

Through the Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative (CACCI), the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy Research, Capacity, and Influence (PRCI) supports local institutions in their work with key stakeholders at country level to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Partnering with regional and national organizations in Africa (CACCI-Africa), Asia, (CACCI-Asia), and Latin America and the Caribbean (CACCI-LAC), CACCI will design and implement policies and programmatic investments that support sustainable and inclusive growth and promote climate adaptation throughout partner country food systems.

### CACCI will begin work in five countries, Ghana, Zambia, Rwanda, Senegal and Tajikistan to support:

- Design and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), including the construction of a comprehensive dataset to enable tracking of Implementation Results Frameworks (IRFs), baselining and stocktaking of the current status of IRF indicators, and ex ante analysis to identify pathways to achieve mitigation and adaptation targets with attention to socioeconomic tradeoffs;
- Support monitoring and evaluation and mutual accountability, including the development of interactive data management infrastructure to track progress toward targets and commitments; and,
- Support capacity building for data gathering and analysis, support for stakeholder coordination, and provision of technical clinics to strengthen local analytical expertise.

### CACCI starts work in Zambia

Zambia is a CACCI pilot country, as announced at the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26). In partnership with the African Union and the USAID Zambia mission, CACCI has been engaging with governmental partners, including the Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group and Ministry of Green Economy technical staff. A presentation outlining CACCI and Zambia as a pilot country was made at the Second Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group Meeting on the Review of the National Policy on Climate Change held at Blue Ginger, Chilanga, Zambia on July 18, 2022.

USAID is engaging local partners in Zambia to build needed capacities for data and analytics together with technical and inter-ministerial coordination to facilitate the implementation of NDCs. CACCI is a call to action to accelerate NDC implementation. As such, even as particular activities are being determined in this partnership, it reflects an intentional focus to work towards increasing the ambition of greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and action.

## KEY FACTS

- CACCI is an international response to provide localized support for countries to accelerate implementation of NDCs and NAPs in accordance with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.
- Five pilot countries will be rolled out the first year, scaling up to 15-20 countries in three years, and rolling out to 40 countries within five years.
- Local institutional capacity for data gathering and analysis will be built to effectively track Implementation Results Frameworks in partnering countries to monitor progress of strategic objectives.
- CACCI is a call to action to drive progress towards net zero carbon. Millions of global citizens could be more food secure and resilient to climate change.



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FOOD SECURITY POLICY RESEARCH,  
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**1 Clarify ambitions and set policy agendas** by establishing a baseline and conducting stocktaking and status assessments.



**2 Strengthen human capacity** and improve institutional infrastructure by building expertise of local, regional and national actors, through developing data, analytics and tools

**4 Track progress**, report and monitor indicators through analysis, assessments, maintaining dialogues and establishing mutual accountability

**3 Facilitate implementation and progress** toward net zero carbon through leadership coordination and developing pathways for impact

### Stocktaking and initial assessments begin in Tajikistan:

USAID is supporting Tajikistan in translating its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) commitments into specific activities through the Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative in Asia. A recent workshop held in Dushanbe in August brought together and introduced the structure of the NDC Secretariat and its role in the implementation of the NDC in the Republic of Tajikistan to key stakeholders including government officials, development partners, and donor organizations. Several activities are currently underway including mapping of the policy system, partners, institutions, resources and stakeholders involved in NDC implementation in Tajikistan. Preparation are being made for hosting a side event in the Tajikistan Pavilion at COP27 in Nov 2022.

### The process will work in four parts to create the framework needed for countries to implement their NDCs and NAPs:

**1. Clarify ambitions and set policy agendas:** Establish a baseline and conducting status assessments sets a knowledge base and potential for improvement. The construction of a comprehensive dataset in each country to enable tracking of implementation results – done by working with local stakeholders to draw on existing data and put in place mechanisms to sustainably generate needed new data – will pay dividends during step four.

**2. Strengthen human capacity and improve institutional infrastructure:** The goal is to build the skills, infrastructure and expertise of national actors so they can assess, gather and analyze the data to make powerful and effective policy decisions. This will equip local institutions and experts with the tools, technologies and methodologies needed to support ongoing analysis that informs implementation following project completion.

**3. Facilitate implementation and progress toward net zero carbon emissions:** Capacity to map public and private climate finance can be built and a project pipeline will create an ongoing flow of change. Project options like biodiversity conservation, land preservation and sustainable agriculture projects will mitigate climate change effects and also enhance adaptation. Vulnerability assessment committees for analytics, early warning and climate modeling are needed. Mutual accountability between governmental ministries and with technical and ministerial committees will be necessary.

**4. Track progress, report and monitor:** To know if policy is useful, data needs to be gathered, assessed and shared with key stakeholders. Indicators need to be measured for effectiveness and channels of communication must be opened and strengthened so governments can use research and data to continue to build and disseminate new policies with the ultimate goal of net zero carbon emissions.