

**2014 Online Consultations
on Knowledge Priorities and Knowledge Products
for Climate-Smart Agriculture:
Summary Report**

Prepared by Alashiya Gordes and Simone Sala



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



CGIAR

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



CCAFS

Contents

Introduction.....	5
Section A: Respondent demographics (Consultation 1: Questions 1-5; Consultation 2: Questions 1-8)6	
Regional distribution.....	6
Consultation 1.....	6
Consultation 2.....	6
Type of institution worked for	6
Consultation 1.....	6
Consultation 2.....	7
Gender	7
Interest in ongoing participation	7
Results disaggregation by respondent demographics.....	7
Section B: Knowledge Priorities emerging from Consultation 1 (Questions 6-22)	8
Priority 1: Technical interventions and practices in CSA (Questions 7-9).....	8
Priority 2i: Evidence base of CSA (Questions 10-12).....	9
Priority 2ii: Support, services and extension for CSA (Questions 13-15).....	9
Priority 3: Inclusive knowledge systems for CSA (Questions 20-22)	10
Priority 4: Integrated planning and monitoring for CSA (Questions 16-19)	10
Additional remarks (Question 26).....	11
Section C: Analysis of Consultation 1 and development of Consultation 2	11
Section D: Knowledge Products discussed in Consultation 2 (Questions 11-38).....	12
Product A: Practice Briefs (Implementation guidance for policymakers and investors) (Questions 11-13).....	12
Product background:	12
Results.....	13
Product B: Compilation of Case Studies (Questions 14-16).....	13
Product background:	13
Results.....	14
Product C: Extension Products (Questions 17-20).....	14
Product background:	14
Results.....	14
Product D: Country Implementation Manual (Questions 21-24)	15
Product Background	15

Results.....	15
Product E: Metrics for CSA (Questions 25-27)	16
Product Background	16
Results.....	16
Product F: Private Sector Manual (Questions 28-30)	16
Product Background	16
Results.....	17
Product G: Guidelines on Inclusive Knowledge Systems for CSA (Questions 31-33).....	17
Product Background	17
Results.....	17
Mechanism: CSA Knowledge Portal (Questions 34-38)	18
Section E: Next Steps.....	18
Annex: Figures of Full Results.....	20
A.1i	20
A.1ii	21
A.2i	22
A.2ii	23
B.1	24
B.2	25
B.3	26
B.4i	27
B.4ii	28
B.4iii.....	29
B.5	30
B.6	31
B.7	32
D.1i	33
D.1ii	34
D.1iii	35
D.2i	36
D.2ii	37
D.3i	38
D.3ii	39
D.3iii	40

D.3iv	41
D.3v	42
D.4i	43
D.4ii	44
D.4iii	45
D.4iv	46
D.5	51
D.6i	52
D.6ii	53
D.7	54
D.8i	55
D.8ii	56
D.8iii	57

Introduction

To feed 9 billion people in 2050 in the face of climate change, the world needs to increase agricultural productivity sustainably, enhance food system resilience and help agriculture become Section of the solution to climate change – it needs [Climate-Smart Agriculture \(CSA\)](#).

Since its development as a concept in 2010, CSA has become an increasingly accepted approach. However, considerable knowledge, investment and stakeholder participation are still required to implement CSA effectively. To coordinate these efforts, the international [Global Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture \(GACSA\)](#) was launched at the UN Secretary-General's [Climate Summit](#) on 23rd September 2014. GACSA is composed of three [Action Groups](#), on: (1) Knowledge, (2) Investment and (3) Enabling Environment.

Currently co-led by [FAO](#) and [CGIAR/CCAFS](#), GACSA's Action Group on Knowledge brings practitioners together to articulate a vision for future knowledge systems to support successful CSA. This emphasis on partnerships, a common understanding of CSA and joint knowledge systems is vital, as CSA needs to be implemented at village or landscape level to be truly transformational.

To this end, a **first online consultation** was held (8th-29th April 2014), inviting CSA practitioners around the world to identify the major knowledge priorities and key areas of work for the group. **491 responses** were received. Based on the responses emerging from this consultation, seven knowledge products were identified for development. A **second online consultation** was then held (18th September-16th October 2014), inviting respondents to share their insights on the proposed structure and contents of the products identified, and inviting them to participate in their development. **437 responses** were received. **This report presents a summary of both consultations' findings, and maps a way forward for the CSA Knowledge agenda based on these results.**

Note: In both surveys, answer options for all multiple-choice questions were randomized per user in order to minimize order bias and improve data quality.

Section A: Respondent demographics (Consultation 1: Questions 1-5; Consultation 2: Questions 1-8)

This Section presents the demographics of participants in both consultations. Though Sections B and D treat the results of the first and two consultations separately, and Section C outlines the transition between the two consultations, we felt it made most sense to present the demographic information together, in order to better highlight similarities and differences between the two separate consultations.

Regional distribution

Consultation 1

Respondents working in all major regions (Africa, Asia, Australasia and Pacific, Europe, North America and South America) participated in the first consultation. The majority of respondents worked in the Global South, with:

1. **55 percent** working in Africa;
2. **33 percent** in Asia;
3. **22 percent** in South America; and
4. **16 percent** in Europe.

30 percent of respondents worked in multiple regions.

For full results, please see [Figure A.1i](#) in the Annex.

Consultation 2

The regional distribution of respondents to the second consultation was similar but not identical to the first:

1. **57 percent** of respondents worked in Africa (2 percentage points more);
2. **28 percent** in Asia (5 percentage points fewer);
3. **17 percent** in Europe of the overall distribution (up by 1 percentage point and rank);
4. **16 percent** in South America (6 percentage points lower than in the first consultation and down 1 rank).

23 percent of respondents worked in multiple regions.

For full results, please see [Figure A.1ii](#) in the Annex.

Type of institution worked for

Consultation 1

Respondents' professional affiliations in the first consultation were as follows:

1. **47 percent** of respondents were affiliated to a research or educational institution;
2. **42 percent** worked for government entities;
3. **41 percent** for non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations;
4. **37 percent** for multilateral or international organizations;
5. **25 percent** worked for private sector entities; and
6. **21 percent** worked with farms and farmers' organizations.

52 percent of respondents listed themselves as working with more than one institution.

For full results, please see [Figure A.2i](#) in the Annex.

Consultation 2

Respondents' professional affiliations in the second consultation diverged somewhat from the first:

1. **48 percent** of respondents were affiliated to a research or educational institution (1 percentage point more than in the first consultation);
2. **29 percent** for non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations (12 percentage points down but one rank up compared to the first consultation);
3. **24 percent** worked for government entities (down 18 percentage points and down one rank);
4. **22 percent** for multilateral or international organizations (down 15 percentage points);
5. **15 percent** of respondents directly worked with farmers and farmers' organizations (down 6 percentage points but 1 rank up); and
6. **14 percent** worked for private sector entities (down 11 percentage points and 1 rank down).

Only **28 percent** of respondents listed themselves as working with more than one institution, down 24 percentage points from the first consultation (which helps to account for the overall lower percentages per institution scored in the second consultation).

For full results, please see [Figure A.2ii](#) in the Annex.

Gender

We did not collect data on respondent gender in the first consultation. In the second, however **33 percent** of respondents were female and **67 percent** male (**0.005 percent** self-identified as 'other').

Interest in ongoing participation

Respondents' contact details were collected during both consultations to facilitate exchange beyond the consultations. In the first consultation, **71 percent** of participants declared an interest in continued contact with the Knowledge Action Group (hereafter, KAG). In the second consultation, **94 percent** were interested in at least one area of continued participation.

30 percent of participants in the second consultation had also participated in the first. Totalled across both consultations, we gained a network of **759 individuals** interested in contributing to the work of the KAG.

Results disaggregation by respondent demographics

We disaggregated the results of the second consultation by the following defining respondent characteristics:

- **Participation**
 1. Respondents participating in both consultations (**30 percent**)
 2. Respondents who only participated in the second consultation (**70 percent**)
- **Gender**
 1. Female (**33 percent**)
 2. Male respondents (**67 percent**)
- **Region(s) worked in** [*Note: 23 percent of respondents worked in multiple regions*]
 1. Africa (**57 percent**)
 2. Asia (**28 percent**)
 3. Europe (**17 percent**)
 4. South America (**16 percent**)

5. North America **(12 percent)**
 6. Australasia and the Pacific **(4 percent)**
- **Type(s) of institution worked for** [Note: 28 percent respondents worked for multiple types of institutions]
 1. Research or educational institution **(48 percent)**
 2. NGO/CSO **(29 percent)**
 3. Government entities **(24 percent)**
 4. Multilateral or international organizations **(22 percent)**
 5. Farmers and farmers' organizations **(15 percent)**
 6. Private sector entities **(14 percent)**

This exercise was conducted in order to identify any notable divergences between answers across respondent groups. However, variations were incredibly minor and it was not possible to identify consistent trends across any respondent group. Instead, this exercise validated the representative nature of the global results presented in full below, confirming that these results were not disproportionately manipulated by the more highly represented respondent groups. Those interested in more detail are invited to contact climate-knowledge@fao.org for a summary presentation of our disaggregated results, which highlights minor fluctuations across respondent groups per knowledge product discussed.

Section B: Knowledge Priorities emerging from Consultation 1 (Questions 6-22)

The first consultation presented five previously formulated overarching knowledge areas. These had been identified based on discussions held at the CSA Science Conferences in Wageningen (2011) and U.C. Davis (2013) as well as earlier exchanges of the CSA Knowledge Action Group.

Respondents prioritized them as follows (Question 6):

1. Technical interventions and practices in CSA
2. i. Evidence base of CSA **AND**
ii. Support, services and extension for CSA **(joint 2nd)**
3. Inclusive knowledge systems for CSA
4. Integrated planning and monitoring for CSA

For a full visualization of results, please refer to **Figure B.1** in the Annex.

Please note: While all questions in the first consultation up to and including this ranking of the knowledge priorities were obligatory, all following questions regarding specific knowledge priorities were optional, allowing respondents to choose whether to contribute on a particular matter or not based on interest and expertise. The percentages given below therefore refer to the percentage of respondents to the priority in question, rather than to the total respondents of the overall consultation.

Priority 1: Technical interventions and practices in CSA (Questions 7-9)

76 percent of overall respondents replied to questions relating to the knowledge priority on technical interventions and practices in CSA.

Respondents were invited to select up to five interventions each in which they felt guidance to practitioners was most urgently needed. The top five interventions were:

1. Sustainable intensification **(50 percent)**

2. Crop diversification **(46 percent)**
3. Conservation Agriculture **(45 percent)**
4. Groundwater management and water use **(39 percent)**
5. Soil nutrient management **(38 percent)**

For full results, please see **Figure B.2** in the Annex.

65 percent of respondents to this priority volunteered to follow or also support efforts to address this knowledge priority.

Priority 2i: Evidence base of CSA (Questions 10-12)

73 percent of overall respondents replied to questions relating to an evidence base for CSA.

Respondents were invited to select up to three types of information they felt would be most valuable in a CSA case study. The top five types of information were:

1. Barriers to adoption **(37 percent)**
2. Practical implementation guidance **(36 percent)**
3. i. Information about mitigation potential, its costs and benefits **(30 percent)**
ii. Cost-benefit analysis **(30 percent)** (joint 3rd)
4. Analysis of productivity potential **(29 percent)**

For full results, please see **Figure B.3** in the Annex.

Observations: It is worth noting that the two types of information that jointly ranked third (*Information about mitigation potential, its costs and benefits* and *Cost-benefit analysis*) are very similar. There are further overlaps between the different choices we presented, and the fact that overcoming barriers (first place) and cost-benefit analyses (joint third) were prioritized above productivity potential on its own (fourth), indicates respondents' interest in finding solutions to barriers and building a sound case for CSA.

65 percent of respondents to this priority volunteered to follow or also support efforts to address this knowledge priority.

Priority 2ii: Support, services and extension for CSA (Questions 13-15)

68 percent of overall respondents replied to questions relating to the provision of support, services and extension for CSA.

Respondents were invited to select up to five types of guidance to practitioners was most urgently needed. Overall, the top five types of guidance were:

1. Climate information services **(57 percent)**
2. Decision tools for prioritizing CSA investment options **(55 percent)**
3. Risk management guidance **(52 percent)**
4. Early warning systems **(51 percent)**
5. Low emissions development pathways for agriculture **(50 percent)**

For full results, please see **Figure B.4i** in the Annex.

Within these results, respondents were also given the opportunity to identify which of six practitioner types (governments; farmers and farmers' organizations; research and educational

institutions; civil society and non-governmental organizations; multilateral and international organizations; the private sector) most urgently needed support. The top three ranked closely:

1. Farmers and farmers' organizations (**22 percent**)
2. Governments (**21 percent**)
3. Research and educational institutions (**18 percent**)

For full results, please see [Figure B.4ii](#) in the Annex. [Figure B.4iii](#) further presents the composite results, breaking down guidance needs by practitioner group.

55 percent of respondents to this priority volunteered to follow or also support efforts to address this knowledge priority.

Priority 3: Inclusive knowledge systems for CSA (Questions 20-22)

63 percent of overall respondents replied to questions relating to inclusive knowledge systems for CSA.

Respondents were invited to select up to three priorities for improving knowledge systems for effective CSA. The top five priorities were:

1. Strengthening farmers' inclusion and leadership in CSA knowledge systems (**64 percent**)
2. Raising capacity of extension services to share CSA knowledge (**58 percent**)
3. Giving greatest support to local and indigenous knowledge systems (**45 percent**)
4. Building stronger links between agriculture and other sectors (**42 percent**)
5. Increasing investment in country-level research capacity on CSA (**33 percent**)

For full results, please see [Figure B.5](#) in the Annex.

Observations: The answers to these questions reflect a general trend observable throughout the survey, including in the open-ended questions: respondents favoured a farmer-focused approach (first), as well as supporting local and traditional knowledge (third).

45 percent of respondents to this priority volunteered to follow or also support efforts to address this knowledge priority.

Priority 4: Integrated planning and monitoring for CSA (Questions 16-19)

64 percent of overall respondents replied to questions relating to integrated planning and monitoring for CSA.

Respondents were invited to select up to three key methodologies to be developed for CSA. The top five selected were:

1. Develop systems of locally relevant indicators for CSA (**37 percent**)
2. Conduct cost-benefit analyses of CSA interventions at all levels (**34 percent**)
3. Aggregate information from local to regional and national level (**32 percent**)
4. i. Articulate optimized CSA options for different farming systems (**28 percent**)
ii. Identify context-specific CSA options (**28 percent**) (*joint 4th*)

For full results, please see [Figure B.6](#) in the Annex.

Observations: As in Priority 2i (Evidence Base), the need for cost-benefit analyses resurfaced under this priority (second place). Once again, two closely related options drew (*Articulating optimized CSA options for different farming systems* and *Identifying context-specific CSA options*, joint fourth), reinforcing consensus on priorities.

48 percent of respondents to this priority volunteered to follow or also support efforts to address this knowledge priority.

Additional remarks (Question 26)

13 percent of respondents chose to share additional thoughts at the end of the survey. These open-ended responses fell into the following overarching categories:

1. Additional matters to take into consideration when going forward (**68 percent**)
2. Reference to ongoing CSA work (**19 percent**)
3. Interest in ongoing participation (**18 percent**)
4. Expressions of support (**16 percent**)

For full results, please see **Figure B.7** in the Annex.

Within the category of additional considerations for CSA, respondents emphasized the importance of:

- Direct collaboration with farmers and **farmer-focused** knowledge product development (in line with the top ranking response under Priority 3).
- Accurate and reliable **measurement and verification protocols** for long-term success (reemphasizing the importance of Priority 4).
- **Capacity development** specifically tailored to each stakeholder group (in line with the second ranking response under Priority 3).
- A **holistic approach** to the five knowledge priority areas.
- A **rights, governance and gender** approach for CSA.
- **Sharing experiences** across country contexts and between different approaches to CSA.
- The need to mobilize dedicated **investment**.

Section C: Analysis of Consultation 1 and development of Consultation 2

Consultation 1 provided us with a strong mandate to translate the knowledge priorities identified into concrete knowledge products. It also reinforced some of the principles on which these products should be based (including a farmer-centred approach, with special attention to women farmers, local and traditional knowledge, etc.). Based on the specific forms of guidance needed for CSA implementation it helped us identify, we conceived seven knowledge products to address each priority as well as the main recurring comments provided by respondents. These are detailed in the below table:

Knowledge priority/Recurring respondent remarks	Corresponding knowledge product(s)
1. Technical interventions and practices	<i>Practice Briefs (Implementation guidance for policymakers and investors)</i>
2.i Evidence Base	<i>Compilation of Case Studies</i>
2.ii Support, Services and Extension	<i>Extension Products</i>
3. Integrated Planning and Monitoring	<i>Metrics for CSA</i>
4. Inclusive Knowledge Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guidelines on Inclusive Knowledge</i>

	<p>Systems for CSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Knowledge Portal for CSA (overarching knowledge mechanism)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Capacity development specifically tailored to each stakeholder group - in this case: at the level of national government).</i> • <i>A holistic approach to the five knowledge priority areas - integrating the priorities towards a nationally cohesive strategy.</i> • <i>A rights, governance and gender approach for CSA – building on these principles.</i> • <i>Sharing experiences across country contexts and between different approaches to CSA – facilitating common efforts in different contexts.</i> 	<p>Country Implementation Manual</p>
<p><i>The need to mobilize dedicated investment – in this case, pursuing innovative partnerships towards sustainable economic development.</i></p>	<p>Private Sector Manual</p>

A rationale and, where possible, a draft structure were produced for each product based on a close evaluation of the results of the first consultation. The second consultation presented each of these, requesting inputs on the proposed structure and contents of each product, as well as inviting respondents to participate in their development or review.

Section D: Knowledge Products discussed in Consultation 2 (Questions 11-38)

Product A: Practice Briefs (Implementation guidance for policymakers and investors) (Questions 11-13)

Product background:

The second Consultation explained that Practice Briefs would *inform policymakers and investors about (i) technical interventions and methodologies for successful CSA implementation as well as (ii) approaches to help create an enabling environment for CSA*. Practice Briefs would first be developed on the following priority topics emerging from the first survey:

(i) Technical interventions and methodologies:

- Sustainable intensification
- Crop diversification
- Conservation Agriculture
- Groundwater management and water use
- Soil nutrient management

(ii) Creating an enabling environment for CSA:

- Decision tools for prioritizing CSA investment
- Low emissions development pathways for agriculture
- Early warning systems

- Climate information services
- Risk management

In due course, Practice Briefs on additional areas of importance identified in the survey would also be produced.

It was proposed to structure the CSA Practice Briefs as follows:

1. *Background on the intervention / methodology / approach being discussed*
2. *How the intervention / methodology / approach works*
3. *Effects on productivity and impacts on food security*
4. *Adaptation potential*
5. *Mitigation benefits*
6. *Costs / benefits and social constraints*
7. *Potential co-benefits*
8. *Challenges to use and adoption*
9. *Evidence (explaining where the research has been conducted and major gaps in evidence)*

Results

60 percent of overall respondents provided open-ended comments on the draft structure presented. We grouped these comments to find that:

1. **46 percent** of respondents recommended structural amendments;
2. **40 percent** endorsed the proposed structure;
3. **8 percent** provided other comments;
4. **6 percent** suggested additional topics for Practice Briefs.

Within the recommendations for structural amendments, strongest emphasis was placed on providing:

1. A strong evidence base (i.e. referencing case studies) (**9 percent**)
2. Information on social context and implications (especially as regards gender, youth and indigenous rights) (**8 percent**)
3. Guidance on creating an enabling policy environment for CSA (**6 percent**)

For full results, please see **Figures D.1i** and **D.1ii** in the Annex.

78 percent of respondents expressed an interest in supporting the development of one or several CSA Practice Briefs. The most popular topics to be contributed to were:

1. Conservation Agriculture (**49 percent**)
2. Climate information services (**37 percent**)
3. i. Sustainable intensification (**37 percent**)
ii. Crop diversification (**37 percent**) [joint 3rd]

For full results, please see **Figure D.1iii** in the Annex.

Product B: Compilation of Case Studies (Questions 14-16)

Product background:

Respondents were given the following information: *An inventory of CSA case studies will be compiled, documenting the implementation of CSA interventions on the ground. Case studies present CSA initiatives which have used a number of practices and/or technologies (i.e. the interventions described in the CSA Policy Briefs) in a specific context, sharing information on successes and challenges.*

It was proposed to structure the CSA Case Studies in the following sections:

1. *Background on the case study*
2. *Effects on productivity and income and implications for food security*
3. *Adaptation potential achieved*
4. *Mitigation benefits achieved*
5. *Costs / benefits and social constraints faced*
6. *Co-benefits achieved*
7. *Challenges to implementation and adoption faced*
8. *Evidence (explaining where has the research been conducted and the major gaps in evidence)*
9. *Tags (these will ultimately serve as searchable values in the Case Study database that will be created. Tags include: geographic location; farming system; ecosystem type; climate type; soil type; social context)*

Results

48 percent of overall respondents provided open-ended comments on the draft structure presented. We grouped these comments to find that:

1. **49 percent** of respondents endorsed the proposed structure;
2. **27 percent** recommended structural amendments;
3. **10 percent** provided comments on the contents of the Case Studies;
4. **10 percent** recommended expanding the scope of CSA knowledge products by linking them to external systems or disciplines.

For full results, please see **Figure D.2i** in the Annex.

52 percent of respondents expressed an interest in supporting the development of one or several CSA Case Studies. Among these, **14 percent** offered to contribute based on their knowledge of a specific location. The most popular topics to be contributed to were:

- Adaptation (**9 percent**)
- Specific Crop or Farming System (**8 percent**)
- Implementation & Management issues (**7 percent**)
- Mitigation (**7 percent**)
- Productivity (**6 percent**)
- Conservation Agriculture (**5 percent**)

For full results, please see **Figure D.2ii** in the Annex.

Product C: Extension Products (Questions 17-20)

Product background:

This set of questions presented the top five types of extension support identified in Consultation 1 by (i) farmers and (ii) governments, and asked respondents to consider which knowledge media would be best adapted to communicating the issues identified. (We began with these two practitioner groups as respondents considered these most in need of support in Consultation 1 under Priority 2ii.)

Results

74 percent of the survey's overall respondents replied to the question regarding farmers' extension needs.

The three most helpful knowledge media for extensionists working with farmers were considered to be:

1. Radio (**21 percent** of respondents)
2. Mobile phone technology (**19 percent**)
3. Knowledge platforms (**18 percent**)

For full results, please see [Figure D.3i](#) in the Annex. [Figure D.3ii](#) further presents the composite results, breaking down guidance needs by suitable knowledge media for extensionists working with governments.

71 percent of overall respondents replied to the question regarding governments' extension needs.

The three most helpful knowledge media for extensionists working with governments were considered to be:

1. Knowledge platforms (**26 percent** of respondents)
2. Videos (**18 percent**)
3. Mobile phone technology (**15 percent**)

For full results, please see [Figure D.3iii](#) in the Annex. [Figure D.3iv](#) further presents the composite results, breaking down guidance needs by suitable knowledge media for extensionists working with governments.

59 percent of overall respondents indicated they were interested in contributing to the development of one or more of these extension products. For full results, please see [Figure D.3v](#) in the Annex.

Observations: It is worth noting that the top three knowledge media for were found to be the same across both practitioner groups, though in different order and proportion.

Product D: Country Implementation Manual (Questions 21-24)

Product Background

Participants were presented with the following product description: *An increasing number of countries and regional entities wish to implement CSA. As the CSA approach is complex and context-specific, a manual building on the CSA Sourcebook will be developed. This Country Implementation Manual will provide a step-by-step guide on how to assess and identify the most suitable interventions, including the development of policy, legal and financial frameworks as well as strategic tools.*

Results

37 percent of overall respondents noted an interest in particular aspects of CSA implementation at national and regional level. We grouped these open-ended comments to find that respondents were most interested in guidance on:

1. Specific intervention types (**24 percent**)
2. Knowledge management (**21 percent**)
3. Achieving the CSA pillars (**17 percent**)

For full results, please see [Figure D.4i](#) in the Annex.

Guidance on the following intervention types was most frequently requested:

1. Agroforestry and afforestation (**18 percent** of respondents interested in a specific intervention type)
2. Water management (**14 percent** of respondents interested in a specific intervention type)
3. Soil management (**13 percent** of respondents interested in a specific intervention type)

For full results, please see [Figure D.4ii](#) in the Annex.

Respondents were also asked which countries they thought would particularly benefit from a tailored Country Implementation Manual. **60 percent** of overall respondents suggested 223 countries. The top five scorers were:

1. Kenya (**27 percent** of respondents)
2. India (**24 percent**)
3. Ethiopia (**21 percent**)
4. Tanzania (**22 percent**)
5. Zambia (**18 percent**)

For full results, please see **Figures D.4iii** and **D.4iv** in the Annex.

84 percent of overall respondents expressed an interest in contributing to the Country Implementation Manual.

Product E: Metrics for CSA (Questions 25-27)

Product Background

Participants were presented with the following product description: *A methodology of indicators and metrics will be developed to help:*

- (a) *assess the climate vulnerability of a farming system; and*
- (b) *measure the impact of CSA interventions.*

These metrics will also feed into some of the other knowledge products being developed, such as the Country Implementation Manual (Product D) and some of the Extension Products (Product C).

Results

14 percent of overall participants provided information on existing assessment tools, metrics or methodologies which should be reviewed and considered when developing metrics for CSA. We grouped their responses to find that:

1. **34 percent** of these respondents refer to the existing methodologies that could be integrated into the CSA;
2. **21 percent** refer to the broader work of institutions or governments;
3. **19 percent** of respondents recommends to explore additional topics to integrate the development of metrics for CSA;
4. **13 percent** refer to tools developed by FAO;
5. **13 percent** provide specific academic references.

Please see **Figure D.5** in the Annex for the numeric equivalents of these percentages. A full bibliography of the references provided will be made available to the Working Group on Metrics for CSA.

74 percent of the consultation's participants were interested in contributing to the formulation of Metrics for CSA.

Product F: Private Sector Manual (Questions 28-30)

Product Background

Participants were presented with the following product description: *The private sector has been identified as a key partner in providing smallholders the enabling environment, services and markets needed to implement CSA. However, creating the appropriate public-private mechanisms which benefit all and safeguard the most vulnerable can be complex, especially as CSA pursues multiple*

benefits. A Private Sector Manual will therefore be developed to guide stakeholders through different opportunities and will provide case studies to showcase initiatives in which private sector engagement has achieved significant benefits for all.

Results

21 percent of overall respondents shared insights on public-private partnerships for CSA. We grouped these open-ended responses to find that:

1. **23 percent** of these respondents felt that PPPs can fruitfully contribute to knowledge management for CSA;
2. **20 percent** felt that PPPs can help make the business case for CSA;
3. **18 percent** of respondents felt that PPPs can provide valuable financial and related services.

For full results, please see **Figure D.6i** and **Figure D.6ii** in the Annex.

61 percent of overall respondents were interested in contributing to the Private Sector Manual.

Product G: Guidelines on Inclusive Knowledge Systems for CSA (Questions 31-33)

Product Background

Participants were given the following product description: *During the first survey, priorities for improving knowledge systems for effective CSA were identified. The top three priorities were to:*

1. *Strengthen farmers' inclusion and leadership in CSA knowledge systems (with a special focus on women farmers) (64 percent)*
2. *Give greatest support to local and indigenous knowledge systems (45 percent)*
3. *Maximize cross-country learning, particularly 'south-south' exchange (29 percent)*

A series of products to support and processes to ensure active participation in CSA initiatives will be produced, which together will serve as Guidelines on Inclusive Knowledge Systems for CSA.

Results

24 percent of respondents shared information or experiences on engaging different stakeholder groups in CSA knowledge systems. We grouped these open-ended responses, and the respondents provided the following remarks:

1. **35 percent** made reference to specific case studies;
2. **20 percent** cited a specific process, sector or technique to be included;
3. **18 percent** and **14 percent** respectively recommended the inclusion of farmers or other specific groups (e.g. youth, women); and
4. **12 percent** advised to engage local institutions.

For full results, please see **Figure D.7** in the Annex.

75 percent of participants were interested in supporting the development of Guidelines on Inclusive Knowledge Systems for CSA.

Mechanism: CSA Knowledge Portal (Questions 34-38)

Further to the seven knowledge products, we wanted to assess the demand for an interactive platform for CSA knowledge sharing.

97 percent of respondents saw a need for an online platform providing tools and materials for CSA practitioners (71 percent of overall respondents replied to this question).

94 percent of respondents saw a need for an online forum where practitioners could actively exchange knowledge on CSA (68 percent of overall respondents replied to this question).

63 percent of respondents were already members of an exchange group or community of practice that shares CSA-related information (60 percent of overall respondents replied to this question). Of these groups, the top three were:

1. The CSA Discussion Group (**36 percent**)
2. The Climate and Development Knowledge Network [CDKN] (**25 percent**)
3. MICCA Communities of Practice (**24 percent**)

For full results, please see **Figure D.8i** in the Annex.

Respondents were most interested in exchanging knowledge with counterparts who worked in the same:

1. Region (**79 percent**)
2. Country (**59 percent**)
3. Language (**54 percent**)

(50 percent of overall respondents replied to this question). For full results, please see **Figure D.8ii** in the Annex.

Respondents were most interested in exchanging knowledge using the following media:

1. Email (**85 percent**)
2. Newsletter (**46 percent**)
3. Dedicated online platform (**41 percent**)

(71 percent of overall respondents replied to this question). For full results, please see **Figure D.8iii** in the Annex.

Section E: Next Steps

Based on all the preferences, references and advice gathered over the course of both online consultations, detailed briefs on participant inputs per knowledge product are now in production. Working groups for each knowledge product are in formation, to be coordinated by experts from the Knowledge Action Group's co-leaders and supported by key experts in the field in question and reviewed by willing participants from both online consultations. Each working group will facilitate its own preliminary online exchange, taking into consideration the guidance harvested from both online consultations. A face-to-face workshop will be held in Montpellier, France on 15 March 2015 to coordinate progress further. Completion dates for each product will be defined individually by working group, however some products should already be available by end 2015. Once available, further information about progress will be made available online at www.climatesmartagriculture.org.

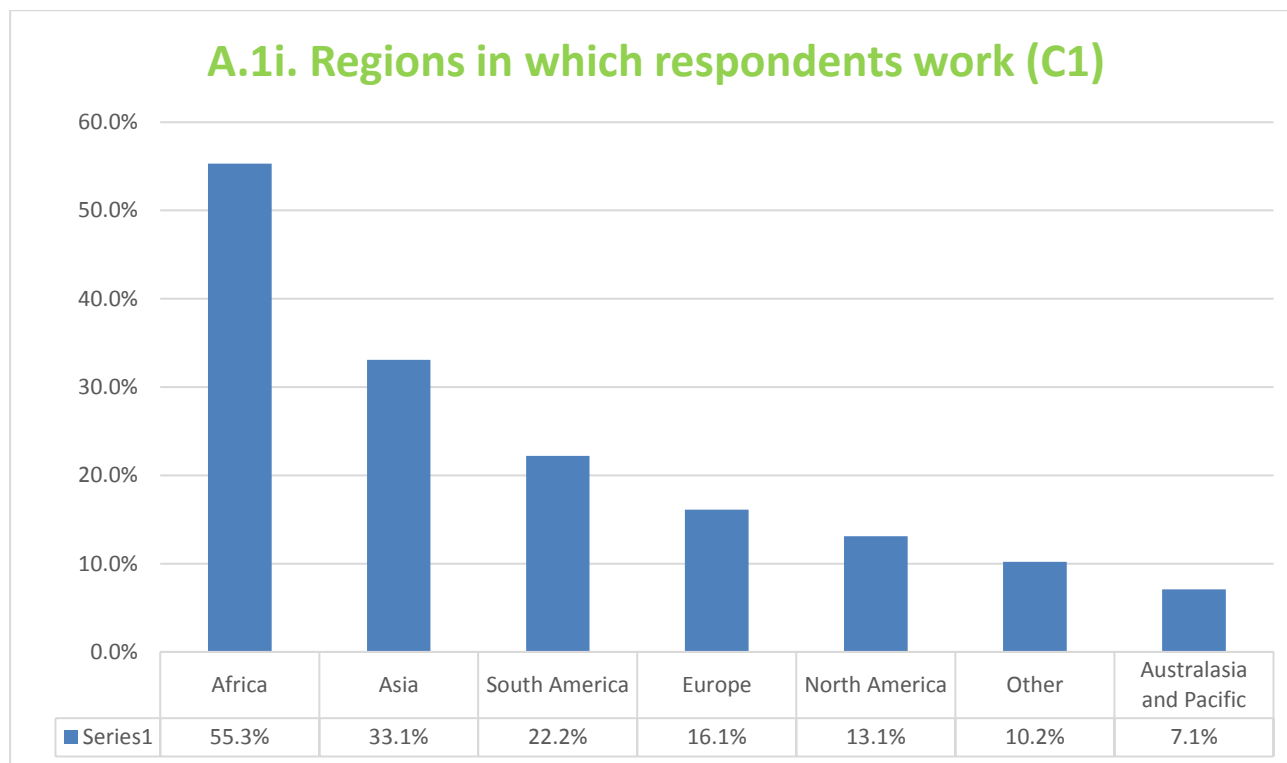
Combining participants from both consultations who wished to receive updates about and/or supporting the development of different knowledge products and priorities, preliminary interest groups are listed below in order of popularity:

Participants willing to be contacted for:	Number:
Product A: Practice Briefs (Implementation guidance for policymakers and investors)	682
Product B: Compilation of Case Studies	543
Product C: Extension Products	533
Product E: Metrics for CSA	449
Product G: Guidelines on Inclusive Knowledge Systems for CSA	425
Product D: Country Implementation Manual	249
Product F: Private Sector Manual	160

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all participants in both consultations for their time, valuable insights, encouragement and ongoing commitment.

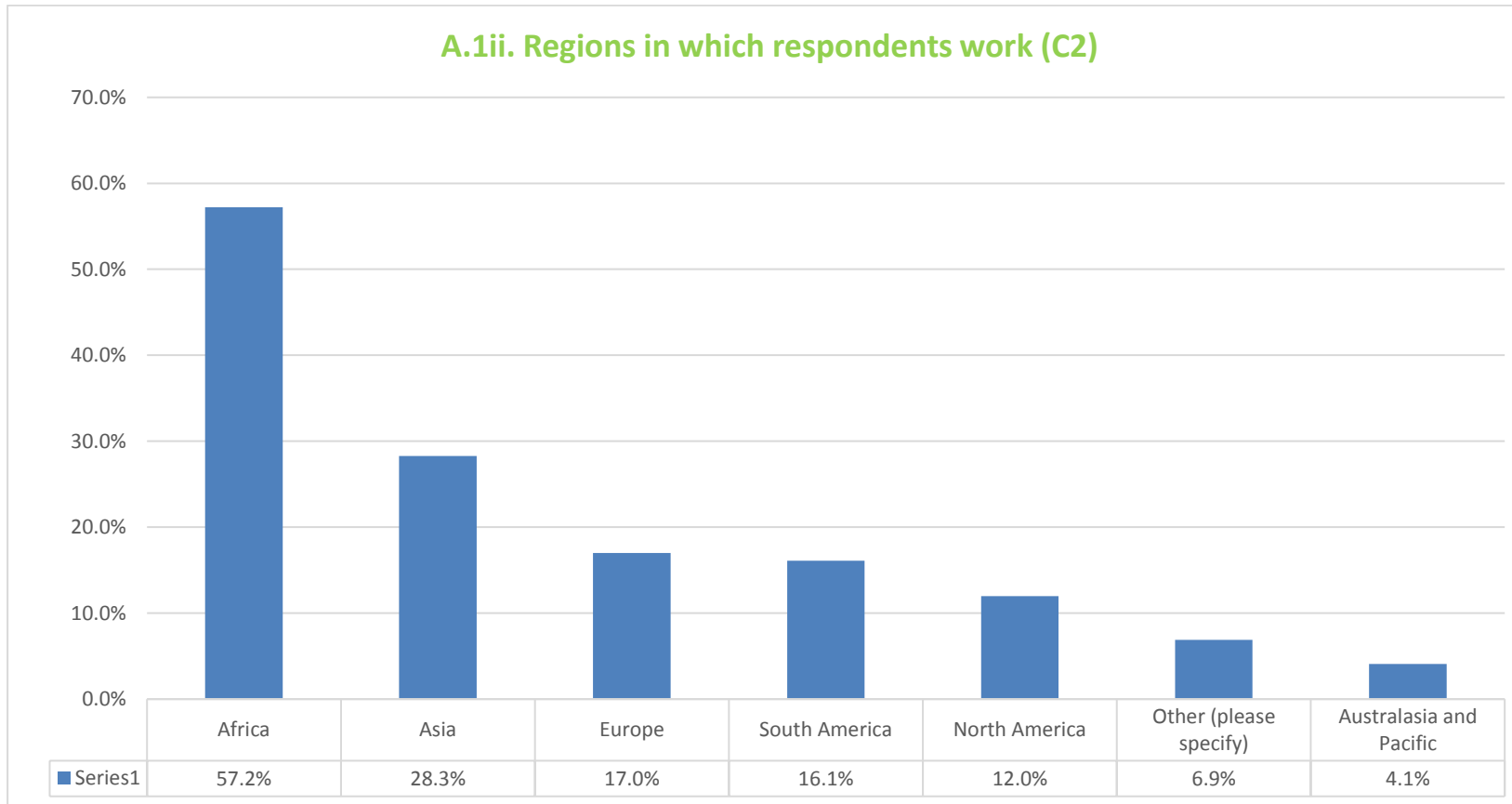
Annex: Figures of Full Results

A.1i

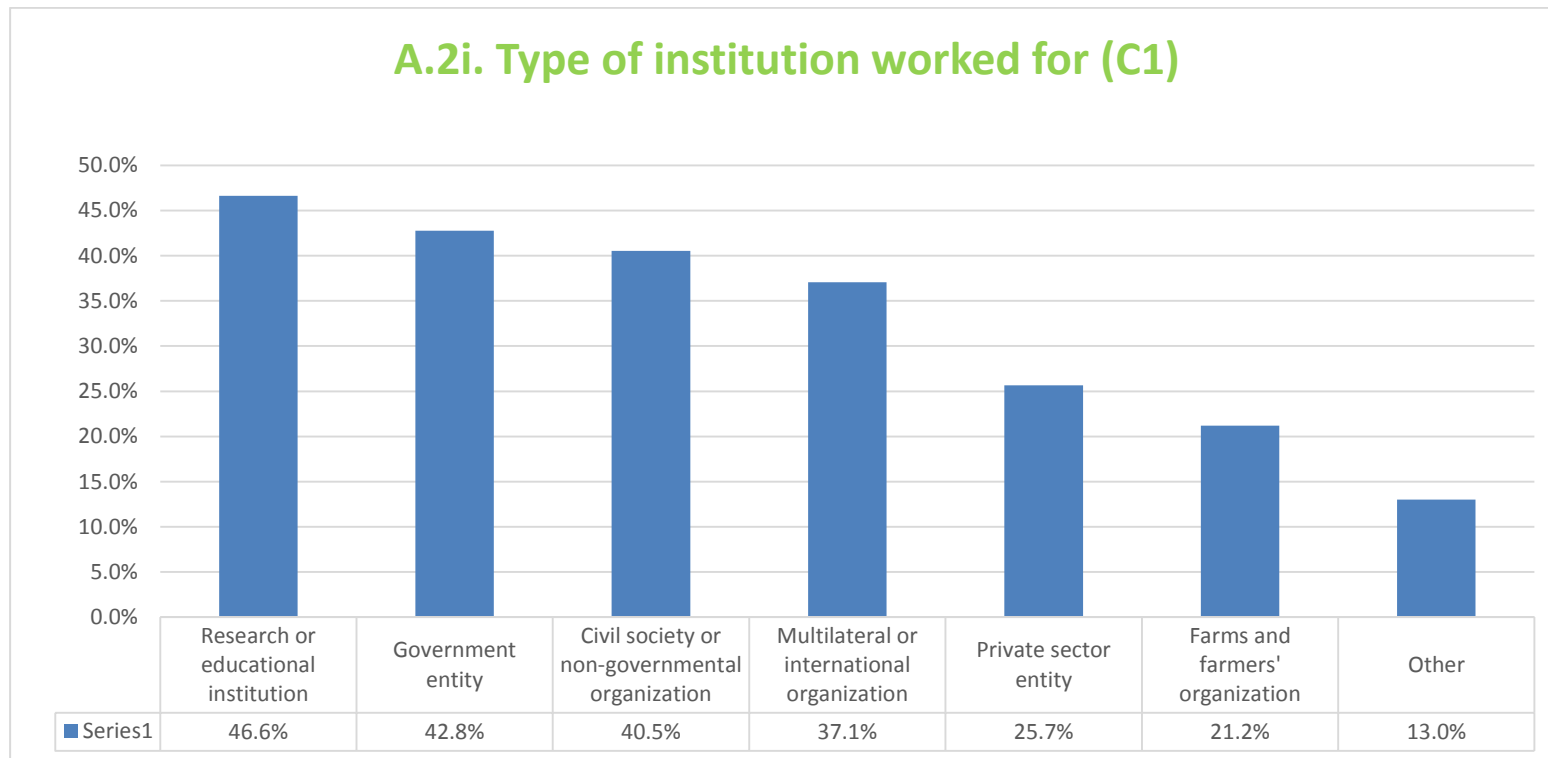


A.1ii

A.1ii. Regions in which respondents work (C2)

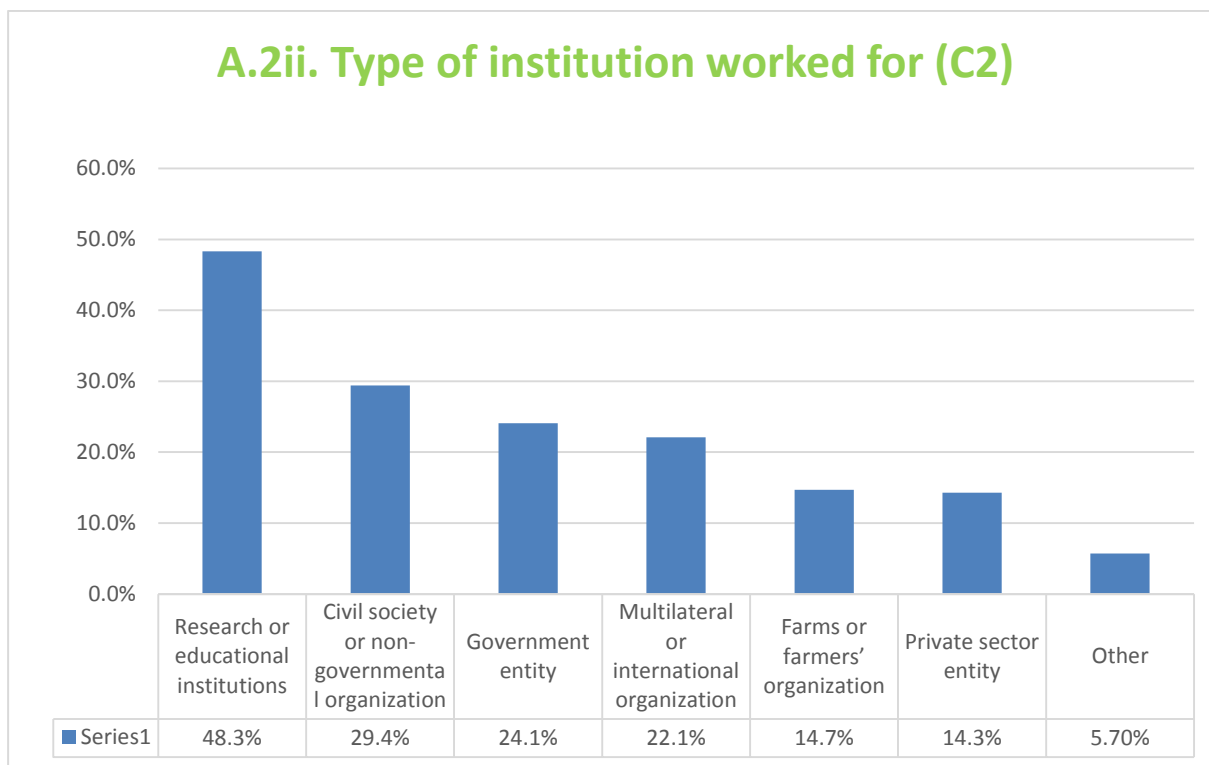


A.2i



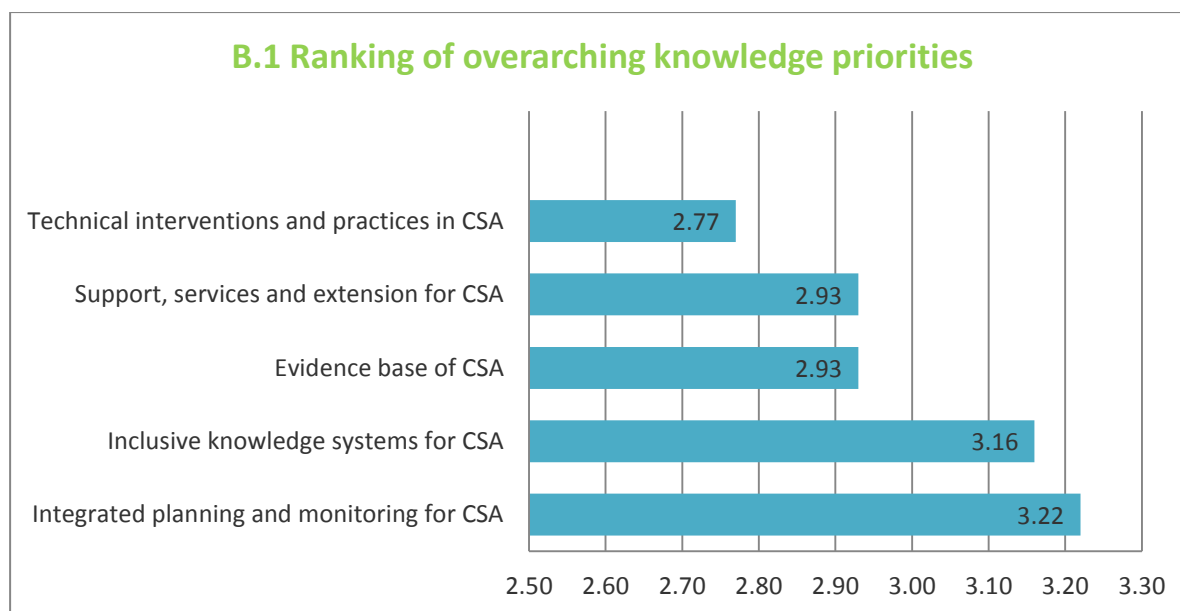
A.2ii

A.2ii. Type of institution worked for (C2)



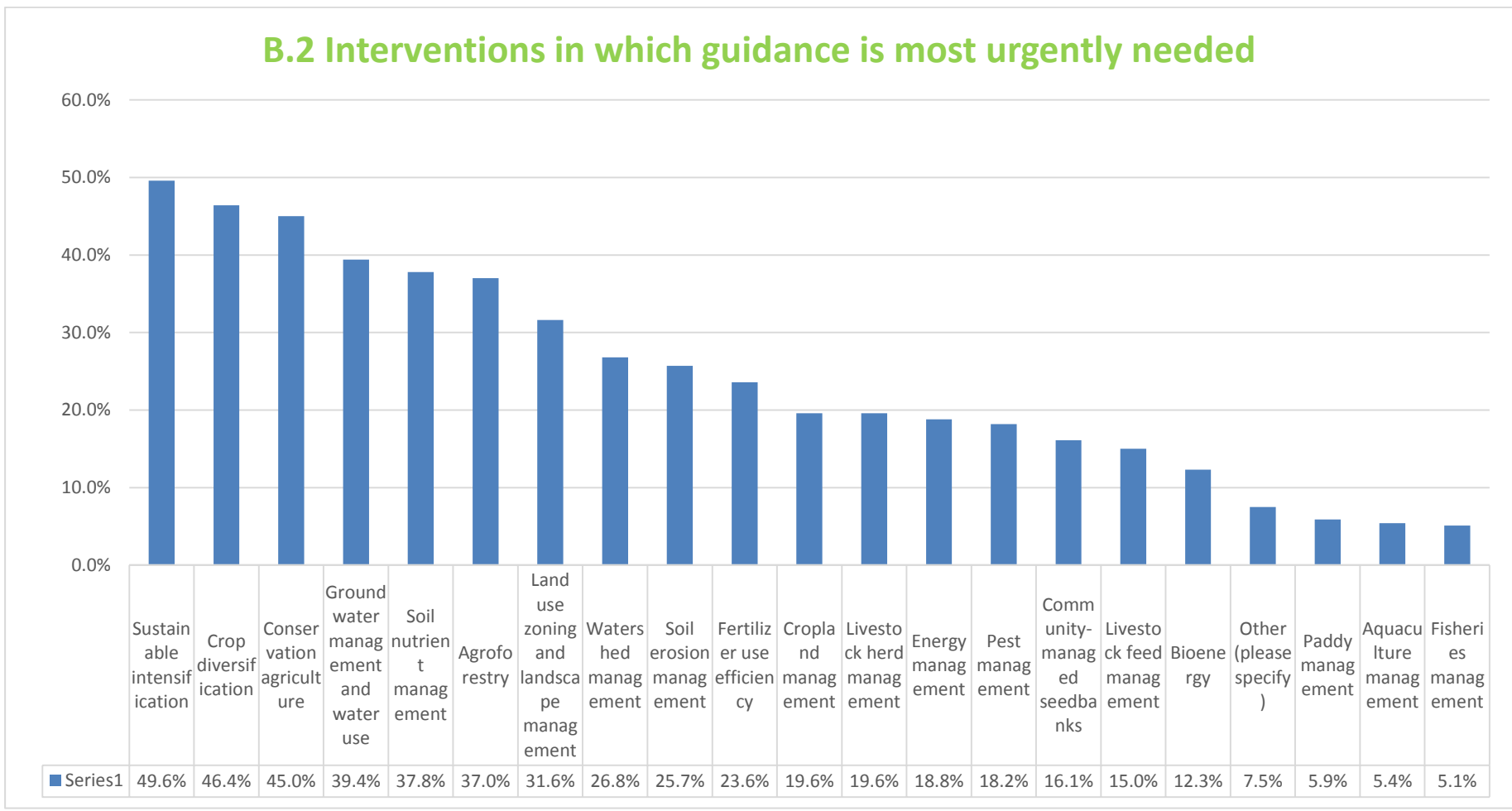
B.1

Please note that **Figure B.1** shows the relative position of each knowledge priority based on an average range that initially spanned 1-5. The close range (between 2.77 and 3.22) indicates how important respondents felt each of these areas to be. Nonetheless, the knowledge area on **technical interventions and practices in CSA** is clearly prioritized over the others, proposing this as a starting-point for action.



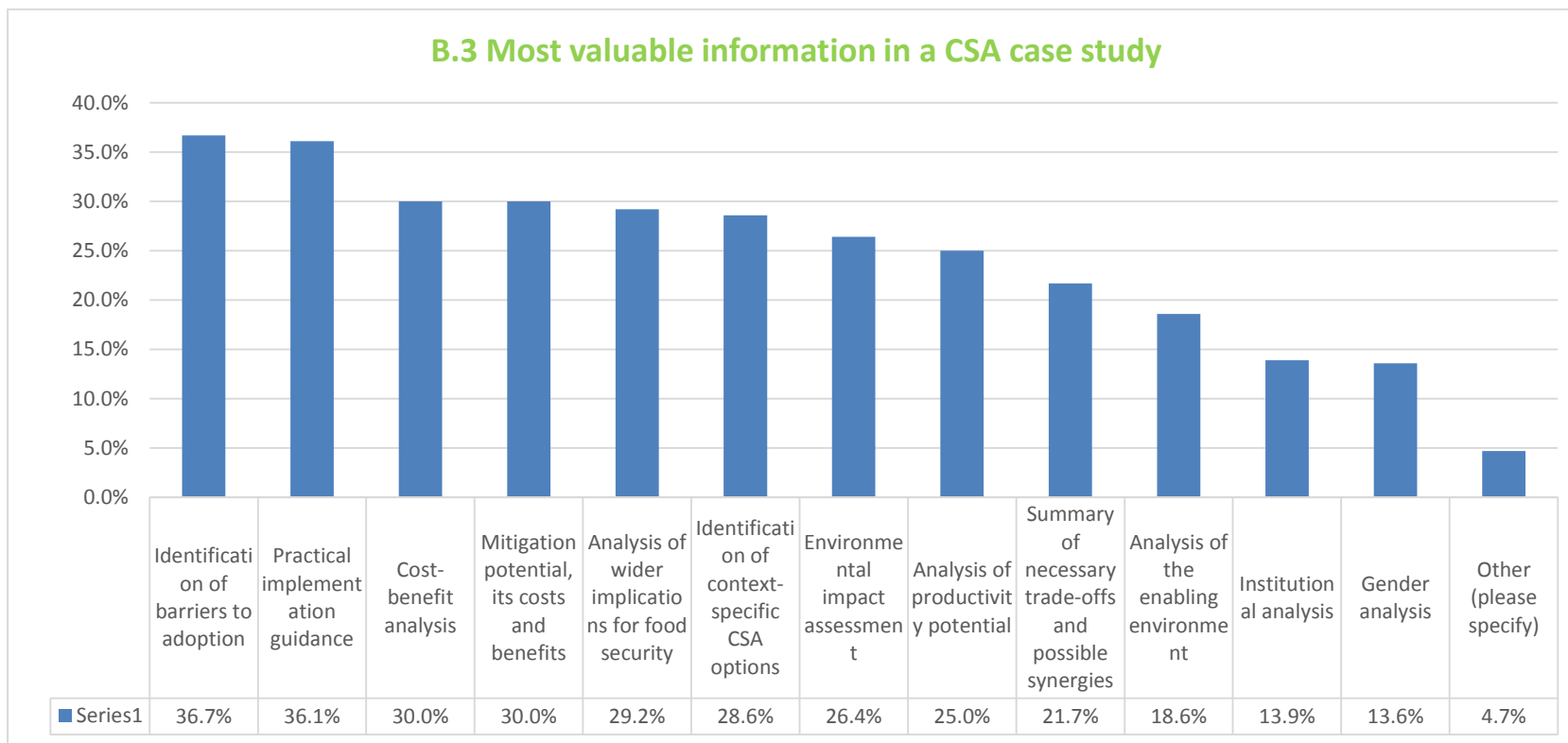
B.2

B.2 Interventions in which guidance is most urgently needed



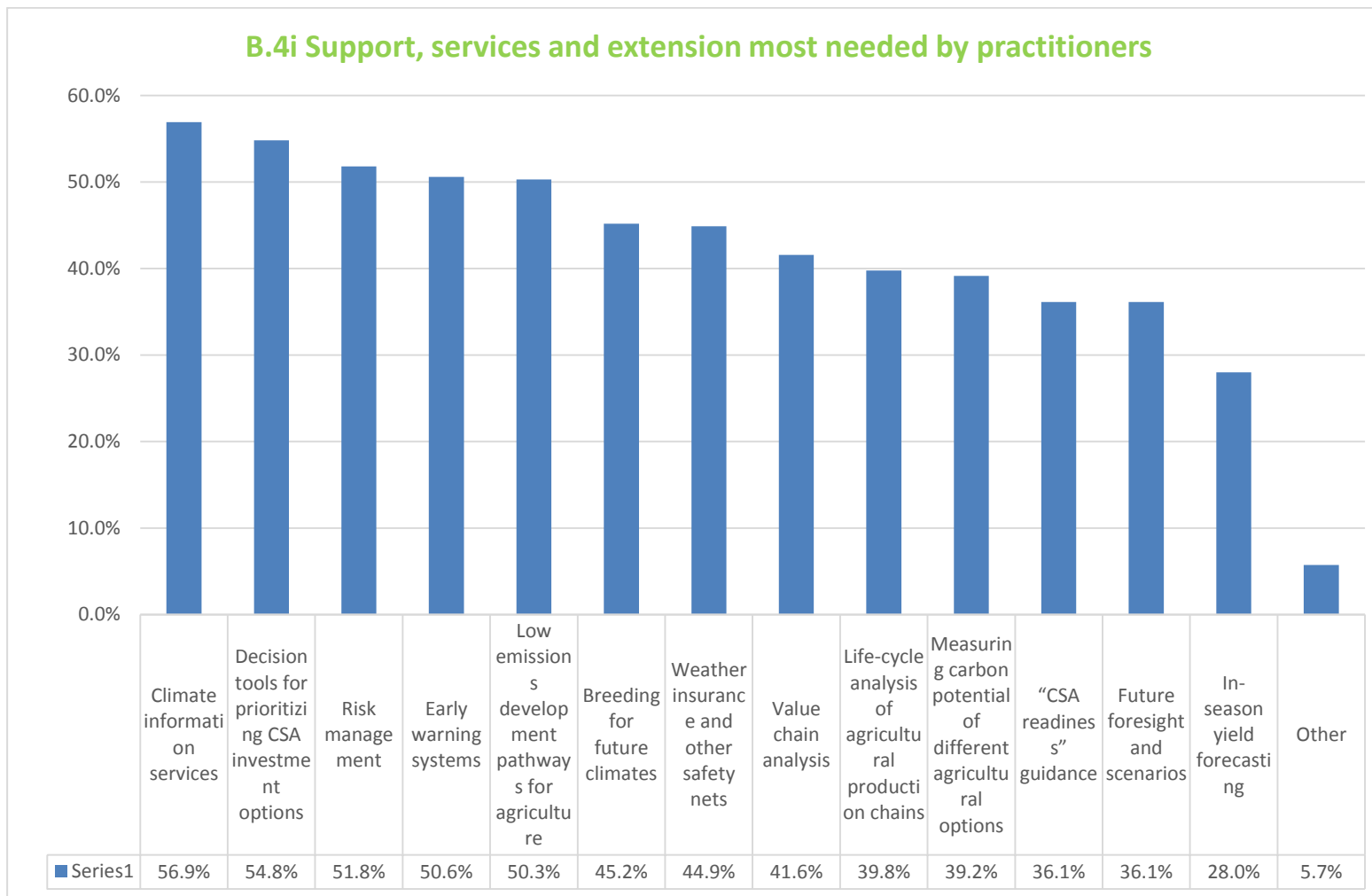
B.3

B.3 Most valuable information in a CSA case study



B.4i

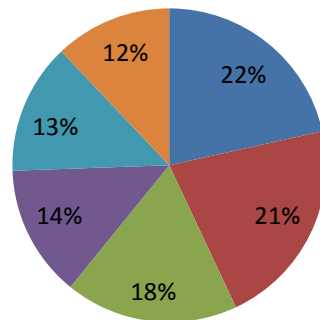
B.4i Support, services and extension most needed by practitioners



B.4ii

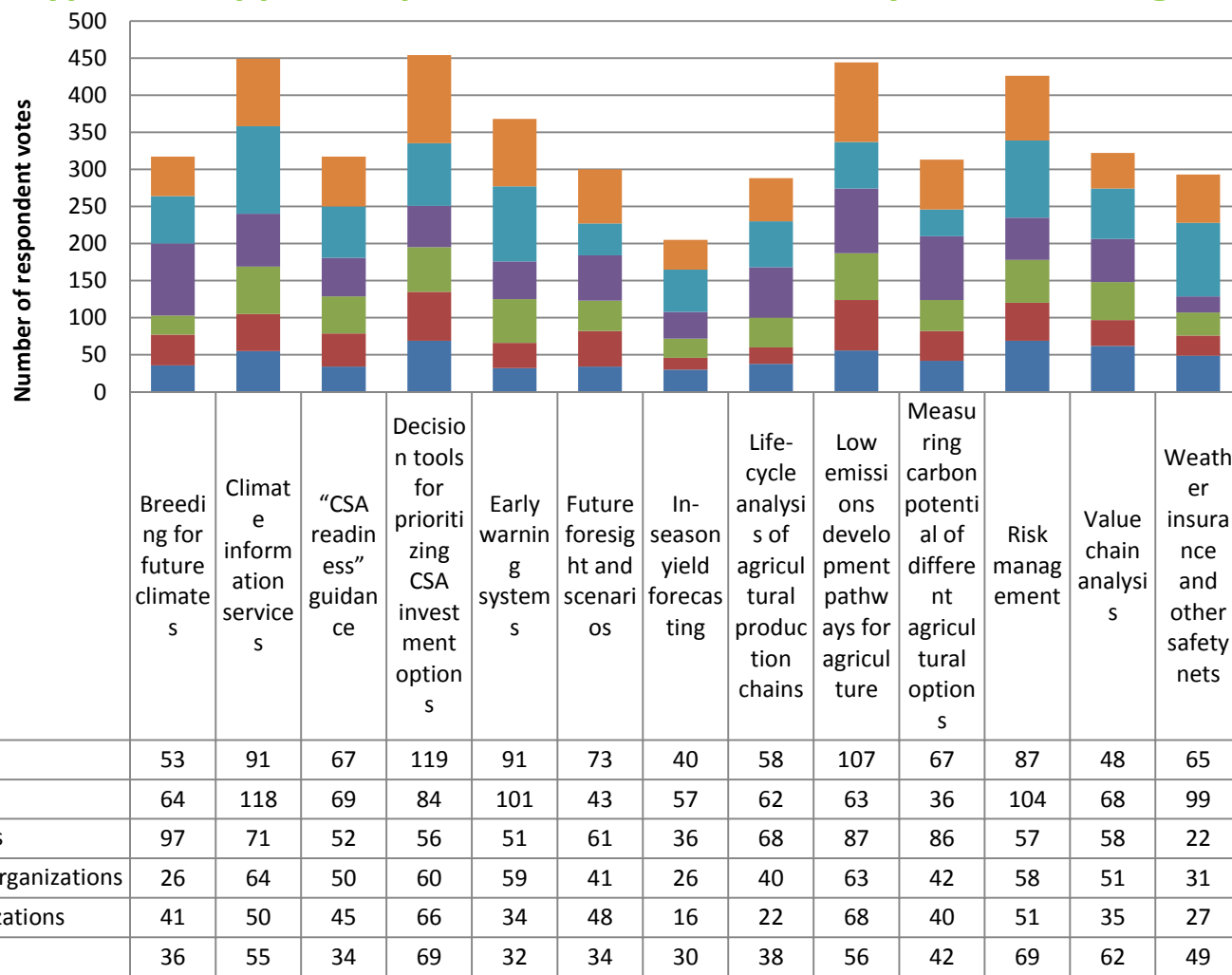
B.4ii Practitioners most urgently requiring guidance

- Farmers and farmers' organizations
- Government
- Research and educational institutions
- Civil society and non-governmental organizations
- The private sector
- Multilateral and international organizations



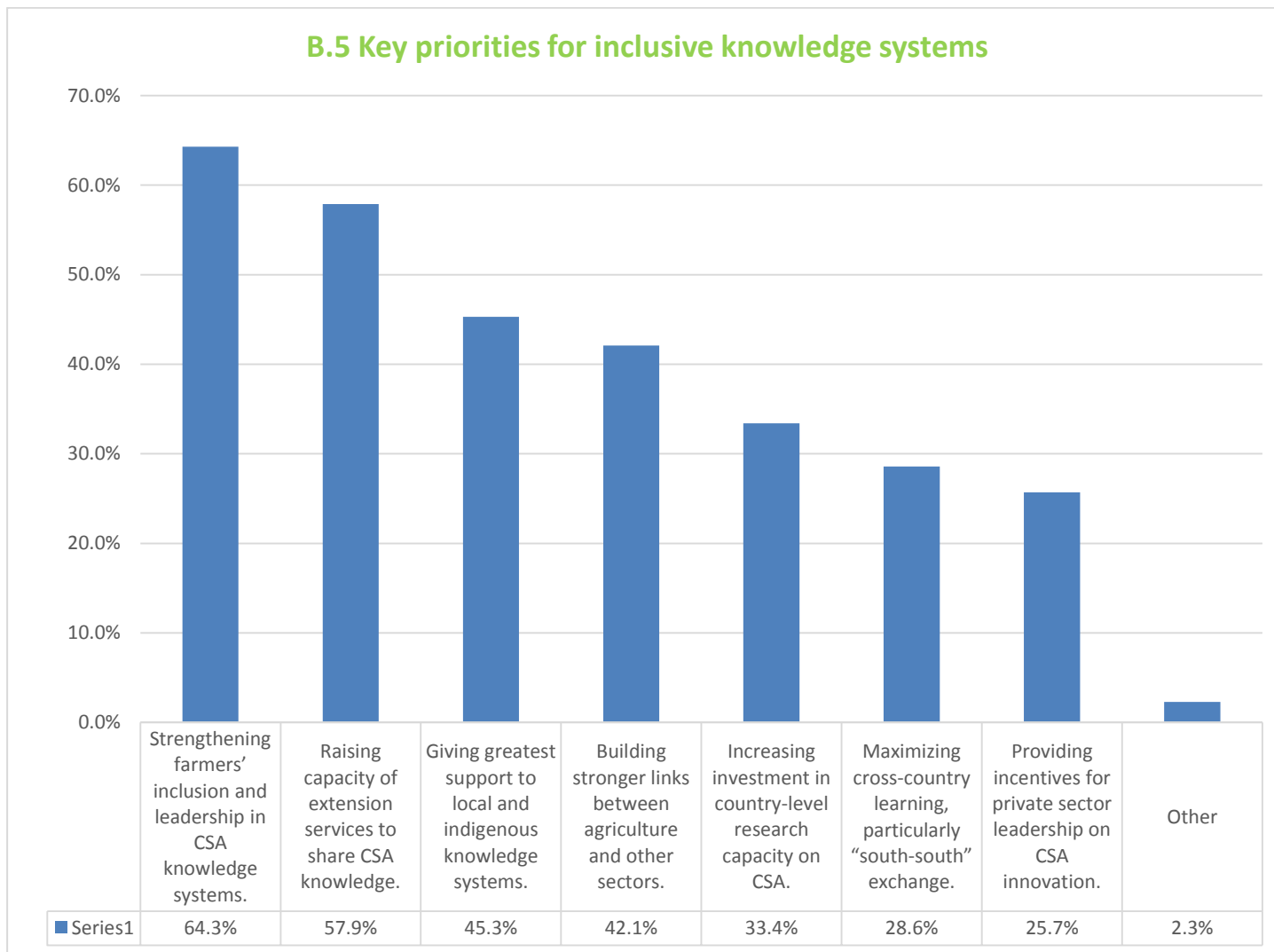
B.4iii

B.4iii Types of support to practitioners need most by stakeholder group

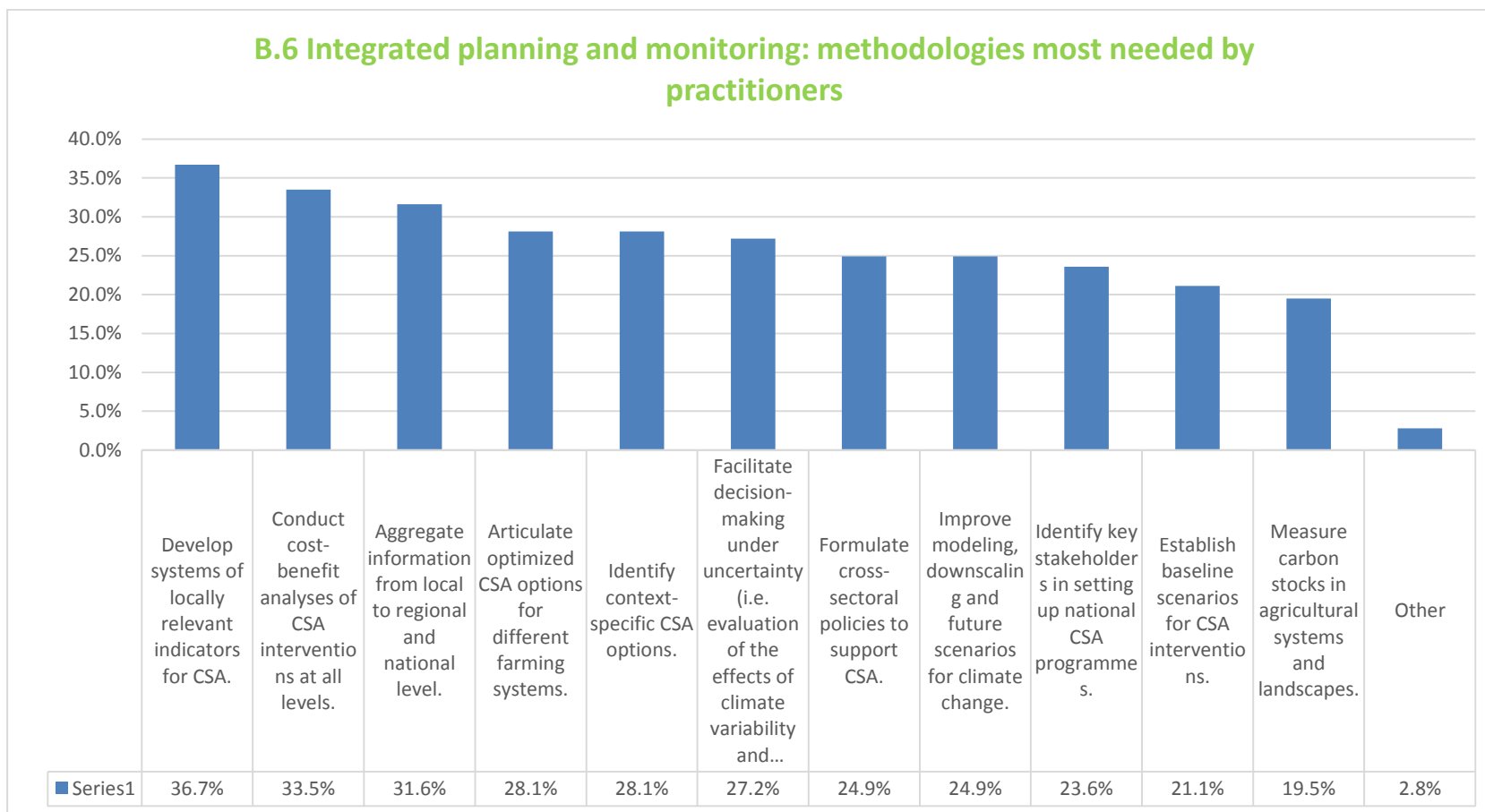


B.5

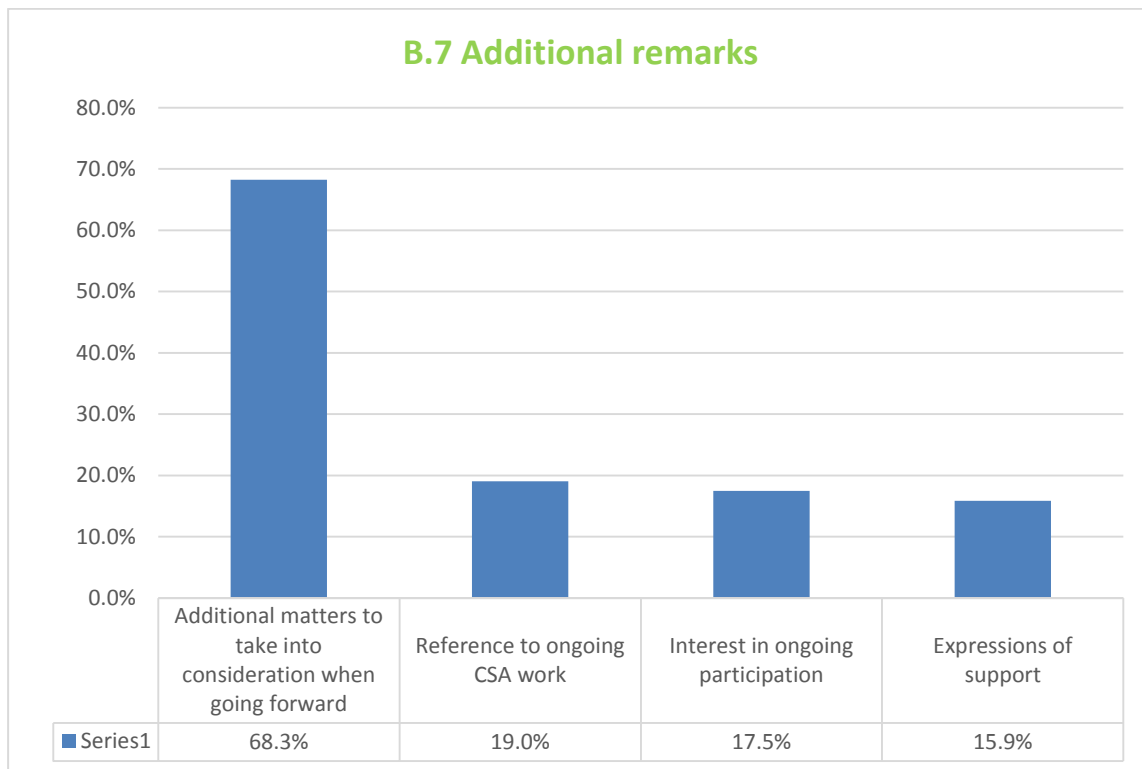
B.5 Key priorities for inclusive knowledge systems



B.6

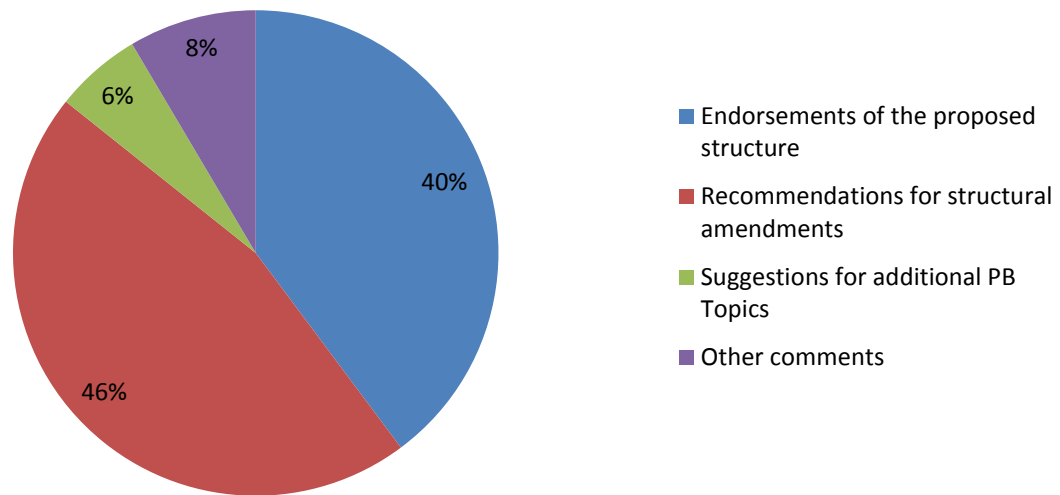


B.7



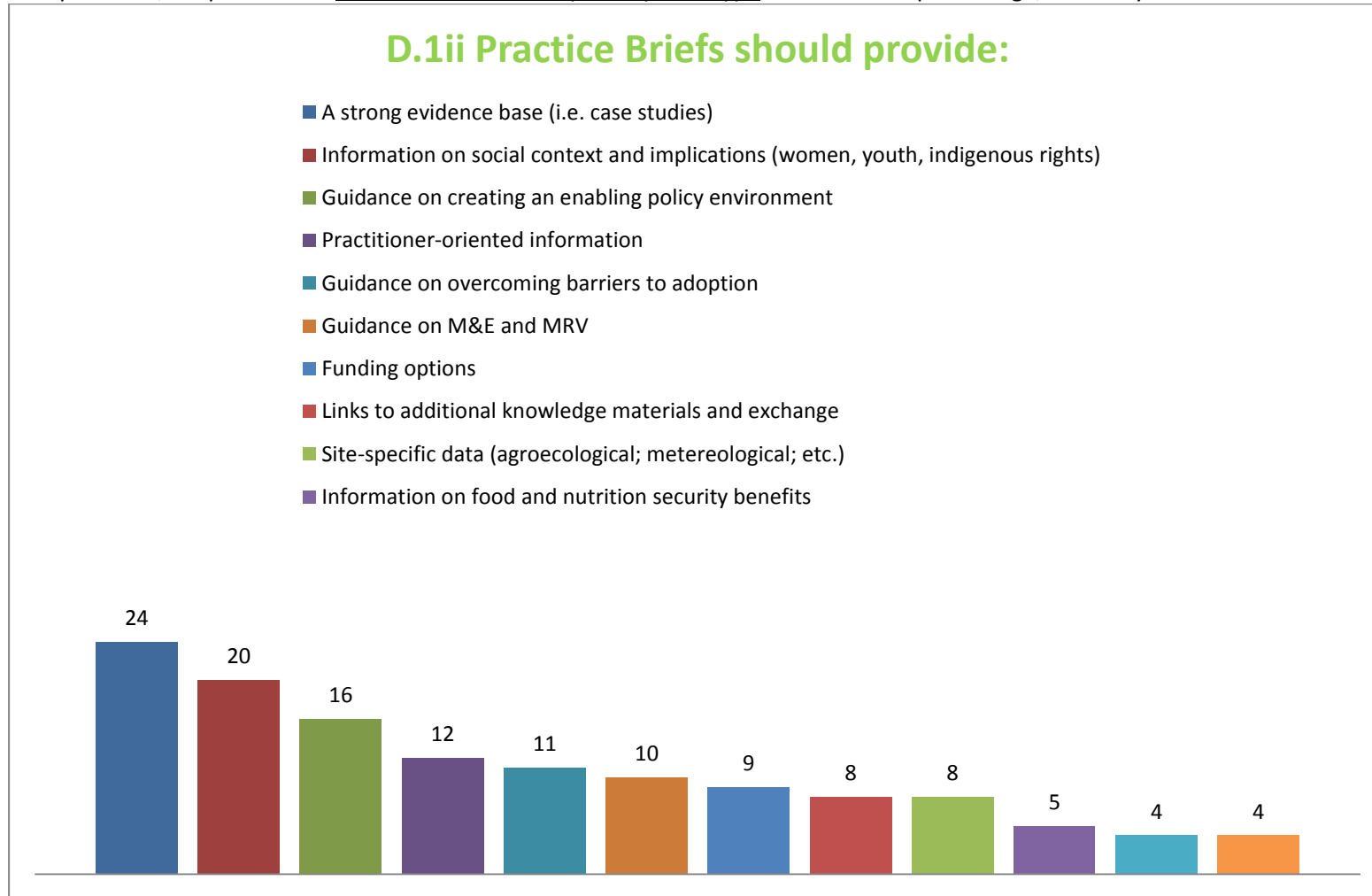
D.1i

D.1i Practice Briefs: Distribution of overall responses



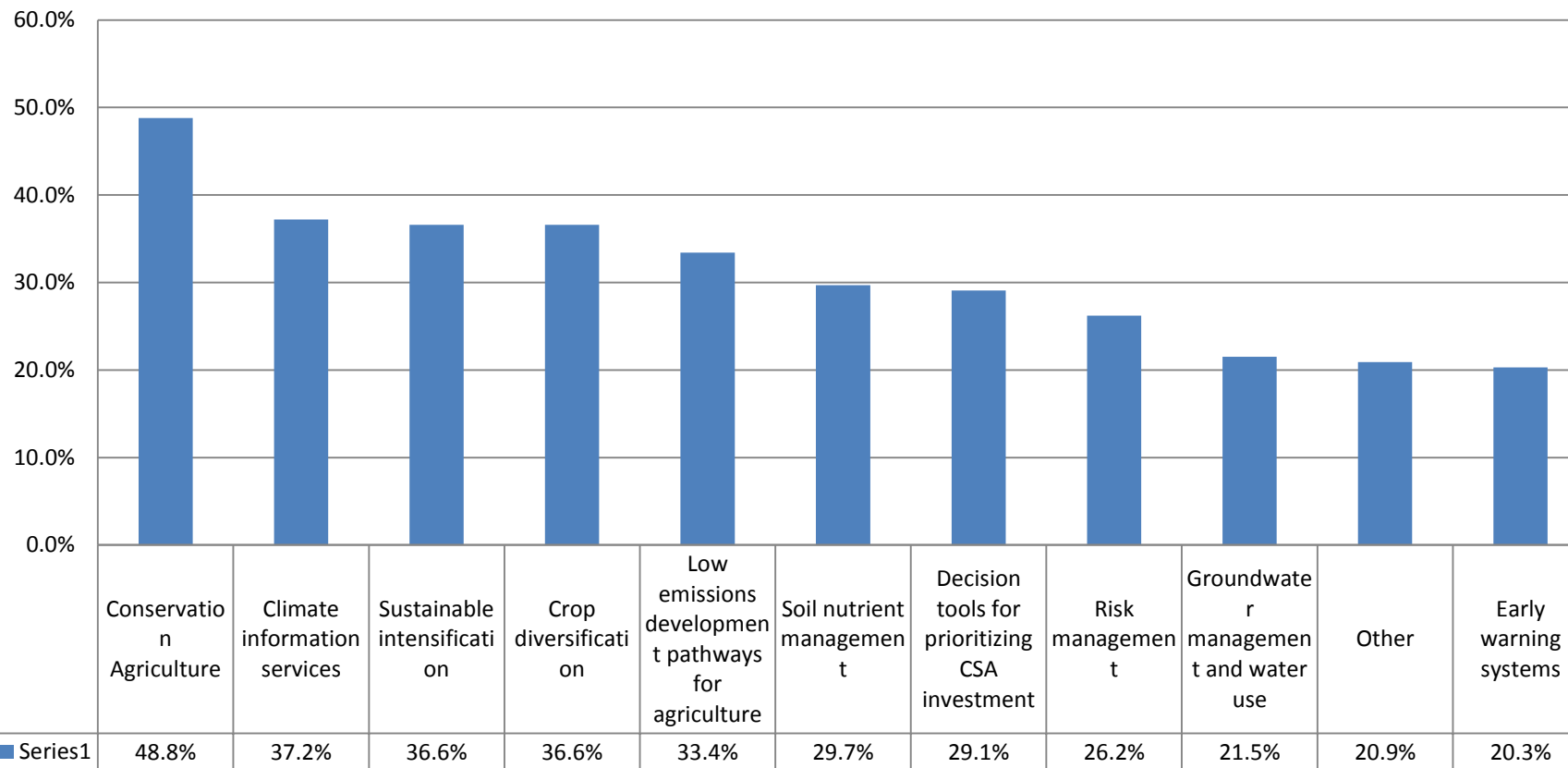
D.1ii

This figure summarizes the open-ended responses provided by the 46 percent of respondents to Q.11 who suggested amendments to the proposed Practice Brief structure (see [Figure D.1i](#) above). It groups these recommendations according to recurring types of comments. As such grouping can be subject to interpretation, we present the number of incidences per response type, rather than a percentage, to clearly reflect what each result refers to.



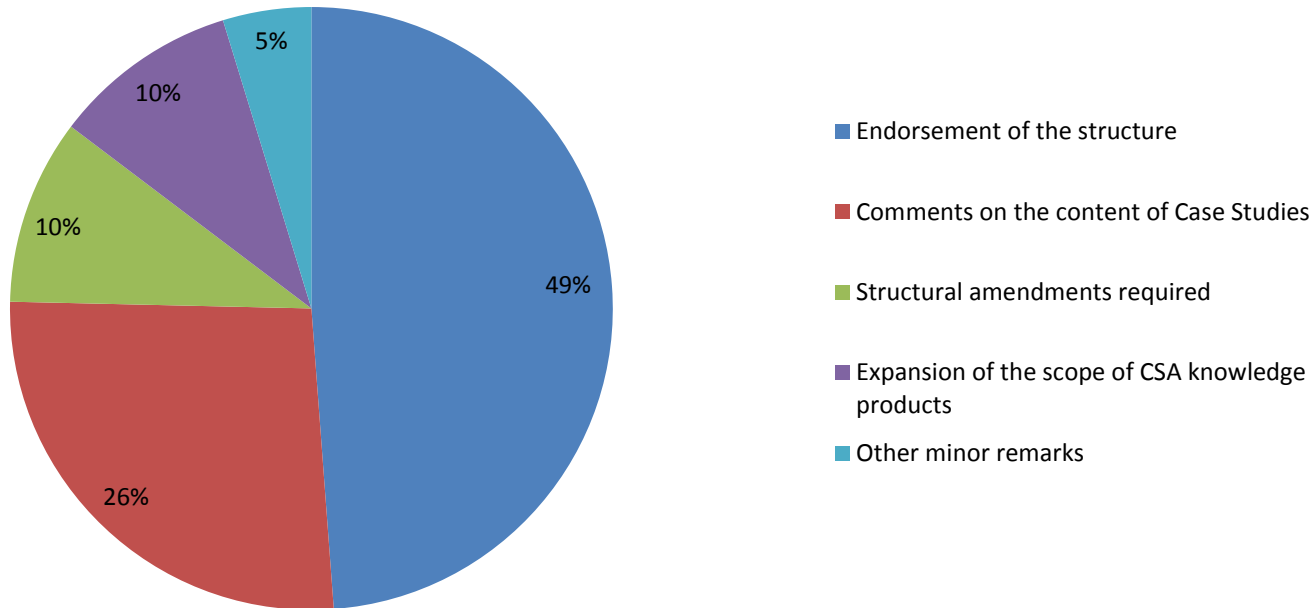
D.1iii

D.1iii Respondents interested in contributing to Practice Brief topics identified during C1 (C2)



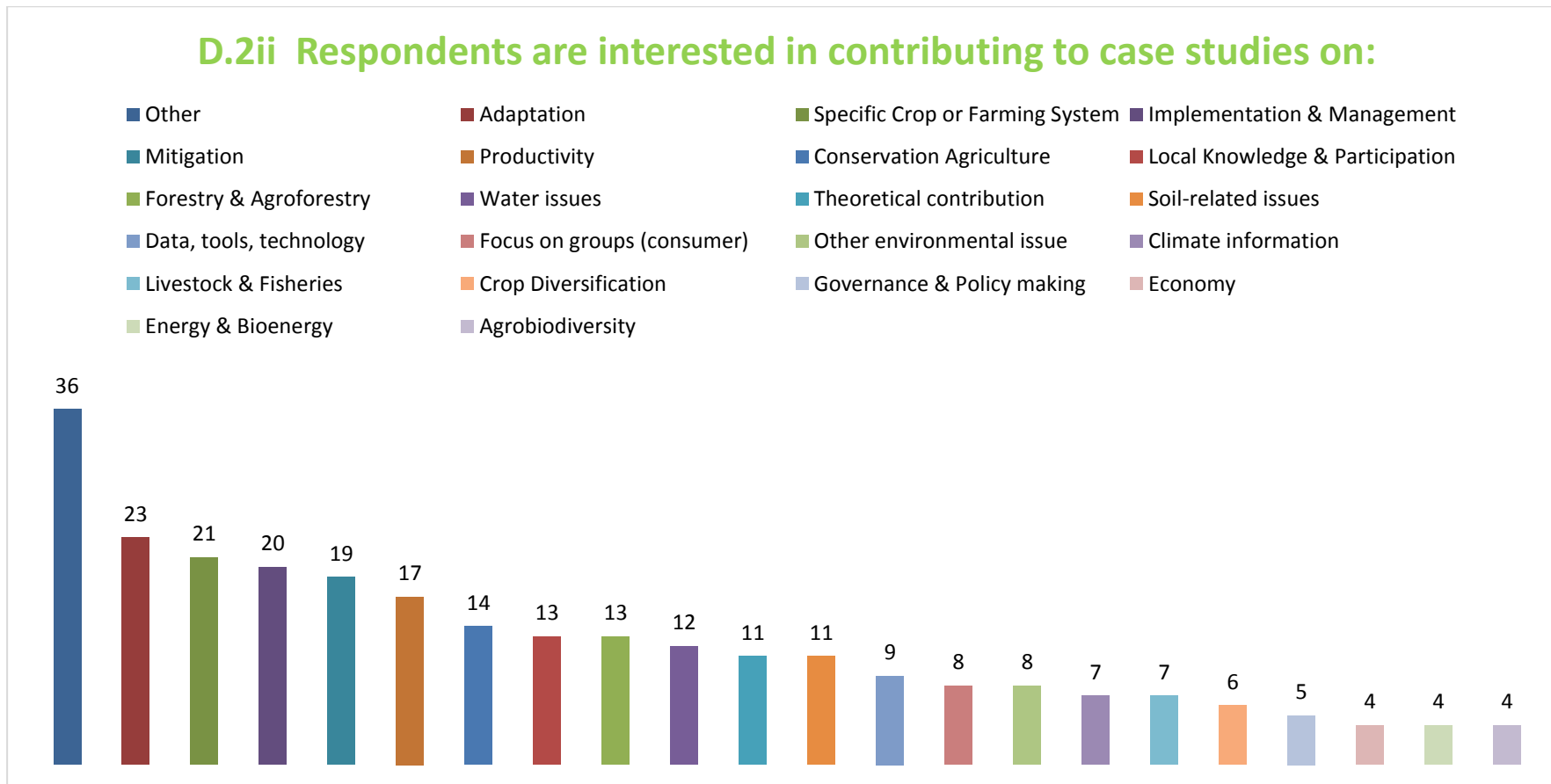
D.2i

D.2i Case Studies: Distribution of overall responses



D.2ii

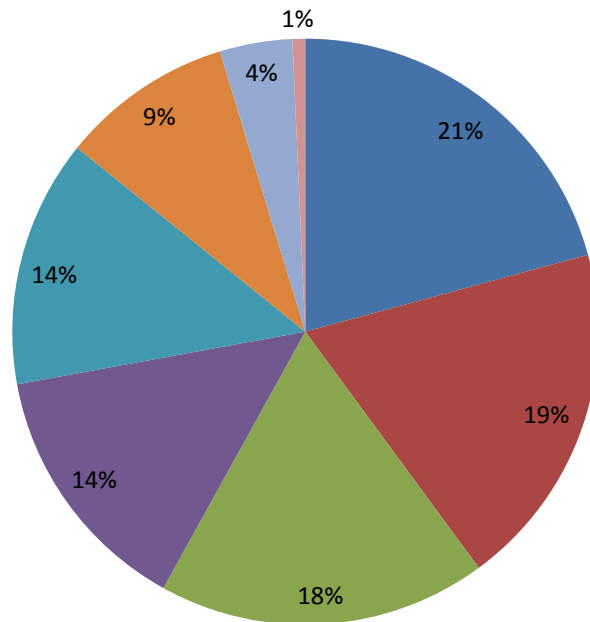
This figure summarizes the open-ended responses provided by the 52 percent of respondents to Q.15 who were interested in contributing to a specific kind of case study. It groups these responses according to recurring case study topics. As such grouping can be subject to interpretation, we present the number of incidences per response type, rather than a percentage, to clearly reflect what each result refers to.



D.3i

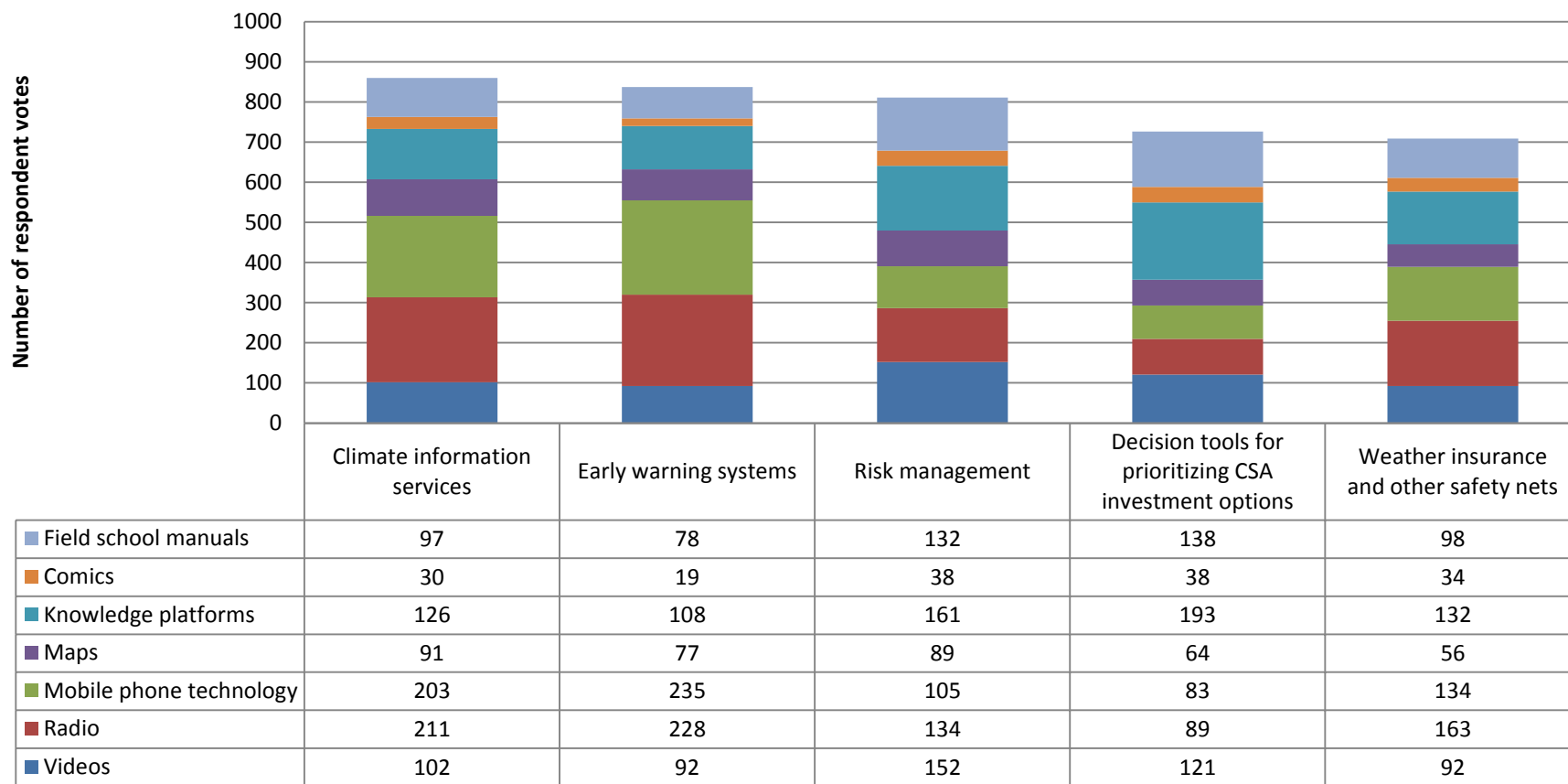
D.3i Most helpful knowledge media for extensionsts working with farmers

■ Radio ■ Mobile phone technology ■ Knowledge platforms ■ Videos ■ Field school manuals ■ Maps ■ Comics ■ Other



D.3ii

D.3ii Guidance needs by suitable knowledge media for extensionists working with farmers

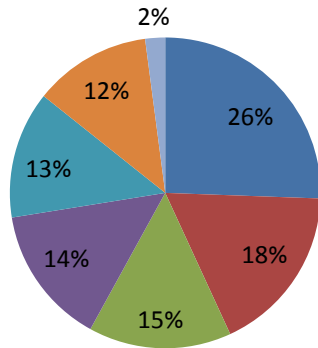


Additional suggestions include games and television programmes.

D.3iii

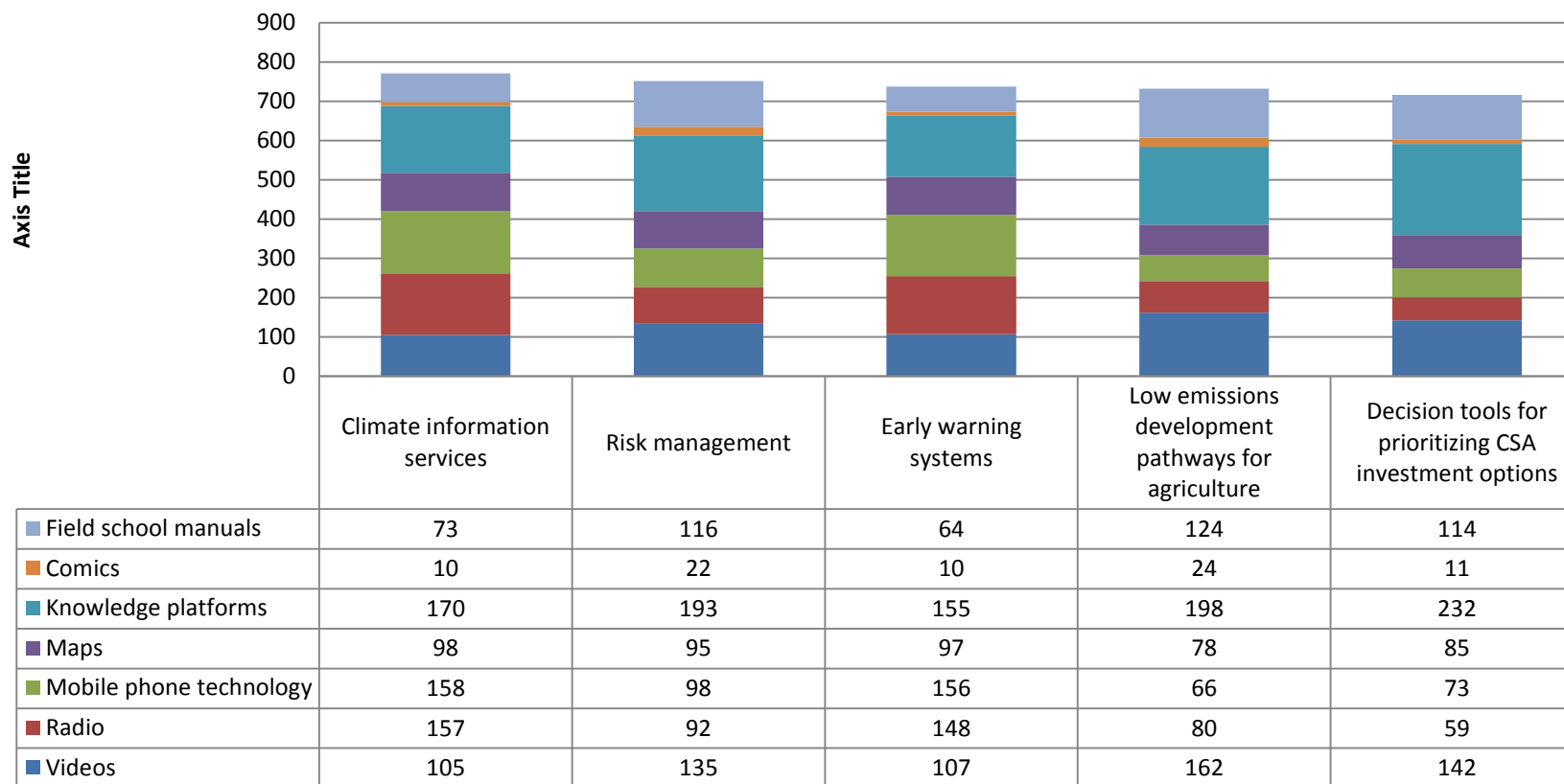
D.3iii Most helpful knowledge media for extensionsts working with governments

- Knowledge platforms
- Videos
- Mobile phone technology
- Radio
- Field school manuals
- Maps
- Comics



D.3iv

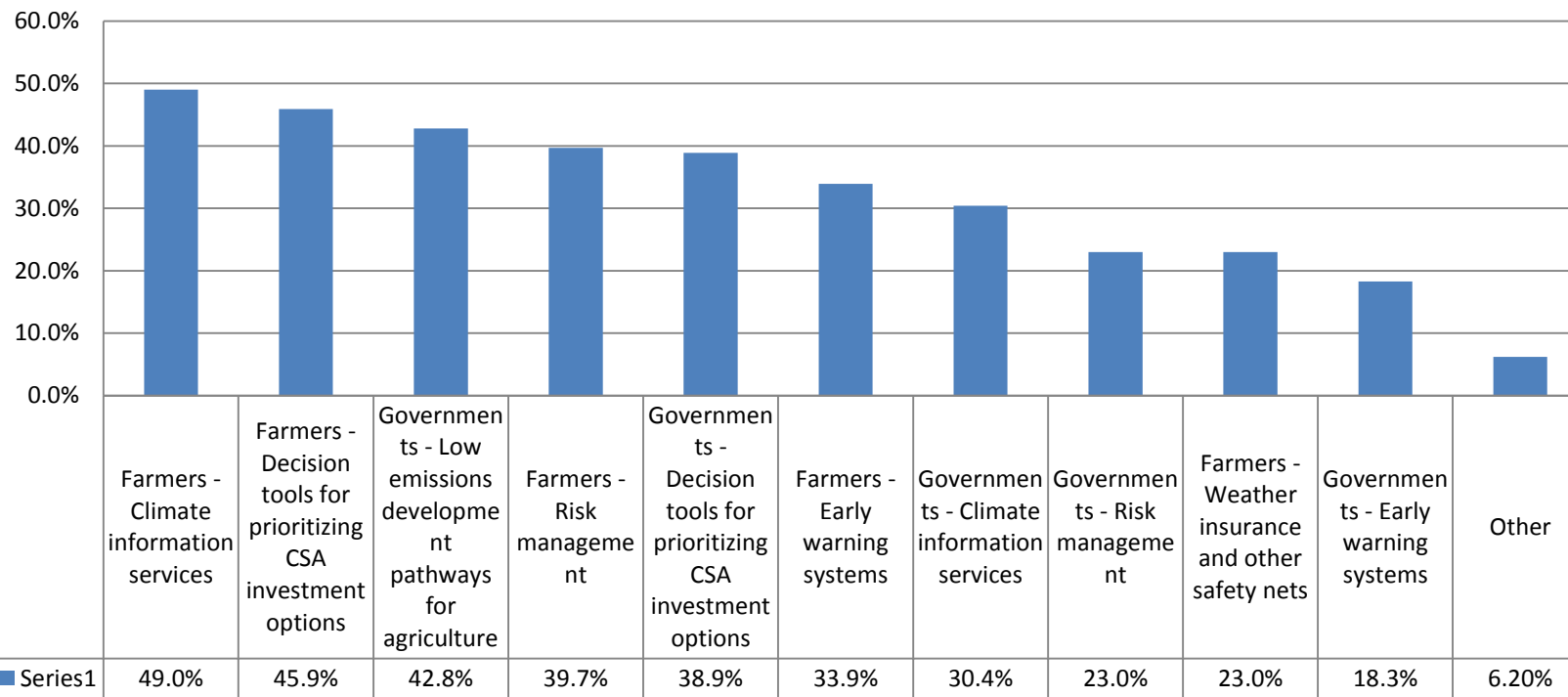
D.3iv Guidance needs by suitable knowledge media for extensionists working with governments



Additional suggestions include newspapers and television.

D.3v

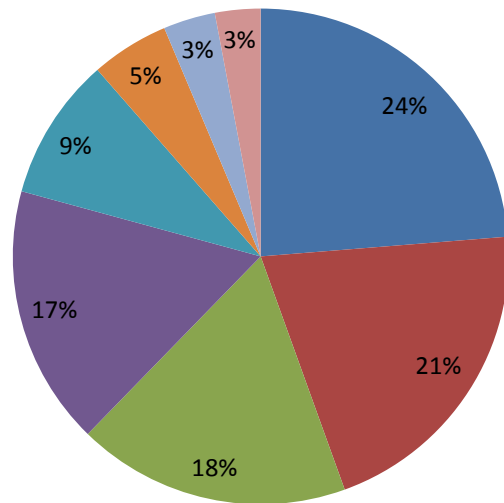
D.3v Respondents interested in contributing to Extension Products by product



D.4i

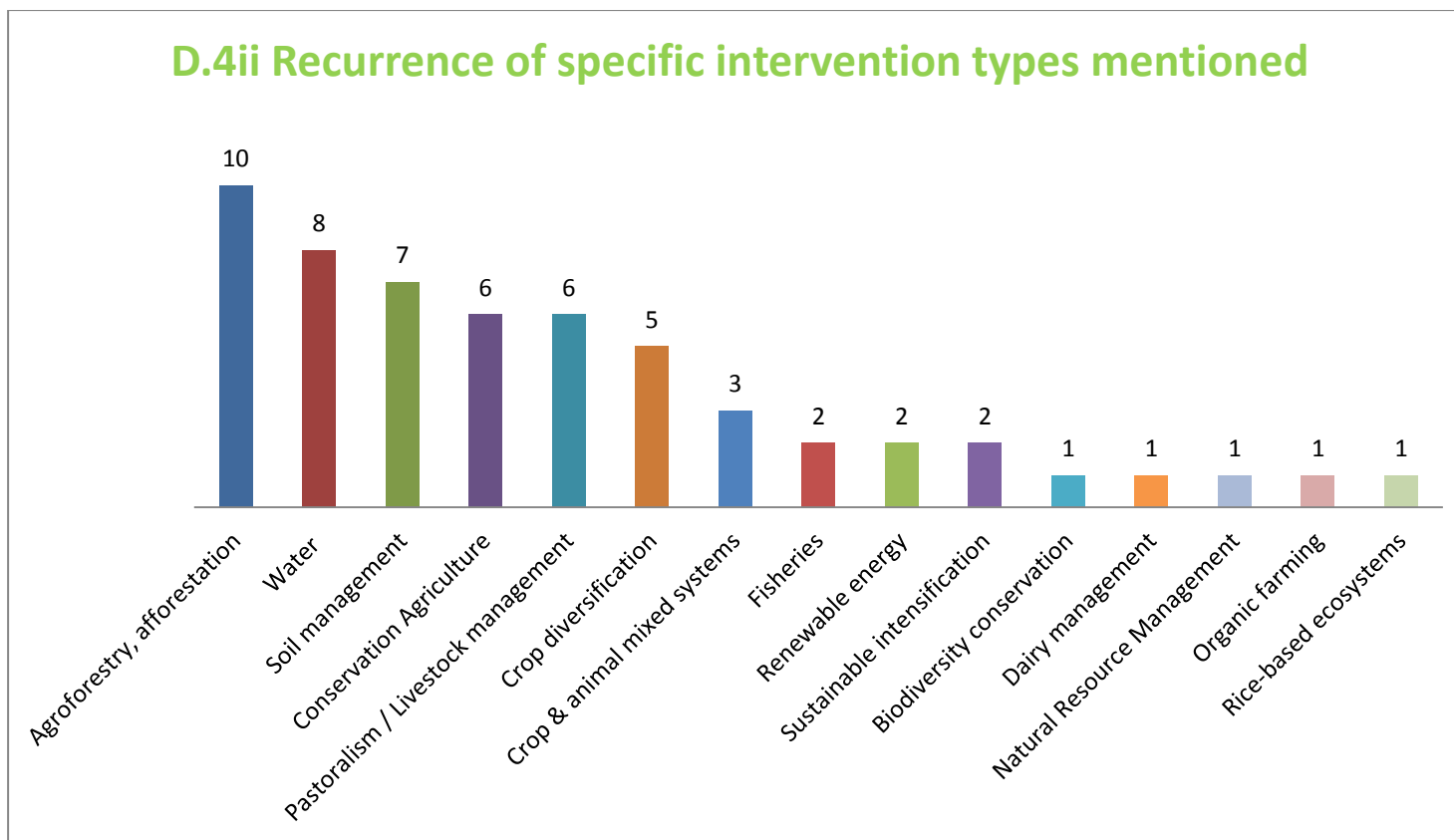
D.4i Respondents were interested in guidance on:

- Specific intervention types
- Achieving the CSA pillars
- Financial frameworks
- Knowledge management
- Decision-making
- M&E
- Other comments
- Creating an enabling policy environment



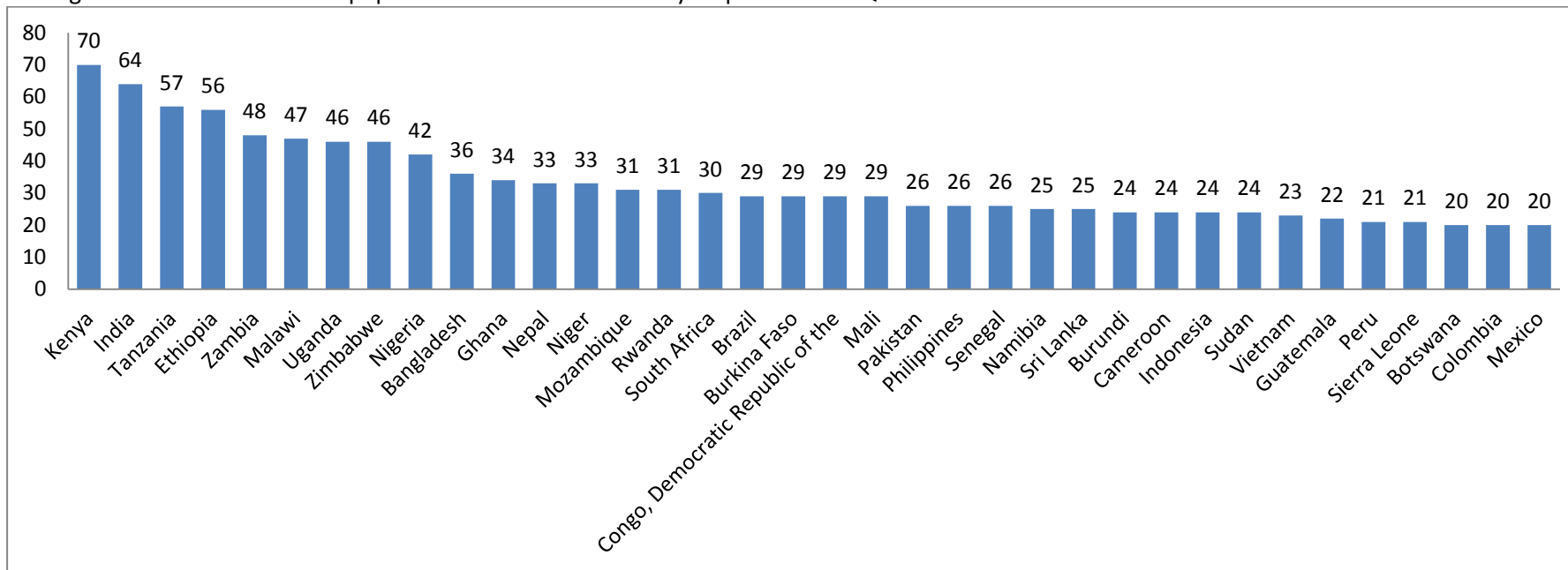
D.4ii

This figure summarizes the open-ended responses provided by the 24 percent of respondents to Q.23 who mentioned an interest in guidance on a specific type of intervention to be included in the Country Implementation Manual (see [Figure D.4i](#) above). It groups these recommendations according to the types of interventions mentioned. We present the number of incidences per response type, rather than a percentage, to clearly reflect what each result refers to (some interventions were only mentioned once or twice).



D.4iii

This figure features the 36 most popular countries mentioned by respondents to Q22. It features countries which were mentioned 20 times and over.



D.4iv

The table below lists Q22's full results (223 countries in total), including countries that were mentioned under 20 times each.

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Afghanistan	13	Cook Islands	4	Iran	7	Northern Mariana Islands	1	Tokelau	1
Akrotiri	1	Coral Sea Islands	2	Iraq	6	Norway	1	Tonga	4
Albania	2	Costa Rica	13	Israel	3	Oman	5	Trinidad and Tobago	7
Algeria	6	Cote d'Ivoire	16	Italy	1	Pakistan	26	Tromelin Island	2
American Samoa	2	Croatia	1	Jamaica	9	Palau	1	Tunisia	11
Angola	13	Cuba	13	Japan	8	Panama	10	Turkey	2
Anguilla	1	Cyprus	3	Jersey	1	Papua New Guinea	11	Turkmenistan	1
Antigua and Barbuda	4	Denmark	1	Jordan	7	Paracel Islands	2	Turks and Caicos Islands	2
Argentina	11	Djibouti	10	Kazakhstan	4	Paraguay	11	Tuvalu	7
Armenia	1	Dominica	7	Kenya	70	Peru	21	Uganda	46

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Aruba	3	Dominican Republic	10	Kiribati	5	Philippines	26	Ukraine	2
Australia	7	Ecuador	13	Korea, North	4	Pitcairn Islands	2	United Arab Emirates	2
Austria	1	Egypt	16	Kuwait	2	Poland	1	United Kingdom	6
Azerbaijan	1	El Salvador	14	Kyrgyzstan	4	Portugal	3	United States	13
Bahamas, The	6	Equatorial Guinea	9	Laos	10	Puerto Rico	2	Uruguay	7
Bangladesh	36	Eritrea	18	Lebanon	6	Qatar	2	Uzbekistan	3
Barbados	5	Estonia	1	Lesotho	19	Reunion	2	Vanuatu	5
Bassas da India	1	Ethiopia	56	Liberia	15	Romania	2	Venezuela	12
Belgium	1	Europa Island	1	Libya	9	Russia	2	Vietnam	23
Belize	5	Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	2	Lithuania	1	Rwanda	31	Virgin Islands	2
Benin	12	Faroe Islands	3	Madagascar	16	Saint Helena	1	Wallis and Futuna	1

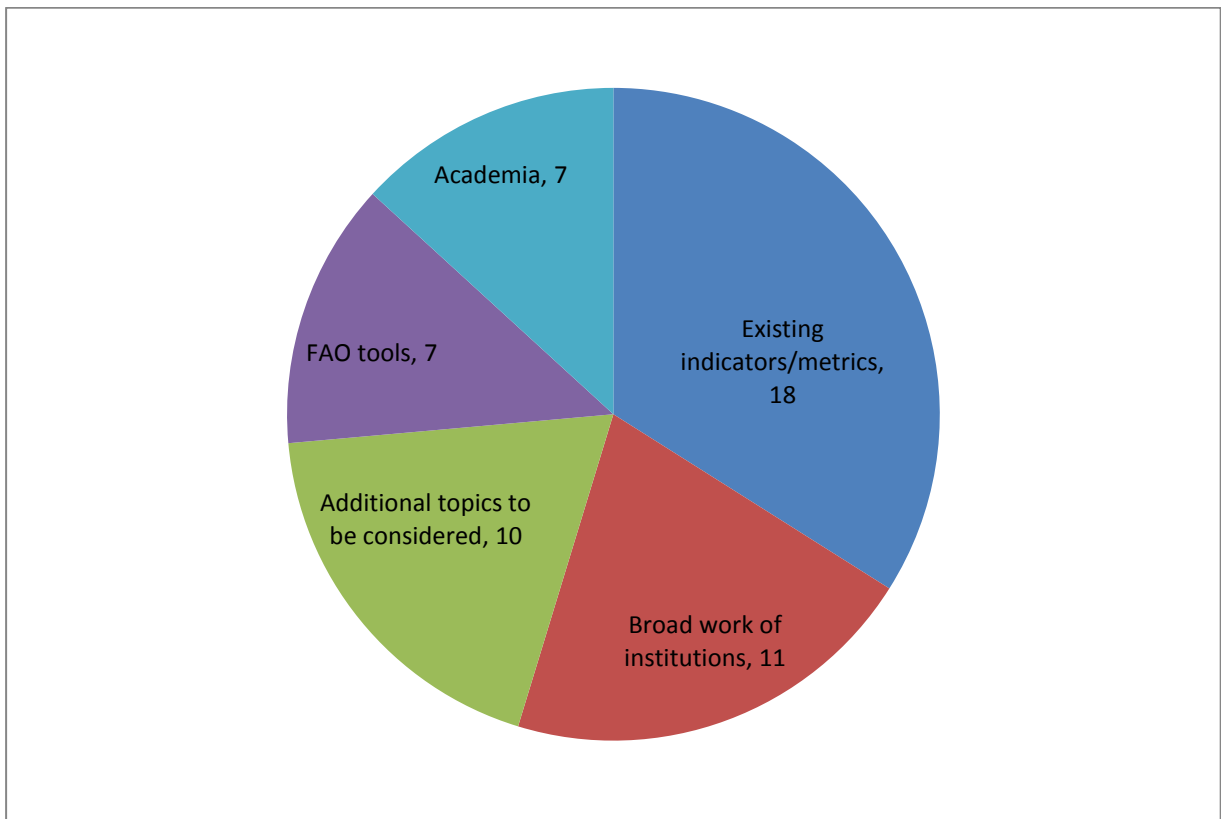
Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Bermuda	1	Fiji	9	Malawi	47	Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	West Bank	4
Bhutan	11	Finland	2	Malaysia	13	Saint Lucia	5	Western Sahara	9
Bolivia	19	France	5	Maldives	10	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	1	Yemen	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	French Guiana	5	Mali	29	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	Zambia	48
Botswana	20	French Polynesia	6	Malta	2	Samoa	7	Zimbabwe	46
Brazil	29	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	1	Marshall Islands	3	San Marino	2		
British Indian Ocean Territory	2	Gabon	16	Martinique	2	Sao Tome and Principe	2		

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
British Virgin Islands	5	Gambia, The	13	Mauritania	11	Saudi Arabia	6		
Brunei	2	Gaza Strip	5	Mauritius	9	Senegal	26		
Burkina Faso	29	Georgia	3	Mayotte	1	Seychelles	4		
Burma	8	Germany	3	Mexico	20	Sierra Leone	21		
Burundi	24	Ghana	34	Micronesia, Federated States of	2	Singapore	3		
Cambodia	16	Glorioso Islands	2	Mongolia	9	Solomon Islands	6		
Cameroon	24	Greenland	1	Montserrat	1	Somalia	15		
Canada	8	Grenada	2	Morocco	10	South Africa	30		
Cape Verde	10	Guadeloupe	4	Mozambique	31	Spain	1		
Cayman Islands	4	Guam	2	Namibia	25	Sri Lanka	25		
Central African Republic	13	Guatemala	22	Nauru	2	Sudan	24		
Chad	18	Guinea	12	Nepal	33	Suriname	4		

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Chile	11	Guinea-Bissau	8	Netherlands	4	Swaziland	13		
China	17	Guyana	10	Netherlands Antilles	1	Sweden	3		
Christmas Island	3	Haiti	14	New Caledonia	3	Syria	3		
Clipperton Island	1	Honduras	15	New Zealand	5	Taiwan	4		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	2	Hong Kong	2	Nicaragua	16	Tajikistan	5		
Colombia	20	Hungary	1	Niger	33	Tanzania	57		
Comoros	6	Iceland	2	Nigeria	42	Thailand	14		
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	29	India	64	Niue	1	Timor-Leste	1		
Congo, Republic of the	14	Indonesia	24	Norfolk Island	1	Togo	17		

D.5

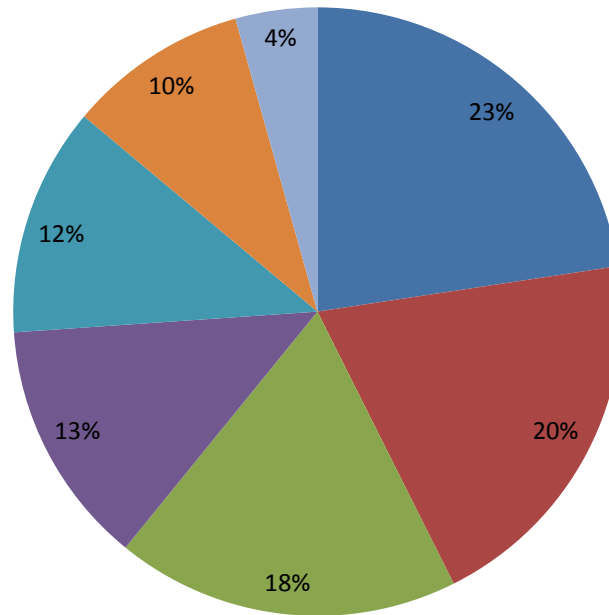
This figure summarizes the open-ended responses provided by the 14 percent of respondents to Q.26 who provided information on existing assessment tools, metrics or methodologies which should be reviewed and considered when developing metrics for CSA. It groups these recommendations according to the types of interventions mentioned. We here present the number of incidences per response type, rather than a percentage, to clearly reflect what each result refers to (some types of recommendations were made fewer than ten times). A full bibliography of the references provided will be made available to the Working Group on Metrics for CSA.



D.6i

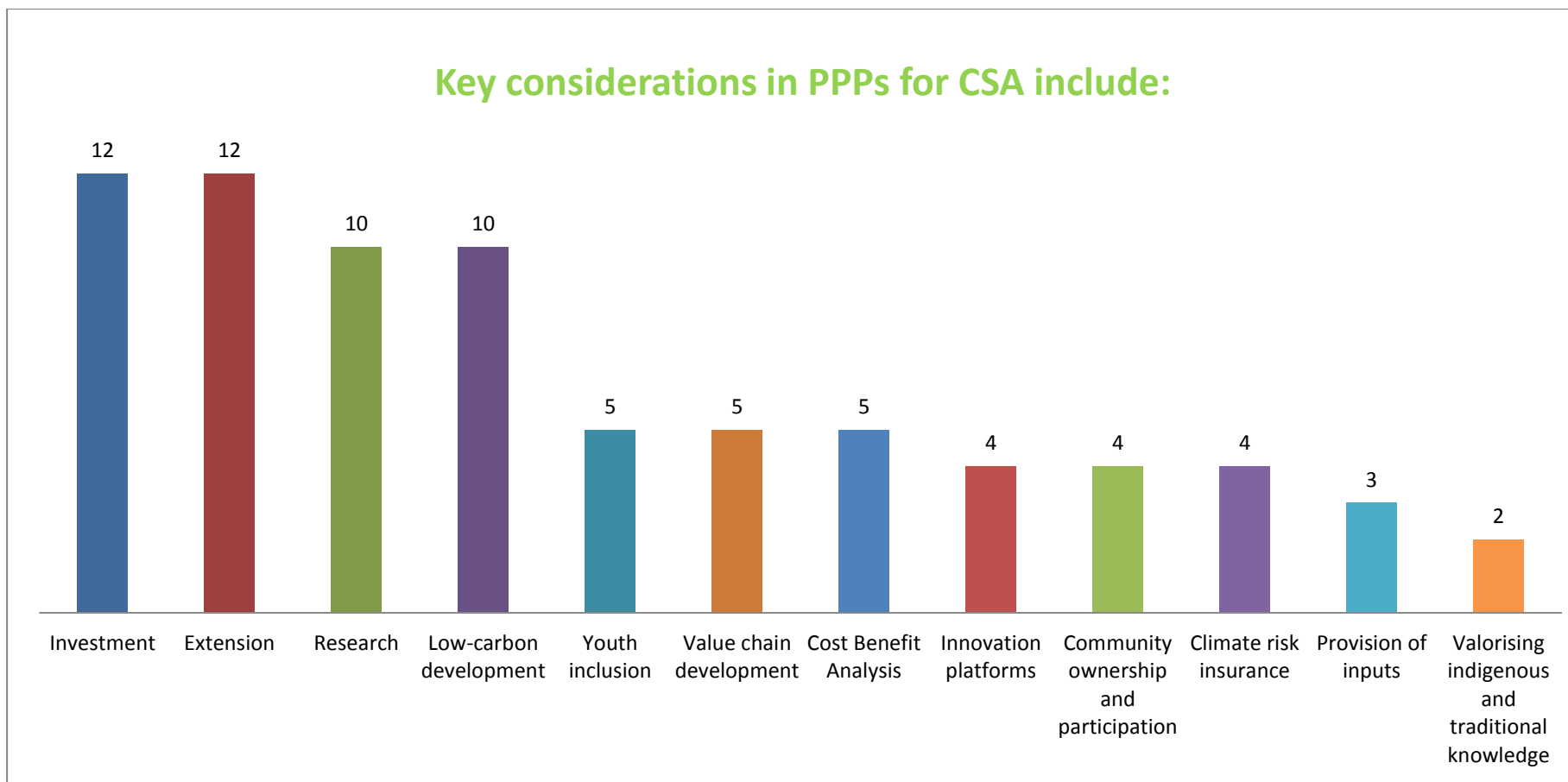
D.6i Public-Private Partnerships:

- Can fruitfully contribute to knowledge management for CSA
- Can provide valuable financial and related services
- Are key to creating an enabling environment for CSA
- Other comments
- Can help make the business case for CSA
- Should take matters of inclusion and participation into consideration
- Should address specific types of CSA interventions



D.6ii

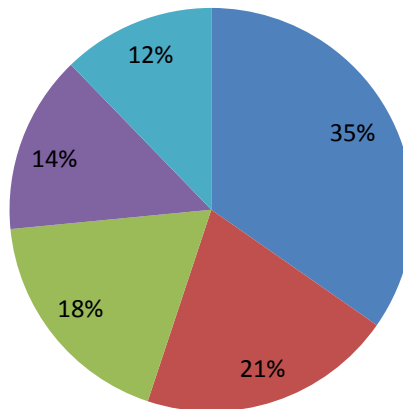
Within the overarching comment groups presented in [Figure D.6i](#), we noted recurring interest in the aspects of Public-Private Partnerships for CSA presented below. We give the number of incidences per response type, rather than a percentage, to clearly reflect what each result refers to (some types of recommendations were made fewer than ten times).



D.7

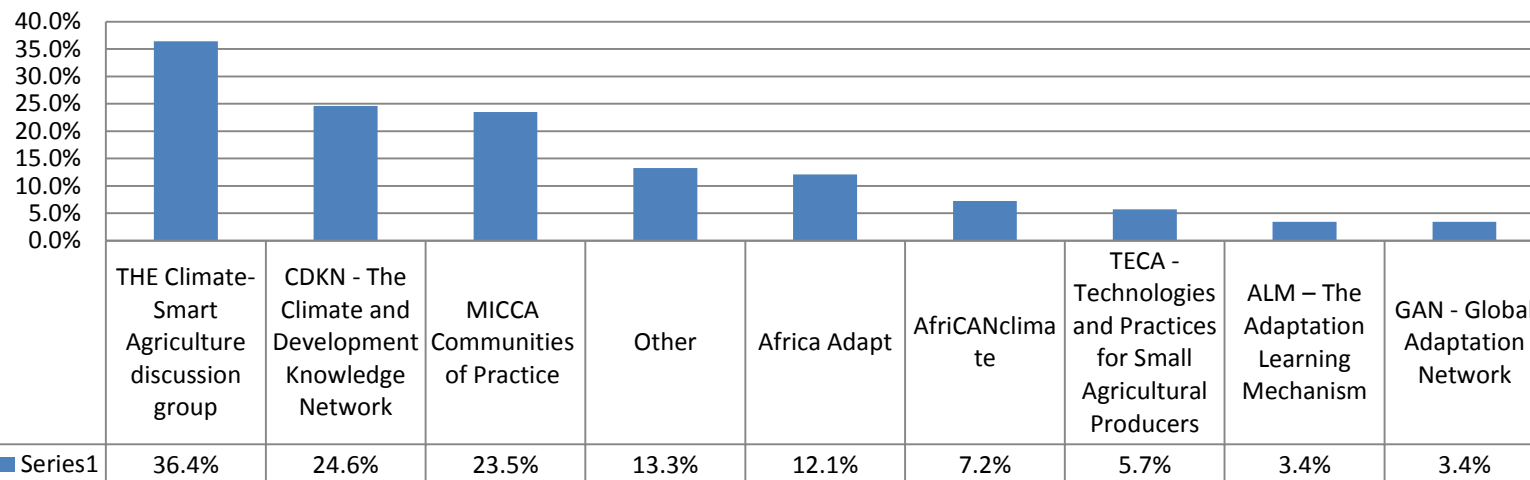
D.7 Recommendations for engaging specific stakeholder groups in CSA knowledge systems

- Reference to specific case study
- Recommendation to include farmers
- Recommendation to partner with key institutions
- Other advice on process, sector or technique
- Recommendation to include specific groups (e.g. women, youth)



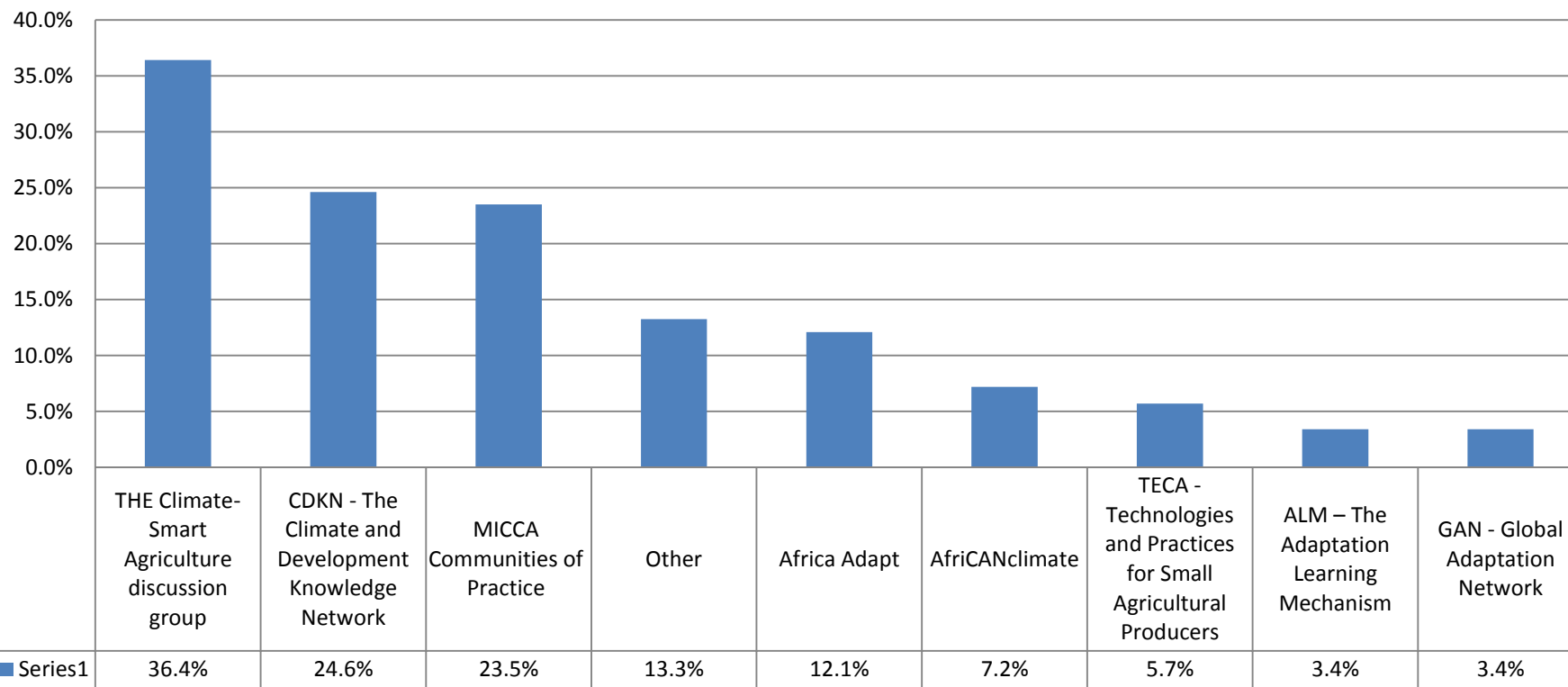
D.8i

D.8i Membership of CSA exchange group or community of practice



D.8ii

D.8ii Membership of CSA exchange group or community



D.8iii

D.8iii Preferred means of sharing information

