that projects with strong outcomes tend to have more greater proportion of research partners. However, the tendency is not very "solid".

Policy

Scaling CSA in Vietnam

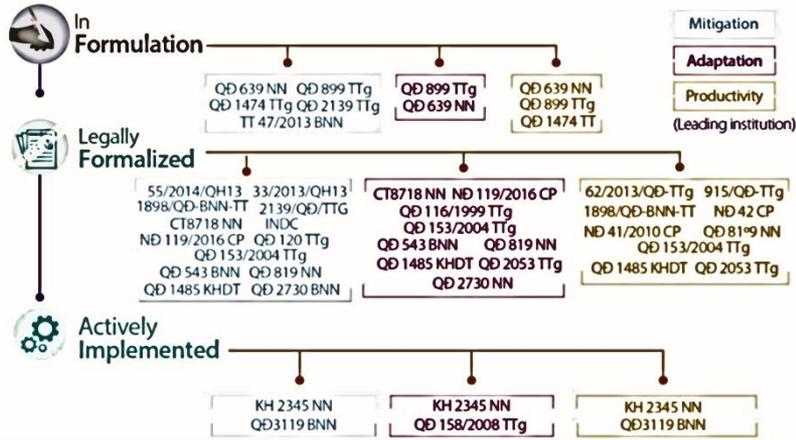
Institutions

Mitigation

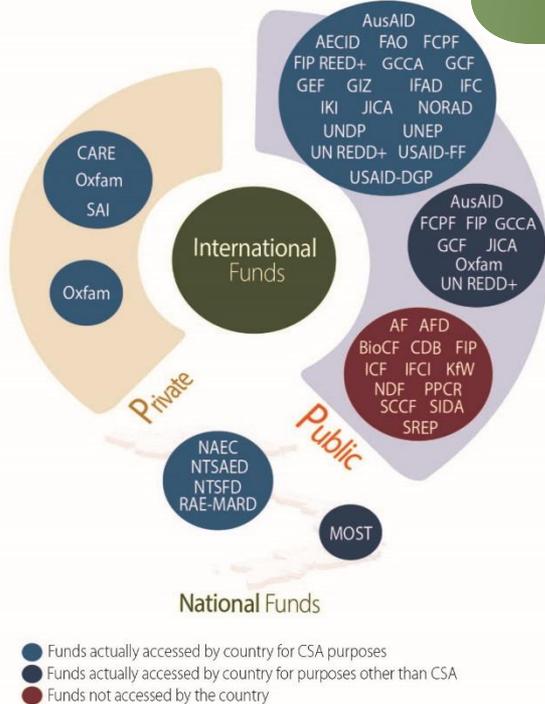


Adaptation

Productivity



Finance



Drought tolerant maize

CGIAR + 13 National systems + 91 local seed companies

> 40 million people benefiting

✓ Yields up to
35% more grain

✓ Resilience to
drought

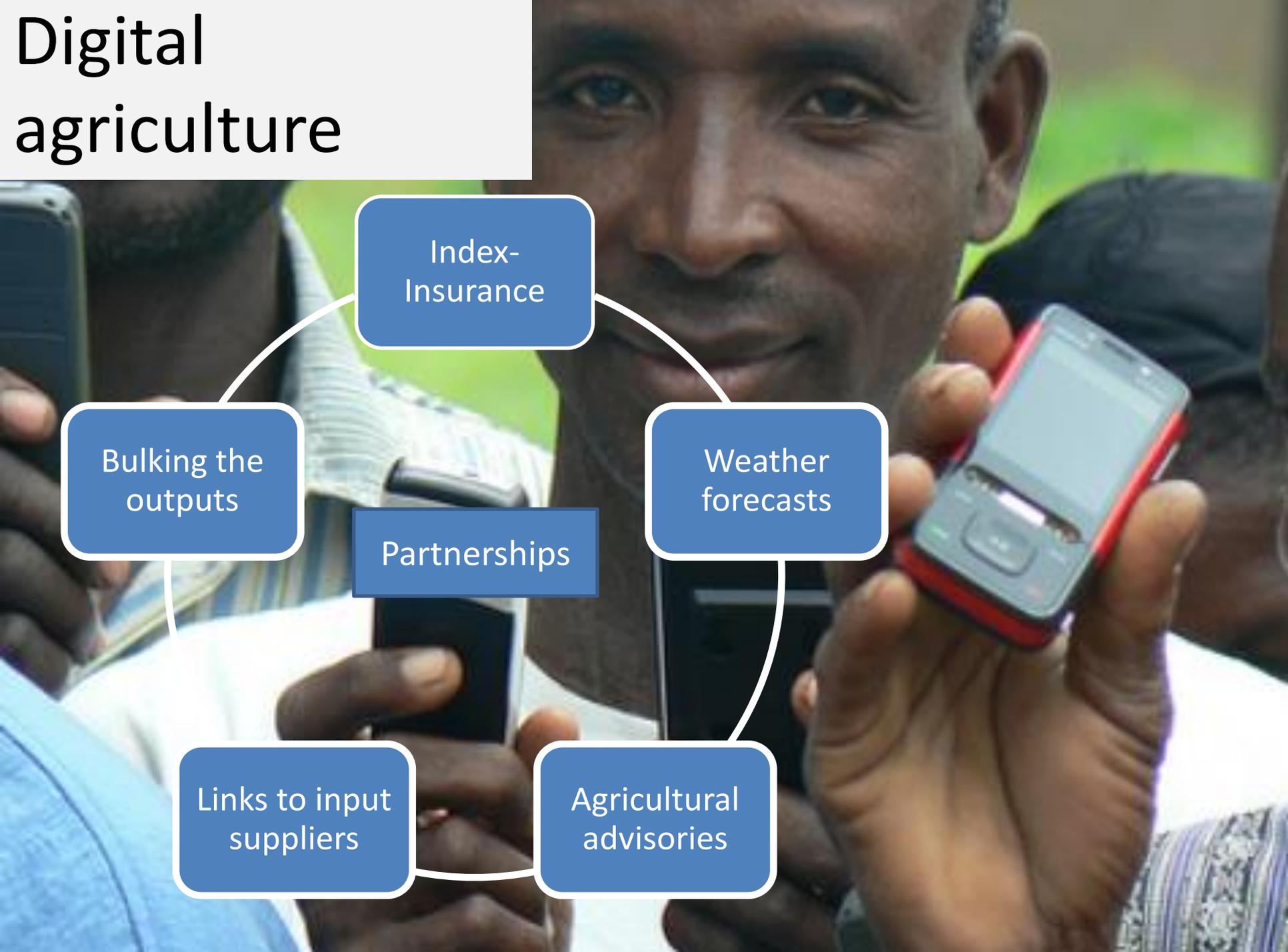
✓ Reduces need
to use more
land



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Maize



Digital agriculture



Index-Insurance

Weather forecasts

Bulking the outputs

Partnerships

Links to input suppliers

Agricultural advisories



Kenya's First TV Makeover Show Returns **SHAMBA SHAPE-UP!**

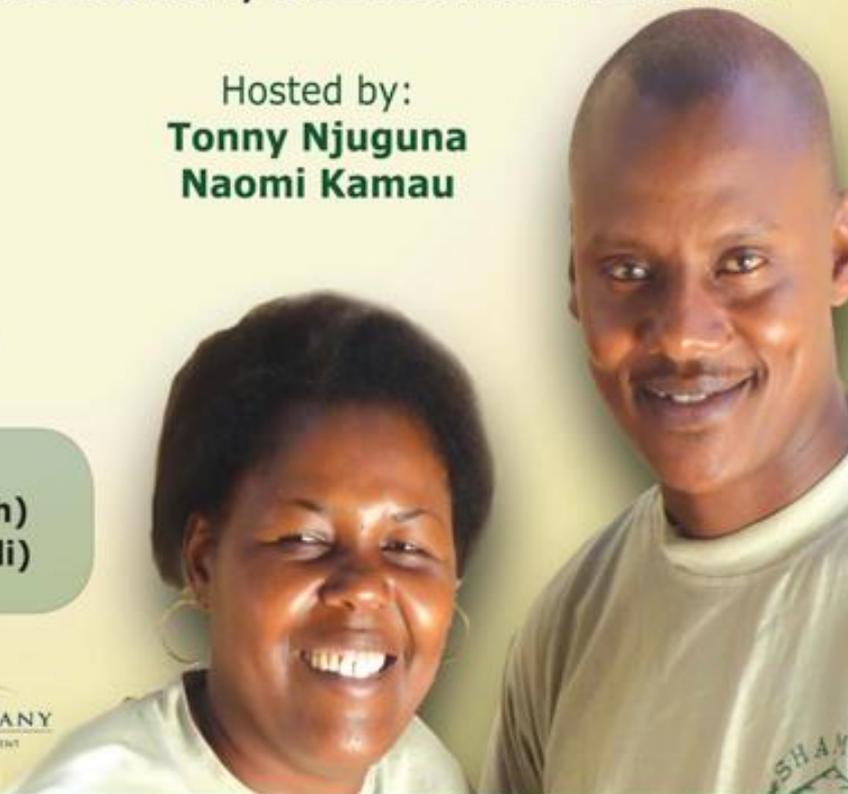
GROW FOOD, MAKE MORE MONEY, BUILD A BETTER LIFE

Series 2

Starting on:
16th & 17th March

Hosted by:
**Tonny Njuguna
Naomi Kamau**

Time:
**Every Saturday@1:30pm (English)
Every Sunday@1:30pm (Kiswahili)**



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NAP support for the Central Asian Republics

- A program to help the five Central Asian Republics (C5) develop and implement their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
 - A multi-sectoral approach to identifying climate risks that will undermine development goals
 - Stakeholder driven and should build on existing plans and policies
 - Lead to tractable, fundable plans for investing in actions that will reduce vulnerability in key sectors and lead to greater resilience
 - Promote collaboration among C5 countries
- USAID/Central Asia
- CIAT
- Abt Associates (subcontractor)

Thank you

www.ccafs.cgiar.org

