



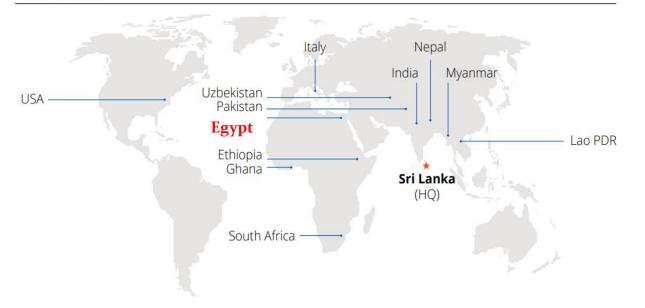
NAVIGATING WATER SCARCITY & SUPPORTING FOOD SECURITY

Market-based Development of Sustainable Irrigation

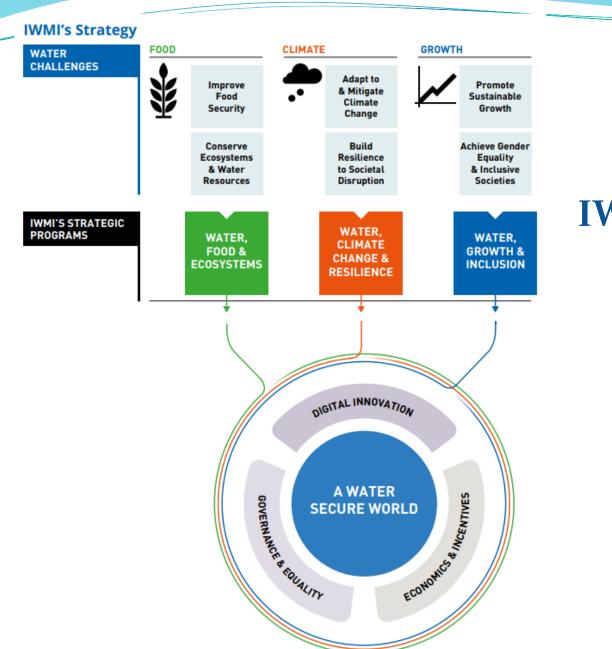
Dr. Youssef Brouziyne Head of MENA Office & CGIAR Water System Lead in MENA Youssef.Brouziyne@cgiar.org



IWMI Offices



IWMI international, is an research-fordevelopment organization, with offices in 15 countries and a global network of scientists operating in more than 55 countries. For over three decades, our research results have led to changes in water management that have contributed social and to economic development.

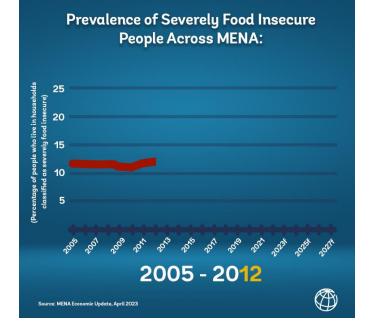


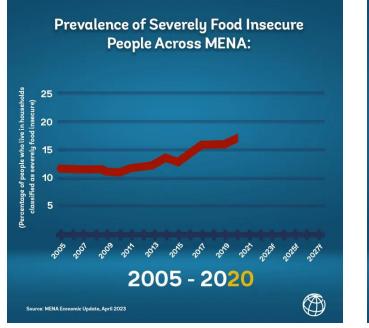
IWMI Response to Water Systems challenges

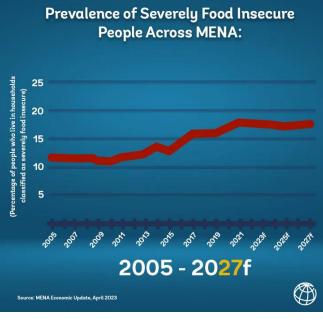


International Water Management Institute

Food Security in MENA







Irrigation Development Efforts in MENA



مشروعات الري والموارد المائية خلال عشر سنوات تعظيم الاستفادة وتنمية الموارد

"الثروة الزراعية" تنفذ مشروع نظام ري متكامل بفلجي صعراء والبريمي

Leaders

Environment

Saudi General Authority for Irrigation Uses Sustainable Irrigation Systems



Economy

Morocco Launches \$11.8 Million Irrigation Project in Boujdour



سلطة وادي الأردن :تطوير أداء انظمة الري بقناة الملك عبدالله



هيئة أبوظبي للزراعة والسلامة الغذائية ABU DHABI AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

invest₩

Qatar leads the way in

MENA's Agritech revolution

Qatar

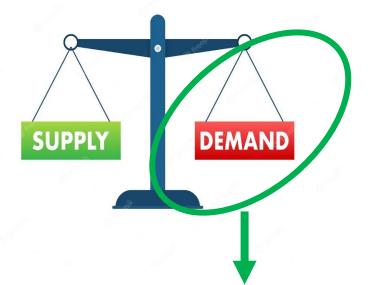
WATERSAVING USE FOR IRRIGATION FROM THE UAE

Irrigation Development Efforts in MENA





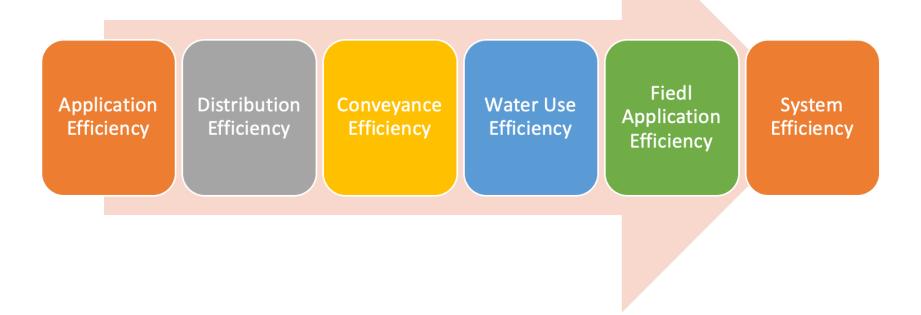
Irrigation Development Efforts in MENA







Types of Irrigation Efficiency



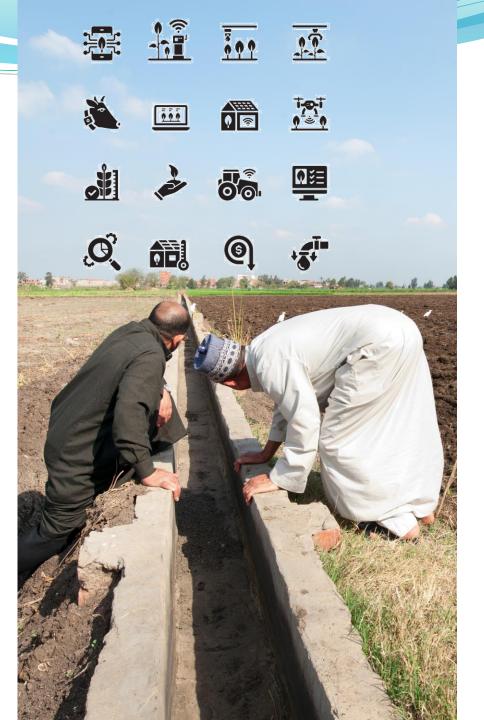
How to increase efficiency?





Failure factors of the introduction Efficient Irrigation Tech Projects

- Inappropriate problem or partnership
- Inappropriate tools and mechanisms
- Inclusivity: stakeholders, small-farmers, value chains...
- Viability: finance, parts, After-sale service...



Avoiding simplistic thinking



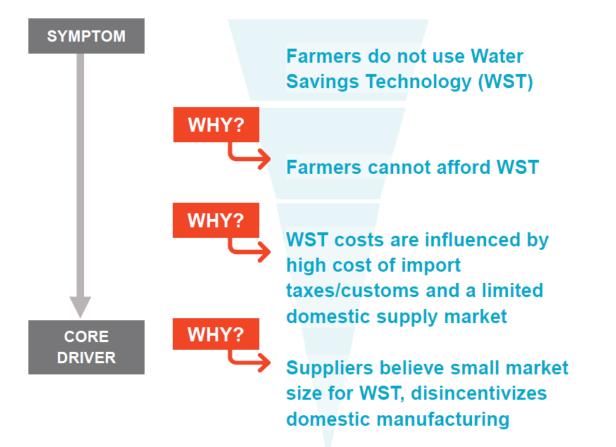
We often try to address challenges as though they are *simple*

For example, we might assume that a farmer isn't using water saving technologies **only because of** a lack of information

The reality is usually **much more complex**

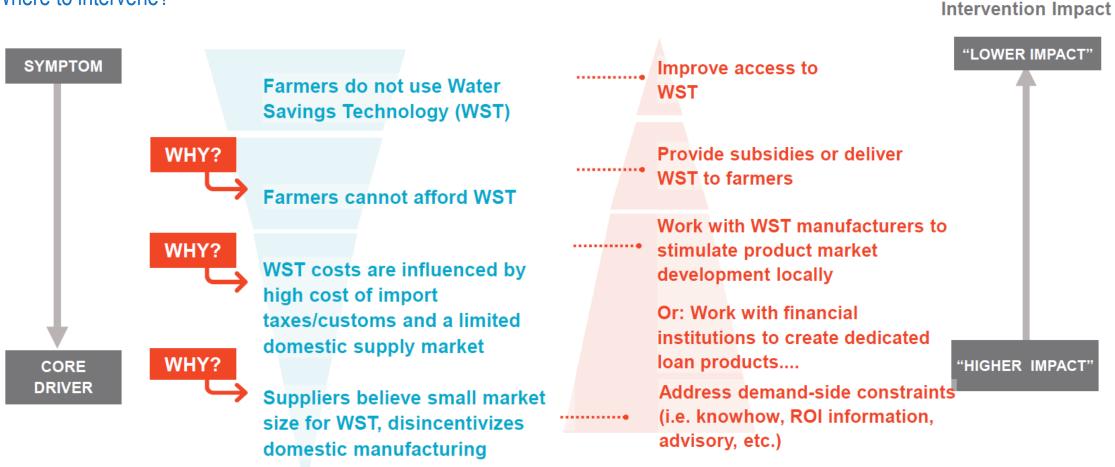
Avoiding simplistic thinking

Where to intervene?



Avoiding simplistic thinking

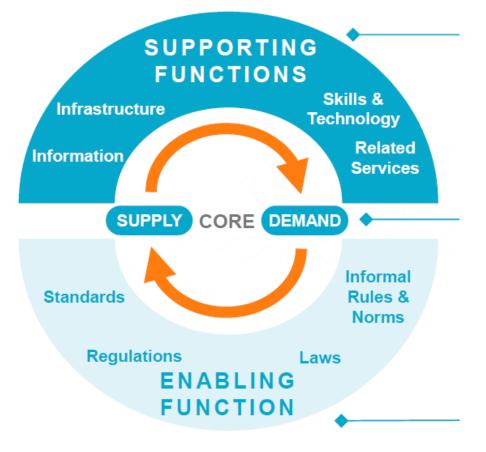
Where to intervene?

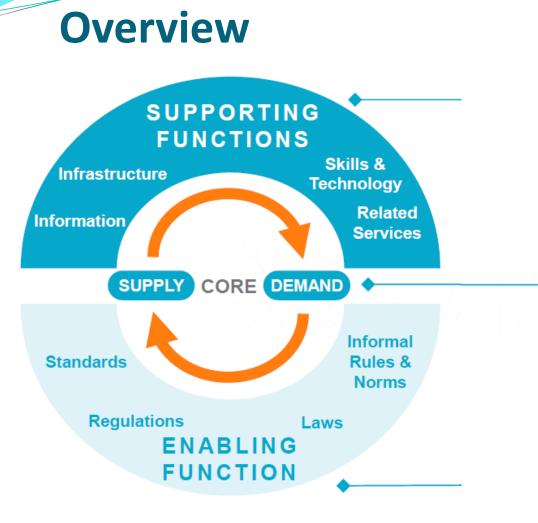


Market System Development (MSD)

- MSD programs don't react to observed problems with direct interventions and quick fixes, such as grants and subsidies.
- Instead, they gain a good understanding of market opportunities and underlying causes of market dysfunction and collaborate with market actors (both public and private) to improve business models, policies and practices.
- These improvements increase access of marginalised groups to basic inputs and services, making the market system more inclusive, productive and efficient, which in turn contributes to pro-poor growth.

Market-based Development (MSD)

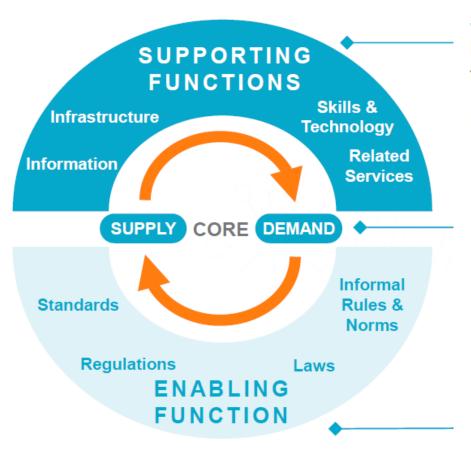




Core function: the central set of **exchanges between providers** (supply-side) and consumers (demand-side) of goods and services at the heart of a market system. The medium of exchange can be financial or non-financial (e.g., through accountability mechanisms or the 'setter' and 'receiver' of a regulation).

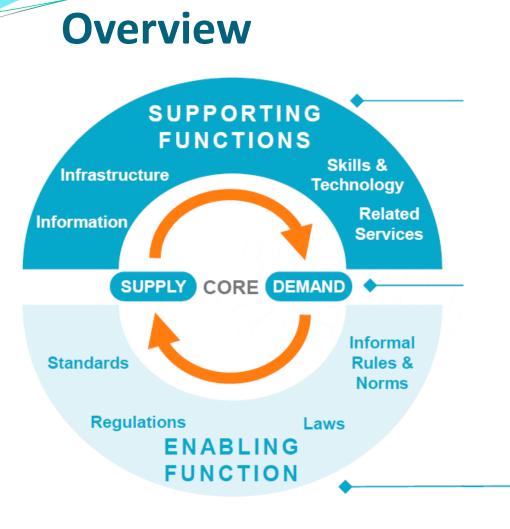
(i.e. manufacturer, retailer, farmer, water user)

Overview



Supporting functions: a range of context- and sector-specific functions that **inform, support, and shape the quality of the core function** and its ability to develop, learn, and grow.

(i.e. ag extension, water infrastructure, marketing)



Enabling functions: formal rules (laws, regulations, and standards) **and informal rules** (values, relationships, and social norms) that strongly **define incentives and behavior** of market players in market systems.

Overview

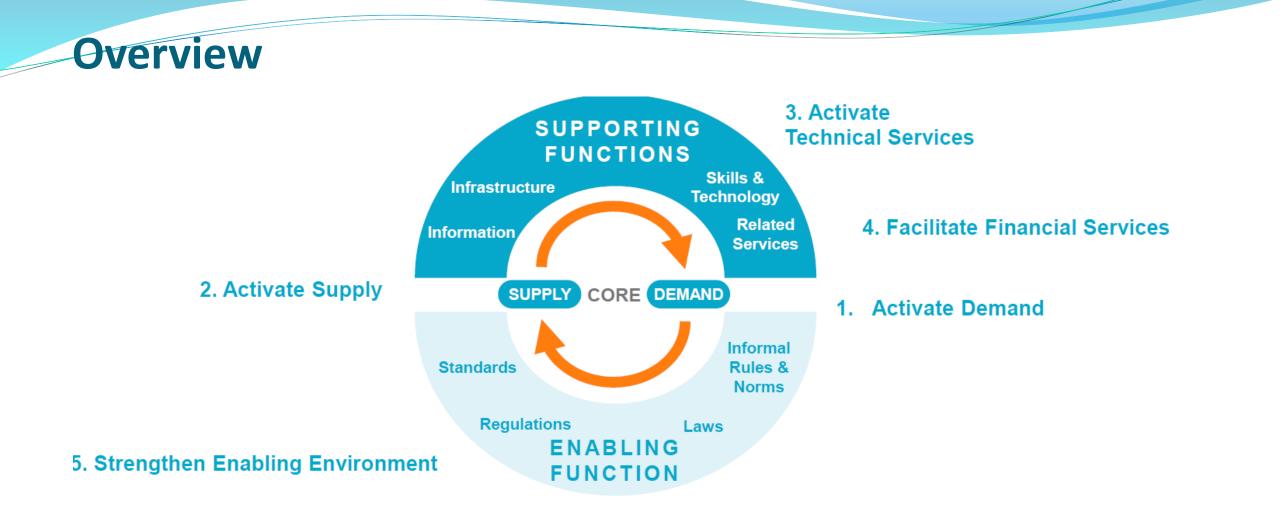














Water Innovation Technologies Project

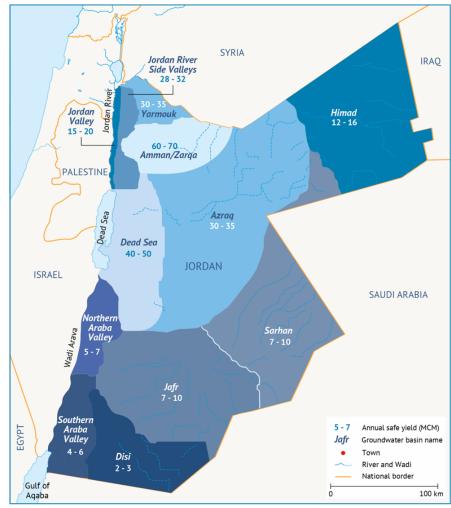
Efficient Irrigation Tech intro Projects in Jordan

- Many projects have provided direct grants of equipment to farmers and farmers groups, industrial factories.
- These included subsidies or direct acquisition of Water Saving Technologies (WST) given to farmers.
- In some situations, these types of support and grants did not result in viable business models that would support the future purchase and maintenance of this WST

Project Background

The Water Innovation Technologies (WIT) Project

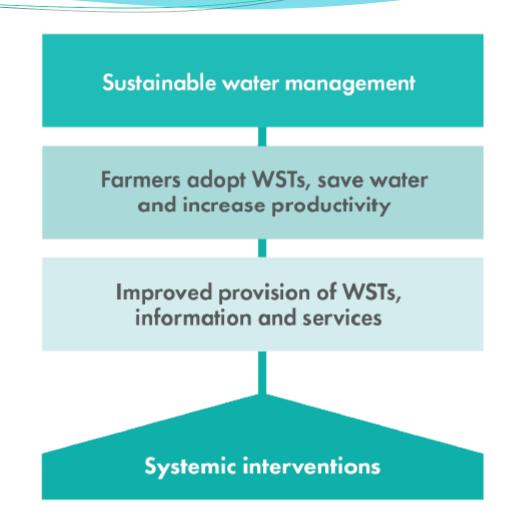
A five year project funded by USAID and led by Mercy Corps with a target of saving water from groundwater resources by introducing water saving technologies and practices in the agriculture sector in Jordan following a market system approach (MSD)



Project Background

The Water Innovation Technologies (WIT) Project

Objective: to save 18 MCM of water in the agricultural sector and household level



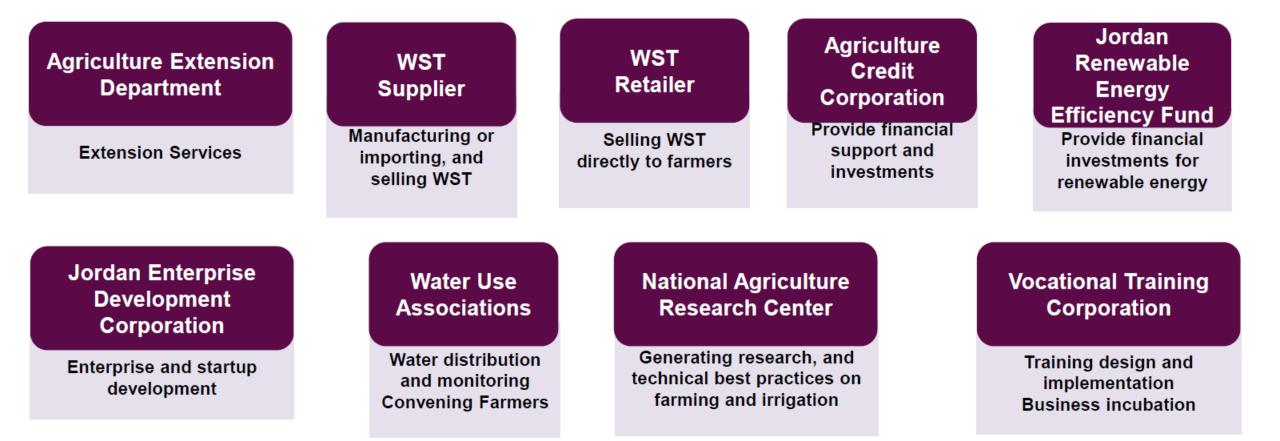
WIT's overall theory of change

Main areas of intervention

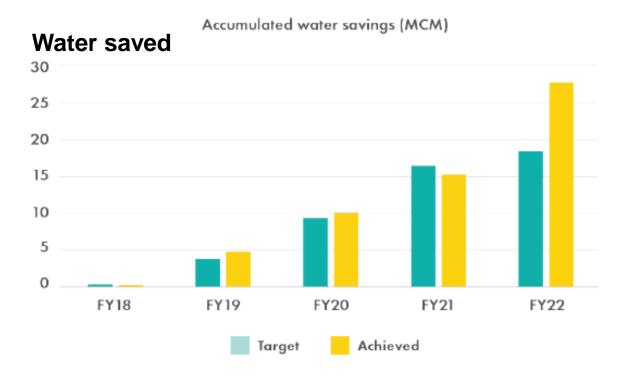
- Access to information on benefits and availability of WSTs
- > Building capacity for engagement between key market actors
- Access to finance to enable investments in WSTs
- > Creation of spaces for interaction and learning



Market actors and their roles



Main impacts



WIT's strategies and interventions led to total **savings of 28 MCM of water** in the agricultural sector and at household level. These savings exceeded the original target of 18.5 MCM by 51% and are equivalent to 11,000 Olympic pools.

Adoption of WSTs by farmers

The most **common motivations** for farmers and farm managers to invest in WSTs and practices are: Saving water for future use, saving money on energy bills, saving money on water bills, improving crop quality and yield, and using water somewhere else in the farm

Expansion and response by WSTs providers

Retailers had **perceived a higher demand** for more advanced irrigation technologies and, as a result, responded by **increasing their investments** in improved information and marketing materials, technical staff and farmer advisory services.

WSTs return on investment

With an average installation cost of PC systems of \$1200 per hectare, and average lifespan of the installations of eig years the **ROI is 450%.** With a lifespan of three years, the ROI was approximately 135%.

Learnings

- Water Saving & irrigation efficiency Technology Market still lack a dialogue between key players, sensible policy and incentives to boost technology up scaling and to encourage farmers adoption.
- The **importance of research and development**, in facilitating effective market mechanisms.
- The importance of addressing water and energy nexus to facilitate the adoption of innovative water and energy saving technologies.
- The effect of **monitoring and evaluation** end-users' **behavior** towards water and energy saving.
- Water savings at the field scale can translate to water for reallocation to the basin scale when policies on irrigation expansion and intensifications are enforced, along with setting water withdrawals caps

Thank You

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