



AAS: Making a difference

Montpellier 24 June 2013



**Research
Program on
Aquatic
Agricultural
Systems**



Today

- What is AAS
- Our focus
- Our impact – IDOs
- How we'll get there (ToCs + IPs)
- Some questions

www.aas.cgiar.org



“The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results”

Albert Einstein

- Gender ★
- ME&IA ★
- Scaling
- Partnerships ★
- Capacity dep't
- Integration ★



aquatic
agricultural
systems

Aquatic Agricultural Systems



Systems and livelihoods – not commodities

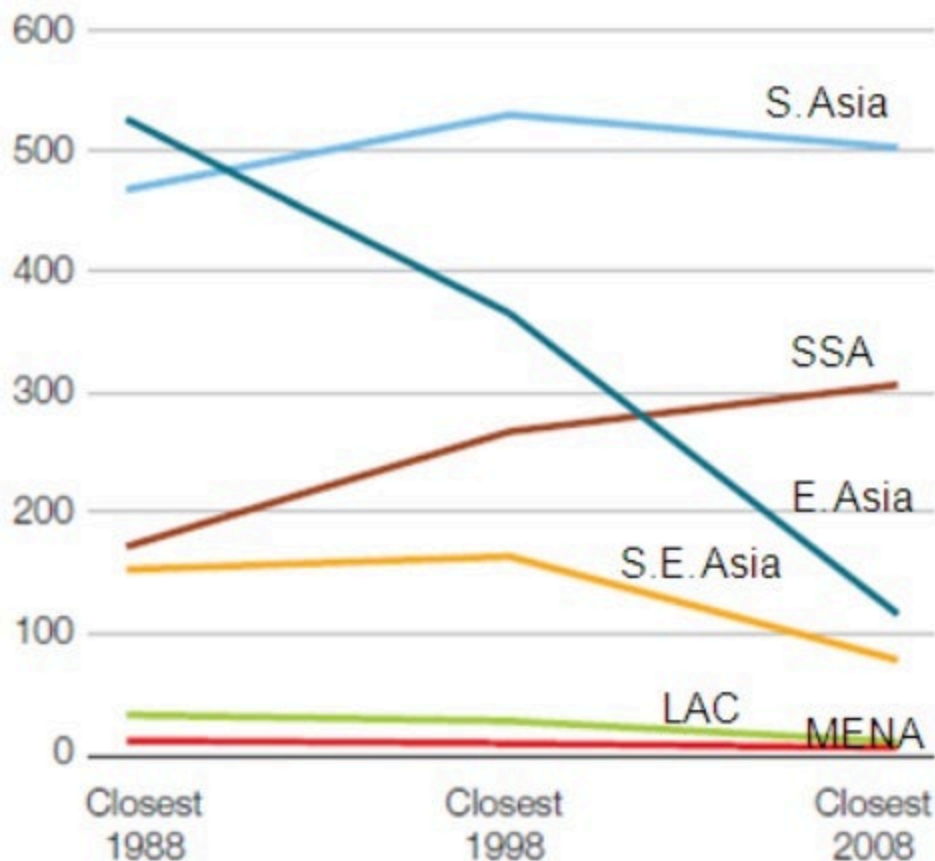
Aquatic Agricultural Systems

WARNING!



^{only}
NOT ABOUT FISH!

Rural poverty



“... there are serious and growing threats to the productivity and resilience of the Green Revolution lands. Equitability has also been low. The larger landowners have reaped most of the benefits, while the poor and landless have missed out.” (Conway 2012)

Number of rural poor (millions) (<US\$1.25 per day)

Integrated Agricultural Systems

CRP 1.1 – Dryland Systems
Integrated Agricultural Production Systems
for the Poor and Vulnerable in Dry Areas



Humidtropics: Integrated Systems for the Humid Tropics



24 January 2012

www.humidtropics.org

CGIAR Research Program 1.3

**Harnessing the Development Potential of
Aquatic Agricultural Systems
for the Poor and Vulnerable**



Proposal

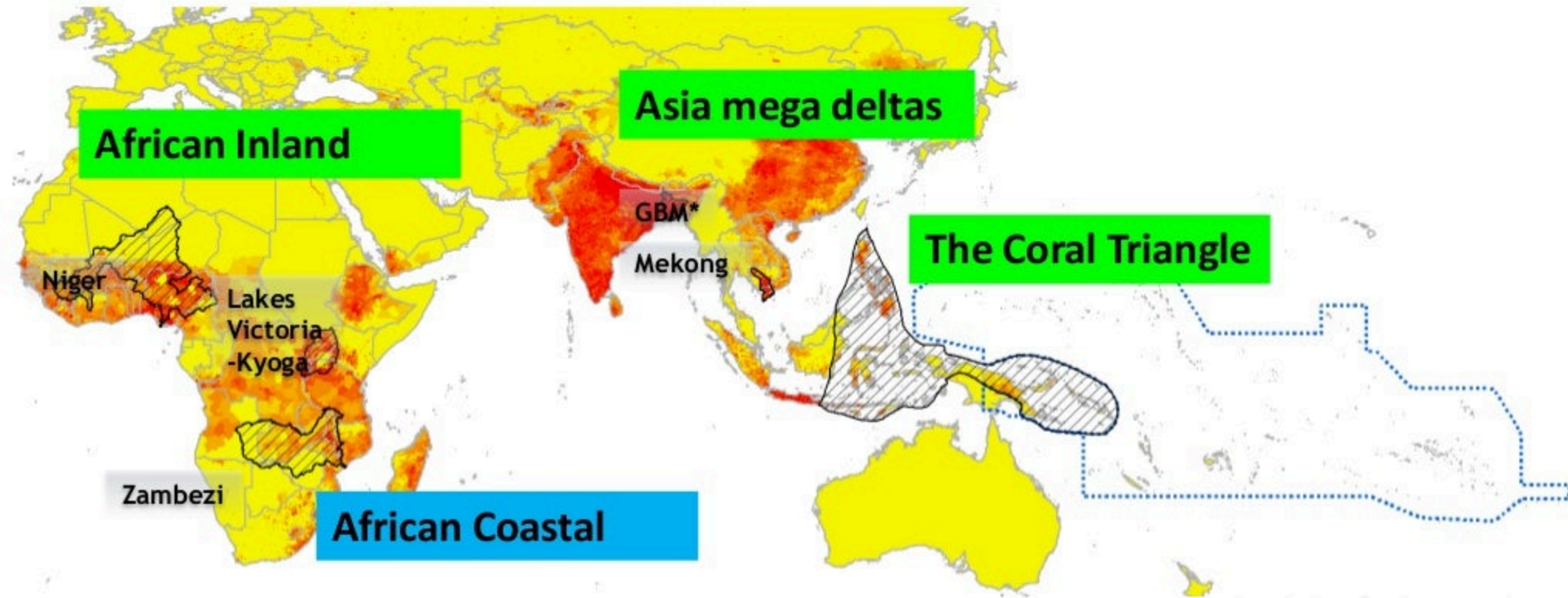
March 2011





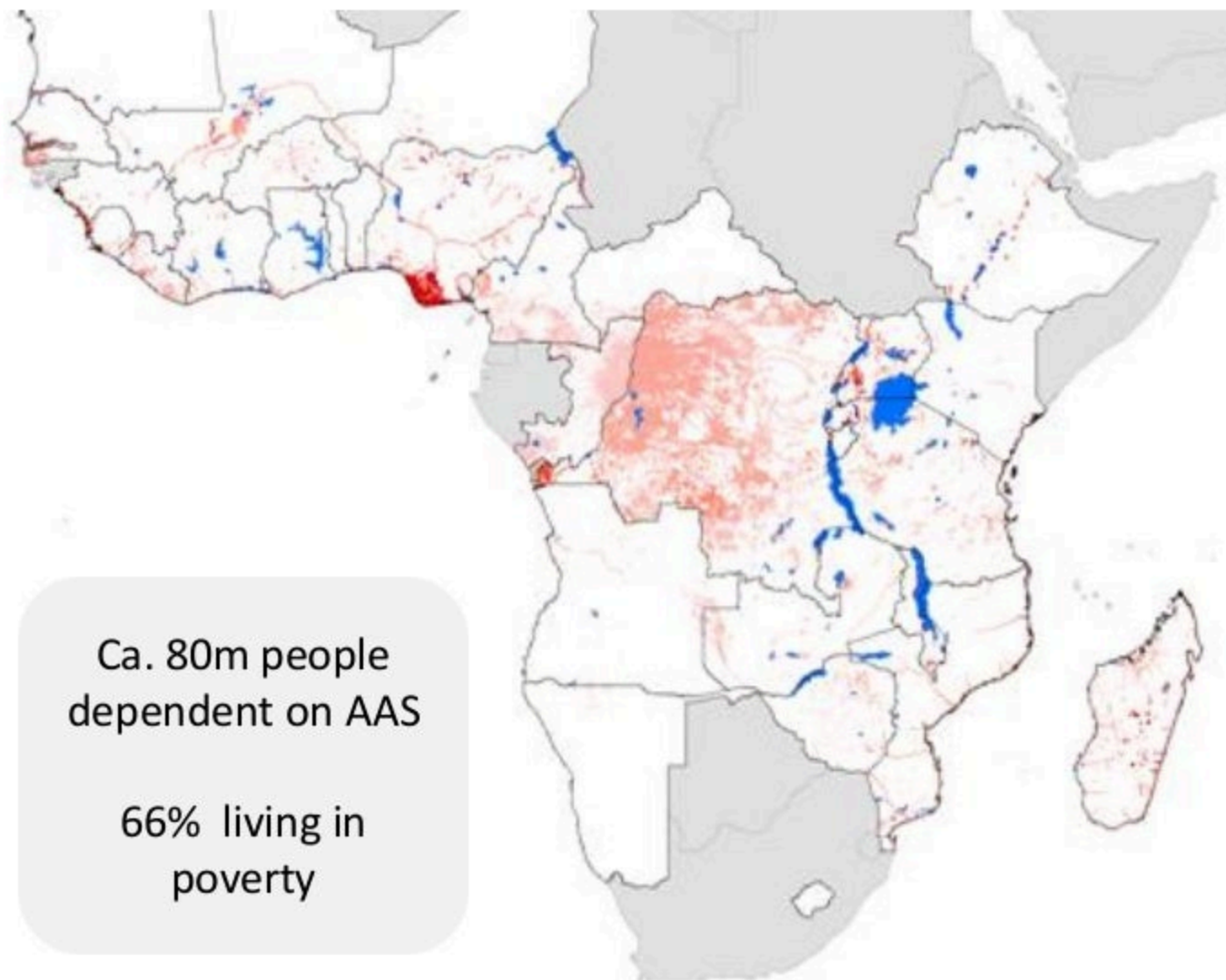
Our focus

Geographical Focus



- High numbers of poor and/or High % of total population dependent on AAS
- High vulnerability to change (climate/sea level/water)
- Potential to scale out

Rural poverty and AAS



Source: *Bené & Teoh, in prep.*

People using AAS

System	Area (km ²)	People	<US\$1.25/day
Africa – f'water	800,000	70m	43m
Africa - coastal	300,000	12m	7m
Asian Deltas	50,000	100m	40m
Islands SEA + Pfc	650,000	54m	22m
		236m	112m

Source: Bené & Teoh, in prep.



Our impact

AAS IDOs

Material Outcomes

Income 

Access to food

Consumption 

Instrumental Outcomes

Productivity 

Control of assets 

Capacity to innovate 

Capacity to adapt 

Greater resilience 

Policies 

Environmental Outcomes

Minimized effects

Carbon sequestration

People benefitting from AAS by 2023

System	Direct	Scaling	
	Hubs	National	Regional
African freshwater	3.8m	4m	6m
African coastal	2.5m	1m	2m
Asian Mega Deltas	13.2m	5m	4m
Islands Asia-Pacific	1.9m	3m	2m
Totals	21m	13m	14m
Combined total 48m			

Our numbers

Direct

- Communities and households in each hub
- Community-community learning
- Scaling via partners working in the hubs

Scaling

- 25% of poor dependent on four focal systems
- to be refined with development partners

Example targets for AAS IDOs

AAS IDO	Indicator	Targets		
		2017	2020	2023
Income	Income in # poor households increased by at least 30% and with 40% of that income earned by women	270,000	1.2m	2.7m
Consumption & nutrition	50% increase in consumption of nutrient rich small fish and vegetables by women and children in # poor rural households	135,000	600,000	1.35m
Control of assets and decision making	# of women, youth and marginalized people in focal communities pursuing new and beneficial choices	135,000	600,000	1.35m
Capacity to innovate	Community and hub level innovation platforms established in a) # hubs (#platforms) with (b) # hubs fully performing (# platforms)	a) 15 hubs (75 p'fms) b) 5 hubs (50 p'fms)	a) 24 hubs (130 p'fms) b) 10 hubs (100 p'fms)	a) 24 hubs (180 p'fms) b) 15 hubs (150 p'fms)

Value Proposition

	W1,
Africa Inland	
Africa Coastal	
Asian Mega Deltas	
Asia-Pacific islands	



Warning

Deep water

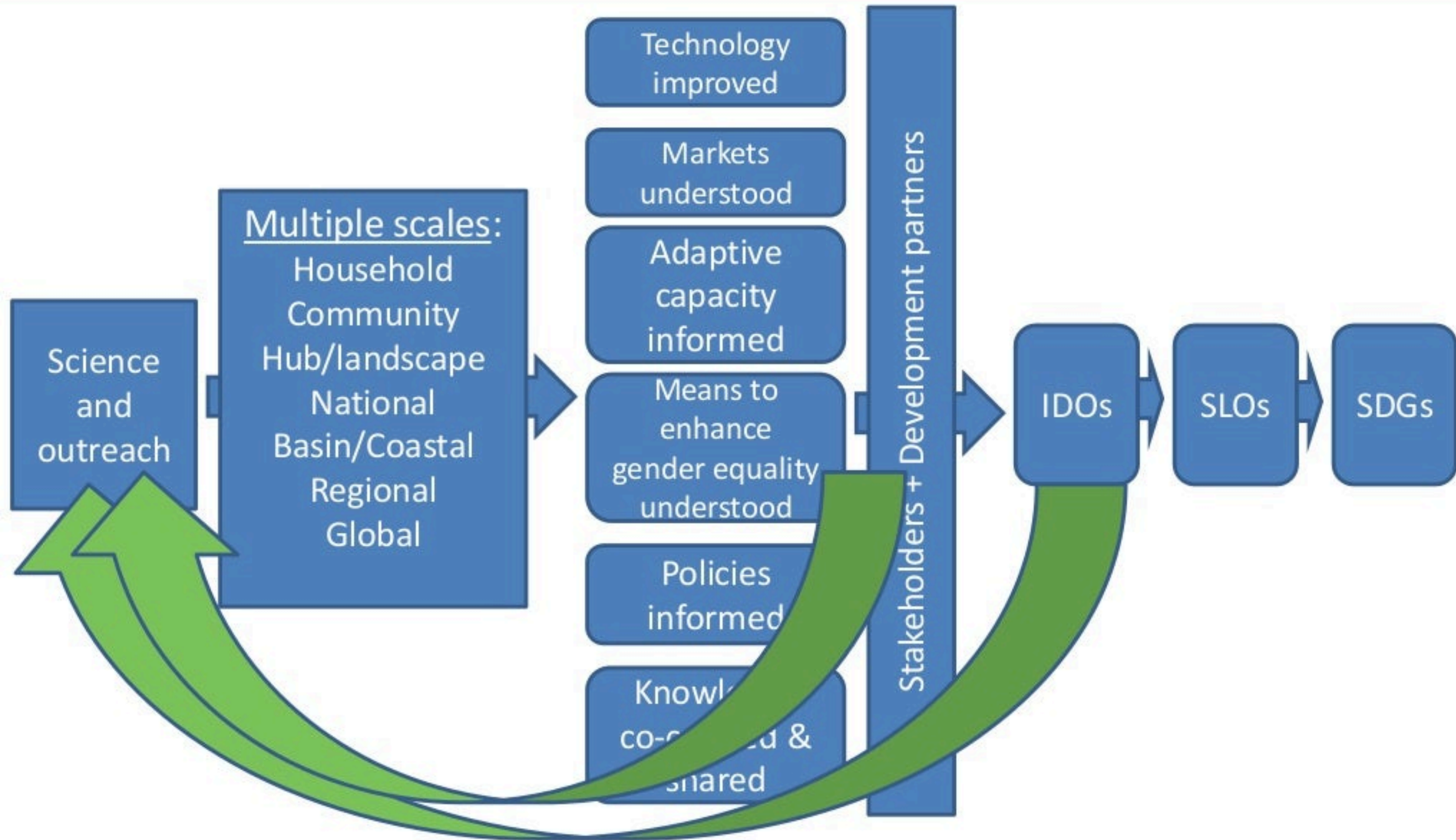
	Beneficiaries	Cost/person
	Millions	US\$/person
	13.8m	20
	5.5m	35
	22.2m	12
	6.9m	34

- i. AAS + partners
- ii. High density areas ≠ more important
- iii. Wider benefits from aas
- iv. Synergies other CRPs

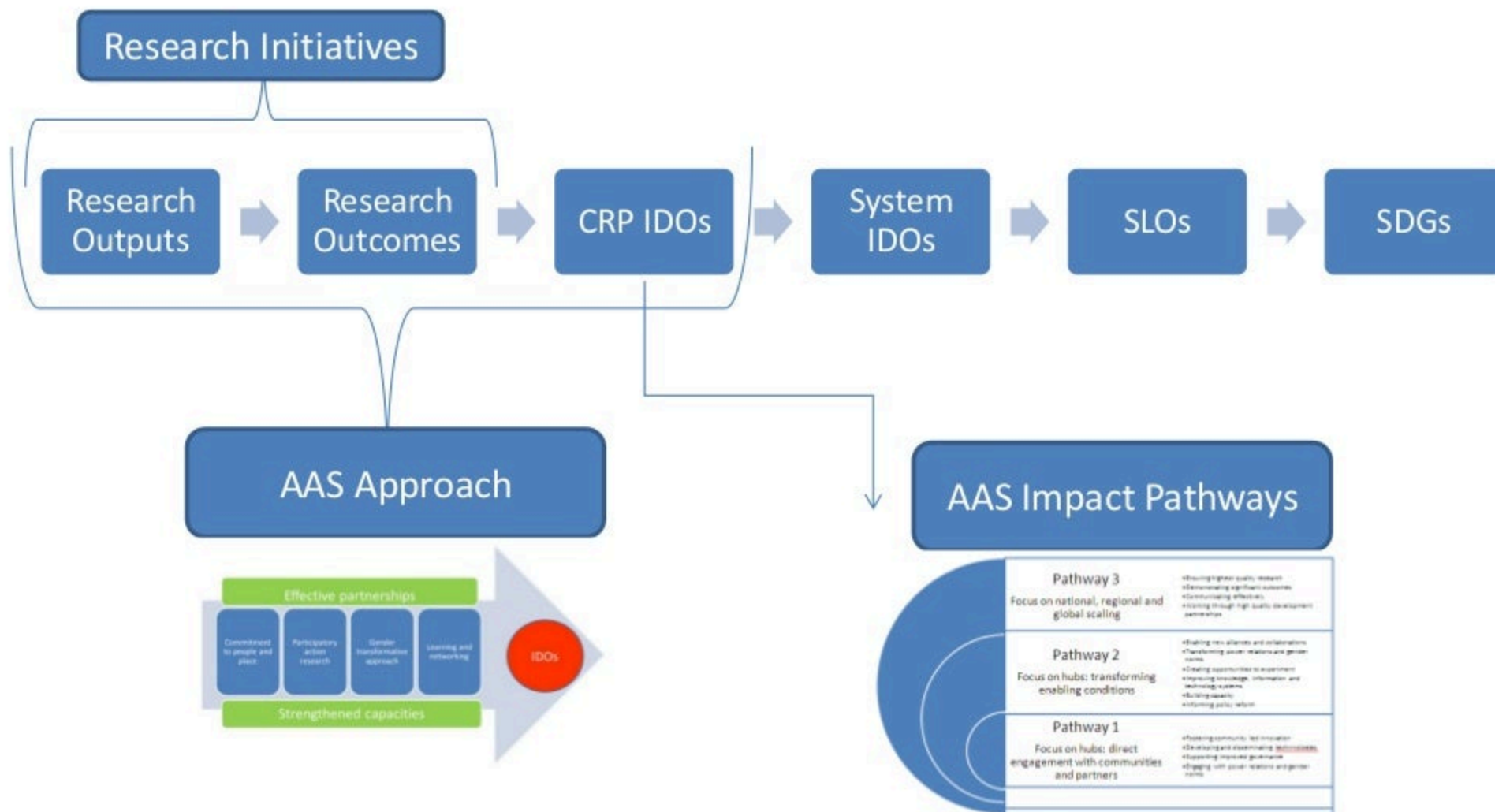


How we'll get there

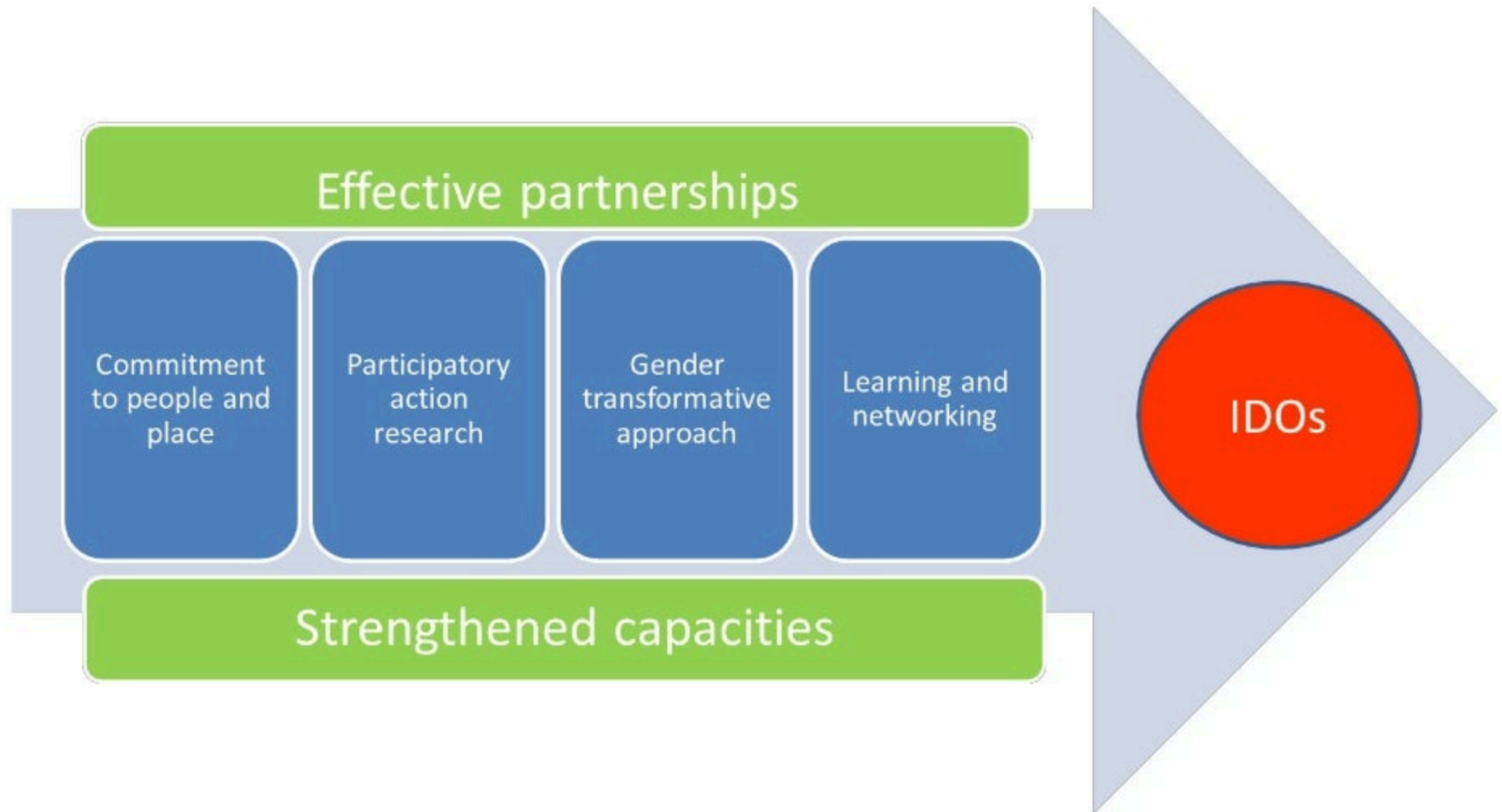
Generic Theory of Change



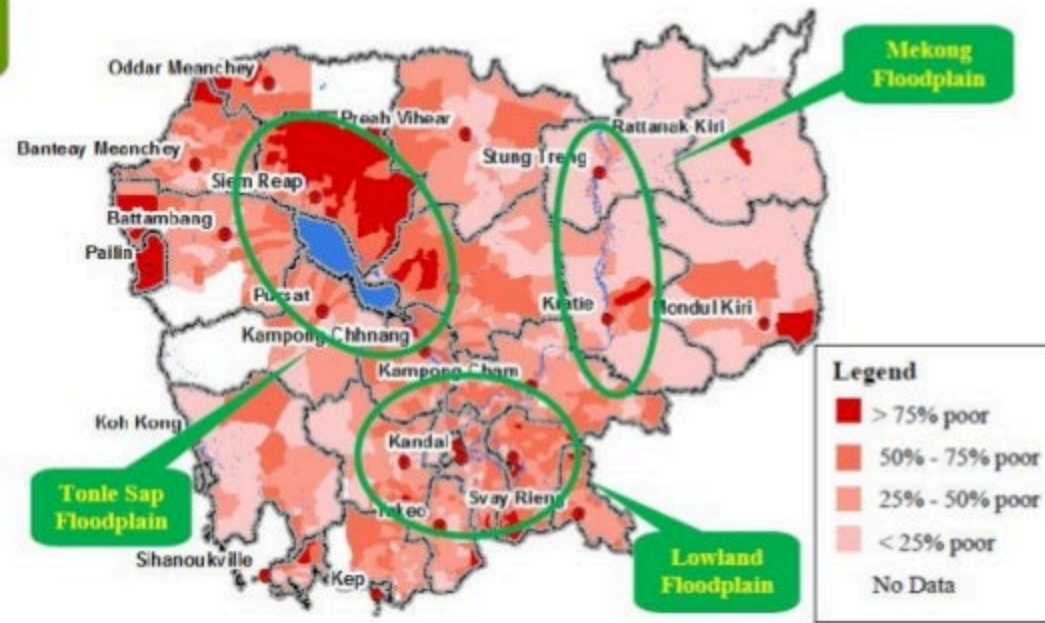
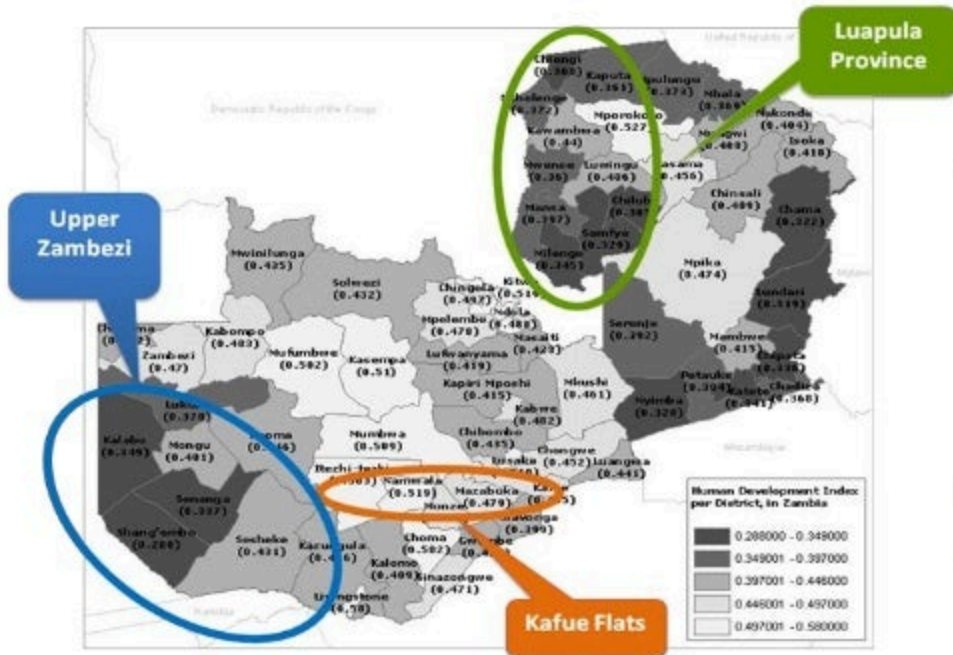
AAS Theories of change and Impact Pathways



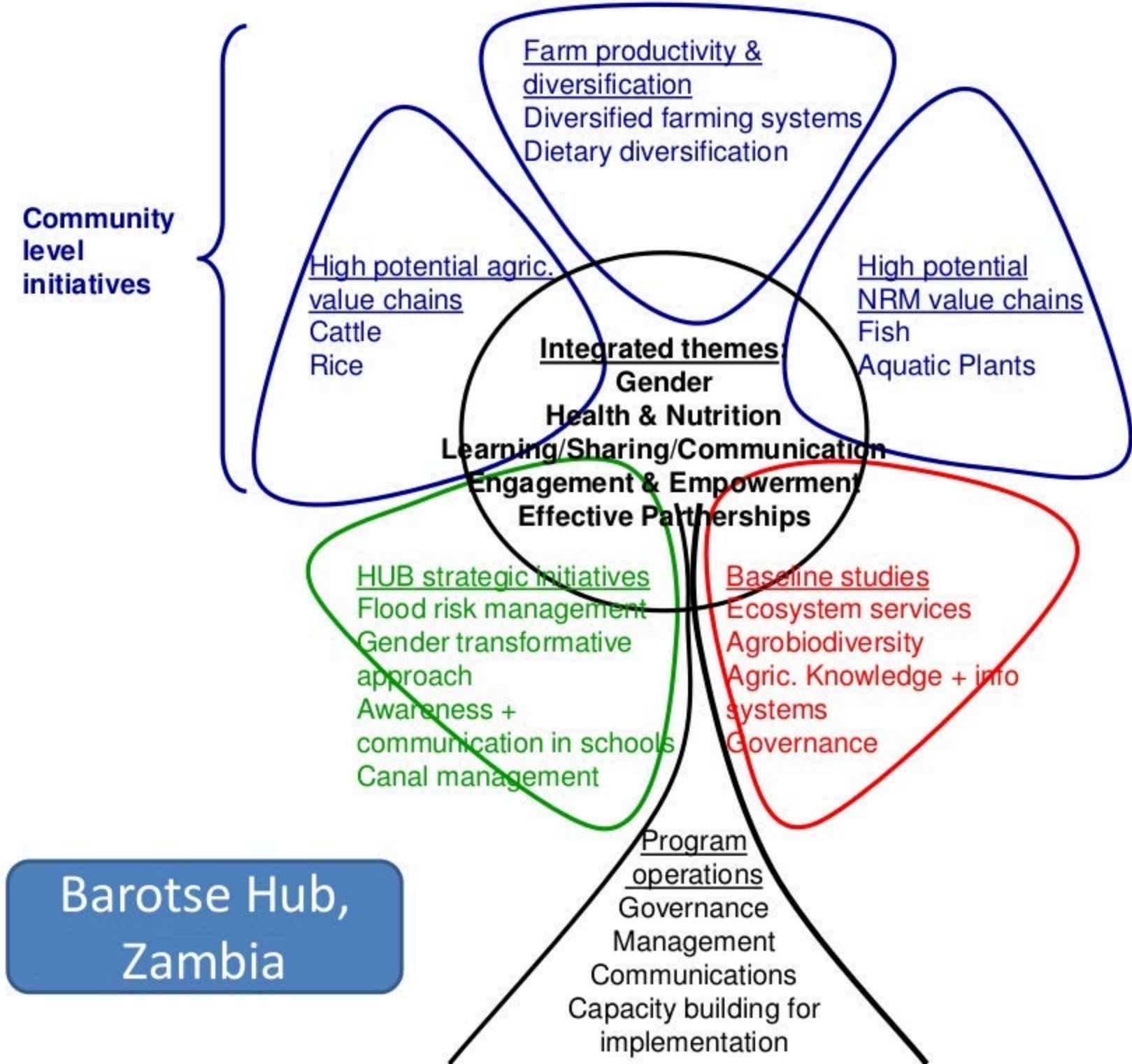
The AAS Approach: Programmatic Theory of Change



Countries and hubs



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Africa In	1	1	2	4	6	7
Africa Co	0	0	1	2	3	5
Asia MDs	1	2	3	5	5	7
Asia-Pcf	1	2	2	3	5	5



Marginalized with greater control over assets and decision-making

VC capacity to innovate increased

Poor HHs enjoy higher income

Nutrition of poor HHs has improved

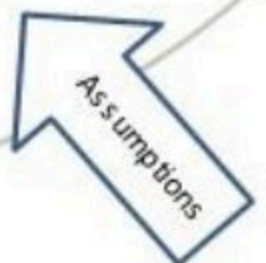
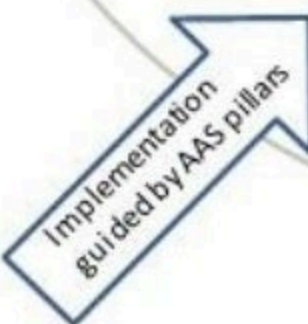
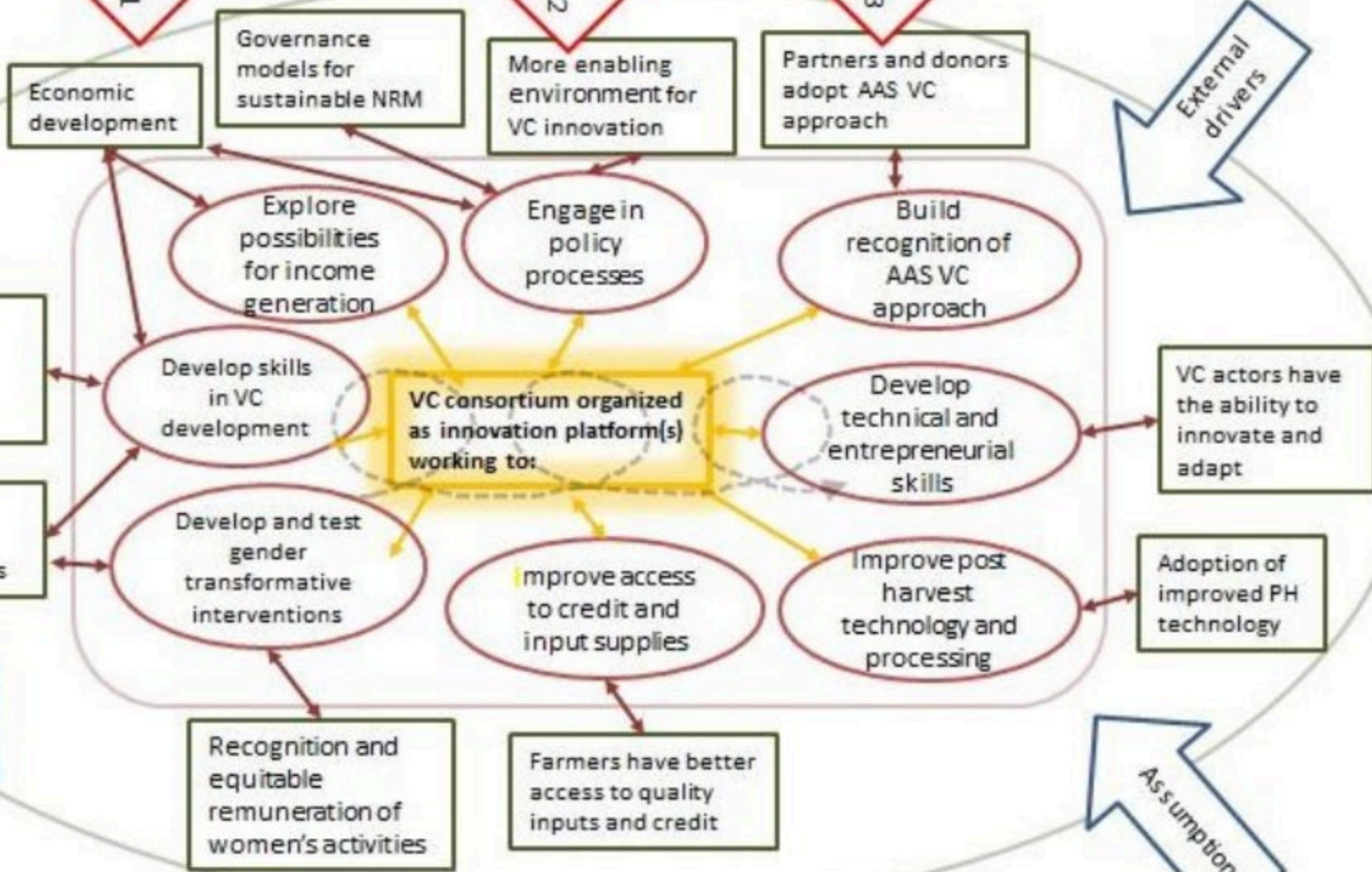
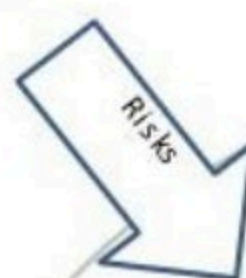
Key:

Outputs

Areas of inquiry

Research outcomes

IDO's



CGIAR Research Program Collaboration
on NRM Impact Assessment

Workshop Report

14-15 February 2012. Penang, Malaysia

How we'll measure achievements

- Indicators and metrics
- AAS impact evaluation



Indicators and metrics

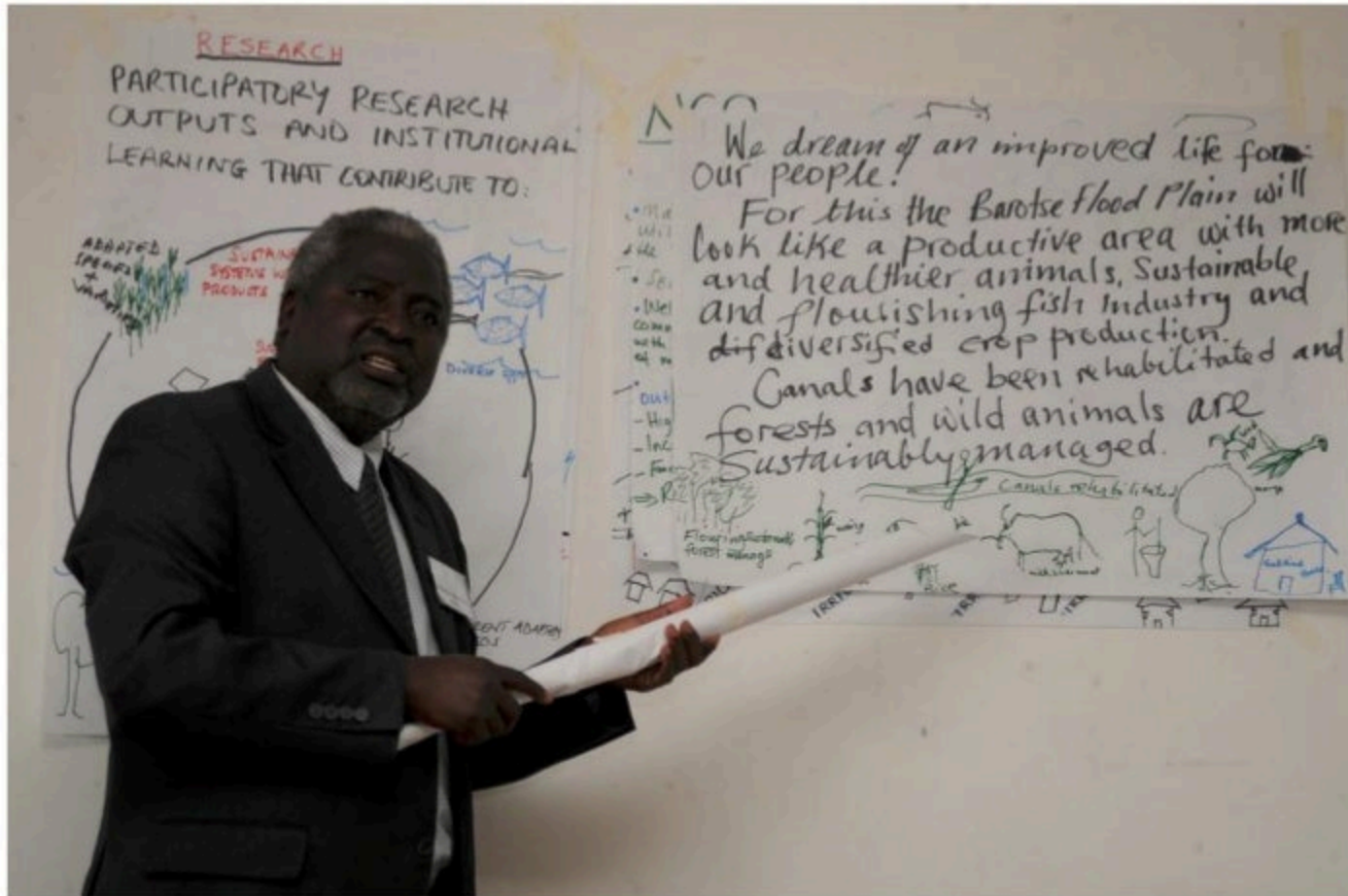
AAS IDO	Indicator	Metrics / method
Income	Income of poor households	AAS multi-purpose HH survey; Use of, and participation in, existing livelihood surveys (e.g. FtF Bangladesh)
Consumption & nutrition	Consumption of selected nutrient rich food in poor HHs Dietary diversity of poor HHs	Nutrient intact from consumption of target foods/total intake from all foods consumed Individual dietary diversity score (A4HN)
Control of assets and decision making	# of women, youth and marginalized people with greater control over assets and decision making	Women's empowerment in agriculture index (WEAI) Others
Capacity to innovate	# innovation platforms established Rate of community-level innovation	# of hubs and countries (idea of measuring performance) TBD

Foundation stones of AAS impact evaluation



1. Theory of change
2. Staged approach
3. Understanding causality
4. Design framework

Foundation 1: Build and test nested theories of change



- With stakeholders
- From the beginning

Foundation 2: Staged evaluations



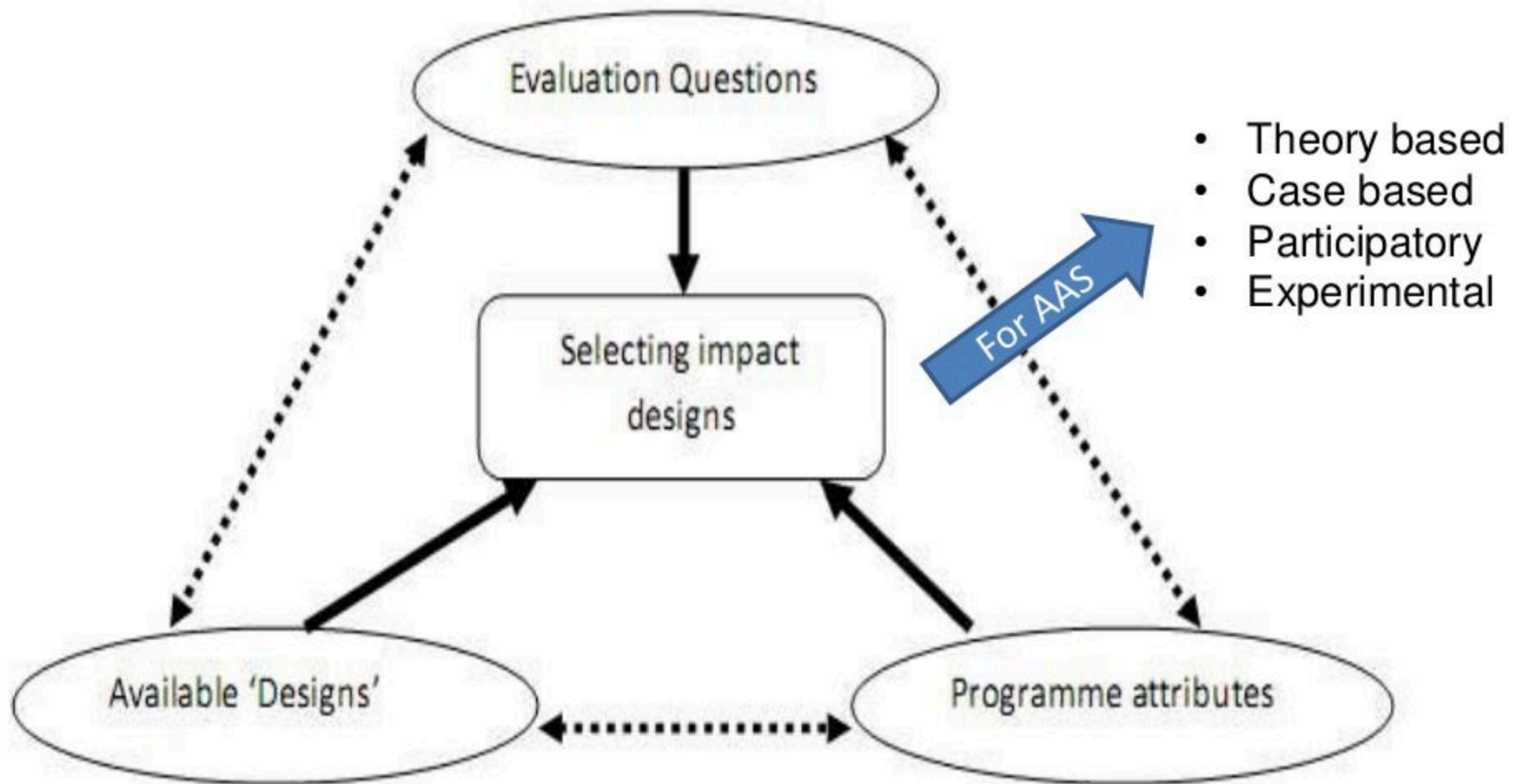
- Pathways unclear to begin with
- Staged approach
 - Ex-ante
 - Mid-term
 - Ex-post
- In support of learning and accountability

Foundation 3: Demonstrating and understanding causality



- Across a wider set of expected change
- Accountable to a wider set of stakeholders
- Acknowledge contribution
- Parsimonious and practical
- Innovation required

Foundation 4: Framework for selecting impact evaluation designs

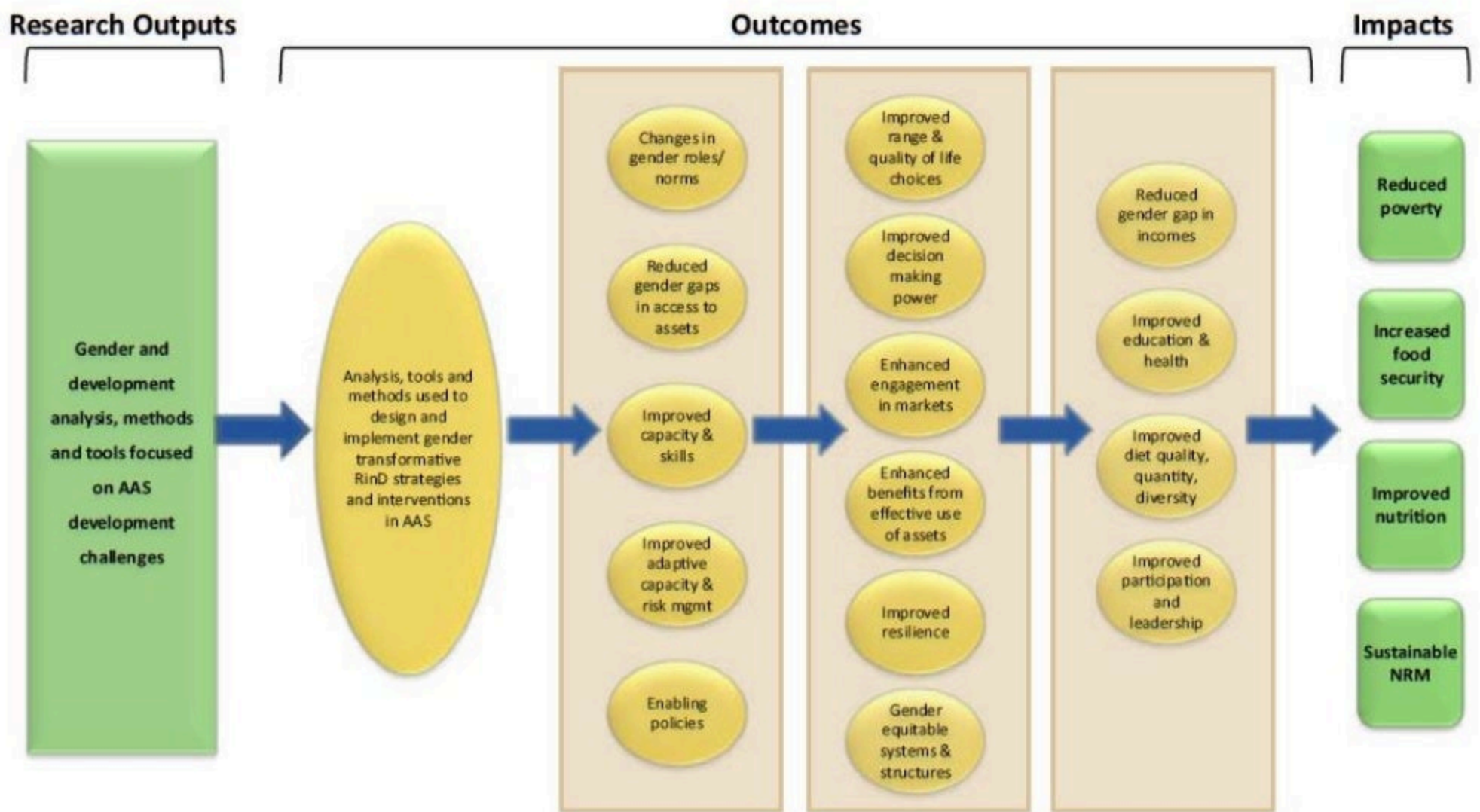


From: Stern et al, 2012

Gender Equality Outcomes

AAS IDO	Indicators and Targets
Household income	40% of increased income earned and controlled by women
Consumption and nutrition	50% increase in consumption of nutrient rich small fish and vegetables by women and children
Policies	Evidence of positive contributions to shifts in gender equitable policies, policy implementation or institutional context
Control of assets and decision making	<p>Number of women, youth and marginalized groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -pursuing new and beneficial livelihood choices -accessing services and inputs -building personal and household assets -controlling decisions regarding production, assets, income, expenditure -% taking up leadership roles in communities <p><u>Process indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of functional GTA reflection and learning groups embedded in innovation platforms -Number of program staff, partners and service providers whose skills have been built to facilitate GTA -Coalitions at different levels formed to facilitate uptake of gender transformative approaches -Number of partner programs embedding GTA

AAS Impact Pathway for gender equality



Gender and development analysis, methods and tools focused on AAS development challenges

Analysis, tools and methods used to design and implement gender transformative RinD strategies and interventions in AAS

Changes in gender roles and norms

Increased access to assets, resources, knowledge, skills, social networks, markets and services

Equity enabling policies and institutions

Improved range and quality of life choices

Control of decision-making

Enhanced engagement in markets

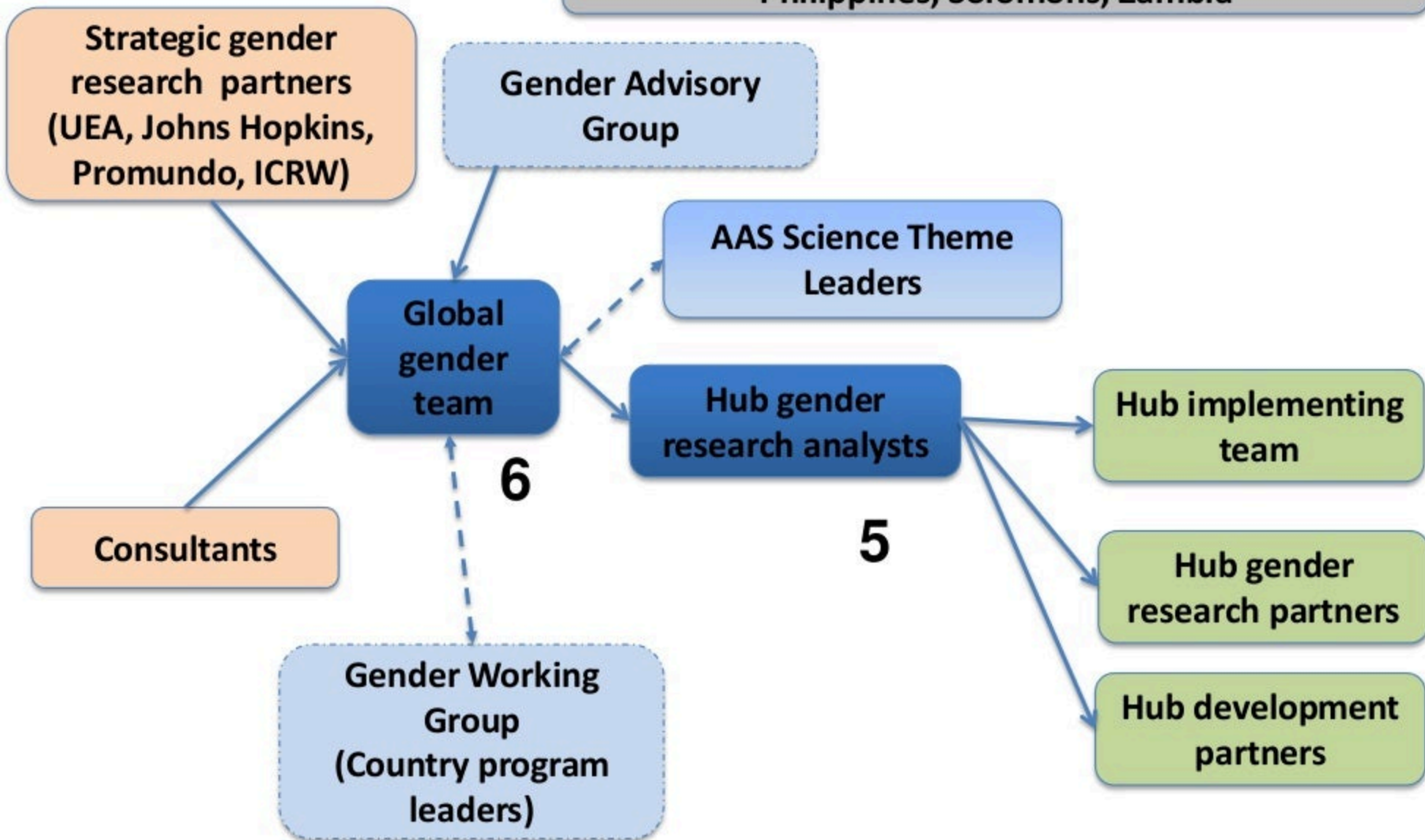
Enhanced benefits from use of assets, resources

Gender equitable systems and structures

Higher participation and leadership in community initiatives

Gender Capacity 2013

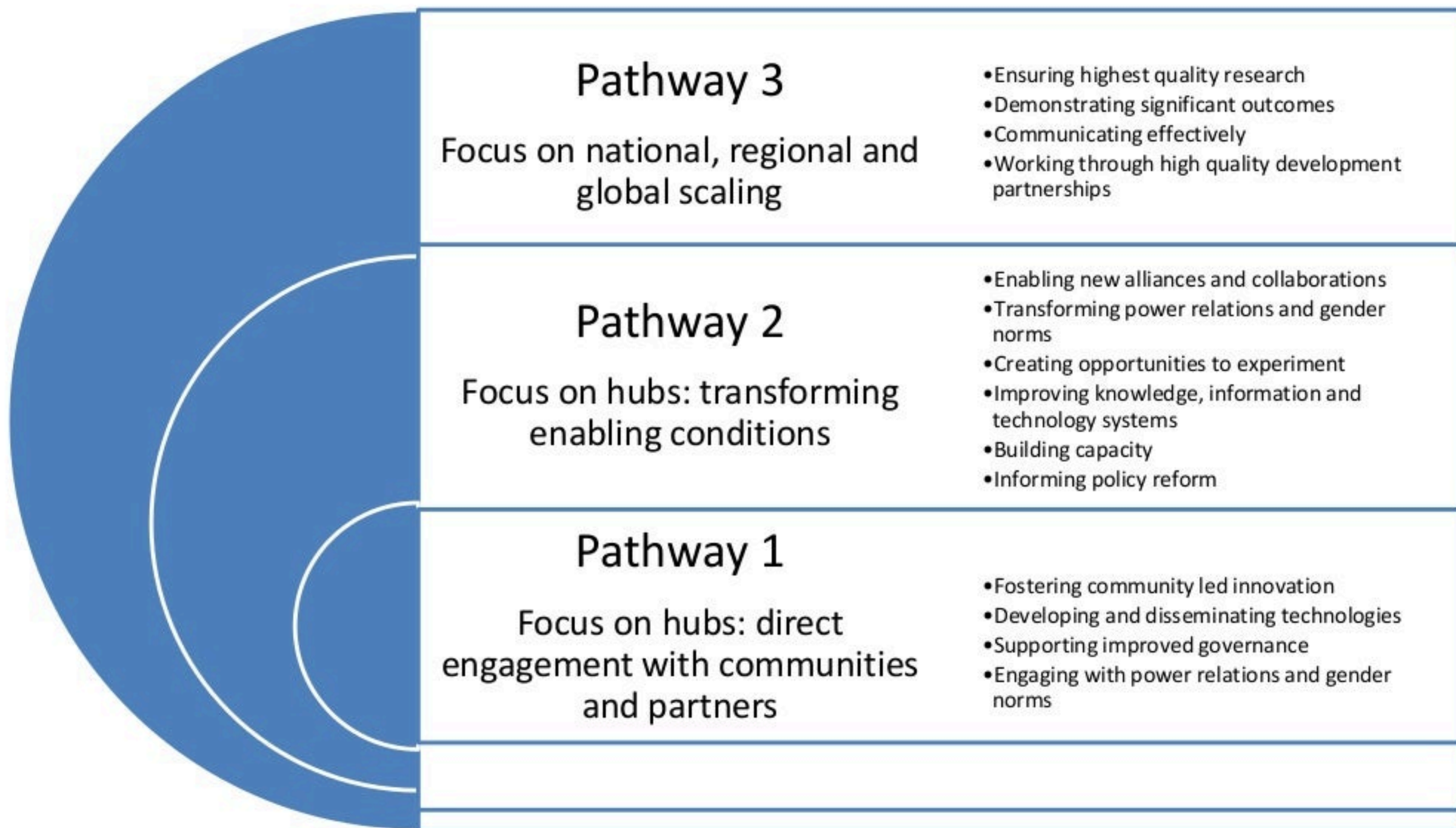
Five program countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines, Solomons, Zambia



Achieving outcomes at scale



AAS – pathways to impact at scale



AAS – Partners and pathways to scale



Key Partnerships - Zambia

Types of partners	Who we're working with	Role in scaling
Core institutions	 BRE	Provincial and National Policy
Key implementing partners	 UNZA    Senanga Farmers Assoc.	Provincial and National Capacity (research and development) Integration of learning into development programs – landscape and national

With bilateral and multilateral agencies supporting locally and scaling nationally

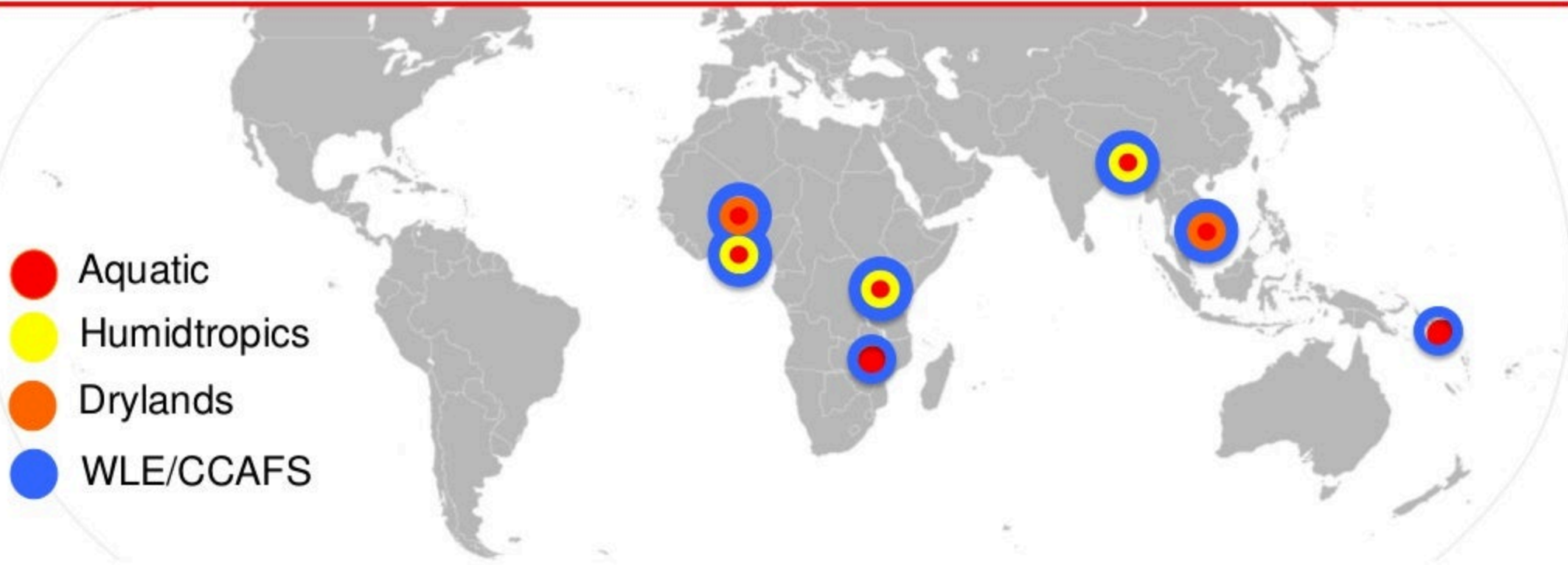
Key partnerships - Bangladesh

Types of partners	Who we're working with				Role in scaling
Core Institutions	 <p>Bangladesh planning commission</p>	 <p>Department of Fisheries</p>	 <p>Department of Agriculture and extension</p>	 <p>BARC</p>	National Policy
Key implementing partners (research)	 <p>BARI</p> 	 <p>BRRI</p> 	 <p>Bangladesh Agriculture University</p>	 <p>Khulna University</p>	Foster more responsive research by national level researchers and connectivity between farm communities and researchers

Key partnerships – Bangladesh

Types of partners	Who we're working with	Role in scaling
Key implementing partners (development)	 <p>The central cell of the table contains seven logos of partner organizations. In the top row, from left to right, are the logos for 'care' (a stylized orange sunburst), 'Helen Keller INTERNATIONAL' (a blue globe with a white arc above it), and 'brac' (a pink stylized flower-like shape). In the bottom row, from left to right, are the logos for 'Shushilan' (a green and blue stylized figure with Bengali text), 'Save the Children' (a red stylized figure), and 'codec' (a teal circular logo with a white center).</p>	Integration of farmer and researcher research and capacities into large scale development programs
<p>With bilateral and multilateral agencies supporting locally and scaling nationally</p>		

Collaboration with Other CRP's



Commodities



Nutrition Sensitive Landscapes



Climate Change



Gender





Some
questions

What keeps us awake at night?

- Approach?
- IDOs?
- Numbers?
- Scaling – pathways 2 & 3?
- Partnerships?
- Capacity?

Thank You

