

Water, Land and Ecosystems Value Proposition



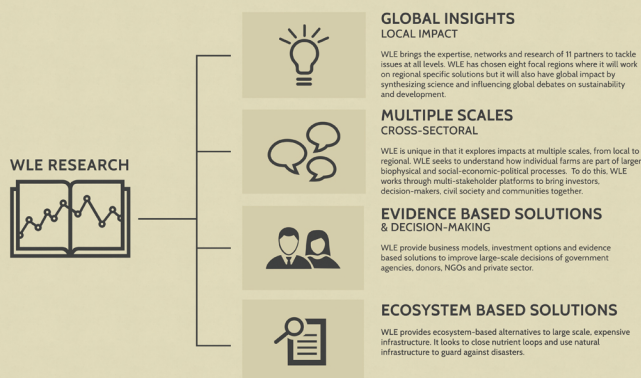
THEORY OF CHANGE



WLE advocates for a new paradigm in which a healthy functioning ecosystem is seen as a prerequisite to agricultural development, resilience of food systems and human wellbeing. This shift requires us to focus on demand driven approaches, contextual differences and establishing new partnerships being more demand-driven, aware of contextual differences and establishing new partnerships with actors who are not part of the traditional agricultural research environment (e.g. gender advocacy organizations, health and population NGOs, Ministries of Finance and Economic Development).

RESEARCH PROPOSITION

New drivers of change demand how we address issues related to water, land and ecosystems. Technical solutions need to be linked to social and institutional innovations in order to have impacts at scale.



LESSONS

We need to establish new and innovative modes of working and creating partnerships.

This includes working with private sector and identifying champions in regions which can influence policies.

SUCCESS

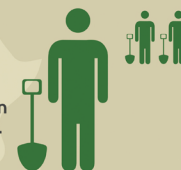
Changing mindsets and attitudes is just as important as identifying new technical options.

GENDER

For women across the world, the use of water, land and ecosystems is vital in understanding their opportunities and roles within society. Yet, it is not only about access. More importantly, it is about women's access to, and ownership of, these resources. Such ability not only empowers them and provides them with a sense of well-being but also determines whether women have the ability to use them in a sustainable way.



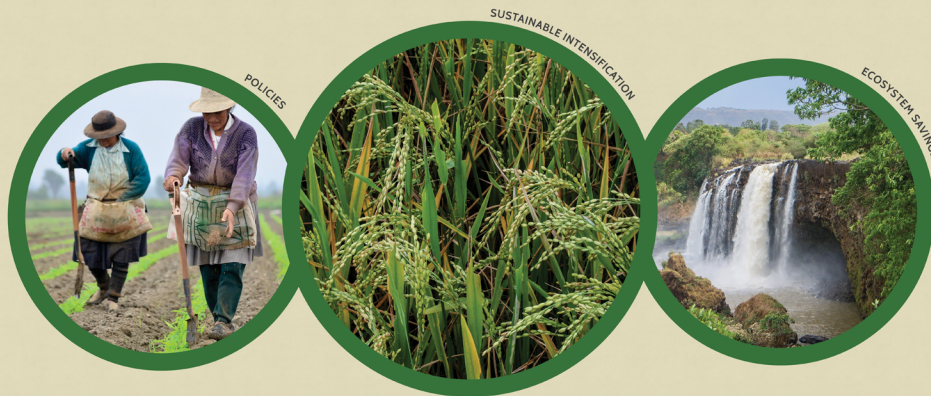
In Senegal, according to the 1998/1999 census, **Male plot managers received three times more agricultural extension services than female plot managers.**



SUCCESS

POLICIES

The Government of Ghana is considering the inclusion of small pumps for informal irrigation by small-scale farmers into the upcoming government irrigation plans and budget.



SUSTAINABLE INTENSIFICATION

In Bangladesh, work in the delta could increase rice based farming system yields from 3-6 tons per hectare to 11-19 tons per hectare, depending on location.

ECOSYSTEM SAVINGS

Health risk mitigation measures in wastewater re-use have a return on investment of US\$4.9 for each dollar invested.

GOALS



EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES



20 MILLION

The number of small-holder farmers to be reached living in peri-urban areas in 10 years who will be able to feed about 1 million people. Through its component on Resource Recovery and Reuse, WLE will release a synthesis of business models that provide pathways for public-private partnerships to take advantage of growing urban agriculture.



USD 10

The amount of money that could be saved for every dollar spent on pre-disaster water infrastructure. Yet, 90% of aid is delivered after a flood or drought occurs. WLE is working on reducing risk from water and land variability.