

## Why multistakeholder dialogues?

The farmer-led irrigation development multi-stakeholder dialogue (FLID-MSD) is needed for stakeholders to come together to address common challenges:

- competing stakeholder priorities
- lack of synergy in SSI interventions
- lack of coordination among sectors and programs
- limited innovation scaling efforts
- limited information flow and cross-sector learning
- lack of consolidated efforts and stakeholders front to contribute to policy direction







## MSDs: Conceptualization



Universities and Research organizations

Drive possible innovations for inclusive SSI scaling

professional associations 'Good practices' for resource

Government agencies and Departments

mobilization

International and national NGOs

Enhance SSI- Raise related awareness and institutional interest in SSI memories scaling

Small Scale irrigation (SSI)
Dialogue Space

Support irrigation policy and planning processes

s and partners
SSI

Development

Private

Sectors

Facilitate SSI scaling agenda

Foster interactive learning to enhance inclusion in SSI scaling

Farmersbased organizations



## MSDs: Operationalization

The planning and implementation of MSDs are based on three clusters of activities:

- Regular activities: Regular meetings, exchange, and updates; annual planning; periodic events; communication activities
- Strategic activities: Strategic planning; situational analysis and reflection; capacity development; strategic investment; strategic events
- Issue-based activities: developing ideas into innovation; scaling partnerships; policy influence missions





# Ghana: Key Learnings

### Issue-based MSDs have been organized in Ghana since 2019 to accelerate FLID:

- ➤ An enabling environment is key for accelerating FLID interventions
- ➤ Implementers must manage multiple stakeholder interests to be effective
- ➤ Co-creating solutions with farmers at the center helps implementers to develop suitable business models
- ➤ Value chain/market approaches offer sustainable options for catalyzing FLID
- MSD enables collaboration and partnerships to address common problems
- ➤ Irrigation solutions must be climate-smart to be relevant
- ➤ Innovation bundles help to address context-specific FLID challenges in a sustainable manner
- ➤ There is the growing need for developing irrigation solutions for emerging areas such as cocoa









## Ethiopia: Key Learnings

## Six MSDs coorganized:

- Unnecessary to reinvent the wheel or new platforms
- Engaging with existing MSD processes and dialogues is essential to leverage resources and enhancing sustainability
- Key issues encompass SSI policy, innovations, private sector engagement and investment, enabling environment, sustainable finance

#### Overview of MSD process and actors

NGOs

Drive innovations for sustainable and inclusive AWM scaling

resilient AWM technologies, practices, and approaches

**Agricultural water** 

management (AWM)

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue

Sustainable and

Academia

Research and

Awareness, learning, and interest in AWM scaling

Development partners

Support AWM policy and planning processes

Government

AWM Task Force

Engagement and interaction among public-private, and development actors

Facilitate AWM scaling agenda

Private sector

- Effective private sector
   engagement is and should
   be a critical component of
   the AWM agenda
- Leveraging based on common agendas and concerns is an effective engaging mechanism
- Co-funding and codesigning dialogue events is an operational mechanism for capacity development and sustainability
- Knowledge brokering and technical support is a relational mechanism to engage with private sectorled dialogues



# Thank you

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