



Fund

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WORKING DOCUMENT

Outcome Matrix for WLE over 2015 – 2016

Submitted by:
CRP WLE

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WLE Flagship	Expected Outcomes 2015 (Quantified)	Expected Outcomes 2016 (Quantified)	Means of verification
Flagship 1: Integrating Ecosystem Solutions in Policy and Investments (IES)	At least two key decision-making agencies in WLE focal regions have strengthened capacity to understand and integrate WLE research to assess impacts, risks and trade-offs of investment decisions using WLE tools, data and models in their context.	At least three key decision-making agencies in WLE focal regions to consider WLE-based trade-off analyses and landscape design options to create or re-frame investment decisions that are integrated and improve ecosystem services, resilience and enhance decision-making power and benefits to women and marginalized groups.	Minuted meetings with key decision makers. Before and after capacity surveys.
(WLE Focal Regions and WLE Innovation Fund)	The IES Flagship is running open, competitive calls for research in each of the WLE Focal Regions that build on the Challenge Program on Water and Food. These calls frame research under WLE's integrated ecosystem-based approach for equitable and sustainable intensification and align research with other WLE flagships. IES just completed selection of Innovation Fund (IF) proposals for research based on WLE's ecosystem based approach. By December 2014, WLE will define outcome targets for all Focal Regions. By January 2015, the IF and Focal Regions will be fully operational. Information is available at: http://wle.cgiar.org/focal-regions/?map=active and http://wle.cgiar.org/blog/2014/04/02/call-proposals-wle-innovation-fund/		
Flagship 2: Sustainably Increasing Land and Water Productivity (LWP)	National governments in sub-Saharan Africa (e.g., Government of Nigeria) and donors (e.g., USAID, IFAD) invest at least US\$17 million in sustainable, small-scale agricultural water and land management, inclusive of investments targeting women.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal irrigation investments, supported by the World Bank, will reflect a more diversified portfolio of small, medium and large-scale schemes based on WLE research.	Donor reports and calls. Official government documents. Interviews. Press releases.
	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority briefs Cabinet and Parliament on linking agriculture-energy-transportation policies to improve access for smallholder farmers to electric pumps and markets, benefitting up to 2.8 million rural households.	Burkina Faso-based NGOs use WLE landscape socio-ecological assessment tool to target crop and sustainable intensification interventions and focus the placement of 50 new dam structures to increase food and nutrition security.	Minuted Parliament and Cabinet meetings. Interviews. Policy text. NGO documentation.
		West Bengal groundwater policy changes expand access to groundwater in areas with annually recharged aquifers benefiting 500,000 smallholder farmers.	Official government documentation. Interviews.

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	Government of India utilizes WLE and partners' profile of India's irrigation economy, derived from the five-yearly Minor Irrigation Census, in order to inform future water sector policy making in the country.	Government of India uses WLE and partner research to improve its solar pump promotion scheme for eastern and western India for integrated energy-water-carbon reduction and livelihood improvement solutions.	Official government documentation. Interviews.
	West (Pakistan) Punjab adopts canal management performance indicators (e.g., Gini/Theil Indices) that increase emphasis on equity of irrigation supplies, as first step to improving equity across the entire canal system.	West (Pakistan) Punjab introduces precision surface irrigation to increase farm productivity and improve irrigation distribution uniformity at field level in 32 hectares with the potential for expansion throughout the Indus Basin with minimal external intervention in future years.	Official government documentation.
Flagship 3: Regenerating degraded agricultural ecosystems (RDE)	Four national level governments in WLE focal regions in Africa increase their knowledge of the impacts of natural resource degradation on human well-being and increase their commitment to invest in restoring ES	At least two larger donor programs call on WLE options for planning new programs to rejuvenate ecosystem services to benefit women in degraded areas	Investor and institution dialogues, decision documentation, donor engagement documentation
	Local and national institutions in four landscapes in WLE focal regions prioritize high potential solutions to restore degraded lands.	Partners in two WLE regions establish new incentive structures to restore ecosystem services.	Process documents, prioritized recommendations, project and program documentation
	Farmers in Syrdarya Province, Uzbekistan, cultivate licorice on 600 ha of abandoned salinized land for private sector production of at least 9,000 T/ha licorice extract, in order to rehabilitate salinized irrigated land.	World Bank considers licorice as a viable option to rehabilitate low productivity salinized land. The Government of Uzbekistan commits 10,000 ha of salinized land to licorice cultivation in accordance with World Bank recommendations.	World Bank loan documentation. Government of Uzbekistan documentation.
	Water resource management line agencies in Middle East and North Africa use WLE method of remotely mapping irrigation-induced salinity of degraded areas for rapid assessment, planning counter-measures, and monitoring.	Three development agencies and the Ministry of Agriculture in Amhara region of Ethiopia take up the watershed management approaches developed under WLE and form a coordination counsel for implementation in their projects.	Documentation of line agency tool utilization.

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Flagship 4: Recovering and Reusing Resources in Urbanized Ecosystems (RRR)	Four municipalities and/or larger donors call on WLE to test or implement RRR business models in different countries	Two more municipalities/donors call on WLE to test or implement RRR business models; and five business/start-up schools acknowledge WLE for RRR business models	Donor agreements. Business school feedback/reports.
	Five international UN publications, global initiatives or databases (by UNEP, UNU, FAO, WHO) acknowledge strong WLE input.	Governmental policies and guidance notes on sanitation and wastewater in Sri Lanka and India informed by WLE research.	UN publications and databases. Governmental feedback.
	UNDP and Coca Cola Foundation invest in greywater treatment for use in agriculture, as developed and tested under WLE, in three communities, commanding an area of 1,000 ha in Jordan, West Bank, and Lebanon	Government of Gujarat initiates pilot projects to test options for creating peri-urban greenbelts irrigated with treated wastewater. Pilot results will create a roadmap to outscale successful state-level interventions.	Documentation by line agencies and the UN.
Flagship 5: Managing Resource Variability and Competing Uses (MRV)	SDG technical targets and monitoring indicators on protection of water-related ecosystems are informed by WLE surface/groundwater environmental sustainability thresholds.	Government of Laos independently uses tools co-developed with WLE to assess sustainability of groundwater development for agriculture, to recognize tradeoffs, and to avoid negative environmental impacts	SDG targets and indicators. Government of Laos documents and interviews.
	Government of Sudan Ministry of Water Resources employs WLE flood mapping and forecasting tools for Gash river flood water use in spate Irrigation.	AfDB or the government of at least one country in the Volta or Nile focal regions incorporate WLE recommendations into infrastructure development processes, investments or plans for built and natural water infrastructure, re-operation of reservoirs for community livelihood improvements or health enhancement.	Government of Sudan documents and interviews. AfDB official documentation.
	Government of Sri Lanka Central Environmental Authority and other water sector agencies use WLE environmental flow management tools to assess impacts of new water infrastructure projects.	Government of India's Central Ground Water Board, National Ganga Basin Authority or National Mission for Clean Ganga test WLE underground solution(s).	Official government documentation. Interviews. Investment documents.

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	Multilateral investment banks and key irrigation agencies use data from new study on global water futures to inform their investments.	Government of Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, State Directors of Agricultural Production Program and the Nigeria Emergency Management Agency) use WLE basin and state-level flood inundation maps, and flood early warning tools for risk management in flood recession agriculture.	Official government documentation. Interviews.
	At least two companies and/or agencies responsible for hydropower management in the Mekong test promising techniques/management interventions to improve fisheries productivity in hydropower/irrigation dam and reservoir systems.	Based on WLE recommendations, the Governments of Uzbekistan or Tajikistan, together with the Donors, pilot managed aquifer recharge in the Aral Sea basin.	Official government documentation and reports. Interviews with companies.
	NGOs in South Asia, local partner Foundation for Ecological Security scale up collective action mechanisms from 20 pilot villages to at least 100 villages to improve management of groundwater resources and document effects gender and ecosystem services and resilience.	At least one regional development community (e.g. SADC) and/or international river basin organisation in sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. ORASECOM or LIMCOM) establishes a transboundary diagnostic analysis and an informed and capacitated stakeholder platform to manage water storage (from surface and groundwater) in shared river/aquifer basins jointly, sustainably and equitably.	NGO documentation. Minutes of stakeholder platforms. Documentation from river basin organization.
		At least two major bilateral or multilateral donor agencies or investments banks increase awareness of and interest in providing financial support to at least three countries within WLE's focal regions to implement WLE solutions for improved water-energy policies and investments (Volta, Nile, Indus and Central Asia).	Minuted meeting documents.
Core Theme: Ecosystem Services and Resilience (ESR)	IPBES scoping documents for regional assessments for Africa, Latin America, and Asia/South Pacific incorporate WLE knowledge and expertise on ecosystems service contributions in agricultural landscapes.	WLE has assessed priority landscape ecosystem services in the four WLE focal regions; WLE scientists have contributed to IPBES regional assessments representing agricultural services and landscapes.	IPBES scoping reports and regional assessment drafts.

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	At least two multi-agency organizations in WLE focal regions engage with WLE to contribute to NRM/ESR indicator development.	Basin authorities in the Nile and Niger basins use WLE and partners co-developed NRM/ESR indicators in at least two large scale investment decisions.	Workshop minutes. Investment decisions published in government report or impact assessment
		Government and NGOs in at least two WLE focal regions use at least two ecosystem service assessment and modelling tools to implement investment plans on (1) ground water management, (2) irrigated landscapes; and (3) restoration of degraded agricultural landscapes.	Basin authority meeting minutes. New InVest Models with agroecosystem services developed.
Core Theme: Gender Poverty and Institutions (GPI)	Local and international partners in at least three WLE regions participate in development of focal region gender plans to create gender-specific investment options in each region.	At least two donors and at least two national-level decision makers within WLE focal regions use WLE gender plans, data or information to set targets and to develop gender-oriented accountability mechanisms.	Partners' survey. Donors acknowledge input into investment strategies.
		WLE partners co-develop projects on gender and ecosystems and jointly identify two interventions focused on gender and irrigation.	Process documents. Partners' project documentation
		Scientists within at least three CRPs use WLE gender and equity data and research to guide decision-making as a result of WLE training and data sharing.	Training materials. CRP documents.
Core Theme: Decision Analysis and Information Systems (DAI)	Stakeholders trained and participate in testing WLE decision analysis and risk assessment tools to analyse livelihoods and ecosystem service trade-offs for at least one key intervention proposal in each of four focal regions. Government investment plans in aquifer development in northern Kenya improved by WLE probabilistic impact evaluation.	Intervention planning decisions and monitoring in four WLE focal regions improved through participatory application of WLE decision analysis and risk assessment tools and information systems. WLE probabilistic impact evaluation tool increasingly used by CGIAR projects to forecast, monitor and evaluate impact pathways.	WLE workshop reports and risk-return case study reports. WLE training requests and reports. Use statistics for on-line decision analysis tools.

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	Ethiopia implements and Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania develop investment plans for national level spectral-based soil health information systems with WLE scientific and technical support. Ten African countries use soil spectroscopy technology.	Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania implement investment plans for national level spectral-based soil health information systems. Ethiopia makes national soil fertility plans based on soil health surveillance results. Development and private sector provide spectral based soil advisory services in Kenya. Scientific and technical advisory services on spectral based soil advisory services to India Government.	Government planning documents and web sites. WLE training requests and reports.
	Nile Basin Governments/Basin Authorities start using the WLE water accounting platform for planning purposes and to identify the effects of, and trade-offs between, intensification of agricultural production and ecosystem services for water-based interventions	Governments/Basin Authorities in the WLE focal regions use the WLE water accounting platform and access the agrobiodiversity facility for planning purposes. The platforms are used to identify the effects of, and trade-offs between the intensification of agricultural production and ecosystem services for interventions.	Government planning documents and web sites. WLE training reports and web access statistics. Case study reports.