



INNOVATION LAB FOR
Small Scale Irrigation



FARMER-LED IRRIGATION MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUES: Value Chain Approaches to Small Scale Irrigation Development

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INTRODUCTION

The Feed the Future Innovation Laboratory for Small Scale Irrigation (ILSSI) has addressed small-scale irrigation (SSI) challenges through facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement, dialogues and initiatives. ILSSI’s approach to facilitating Small Scale Irrigation multi-stakeholder dialogues (SSI-MSD) is to engage and interact with relevant, existing platforms to include, where feasible, sustainable SSI scaling and agricultural water management (AWM) agendas. Accordingly, in Ethiopia, the first and second SSI-MSDs were co-organized by Agricultural Water Management-Task Force (AWM-TF), the Ministry of Agriculture and International Water Management Institute (IWMI) in February and September 2020, respectively.

Value chain approach was selected by participants as a main theme for the third round of dialogues. The value chain approach is central to addressing the challenge of how to increase the use of innovations and technologies, improve adoption rates and improve inclusivity of small-scale farmers in an economically, financially and environmentally sustainable way. Value chain approach emphasizes spurring poverty reduction and economic growth by strengthening small scale producers’ technical, management and marketing skills, improving their access to financial and institutional services, and enhancing their market power and linkages. In Ethiopia, this approach has been used to support SSI within a broader food system and market ecosystem that requires numerous actors to achieve strategic outcomes for inclusive food and nutritional security, and agriculture-led economic growth. Accordingly, the third round of SSI-MSD was co-organized by the IWMI, the World Bank’s 2030 WRG and the AWM-TF with the main theme ‘**Value chain approaches to small scale irrigation development**’. The dialogue took place virtually on May 27th, 2021.

The two-hour virtual session provided an interactive learning and collaboration space for key stakeholders and actors across irrigated agricultural value chains in Ethiopia to discuss challenges and opportunities in facilitating SSI development. The session also aimed to facilitate the sharing of experiences, insights and solutions – while providing updates on the current ongoing initiatives both within Ethiopia as well as in the region and globally.

The specific objectives of the dialogue were to ([Annex 1](#)):

- Identify the **opportunities across value chain actors in supporting small scale farmers** investing in irrigation and the roles that they can play.
- Identify the **potential for private sector investment** into SSI and irrigated agricultural value chain.
- Identify **barriers hampering the value chains-actors and farmers** from investing in irrigation and **look at policy and regulatory environment**.

This SSI-MSD brought together 51 individuals from over 20 different stakeholder organizations ([Annex 2](#)). The participants represented a diverse group of stakeholders including government ministries, research

and academia, private sector enterprises (including irrigation technology and service providers, different types of agro industries and businesses, producers and processors, off-take market actors), as well as development partners, NGOs and donors (Figure 1). The highest proportion of participants came from donors, NGOs and development partners (45%), followed by local and international research and academic institutions (24%), private sector actors (16%), and government ministries (10%) as summarized in Figure 1. About 5% of the remaining participants did not filled in information about their organizations. Nearly 65% of the 78 people who registered attended the dialogue.



Figure 1. Groups of attendants

The dialogue started with an opening and welcome speech by Joy Bosolo, Senior Water Resources Specialist and Regional Coordinator at the World Bank 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG), where she highlighted the importance of interactive learning and collaboration between irrigated value chain actors and other stakeholders by sharing their experiences, their insights as well as some of the solutions regarding SSI development in Ethiopia. Belete Bantero, Senior Agriculture Transformation Agenda Specialist with the Ministry of Agriculture and member of AWM-TF, provided an update on recent activities of the AWM-TF, followed by Minh Thai, Senior Researcher and ILSSI project leader at IWMI who set the scene by presenting the overall picture of value chain approaches and irrigated agricultural value chain in the Ethiopian context.

Presentations by speakers from the private sector and the WB followed- Hanibal Gebremedhin, Project Manager at Rensys Plc. presented on *'Inclusive solar-powered irrigation pump supply to small scale irrigation in Ethiopia'*. Paul Hollwedel, Chief Operations Officer at Greenpath (a.k.a Greenway Farms) and Vikas Choudhary, Senior Agriculture Specialist and Task Team Lead in the Agriculture Global Practice at the World Bank presented on *'Opportunities and Challenges in Working with Smallholders'* and *'Barriers and Opportunities Across Value-Chain Actors and within Regulatory Frameworks in Ethiopia'*, respectively.

The breakout sessions were arranged with participants distributed into three groups to discuss: 1) the opportunities across the value chains-actors in supporting small scale farmers in investing in irrigation, 2) the potential for private sector investment into SSI and irrigated agricultural value chain and the barriers within the policy and 3) regulatory frameworks hampering the value chains-actors and farmers in investing in irrigation. The key takeaways from the sessions were summarized and reported back to the plenary. The meeting closed with a reflection by Abdulkarim Seid (IWMI Country Representative) recapping the importance of understanding the enabling environment, challenges and opportunities in SSI development, with due attention to value chain and market-based approaches and the roles of the private sector. The following sections provide key messages on value chain approaches, private sector experience in value chain approaches, opportunities and challenges for the sector's SSI investment and policy environment for SSI development.

HIGHLIGHTS

Current policy highlights for SSI development

Trends show that the policy and regulatory framework in Ethiopia has changed towards enabling value chain actors' investment to support smallholder farmers and SSI. These policy improvements include tax exemptions for agricultural inputs and technologies including irrigation pumps, strengthening water user associations and enhancing agribusiness and farmer association to support collective production. MoA's

policy supports agro-industrial parks establishment and a continued interest to utilize idle lands across the country, including expanding irrigation. Public Private Partnership policy is also developed, even though smallholders and SSI are not clearly emphasized. The AWM-TF has been involved in developing the COVID-19 agricultural response strategy for enabling continued irrigation production, the 10-year strategy supporting smallholder irrigators and the agriculture and rural development policy review via three groups for agriculture, irrigation and infrastructure management¹. Moreover, the AWM-TF has contributed to innovative financing and research with regards to ground water use. The web-based information management system has been established with the support of FAO, which is critical to increase access to evidence-based and official information on various aspects of irrigation and water.

Barriers discussed by presenters and in breakout sessions include inappropriate institutional arrangements, overlaps of mandates and roles and lack of coordination among key stakeholders. There is a disconnect between research institutions and smallholder farmers as end users of the research outputs, forex shortage and (previous) policy bias towards technology dissemination.

Value chain approaches in irrigated agriculture value chain in Ethiopia

An irrigated agriculture value chain includes the complex range of activities implemented by various actors, starting from production using irrigation, and moving these products along the chain of trading, assembling, processing and distributing to sale through output markets to consumers. These functions are embedded in an enabling environment, consisting of sets of policies, informal institutions, support services and other conditions that create or improve and maintain a general operational environment, bringing together value chain actors in a cooperative manner (Figure 2). Also, there are different approaches to value chain development which can be categorized as: (I) *Strong link approach* to upgrade/create strongest links, (II) *Whole chain approach* to strengthen the whole chain and its governance, and (III) *Weak link approach* to strengthen the weakest links by addressing constraints for participation and benefit².

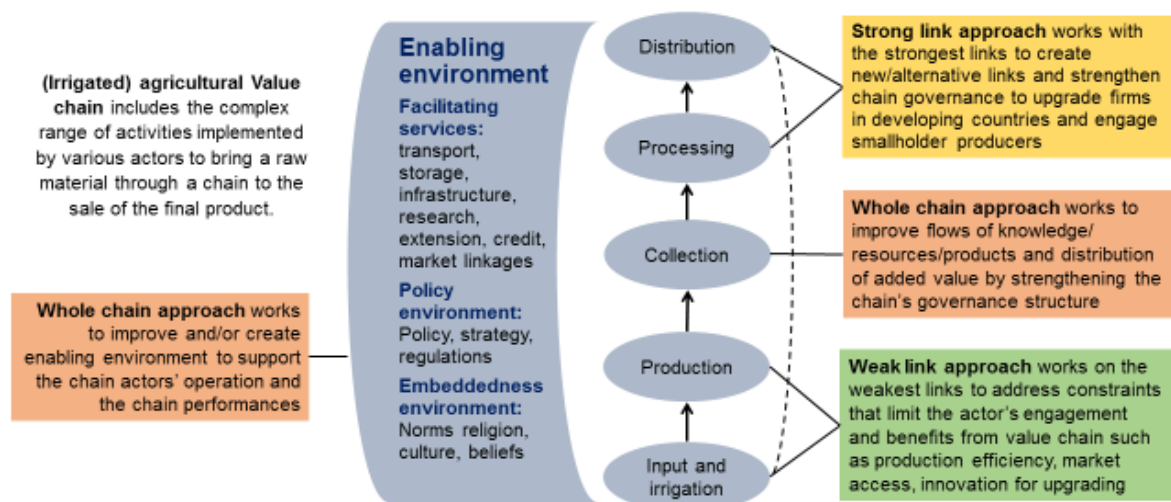


Figure 2. Approaches in value chain development. Source: Presentation by Minh Thai

In Ethiopia, irrigated agricultural value chains are mainly for horticultural crops. Of this irrigated flower value chain involves mainly large commercial farms and production for the export market. Although the flower export accounts for 79% of the revenue from horticulture farming in Ethiopia, sustainable resource use and inclusiveness to smallholder farmers are debatable. Irrigated fodder value chain is at the niche stage, mainly from research for development work and often links with the livestock value chain. The

¹ Presentation by Belete Bantero on 'Updates form AWM-TF activities'. Third Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on 'Value chain approaches in Small Scale Irrigation Development'. May 27, 2021, Ethiopia.

² Presentation by Minh Thai on 'Value chain approaches and small scale irrigation development context in Ethiopia'. Third Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on 'Value chain approaches in Small Scale Irrigation Development'. May 27, 2021, Ethiopia

production of fodder crops has been introduced to various areas in Ethiopia, but it is debatable if farmers should and want to invest into irrigated fodder.

Irrigated vegetable and fruit value chain is dynamic with diverse production and marketing. The production can be found with subsistence to semi and commercial scale with an estimated 0.55 million hectares with 60.78 million tons of harvest; involving about 17.66 million small scale producers. There is potential to irrigate about 5.7 - 7.5 million ha while about 1.2 million ha is utilized³. Most of the fruits, vegetables and root and tuber crops produced by small scale farmers are consumed locally. Export markets include neighboring African countries (Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti), the Middle East and the EU, and account for 21% of the revenue from horticulture farming⁴. Farmer-led irrigation also presents an immense potential for national development as it supports multiple objectives around economic growth, poverty reduction, resilience, climate change, and disasters. All this information shows huge potential and the importance of expanding irrigated agriculture for exploiting regional markets and also private sector in supporting the development via provision of inputs bundled with services suited for smallholders.

Private sector engagement in irrigated agriculture value chains

Access to critical inputs, services and market are key factors in successful smallholder irrigation development. Various actors including the private sector play important roles in irrigated value chains. This can be from the input market side (e.g., provision of irrigation technologies, agronomic inputs, finance and other services) and the output market side (e.g., market linkages, logistic and storage, processing, product certification and exporting). Private sector involvement can be in one or more nodes, or across the entire value chain. Experiences shared by the panelists have shed light on different roles and approaches for private sector engagement in the Ethiopian irrigated value chains. There was also a great interest from participating stakeholders where various ideas, comments and questions were exchanged via active chat box interactions.

The private sector plays active role in the **irrigation technology supply chain**. Increasing smallholders' access to irrigation and storage facilities via the supply of solar irrigation pumps and cold storage facilities is one example – where an innovative and inclusive business model is being tested by Rensys Plc in collaboration with ILSSI. Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR regions are targeted in this project. Rensys Plc has partnered with a mobile payment company (M-Birr), an irrigation pumps manufacturer (Sunculture), a cold room supplier company (Inspirafarms) and other value chain actors to make irrigation and storage technologies accessible and affordable while minimizing the risks for private sector via innovative approaches and decision making tools⁵.

Access to inputs depends on financial capacity and availability of suitable services. **Provision of financial solutions** for smallholder irrigation is another area where private actors are engaged in irrigated value chains. The financial solutions can be in the form of pre-financing of inputs that enable resource poor farmers to access high-cost inputs. Greenpath provides technology and agronomic inputs, seeds and seedlings, organic fertilizer and pesticides and irrigation technology (diesel pumps) on credit for farmers in its contract farming scheme so that farmers pay after harvest⁶. Rensys Plc is testing credit coupled with innovative payment modalities such as Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGo) for solar irrigation pumps where clients acquire the pumps on credit, and they pay back to the suppliers in a series of installments over a given period of time (Figure 3).

The private sector also addresses value chain actors' need on **technical and skill** backstopping via tailored support. Rensys Plc. has a call center service for technical support and provides aftersales services for

³ Planning and Development Commission (PDC) 10 Years Perspective Plan

⁴ Ashinie, S. K., & Tefera, T. T. (2019). Horticultural Crops Research and Development in Ethiopia: Review on Current Status. *Journal of Biology, Agriculture and Healthcare*. Vol.9, No.13, 2019

⁵ Presentation by Hanibal Gebremedhin on 'Inclusive solar-powered irrigation pump supply to smallholders in Ethiopia'. *Third Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on 'Value chain approaches in Small Scale Irrigation Development'*. May 27, 2021, Ethiopia.

⁶ Presentation by Paul Hollwedel on behalf of Greenpath Foods (Ethiopia). *Third Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on 'Value chain approaches in Small Scale Irrigation Development'*. May 27, 2021, Ethiopia

irrigation pump clients (Figure 3). Greenpath provides training and technical assistances for its contract farmers to enhance production capacities, to meet organic certification criteria, as well as to adopt sustainable agronomic practices (Table 1).

Working with smallholder farmers' irrigation



Pilot the first solar-powered irrigation pump pay go business model



Figure 3. Inclusive business model and working with smallholders. Source: Presentation by Hanibal G. Medhin

Table. 1 Engagement in value chain and working with smallholders (Source: presentation by Paul Hollwedel)

How does Green Way Farms work with Farmers?	
Export Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Export SHF-grown organic vegetables and herbs ● Certify farms for the export market ● Train farmers to meet international quality standards ● Contract to buy 100% of produce that meets quality standards, at fixed prices
Inputs & Trade Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Farmers pay for the cost of the inputs through the revenue they earn when harvesting ● Inputs include: Seeds and Seedlings, organic fertilizer and pesticides and diesel Pumps
Regenerative Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Grow trees, herbs and vegetables together in a system ● Train farmers to adopt practices that regenerate their land in the long term, leading to better productivity

The **output markets and post-production services** are other important areas for private sector investment. One example of creating linkages between producers and local markets via a mobile app will be tested by Rensys Plc. Beyond creating market linkages, private actors can have a much wider role as is the case with Greenpath, where the company supplies inputs and technical support, has storage and aggregation facilities, facilitates certification, and also buys 100% produce that meets quality standards at fixed prices to supply for domestic and export market (Table 1).

Value chain approaches to irrigated agriculture should be inclusive and involve different groups of actors. Accordingly, the presented **business models** are developed on the context of smallholders and aim to address the constraints that resource-poor smallholders face, especially in terms of accessing inputs and financing. In addition, Rensys Plc and ILSSI are developing a gender-sensitive credit algorithm and client assessment tools to ensure female smallholders are equally eligible for credit services. It is essential to emphasize that efficiency of irrigation technology supply is improved when irrigation business and market expansion is informed by **data-driven tools** including the credit assessment tools, solar-suitability mapping and market segmentation. Smallholders' irrigation investment and the return on investment can be increased when **bundling the irrigation equipment with other innovations** such as efficient water

management solutions, agronomic practices, extension services for high-value irrigated agriculture, cold storage to marketing and linkages, and insurance and credit services.

Opportunities and barriers for smallholder irrigation and private sector investment

Opportunities

As mentioned in the current policy highlights section, there are **ongoing policy revisions** and much greater recognition of private sector roles and realization of strong business cases of integration along the value chains to improve efficiency and productivity. There are growing opportunities to stimulate private sector actors in irrigation supply chains, agri-business and financial services to connect and collaborate to further advance SSI with the Ethiopian Government. Further, **market demand** for different irrigated produce is increased with an increase in the diversification of consumption patterns. There has been a shift from rain-fed cereal production to irrigated production and the parallel demand of irrigation technologies and services to meet increasing demands⁷.

Potential opportunities for **irrigation supply companies** to invest into smallholder irrigation was also highlighted, where promoting water use efficiency and provision on 'patient' capital to finance for smallholders with an estimated 3 year cost recovery time was recommended. According to Rensys Plc, advances in solar irrigation pump technologies, forming strategic alliances with organizations and programs, increased donor interest and investment in innovative energy solutions, government policy toward decentralized energy solutions and tax exemptions are also among the existing opportunities for attracting private sector investment.

Greenpath demonstrated financial opportunities for increasing irrigated production and income for specific crops, where dry season production compared to irrigated production and smallholder revenues was demonstrated for green beans, chilli peppers and avocados. With less than 0.25 ha of irrigated land, smallholders can produce these crops and get revenue from \$375-1,060 from the export market (depending on crop type). The analysis showed that there is **economic opportunity for smallholders** investing into irrigation. For farmers to invest in irrigation, one of the most crucial things is to demonstrate potential for return on investment within their context. It should be done in a socially sustainable manner so that groups are not excluded and further marginalized due to limited access to inputs, knowledge and land.

The different **investments by development partners** have allowed facilitating access to inputs, social learning, and spreading innovations, which finally led to farmers investing in irrigation and significant expansion of irrigated areas. Investing in improved seed systems, using Farmer Field Schools and provision of technical support together have been instrumental to a successful scaling case.

There are also **collaboration opportunities** for government ministries, development partners (e.g. the World Bank, FAO) and NGOs that are working on irrigated agriculture to institutionalize best practices. However, the private sector needs to be part of such partnerships to ensure continued investment and sustainability of such efforts. Partnerships between the private sector and farmers like contract farming and linkage with offtake markets, and input supply arrangements are good examples that have proven to work. Such partnerships can also be leveraged to reduce the risks that each partner faces. Public private partnerships of engaging with commercial companies who can invest in irrigation infrastructure and participate in operation and management of such infrastructure could also have interesting opportunities for partnerships. Creating linkages between different partnership models like social-technological innovations and finance and investment partnerships can be useful.

Barriers

Barriers can be common for all actors across the value chain; but can also be specific to individual actors. **Macroeconomic issues**, as well as **business and policy environment**, such as access to finance, availability of forex, taxation and import processes, availability of power, institutional arrangements and governance

⁷ Presentation by Vicas Choudhary on Barriers and opportunities across value chain-actors and within regulatory frameworks in Ethiopia. *Third Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on 'Value chain approaches in Small Scale Irrigation Development'*. May 27, 2021, Ethiopia.

affect the development of SSI and private sector involvement⁵. **Farmers' Heterogeneity** is another challenge when actors across value chains need to serve diverse needs from irrigation investment for at least individual smallholders, (semi)-commercial smallholders, community-based SSI producers and private sector producers.

Various types of challenges that exist across the chain can be related to other aspects of technology access and suitability to existing irrigation systems and producer interests, financial services, risks and costs of investment, and other external and systemic challenges. The specific points raised during presentations, breakout group discussions, and chat box Q&As are summarized below:

- **Technology:** These are experienced by end-users (agricultural producers) as well as by supply-side actors. End-user challenges include suitability of different pumps for local context and existing irrigation systems, limited farm-to-farm mobility and difficulties in moving solar pumps, available O&M services. The lower discharge rate of some pump types takes longer time to irrigate fields and therefore makes shared use among farmers difficult. Water availability, high fuel price and regular fuel shortages (for diesel pumps), and high post-harvest losses pose challenges which put return on investment under risk for both producers and service providers.
- **Finance:** Finance-related challenges are also experienced by producers and financial service providers (e.g. private financial institutions or technology suppliers that also provide financial solutions such as provision of inputs and technologies on credit basis). Producers face high initial cost to purchase inputs and irrigation technologies; high fuel cost (for diesel pumps); small land size and profitability of investments and lack of suitable financial services and products suited for smallholders. Service providers are challenged by a high risk for getting return on investment and long waiting periods (usually 3-5 years).
- **Governance:** From technology supplier side, challenges include lengthy importation processes, shortage of forex and unpredictability of getting Letter of Credit, as well as lack of clarity in tax exemption processes.
- **Systemic barriers:** There are challenges in consistency of supply of irrigated produce (quality and quantity), unpredictable local market price for irrigated produce, high dependence on informal brokers, sustainability of donor-led PPP interventions upon project completion, weak extension system and technical support for irrigated value chain actors, as well as environmental sustainability of irrigation technologies like diesel pumps.

Reflection and concluding remarks

Investing in SSI by providing technology, extension services and access to finance is crucial for ensuring climate resilience and food security. The upcoming challenge is how best practices could be scaled along the irrigated agricultural value chains. Common and specific types of barriers faced by different value chain actors relate to different aspects of technology (supply, access and suitability to existing irrigation systems and producer interests), suitable financial services, risks and high costs of investment. Other external and systemic challenges are water availability, high price of fuel and shortage, unpredictable market prices and consistency in supply of quality produce.

There are potential opportunities for smallholder irrigation and private sector involvement. These could be sought primarily in supply of inputs and services that are critical for SSI through increasing access to and adoption of best practices. Private sector actors have a central role in inputs and technology manufacturing and supply and provision of information delivery, technical support, after-sales services, and financial services suited for local SSI context. Also, looking into bundled solutions such as insurance coupled with innovative financing will be crucial to de-risk private sector actors including smallholder farmers investing in SSI and irrigated value chains.

Opportunities within the policy and regulatory frameworks to boost value chain actors' investment include tax exemptions for agricultural inputs, strengthening roles of water user associations and agriculture input supply and access to digital information services and web-based platforms. Such

platforms are critical for information and experience sharing and interaction among government authorities at different levels, NGOs, development partners, research and academic institutions, private sector and other value chain actors to co-design solutions to overcome the identified barriers.

One lesson learned is that the time allocated was insufficient for the breakout group discussion to reflect and capture important inputs and experiences from participants – which should be duly considered for the next round of dialogues. Participants were encouraged to use the chat box to raise questions and exchange ideas – this function stimulated dynamic discussion and interaction during the meeting. Like the previous virtual MSD meeting, attendance was satisfactory as 65% of the registered participants attended the session, which is higher than the global attendance rate for webinars (40-50%)⁸. The next round of MSD is tentatively planned for August 2021 with the theme '*The role of off-take markets in investing in scaling Small Scale Irrigation*'. Depending on the COVID-19 situation and the respective mitigation actions in place, the next event may be in person or virtual.

⁸ <https://bloggingx.com/webinar-statistics/>:

Annex 1 – Agenda

Farmer-led Irrigation Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues: Ethiopia

Online seminar - Value chain approaches to small scale irrigation development

May 27th, 2021 | 10:00-12:00 hrs. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Time	Session	Speaker
10.00 – 10.10	Opening - Welcome remarks and introductions	Joy Busolo (2030 WRG, co-host)
10.10 – 10.20	Updates - AWM-TF Activities	Ato Belete Bantero (ATA/MOA)
10.20 – 10.30	Setting the scene: An overview of value chain approaches and small scale irrigation context in Ethiopia	Thai Minh (IWMI)
10.30 – 11.00	Presentations - 10 min each 1. Rensys: Inclusive solar-powered irrigation pump supply 2. Greenpath: Food supplier of organic produce from small scale Ethiopian farms 3. World Bank Agriculture Global Practice: Barriers and opportunities across value chain- actors and within regulatory frameworks in Ethiopia	Hanibal Gebremedhin Paul Hollwedel Vikas Choudhary
11.00 – 10.35	Breakout sessions - Questions: 1. What are the opportunities across the value chains-actors in supporting small scale farmers in investing in irrigation and the roles that they can play? (including financing mechanisms) 2. What is the potential for private sector investment into small scale irrigation and irrigated agricultural value chain? (including financing mechanisms) 3. What are the barriers within the policy and regulatory frameworks hampering the value chains-actors and farmers in investing in irrigation?	Moderators: Thai Minh (IWMI) Dagmawi Melaku (IWMI) Mekuria Tafesse (2030 WRG)
11.35 – 11.50	Reporting back in plenary	Rapporteurs from groups
11.50 – 12.00	Closing remarks	Abdulkarim Seid (IWMI Ethiopia CR)

Annex 2. List of attendants

No	Name	Organization
1	Abdulkarim Seid	CGIAR
2	Abena Ofosu	CGIAR
3	Addisu Atsibha	2030 WRG/WB
4	Alida Pham	IFAD
5	Amsale Mengistu	BMGF
6	Ashenafi Teka	rensys
7	Barry Smales	Africa Juice
8	Bayu	
9	BELETETE BANTERO	MOA
10	Bernadette Mukonyora	IFAD
11	Cecily Layzell	CGIAR
12	Dagmawi Abegaz	CGIAR
13	Dawit Mekonnen	CGIAR
14	Deborah Kefale	2030 WRG/WB
15	Elias Awol	MOA
16	Eyob Betru	
17	Fasil Tena	
18	Gabriella Izzi	WB
19	Gerrit Holtland	SNV
20	Girum Bahri Tegegn	2030 WRG/WB
21	Hanibal Gebremedhin	rensys
22	Hawinet Teso	Adama Science and Technology University
23	Hayalsew Yilma	WB
24	Jonathan Denison	WaterDev
25	Joy Busolo	2030 WRG/WB
26	kteshome	ATA
27	Lidia Mordel	Herewegro
28	Lucie Vergari	IFAD
29	Mekuria Tafesse	2030 WRG/WB
30	Nabil Ishak	Littlesun
31	Nina Jansen	2030 WRG/WB
32	Paul Hollwedel	Perennial Foods
33	Petra Schmitter	CGIAR
34	Sakshi Bhuwania	Sunedison Infra
35	Seifu Tilahun	Bahir Dar Uni
36	Selamawit Tumebo	IFC
37	Senbeto Funte	Mercycorps
38	Sévérin EKPE	CGIAR
39	Seyoum Tesfa	IFAD
40	Soumya Balasubramanya	CGIAR
41	Tamrat Abera	Mercycorps
42	Teshager Abebaw	FAO
43	Tewodros Abara	Rensys
44	Tewodros Assefa	Bahir Dar Uni
45	Thai Minh	CGIAR
46	Thomas	EHPEA
47	Vikas Choudhary	WB
48	Yaregal Melak	
49	Yibeltal Tiruneh	FAO
50	Yirgalem Kahessu	USAID
51	Zelege Belay Admasu	MoA