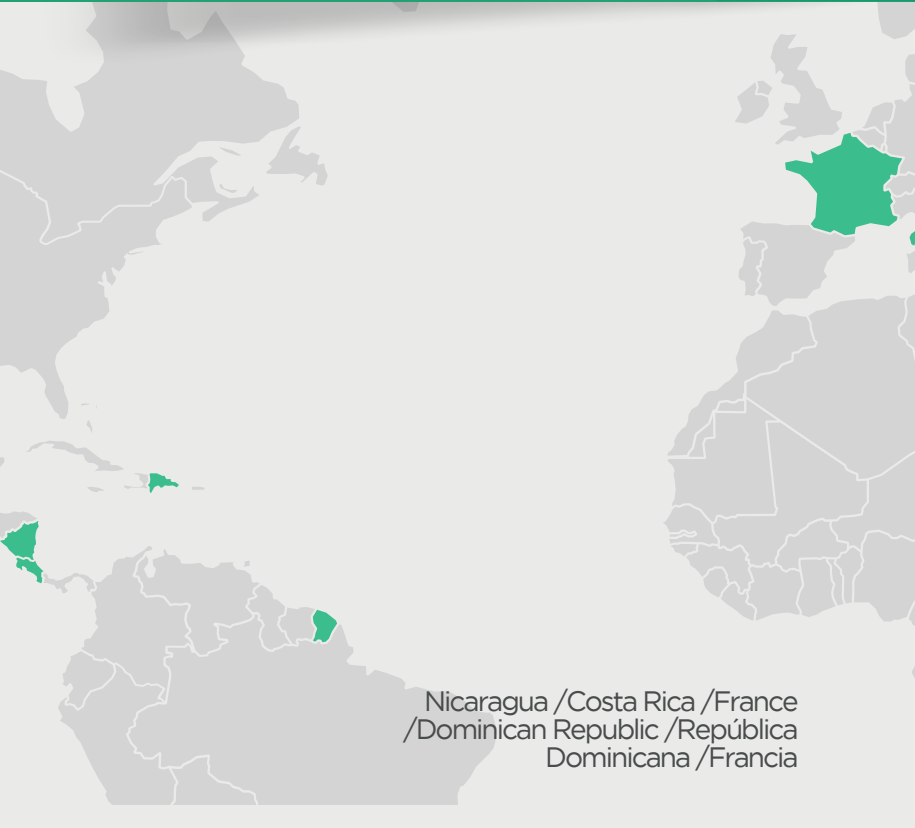


Water management in banana growing areas in Nicaragua and Dominican Republic

Structured dialogue between stakeholders to improve knowledge, reconcile conflicting demands, improve the efficiency of water use in agriculture and reduce vulnerability caused by climate variability.



378
workshop participants



2
territorial dialogue platforms installed



109
proposals identified



29
innovations included in work plans



Banana producers discuss water management

Initiative

A participatory process was carried out in four banana communities aimed at discussing problems and reflecting on actions that improve water management, adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change and reduce conflicts over resource use. It was led by a consortium formed by

UNAN-León Nicaragua, the IDIAF of the Dominican Republic, local banana and coffee farmer associations, Bioversity International, the CGIAR Humidtropics program and the French consultancy Lisode (Lien Social et Décision).

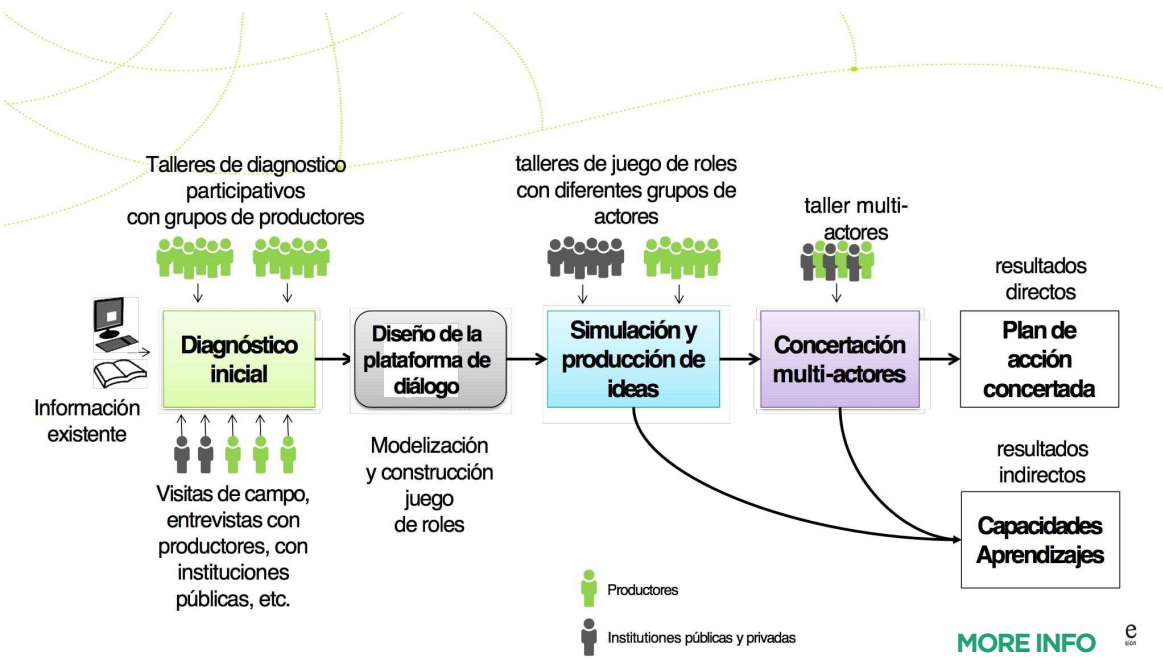
Role play to find dialogued solutions

Tech solution

Fourteen participatory workshops were developed in the banana communities with the participation of farmers and other actors. The ComMod (Companion Modeling) methodology was used that served to collect and systematize data on water access and use, the development of four conceptual models that represent the problems of each community, for the elaboration of participatory and expert diagnoses, for the formalization of

interactions between water resources, cropping management, the climate and the actors involved in the problems of water use, and for the design, conformation and validation of two territorial dialogue platforms in which role play simulates and analyzes the problems of availability and access to water under different climatic scenarios, articulating the social and ecological systems of each territory in dialogues between all stakeholders.

ComMod methodology and results of its application



MORE INFO



Impacts and Results

Participants understood the relationship of agriculture with other water demands. 97% built a vision of the problems and needs of others, which facilitated decision making in the communities. The 249 participants in the workshops identified 109 technological and institutional innovations out of which 29 were included in plans to improve knowledge and raise public

awareness about water problems, clarify and formalize the rules and sanctions of access and use, and innovate agricultural practices to reduce the pressure on the resource. The impacts will occur with the dissemination of territorial dialogue platforms that identify local actions to improve water availability and use.

Main Donors



Organizations

