

2012 Annual report

Targeting sustainable interventions

www.livestockfish.cgiar.org




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CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish aims to increase the productivity of small-scale livestock and fish systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and fish more available and affordable across the developing world. The Program brings together four CGIAR Centers: the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) with a mandate on livestock; WorldFish with a mandate on aquaculture; the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), which works on forages; and the International Center for Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), which works on small ruminants. <http://livestockfish.cgiar.org>

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A. Key Messages

- A.1** Synthesis of progress and challenges in implementing the CRP, including their significance for the SLOs addressed by the CRP and a brief description of any noteworthy re-orientation in the CRP

The “targeting sustainable interventions” theme supports the targeting and priority setting of the program, a function now separated from the gender and learning functions originally integrated in the proposed research theme on “targeting, gender and impact”. In response to comments received during the proposal approval process, it was decided that the targeting component would also take on the role of ensuring that all work on the value chains is done in an environmentally sustainable manner.

At the start of the program, it was envisioned that initial outputs for the targeting component would be achieved jointly with the CG Research programs on ‘Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)’ and ‘Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM)’. Therefore resources to this theme were not assigned until late in the year and there was only limited activity specific to this theme. 2012 emphasis was on site selection – as this was deemed important for the overall progress of the program - and planning for future growth in this theme.

2012 activities within this theme were mainly driven by two centres: ILRI and WorldFish. The ILRI targeting theme has provided information which has supported the identification of intervention sites in Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania and is feeding into this same process in the other value chains. ILRI further developed a project proposal for pilot activity around ex-ante environmental impact assessment. WorldFish undertook a strategic planning mission to Uganda after which it was decided not to work in Uganda. It was instead proposed to work on a second fish value chain in Bangladesh and scope for a possible third fish value chain in Sub-Saharan Africa. On-going work in the fish value chain in Egypt includes piloting, validating and refining of ‘good bet’ interventions with partners and testing mechanisms for scaling out strategies to upgrade value chains. Other contributions from the WorldFish team include a review of environmental impact, site selection and carrying capacity estimation for small scale aquaculture in Asia, and an Environmental Outcomes Analysis of Aquaculture Improvement Projects.

An important step towards planning for future growth was the development of an operational plan, through the definition of a log frame and annual work plan, agreed by all partners. To this effect a component team planning meeting involving relevant researchers from ILRI, CIAT and WorldFish was organized in the last quarter of 2012. ICARDA’s overall involvement in the program is relatively small with a focus on activities within the VCD theme, they therefore decided to not attend the targeting planning meeting. They were, however, kept in the loop and their virtual input was sought through e.g. e-mail, yammer and wikispaces. The planning meeting led to the agreement of the overall aim and objective of the theme: to ensure that spatial, systems and household level data, tools and knowledge are used to guide the effective targeting, implementation and scaling out of development actions for pro-poor sustainable animal-source food value chains.

A logframe was developed with four outputs to be achieved in the next few years: (1) promising VCs and sites are identified, (2) integrated models are used to project commodities’ supply and demand as well as associated livelihood, environmental and nutritional outcomes, (3) ex-ante impact assessment of best-bet interventions, (4) approaches, tools and processes for targeting sustainable interventions. Some initial milestones towards achieving these were also described (<http://livestock-fish.wikispaces.com/targeting+component>). Annual work plans are now being based on this longer term and agreed upon plans. Another step towards growing this theme and taking on board the new mandate of ensuring environmental sustainability was the development of a project around “a framework for ex-ante environmental impact assessment of dairy interventions” This proposal is

nearing approval for funding by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. More resources will be sought to expand this into a generic and comprehensive framework in the coming years. There is a strong commitment from the different partners to develop these proposals in close collaboration. Another note-worthy example of increased cross-centre collaboration is the planned contribution to the ex-ante environmental impact assessment from CIAT focusing on GHG mitigation through forages, initially in the dairy value chain but with an intention to expand this to other VCs.

Challenges encountered in 2012 within this theme originated mostly from the overestimated overlap between this research program and CCAFS and PIM. As a result, the person initially leading this theme was also heavily involved in related work for CCAFS and PIMS and heavily over-committed. It was only until later in the year that dedicated leadership was put in place and separate operational funds made available. The combination of dedicated leadership, operational funds and planning finally resulted in clarity across partners about the aim of the theme and a clear strategy on how to make progress towards this aim. Buy-in from WorldFish and CIAT in the targeting agenda has been ensured and much bigger involvement from these and other partners is envisioned from next year onwards.

A.2 What were the 1-2 most significant achievements/success stories in the year (gender disaggregated where pertinent), with references to associated evidence and website links for more details.

The targeting theme has provided background for site selection. In close collaboration with the various value chain teams this has led to the identification of intervention sites in Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania. The process followed has proven to be practical and useful; the different steps and information used has been described in some detail and the process will be replicated in the remaining value chains. (<http://livestock-fish.wikispaces.com/targeting+component>).

B. Impact Pathway and Intermediate Development Outcomes (IDOs)

Nothing needed here

C. Progress along the Impact Pathway

The CRP should complete section C using those indicators from the table below that are relevant to the CRP's position in its life cycle and to its nature. Wherever relevant, the indicators should report information sex-disaggregated or taking into account gender dimensions.

C.1 Narrative of major achievements, by Theme

The targeting theme has provided background information for the site selection in Uganda, Ethiopia, India, Mali, Honduras and Nicaragua, Vietnam and Tanzania. Both bio-physical and socio-economic data was included. This has led to the identification of intervention sites in Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania. A report summarizing the process and supporting data has been developed (<http://livestock-fish.wikispaces.com/targeting+component>). In addition to that, the team has ensured funding for piloting an environmental ex-ante impact assessment framework to initiate our work on the environment agenda.

C.2 Progress towards outputs

Resources to this theme were not assigned until late in the year, therefore activity has been fairly limited. Due to this limitation, 2012 emphasis was on site selection – as this was deemed important for the overall progress of the program - and planning for future growth in this theme.

The targeting theme has delivered one planned output, i.e. a report on the site-selection procedure. Another output that was achieved is a proposal for piloting environmental ex-ante impact assessment. In addition to these deliverables, the different partners came together and developed of a strategy and log-frame for the Theme. Special emphasis was thereby given to adding an environment dimension to the overall program. Important groundwork for strategically growing this theme has been done.

C.3 Progress towards the achievement of outcomes

In narrative, summarize and highlight major successes in the progress towards outcomes/objectives. Use indicators from the common list, as relevant.

The data provided by the targeting theme have been used to guide the targeting of value chain action within focus countries. This will in the long run enable successful implementation of out-scaled development action.

C.4 Progress towards Impact

The site selection process has been set up with the specific aim of identifying sites with most potential impact. The program now has to validate this approach. Developing and implementing appropriate data collection, and monitoring and evaluation approaches and tools will thereby be crucial.

C.5 Traffic Light Reporting of Progress against Outputs

This table should indicate progress towards outputs with the following definitions: green = accomplished, yellow= partially accomplished, red=not accomplished. When a milestone is yellow or red, a clarification of 'why' should be provided and an indication if the milestone is postponed, or for some reason cancelled. A synthesis explanation should be provided in sections C.1-C3 above of the overall percentage of 'yellow, red and green' outputs.

To be filled out by each Center for the themes/outputs contributed to or that incurred expenditure.

For calendar year 2012		
Center : ILRI		
Output Targets	Status	Explanation and evidence
5. Targeting sustainable interventions		
Objective/Outcome 5.1		
Spatial, systems and household level data, tools and knowledge are used to guide the effective targeting, implementation and scaling out of pro-poor sustainable animal sourced food value chains development action by decision makers (CRP staff, policy makers, VC actors, NGOs, donors)		
Output 5.1.1		
Promising VCs and sites are identified		
5.1.1.1 Potential areas for intervention in VCs in 3 countries characterized by the end of 2012: Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia	Accomplished	<p>5.1.1.1.1 Prepare maps, tables, reports and databases</p> <p>A consolidated report on the harmonized approach for site-selection has been delivered and can be found on the program wiki (http://livestock-fish.wikispaces.com/targeting+component). It contains maps and tables for the VC countries and regions. The information gathered has contributed to the site selection process in Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia. (CRP-funded)</p> <p>Country specific reports for Egypt and Uganda include: Egypt: Macfadyen, G., Nasr Allah, A. M., Kenawy, D. A. R., Ahmed, M. F. M., Hebicha, H., Diab, A. Hussein, S. M., Abouzied, R. M. and Gamal El Naggar. 2012. Value Chain Analysis of Egyptian Aquaculture. Project report 2012-54. WorldFish, Penang. pp. 84. Macfadyen, G., Nasr Allah, A. M and Dickson, M. 2012. The Market for Egyptian</p>

		<p>Farmed Fish. WorldFish, Penang. pp. 43 + Ann.</p> <p>Uganda:</p> <p>Dalsgaard, J. P. T., Dickson, M., Jagwe, J. and Longley, C. 2012. Uganda Aquaculture Value Chains. Strategic Planning Mission Report. WorldFish, Penang. pp. 38 + Ann.</p> <p>Timmers, B. 2012. Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Fish Value Chains in Uganda. The WorldFish Center Penang, Malaysia. Project Report No. 2012-18.</p>
List of publications in ISI journals		
<p>List of flagship products/ technologies/tools/ policies produced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicate with * those having an explicit target of women farmers - Indicate those assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact; if not, provide the rationale why the given product does not qualify for this assessment 		
List open access databases maintained and indicate number of users		
List electronic media such as knowledge banks, CRP and institutional home portals, websites, other ICT media used for information dissemination; indicate number of hits/views/requests		http://livestock-fish.wikispaces.com/targeting+component
List short and long term capacity development programs; Indicate number of trainees for each, sex-disaggregated, developed/developing country of origin		
List MSc and PhD students supervised, indicating gender, developed/developing country of origin		
List meetings/workshops/seminars with a significant science-policy interface (e.g. multiple high-level policy makers present)		
List countries which are using the CRP results to define or modify national policies and strategies, noting which results and evidence		
List significant national or international agencies, private sector actors using the tools and results from the CRP in their on-the-		

ground implementation efforts, specifying which tools and results and evidence - Indicate number of times that the outputs from the CRP are being used to enhance gender equality	
List specialized genetic stocks (accessions and genotypes of wild relatives and landraces, special mapping populations, mutation stocks, etc.) for gene discovery and pre-breeding	
List published/identified new genes, markers, or QTLs and made available to scientists and breeder globally	
List new germplasm with improved traits shared with (public and private sector) partners for testing and release (via international trials and nurseries)	
List International Nurseries, Yield trials, PVS, etc. for germplasm evaluation conducted by CRP partners	
List varieties with CRP-parentage released by public and private sector partners globally	
List strategic value chains analyzed	Potential areas for intervention in Tanzania smallholder dairy, Uganda smallholder pig and Ethiopia small ruminant VCs identified and characterized. See: Program research sites
List post-harvest technologies tested by the CRP and under dissemination by partners (including value-chain actors);	
Acreage under the CRP crop, total production, average farm yields, average profitability for small-scale farmers, number of small-scale producers Farm and plot level data should be broken down by different levels of poverty. Farm and plot-level data should be sex-disaggregated using the relevant units for showing gender inequality (i.e. in regions where intra-household gender inequality is significant, plot or area cultivated by men or women or the distribution of profits between men and women may be used in lieu of female-headed farm or household).	
List systems (with estimated population) analysed/characterised and system drivers identified (dis-aggregated for how they	

support different socio-economic groups)	
List systems (with estimated population) in which the CRP is organising R4D platforms, specifying the platforms	
List systems for which innovations (technologies, policies, practices, integrative approaches) and options for improvement at system level have been developed, specifying the relevant innovations or options - Identify by * innovations that are targeted at decreasing inequality between men and women in the regions where the CRP is working	
List published research outputs utilised in targeted systems by CRP partners, noting which partners	
List systems for which CRP has identified feasible approaches for improving ecosystem services and for establishing positive incentives for farmers to improve ecosystem functions as per the CRP's recommendations (specify the types of services)	
Estimate the number of people who will potentially benefit from plans, once finalised, for the scaling up of strategies, giving your rationale	
KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS, DATA	
Number of "tools" produced by CRP	3 VC reports providing information to guide site selection have been produced (http://livestock-fish.wikispaces.com/targeting+component)
% of tools that have an explicit target of women farmers	
% of tools assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	
TECHNOLOGIES/PRACTICES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT	
Number of technologies/NRM practices under research in the CRP (Phase I)	
% of technologies under research that have an explicit target of women farmers	
% of technologies under research that have been assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact	
Number of technologies /NRM practices field tested (phase II)	
Number of technologies/NRM practices released by public and	

private sector partners globally (phase III)		
POLICIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT		
Numbers of Policies/ Regulations/ Administrative Procedures Analyzed (Stage 1)		
Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation (Stage 2)		
Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures presented for legislation(Stage 3)		
Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures prepared passed/approved (Stage 4)		
Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun (Stage 5)		
Output 5.1.4 Approaches, tools and processes for targeting sustainable interventions are available		
5.1.4.1 Framework for environmental assessment of value chain development (not originally planned)	Accomplished	Proposal prepared and submitted A proposal for the development of a draft framework for livestock environmental assessment and its case application in one value chain (East-African dairy) was written and a donor identified. The proposal "Comprehensive Livestock Environmental Assessment for Improved Nutrition, a Secured Environment and Sustainable Development along Livestock Value Chains (CLEANED LVCs)- a pilot study on smallholder dairy value chains in East Africa" is available upon request (CRP- funded) .
List of publications in ISI journals		
List of flagship products/ technologies/tools/ policies produced - Indicate with * those having an explicit target of women farmers - Indicate those assessed for likely gender-disaggregated impact; if not, provide the rationale why the given product does not qualify for this assessment		
List open access databases maintained and indicate number of users		
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information dissemination; indicate number of hits/views/requests	
List short and long term capacity development programs; Indicate number of trainees for each, sex-disaggregated, developed/developing country of origin	
List MSc and PhD students supervised, indicating gender, developed/developing country of origin	
List meetings/workshops/seminars with a significant science-policy interface (e.g. multiple high-level policy makers present)	
List countries which are using the CRP results to define or modify national policies and strategies, noting which results and evidence	
List significant national or international agencies, private sector actors using the tools and results from the CRP in their on-the-ground implementation efforts, specifying which tools and results and evidence - Indicate number of times that the outputs from the CRP are being used to enhance gender equality	
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Acreage under the CRP crop, total production, average farm yields, average profitability for small-scale farmers, number of small-scale producers Farm and plot level data should be broken down by different levels of poverty. Farm and plot-level data should be sex-disaggregated using the relevant units for showing gender inequality (i.e. in regions where intra-household gender inequality is significant, plot or area cultivated by men or women or the distribution of profits between men and women may be used in lieu of female-headed farm or household).	
List systems (with estimated population) analysed/characterised and system drivers identified (dis-aggregated for how they support different socio-economic groups)	
List systems (with estimated population) in which the CRP is organising R4D platforms, specifying the platforms	
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KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS, DATA	
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% of tools that have an explicit target of women farmers	

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Number of policies / regulations / administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun (Stage 5)	

Notes:

- Flagship indicates something significant enough and complete enough to have been highlighted on web pages, publicised through blog stories, press releases and/or policy briefs, and be available to those seeking information on them.
- Improved traits relate to yield potential, biotic and abiotic stress tolerance, nutritional quality, sensory and cooking quality, feed quality, etc. inbreds and hybrids.

D. Gender research achievements

During the site selection process, stakeholders are consulted and secondary data is gathered. To the extent possible the gender dimension is being captured through e.g. assessment of women's involvement in the value chain.

E. Risk Management

List of the three to five major risks that could hinder the expected delivery of results by the CRP from your perspective and provide a description of the mitigation actions taken to better manage these risks.

The agenda and envisioned output and outcomes of the theme are quite ambitious. It will therefore be crucial to ensure sufficient financial and human resources. We are therefore paying special attention to proposal development. We are also reviewing the skills and capacity to deliver. This will enable us to identify gaps and inform recruitments as well as pursuing the right partnerships to fill these gaps.

F. Lessons Learned

- *Analysis of variance from what was planned:*
 - i. *Description, if relevant, of research avenues that did not produce expected results, and description of implications for the CRP, such as new research directions and their expected outputs and outcomes.*

Due to insufficient human and financial resources until late in the year, original activities were limited to supporting the site selection process in the various value chains. As soon as a leader was identified with sufficient time to dedicate to the program, cross-centre strategic planning was, however, initiated. The theme has now been set up for a wider array of activities and contributions in the years to come.

After the decision to also include an explicit emphasis on environmental sustainability, substantial additional effort was put into ensuring funds to pursue this. A proposal was developed and funding ensured.

- ii. *Discussion of the cost and budget implications of the variance from the planned CRP.*

No Comments

- iii. *In the light of the progress accomplished, confirm whether the original impact pathways in the proposal still stand or if amendments are needed to achieve expected impact. Implications of these amendments for the partnerships of the CRP.*

The outputs have been rephrased in the new logframe, without however changing the envisioned outcomes and impacts substantially.

A more implicit emphasis on environmental impacts and sustainability of value chain development has been included. Partnerships in that area will have to be pursued accordingly.