

Assumptions:

of countries in which equitable institutional investments in climate smart food system have increased by 50% or more compared with 2014.

Strategies:

Outcome
By 2023, national/subnational governments making equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems in 25 countries have increased 50% compared with 2014.

Outcome Indicator: # of major national, regional and global organisations (i.e., INGOs, IOs, global bodies, RECs, IARCs, national decision makers (including civil society and private sector)) using CCAFS outputs to inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems.

Outcome
By 2020, major national, regional and global organisations (i.e., INGOs, IOs, global bodies, RECs, IARCs, national decision makers (including civil society and private sector)) will be using CCAFS outputs to inform their equitable institutional investments in climate smart food systems.

Outcome indicator: # of equitable national/sub-national food system policies that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Outcome indicator: % change in investment in equitable food system institutions that take into consideration climate smart practices / strategies compared with 2014.

Outcome indicator % change in IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC, etc. investments in equitable food system institutions that take into consideration climate smart practices / strategies compared to 2014

Mid-Outcome 1
National/sub-national governments, in collaboration with the private sector and civil society, enact equitable food system policies that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Mid-Outcome 2
National/sub-national governments, in collaboration with the private sector and civil society, increase investment in equitable food system institutions that take into consideration climate smart practices / strategies

Mid-Outcome 3
IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC, etc. are engaging member countries to learn what their climate smart food system priorities are, and are appropriately directing their investments

Regional Outcomes

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Mid-Outcome 1

National/sub-national governments, in collaboration with the private sector and civil society, enact equitable food system policies that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

2017 outcome

2016 outcome

2015 outcome:

2014 outcomes:

- a) Policy makers in target regions have a better understanding of the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food systems
- b) Scientists are more engaged with policy makers through learning alliances which are set up as key mechanisms for science-policy dialogue
- c) Stakeholder and policy analyses lead to improved program design through adaptive management

Mid-Outcome 2

National/sub-national governments, in collaboration with the private sector and civil society, increase investment in equitable food system institutions that take into consideration climate smart practices / strategies

2017 outcome

2016 outcome

2015 outcome:

2014 outcomes:
no 2014 outcomes

Mid-Outcome 3

IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC, etc. are engaging member countries to learn what their climate smart food system priorities are, and are appropriately directing their investments

Outcome 4.2/4.3

By 2016 20 national and 10 regional and international agencies are making progress towards enhanced decisions about climate change and food security, because they are using improved frameworks and databases for planning responses to climate change.

merge?

Decision Support with Data and Tools for Analysis and Planning outcome story

By the end of 2015, CCAFS has become a trusted knowledge organization with climate and food security frameworks and tools for identifying viable options and planning responses to climate change in agriculture and food security. As a result key national, regional and international agencies are making progress towards enhanced decision-making leading to strategies that integrate

Foresight (PIM, CIRAD, ImpactLite?) change and responses.

Decision Support with Social Learning outcome story

By 2015 a climate change social learning COP is established that involves key international and regional stakeholders. Members are reporting on their work to help end- and next-users in CCAFS countries to use theme 4 decision aids to make progress towards enhanced climate change adaptation decision-making targeting vulnerable populations. We are building an evidence base regarding whether, when and how local level social learning approaches can speed up progress towards achieving climate smart outcomes at a meaningful scale. This is contributing to institutional learning within research organizations that acknowledges the need for changed reward systems in order to achieve development outcomes through research.

Policies and institutions outcome (to be defined in a workshop with external experts)

Cross-scale of governance and institutions

Transformation and limits to incremental adaptation

Activities on climate finance and global investment

Activities on demand-side of food production?

Mid-Outcome 3

IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC, etc. are engaging member countries to learn what their climate smart food system priorities are, and are appropriately directing their investments

2017 outcome

2016 outcome

2015 outcome:

2014 outcomes:

- An innovative governance and institutions research agenda developed for Flagship 4
- Inclusion of viewpoints in COP 20 negotiations facilitated by the CIAT LAM Flagship 4 project team

RBM trial
management and
evaluation

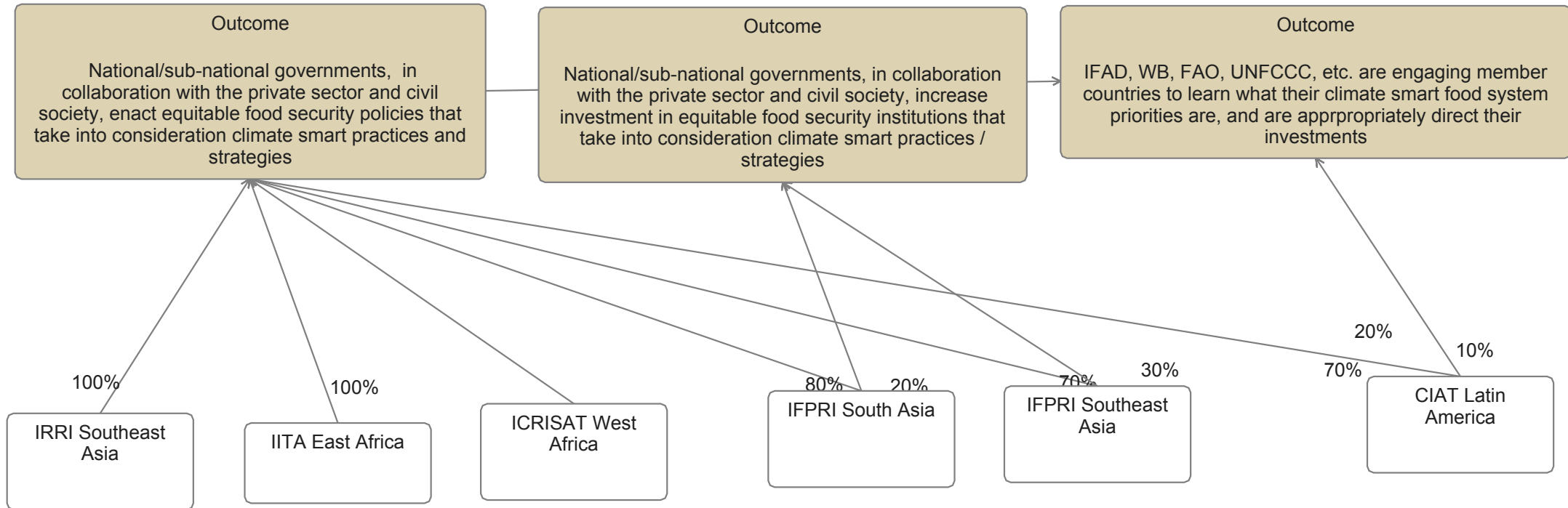
2017 outcome:
CCAFS has
transitioned
successfully to
Phase 2 and
incorporated
institutional
learning from the
RBM trial

2014 POWB text

Outcome indicator: # of equitable national/sub-national food security policies that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Outcome indicator: % change in investment in equitable food security institutions that take into consideration climate smart practices / strategies compared with 2014.

Outcome indicator % change in IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC, etc. investments in equitable food security institutions that take into consideration climate smart practices / strategies compared to 2014



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Outcome

National/sub-national governments, in collaboration with the private sector and civil society, enact equitable food system policies that take into consideration climate smart practices and strategies

Outcome

National/sub-national governments, in collaboration with the private sector and civil society, increase investment in equitable food system institutions that take into consideration climate smart practices / strategies

Outcome

IFAD, WB, FAO, UNFCCC, etc. are engaging member countries to learn what their climate smart food system priorities are, and are appropriately directing their investments

Increased knowledge and awareness of the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security among policy makers in SEA, SA, EA, LAM, and WA

Improved models on climate change and agriculture to support decision making in SEA and scenario modeling in EA

Formulation of learning alliances in SEA, EA, WA and LAM to improve the demand-driven nature of research and encourage dialogue between scientists and policy makers

Progress toward gender and policy IDOs, and indicators of that progress: strengthened relationships between scientists and policy makers, increased requests from policy makers for information on climate change and agriculture from scientists, and enhanced usage of CCAFS outputs by technical users.