

1. **Title** (maximum 15 words). **CCAFS informs large-scale global and national investments in agriculture and food security**
2. **Outcome statement** (maximum 80 words). In a succinct statement of 1-3 sentences make the outcome crystal clear to readers. The following should be clear: (i) the research output that was used, (ii) the specific users of the research output, and (iii) the actual nature of the outcome.

Drawing on multiple analyses, CCAFS informed the allocation of over half a billion USD of international public finance (grants and loans) to food security under climate change, via close collaboration with the agencies responsible for targeting and disbursement of funds (IFAD for the Adaptation in Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP), World Bank for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), Government of Nigeria for the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Resilience in Nigeria (ACARN)).

3. **Research Outputs** (maximum 150 words). Describe outputs produced within the three preceding years that have been part of the uptake pathway. Outputs are concrete research products (journal articles, reports, policy briefs etc.), not activities. References to the outputs should be provided (e.g. full reference citation, web addresses of reports). If the outputs are not publically available (e.g. limited-distribution reports distributed to a partner, submitted publications), then the research outputs should be provided as an appendix to this Outcome Case Study.

Bockel, L. et al. 2014. **Quantifying Mitigation Benefits of the IFAD Adaptation in Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP):** CCAFS/FAO/IFAD working paper.

Hassan, S.M., et al. 2013. Nigeria. Chapter 10 in *West African Agriculture and Climate Change: A Comprehensive Analysis* <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/west-african-agriculture-and-climate-change>.

Läderach, P. et al., 2010. [Mesoamerican coffee: building a climate change adaptation strategy. CIAT Policy Brief no. 2](#). CIAT, Cali, Colombia.

Läderach, P. 2014. **Climate risk and vulnerability assessment of the smallholder cocoa and coffee value chains in Liberia**. CIAT, Colombia.

Mwongera, C. et al., 2014. Rapid Rural Appraisal Report of Northern Uganda. CCAFS/CIAT, Cali, Colombia

Vermeulen, S.J. 2013. **Climate change and value chains: an IFAD discussion paper**. IFAD, Rome, Italy.

Vermeulen, S. et al., 2014. **Agricultural research and technology development for climate resilient agriculture**. Chapter 5, National Agricultural Resilience Framework. Ministry of Agriculture, Nigeria.

Vermeulen, S.J. et al., 2012. Climate Change and Food Systems. *Annu. Rev. Environ. Resour.* 37:195–222

4. **Research Partners** (maximum 150 words). Give a list of the research partners that helped in producing the output listed under #4. Please spell out acronyms if they are not familiar globally. If it is not obvious, please add a phrase to indicate the research the partners contributed (e.g. “produced the downscaled weather forecasts using a new technique for downscaling”). If the results were a result of collaboration with another CRP then state the CRP and their contribution.

ASAP: Key research partners were the Agricultural Economics Division (ESA) of FAO (which led the quantification of ASAP mitigation benefits) and the University of Oxford and Wageningen University (on global future scenarios for smallholders).

ACARN: Lead Authors: Yusuf Abubakar (Director of Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria), Gordon Conway (Imperial College), Luthando Dziba (CSIR South Africa), Michael Hoevel (Agriculture for Impact), Chidi Ibe (University of Port Harcourt), Asma Ibrahim (National Space Research & Development Agency of Nigeria), Julius Olorok (Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria), Chinwe Ifejika Speranza (German Development Institute), Jimmy Adegoke (University of Missouri); Contributing Authors: Adeyemi Ademiluyi (independent consultant), Cheikh Mbow (ICRAF), Abdoulaye Saleh Moussa (CCAFS West Africa, ICRISAT), Mathieu Ouedraogo (ICRISAT), Joost Vervoort (University of Oxford, Wageningen University), Robert Zougmore (CCAFS West Africa, ICRISAT)

5. **Activities that contributed to the outcome** (maximum 150 words). Spell out any important supplementary activities that were conducted to achieve the outcome (e.g. “a major dissemination campaign was conducted, in which”; “a science-policy workshop was conducted, attended by”). Indicate if specific activities were important for success (e.g. “the visit to the Climate Smart Village by the Vice-President of the World Bank was particularly important to generate interest in this approach”).

ASAP – CCAFS staff provided inputs on seven ASAP country designs. There was uptake of CCAFS/CGIAR knowledge in ASAP designs (e.g. Land Degradation and Soil Fertility Tools, Gender Training Tool, coffee futures, Analogue Tool and Farms of the Future Approach, climate information services, impacts of sea level rise). Numerous presentations were made at IFAD by the CCAFS Head of Research.

ACARN – Inclusion by invitation of senior member of CCAFS staff on the advisory committee; coordinating lead authorship of a chapter within the national policy document and review role for remainder of document; liaison between Government of Nigeria and IFAD; follow-up to provide technical support for allocation of finance and implementation.

GAFSP – Inclusion by invitation of senior member of CCAFS staff on the Technical Advisory Committee of GAFSP, which reviews all country proposals and advises the Steering Committee of GAFSP on selection of country programs for investment based on technical merit.

6. **Non-research Partners** (maximum 150 words). Give a list of the partners that helped in conducting the activities listed under #6. Please spell out acronyms if they are not familiar globally. If it is not obvious, please add a phrase to indicate the activities the partners contributed to (e.g. “capacity development”)

ASAP – International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

ACARN – Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of Nigeria; World Bank; International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

GAFSP – Secretariat and Technical Advisory Committee of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (based at the World Bank)

7. **User of the Outputs** (maximum 50 words). Who used the output? This is a crucial part of the Outcome description. Types of users are listed in the opening paragraph above. This repeats what is in #3 above but allows for further description of users if that is needed.

ASAP – IFAD staff, specifically Country Program Managers, Climate Change advisors in Environment and Climate Division, and Regional Climate and Environment Specialists in five regional divisions.

ACARN – Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of Nigeria. The Minister of Agriculture, Dr Akin Adesina, commissioned the research.

GAFSP – Steering Committee of GAFSP

8. **How the output was used** (maximum 50 words). Explain how the user used the outputs. What did they do with the research outputs? This repeats what is in #3 above but allows for further description if that is needed.

ASAP – IFAD staff used the outputs to inform problem analyses, investment allocations, measurement of success, and communications

ACARN – Used the research to determine the allocation of government investment, including complementary funds sourced from IFAD and the World Bank, to increase the resilience of Nigerian agriculture.

GAFSP – Used to make investment allocations

9. **Evidence of the outcome** (maximum 50 words). What is the evidence for this outcome? Specifically, what kind of study was conducted to show the connection between the research output and activities and the outcome? Who conducted it? Please provide a reference or source. This could be a refereed journal article that spells out the outcome and the role of the various

players. It could be a small consultancy conducted by an independent evaluator. It could be a media report in a reputable newspaper indicating the links between the research and the outcome. While evidence can be of various sorts, you have to realize that some evidence is better than others and the external evaluator and other reviewers will judge the strength of the evidence. If the reference or source is not publically available, then add it as an annex.

ASAP – Newsletter (http://www.ifad.org/climate/asap/newsletter/4_full.htm#2) shows investments of USD149 million. Numerous emails show CCAFS inputs, and citation of CCAFS outputs in IFAD reports.

ACARN – final product on the Ministry website, with CCAFS authorship noted.

http://www.fmard.gov.ng/images/uploads/other_media/narf-2014le.pdf

GAFSP – evidence that funds have been dispersed to selected programs and include strong climate change components:

http://www.gafspfund.org/sites/gafspfund.org/files/Documents/ImplementationUpdate_Feb%206_FINAL%202.pdf.