



REVIEW OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES ON WATER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD

**Synthesis report
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List of acronyms

Era-net – European Research Area Network, a EU programme funding mechanism aimed at improving coordination between member state governments

IWRM – Integrated Water Resources Management

MDGs – Millennium Development Goals. A list of 10 goals (including eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, improving maternal health and ensure environmental sustainability) adopted by adopted by the international community in the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000. The MDGs commit the international community to an expanded vision of development, and have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress.

NGOs – Non-Governmental organisations

OECD DAC – The Development Assistance Committee is the principal body through which the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries.

WP – work package, a project management structure within SPLASH. There are six which look at different aspects of the Era-net work

WRD – Water Research for Development

Glossary

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) – a document describing a country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs. They are prepared by governments through a participatory process involving civil society and development partners, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Programme – throughout the analysis this term is used for national funding mechanisms related to water research for developing countries. In the present context, the term 'programme' can be understood in a broad sense and can also apply to project clusters or umbrella projects on a national scale.

SPLASH – the name of the European Union Water Initiative European Research Area Network (EU-WI Era-net). It is a consortium of 15 ministries, funding agencies and national research and technological development authorities from 11 European countries. It aims to improve water research for poverty reduction and thus contribute to achieving the MDGs.

SPLASH consortium – SPLASH partner countries

Executive summary

Introduction

SPLASH is the name of the European Union Water Initiative European Research Area Network (EUWI Era-Net). It is a consortium of 15 ministries, funding agencies and national research and technological development authorities from 11 European countries, aiming to improve water research for poverty reduction and to contribute to achieving the MDGs. Its geographic focus is the Mekong region of Asia and Africa (including the Mediterranean countries).

The specific objectives of work package 2 of the SPLASH Era-net are to exchange knowledge and experiences between different European partner initiatives, including both areas of work and management practices. This report is an update of deliverable 2.3, which is a synthesis and analysis of the data generated by a survey of programmes relating to water research for developing countries, which are funded or co-funded by the national governments of the SPLASH partners. This collated information aims to support coordination and avoid duplication of research efforts between the countries concerned and to help identify opportunities for future collaboration. It is recognized that this mapping exercise is not comprehensive, due to the fact that not all European States are participating in the SPLASH Consortium, and that funding for water research for development also comes from additional sources. The intended target groups for this report include SPLASH partner programme managers, those implementing or having an interest in water and sanitation programmes in developing countries, and European programme managers tasked with future research programming and partnering.

This updated report is based on data from 47 questionnaires completed by the 11 countries between the summer of 2007 and spring of 2008. It follows a similar structure to the survey questionnaire, with the main sections being: analysis of the thematic research areas; research by geographic area; capacity development within programmes; funding issues; programme development; dissemination activities; the potential for joint activities and transnational cooperation; and conclusions.

Thematic and geographic analysis of programmes

An analysis of the thematic areas addressed by these programmes shows that their main purpose is water research for development. This covers a wide range of sub-themes such as “integrated water resources management”, “water supply and sanitation”, “protecting ecosystems”, “water and climate change”, “securing water supply” and “more crop per drop”, which vary in their coverage across the programmes and countries. Themes which have scant coverage include water governance, strategic and policy research and gender issues and those of the water for industry/energy area.

Although some programmes do not specify any particular geographic priorities, an analysis of the programmes as a whole suggests that there are clear areas of focus in relation to location, associated with the different countries. The reasons for this may be historic, or based on factors such as geographic proximity or the potential benefits of targeting particular countries.

Africa receives research support from all SPLASH partner countries, with some variation in the areas targeted by programmes, and in the different thematic focus taken within different countries. For example, Ethiopia is the greatest African beneficiary of SPLASH partner country programme funding, under the priority themes of ‘water for people’ and ‘water for food’. Gaps in geographic coverage are also revealed, which relate specifically to Somalia, and several countries within Southern, Western and Central Africa. All SPLASH partner countries support programmes in Asia, each having at least

one programme in the Mekong region, with Vietnam and Lao PDR receiving the greatest support. For South Asia, India receives the most support, mainly for the 'water for people' theme, and in Central Asia, China is the dominant recipient. There is also limited support for countries in the Middle East, the American continent, Central and Eastern Europe. Across all geographic areas, only a third of programmes stated a direct link to the beneficiary countries' national strategies.

Capacity development

Capacity development is included as a component in more than 70 percent of programmes and, apart from Belgium, all countries were found to have developed a strategy for this, often involving elements of training, knowledge exchange, ideas and good practice. The main target groups for these activities are PhD students, master degree students followed by practitioners and mid career researchers. Half of all programmes actively disseminate lessons learned from these research and capacity development activities.

Programme funding

The majority of the programmes concerned are funded by ministries, particularly those relating to foreign affairs and development. Significant funding through higher education support is also evident. Funding priorities are seen to be 'water for people', 'water for food', and 'cross cutting issues'. Allocation of funding varies but is primarily to universities in both SPLASH partner countries and the beneficiary countries, followed by national research centres and government institutions in developing countries. Operational costs (consumables and travel) and costs associated with workshops and other events are most commonly covered.

Programme development

The processes relating to developing programmes vary considerably. More than two thirds of programmes had internal procedures by which research priorities were identified, with activities planned and subsequently evaluated. Extensive involvement of Southern organizations in the research design was declared by only one third of programmes. Organizations represented in this vary across programmes but include ministries, research institutions and developing country experts. The different approaches to programme development present their own benefits and challenges, for example, high levels of collaboration and consultation improve the focus of research onto identified problems in –country. However, the challenge may then be to work effectively with national governments and to ensure that research results are put into use.

Dissemination of research results

The survey also investigated approaches to research dissemination, showing that more than half of all programmes implemented a communication strategy, with recommendations for policy making. The most common activities involve education and networking, with data provision the least common. A range of dissemination pathways are used, with face-to-face meetings and events, followed by distribution of hard copy outputs (supplied mainly in English), as the most common. Online access to programme resources is seen to be important by about a third of all programmes. Whether programmes favour interactive, hard copy or online dissemination is dependent on the specific communication objectives and stakeholder groups.

Potential for joint activities and transnational cooperation

The overall aim of the SPLASH project is to facilitate cooperation between research programmes. Assessing the interest in and potential for collaboration is therefore a key element of this mapping process. 31 of the 47 programmes surveyed already incorporate some form of collaborative working,

either with national programmes in other countries or with international organizations, initiatives or networks. This is frequently through joint meetings or information exchange rather than joint funding.

The benefits of strengthening cooperation with developing countries, improving information exchange and avoiding duplication are well recognized across the programmes. Some of the challenges identified are the lack of administrative capacity, personnel and financial resources, and lack of financial flexibility. Cooperation according to thematic area shows that 'water for people' and 'water for food' generate both high and low interest levels; results suggest medium-high interest in cooperation in the themes of both 'water for nature' and 'water for industry/energy'. It might possibly reflect the fact that these are relatively under-researched areas, compared to water for people and food. There is a broad spread of interest for cooperation across all geographic areas, including those which are the focus of the SPLASH Era-Net.

Conclusions

There is an inevitable degree of variation in the aims, objectives and focus areas - both thematic and geographic - across the programmes surveyed. However, overall, there is a good spread of support across the thematic areas, and all countries within the Consortium are involved in the Mekong region and in Africa, suggesting that these offer the greatest potential benefits for future collaboration. Existing programmes show additional common characteristics: capacity development is an important element of research; there is wide implementation of dissemination strategies; and collaboration between programmes and other national or international organizations is already underway. Future opportunities for joint programmes may not, therefore, represent a significant shift in existing research culture or behaviour.

1 Introduction

This report is an update of deliverable 2.3 of the SPLASH Era-net. It is a synthesis of information concerning the programmes in carried out in water research for developing countries funded by SPLASH partner national Governments.

Background and context

SPLASH aims to improve water research for poverty reduction and thus contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. It will:

- Coordinate existing programmes to minimise duplication and identify gaps;
- Design collaborative research programmes which address identified needs;
- Speed up knowledge transfer between researchers and practitioners;
- Map good research management to maximise use of resources; and
- Support transfer of research into practice.

SPLASH is undertaking a collaborative work programme involving both SPLASH European partner organisations and stakeholders from developing countries. The work programme is organised between 6 work packages.

This report has been prepared within the context of work package 2. The specific objectives of work package 2 are to exchange knowledge and experiences between different European partner initiatives, including both areas of work and management practices.

Methodology

Work package 2 established a questionnaire of more than 70 questions, in order to collect information. It was divided into the following sections:

- General information about the programme
- Thematic focus of the programmes
- Geographic focus of the programmes
- Capacity Development within programmes
- Funding mechanism within programmes
- Programme Development
- Dissemination of results
- Potential for joint activities and transnational cooperation

The thematic scope of water is broad, considering water for people, water for nature, water for industry and energy and cross cutting issues with identified sub categories. It was agreed to collect information from the 11 SPLASH partner countries, namely: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland and UK.

The programmatic level would be considered, as projects would be too numerous, and the information thus more difficult to use. Also the programmes would be limited to those funded by the European Governments.

It is recognised that this mapping is not comprehensive, because not all European states are partners within the SPLASH consortium, furthermore research in water for development is also funded by others including the European Commission, Foundations and other donors. However the mapping does support the aims of the SPLASH Era-net, in terms of collating information that will support coordination and avoid duplication between those partner countries involved.

Water research for 'development' is as defined within the OECD DAC process.

Each SPLASH partner nominated a national contact person responsible for identifying appropriate national programmes and programme owners or managers who would then complete the questionnaire. The questionnaire was broadly completed as an online survey by the programme owners or managers, however in some instances national contact persons completed questionnaires on the basis of information gathered.

Results

The questionnaires were completed between the summer of 2007 and the spring of 2008. A total of 47 questionnaires were submitted by the 11 partner countries. The present report is an update of the former synthesis report delivered in January 2008, which includes the missing information relating to Norway and Denmark.

Analysis

This report, Deliverable 2.3, is a synthesis of the information collected, and is structured around the sections of the questionnaire outlined above.

Annex I provides summary tables of relevant information supporting the analysis and findings.

Annex II lists the funding agencies, implementing organisations and names of programme managers of each programme.

Note: This report does not include a review and analysis of programme management procedures, this information derived from the same questionnaire will be synthesised in Deliverable 2.5 'Programme management and implementation procedures report'.

Conclusions are presented in the final section of this report.

Audience

It is anticipated that the following people will find this report useful:

In developing countries:

- Programme managers within SPLASH partner organisations;
- Those implementing water and sanitation programmes; and
- Those interested in water and sanitation research at the country level – both researchers and practitioners.

It is hoped that the report will inform them as to what European funded programmes are active in the sector nationally, and to assist them to improve any efforts at coordination and harmonisation between donors and programmes, to enhance synergies and reduce duplication.

In Europe:

- Programme managers within tasks to identify future programming and partnering;
- Those interested in research or the results of such research.

If readers wish to provide comments and suggestions concerning which information is useful, or which information is missing, please contact Carlo Giupponi: c.giupponi@unive.it.

2 General information about the programmes

The collected information indicates that SPLASH partner countries participating (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) have presented an average number of 4 national programmes which include a specific component of water research for the developing world (referred to in the questionnaire as 'Water Research for Development' - WRD).

It is important to bear in mind that the term "national programme" refers to all programmes that are funded or co-funded by state actors. In some cases, the term "programme" also refers to the coordinated management of a portfolio of projects with a defined programme and project management cycle (e.g. UK3^{*}). In many others, the term "programme" is applied in a broader sense to include national projects schemes (umbrella projects (e.g. AT2^{*}), project clusters (e.g. CH3, FR8, DE3, DK2, DK3)^{*}) with focus on themes related to 'Water Research for Development'.

Contents, aims and objectives differ a lot, some are more focused on capacity building and knowledge transfer (e.g. AT1, AT4, BE1, DE1, FI2, FI3, CH2, CH6, FR1, UK5, DK2, DK3), others are more oriented towards the development and application of methodologies, models and tools (e.g. FR6, IT2, DE4, CH5, CH1, CH3, FR7, FI4, IT5, DK1, NO1) others seek the creation/support of research networks (e.g. FR4, IT4, UK2).

Table 1 in Annex I gives an initial snapshot of the context of water research in SPLASH partner countries by listing for each country, the corresponding national programme, the focus of research, duration, likely extension, total budget and budget allocated to WRD. Cells are empty when no information is provided.

As anticipated, as a general condition, programmes selected had to be funded or co-funded by state actors. This is why the funding agencies are in most cases Ministries (i.e. Finland, France, Italy, Germany) and in others separate development departments responsible for administering official development aid and developing policy (Switzerland, UK, Belgium) or a separate operational unit (Austria, Germany, Denmark). The responsibility for the implementation of such programmes, instead, either rests with universities/research institutes (i.e. Austria, Belgium, France, Finland, Norway) or with the state agencies and ministries themselves (Italy, Germany, UK).

In some cases the responsibility for implementation is shared with recipient countries (i.e. France, Italy).

Moreover, 55% of programmes are likely to be extended beyond their original timeframe.

At a first glance, the major thematic interest seems to lie on "cross-cutting issues" (37 programmes out of 47 respondents or 43 if we consider only those that have provided information on the thematic focus), followed by the following thematic areas: "water for people" (72%), "water for food" (68%), "water for nature" (66%) and "water for industry/energy" (28%). Water research seems to be effectively a "cross-cutting" activity included in the activities of several different sectors and seen as a step towards poverty alleviation.

The next Chapter of this report provides a deeper analysis of the specific themes covered by the programmes.

^{*} Refer to table 1 in Annex I for extended title of programmes

Key findings

The total number of programmes is 47

The average number of programmes per country is 4

The average duration of the programmes is 6 years

The total budget allocated to water research for development per annum is 30000 k €[†]

Flexibility – it appears that all countries are able to grant extensions beyond original time frames except Belgium

[†] Only 27 out of 47 questionnaires submitted provided information on the budget allocated to WRD.

3 Analysis of thematic research areas

The country partners collectively draw on a wealth of experience in the international water development sector. This wide experience is reflected in the 21 separate water research themes used in the mapping exercise.

The research focus of individual countries reflects differing national priorities in development policy, the particular research interests and expertise of national water institutions, how these align with the perceived needs of developing countries in priority geographic areas (where these exist), and historical links with particular developing countries. As a matter of fact, although in some cases (i.e. AT1, AT2, AT4, BE2, CH5, CZ1, DE1, DE3, DK3, FI4, FR5, FR8, IT4, NO1, UK1, UK2, UK4) recipient countries are consulted on research priorities (e.g. through countries' Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper), some programmes are also linked to their national research strategy (i.e. FR5, UK2, BE2, AT4, FR8, UK4, UK1, AT2, IT4, FI4, DK2, DK3).

Almost 50 percent of the programmes reported have a main focus on Water Research for Development. As already mentioned in the previous chapter, objectives range from the provision of training courses and fellowships to scientific and technological applications. Programmes on water governance, strategic and policy research and gender are less frequent.

The information provided in this section gives a good preliminary assessment of the relative importance of different themes in SPLASH partner countries funded water research and can help identify those themes which receive scant attention and those where there might be potential for collaboration between funders.

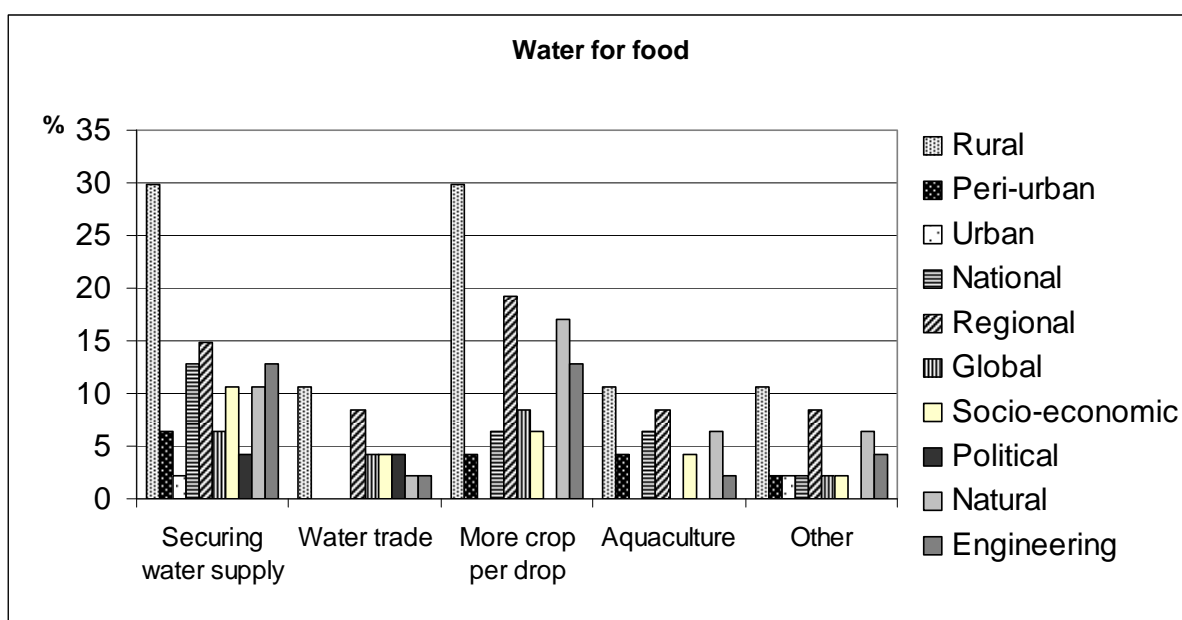
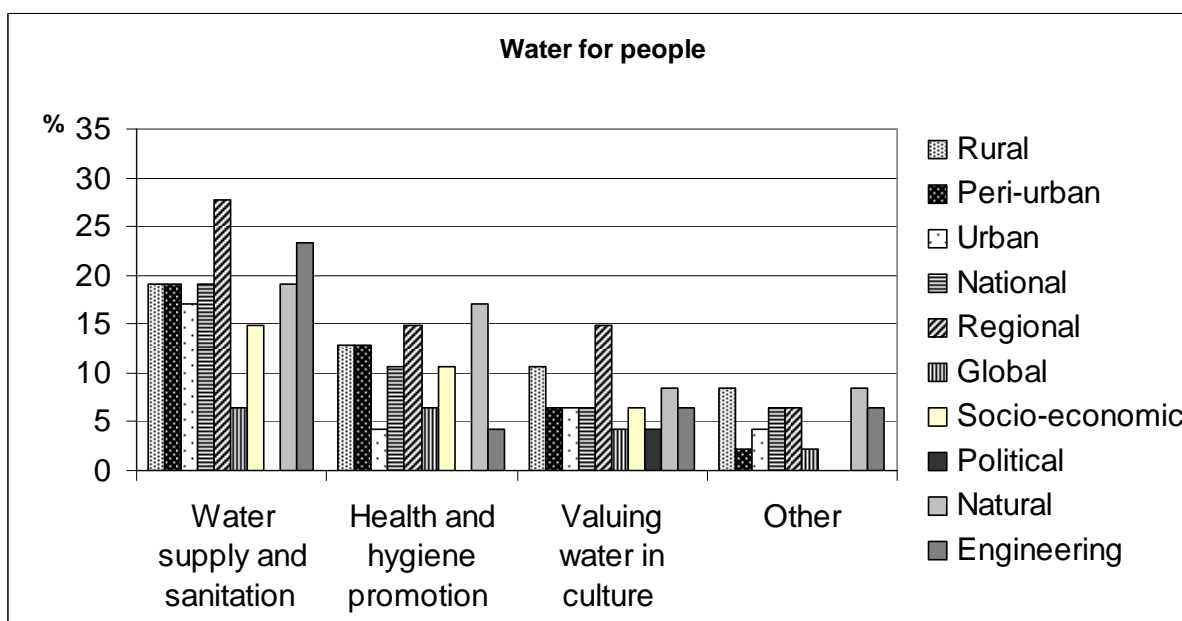
Analysis of themes

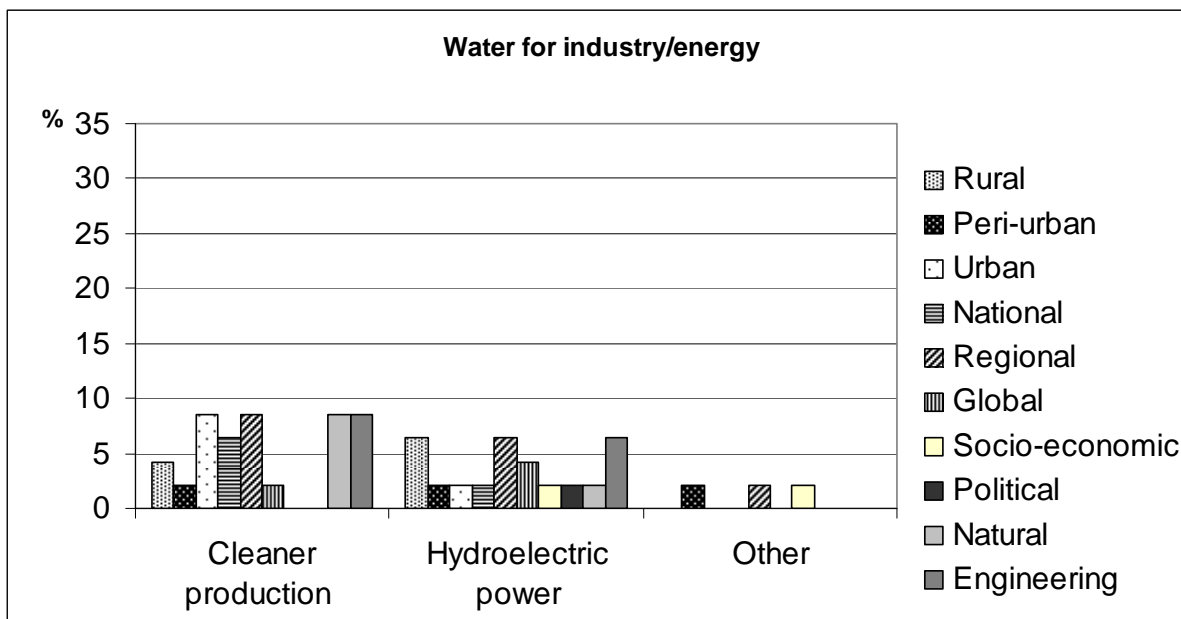
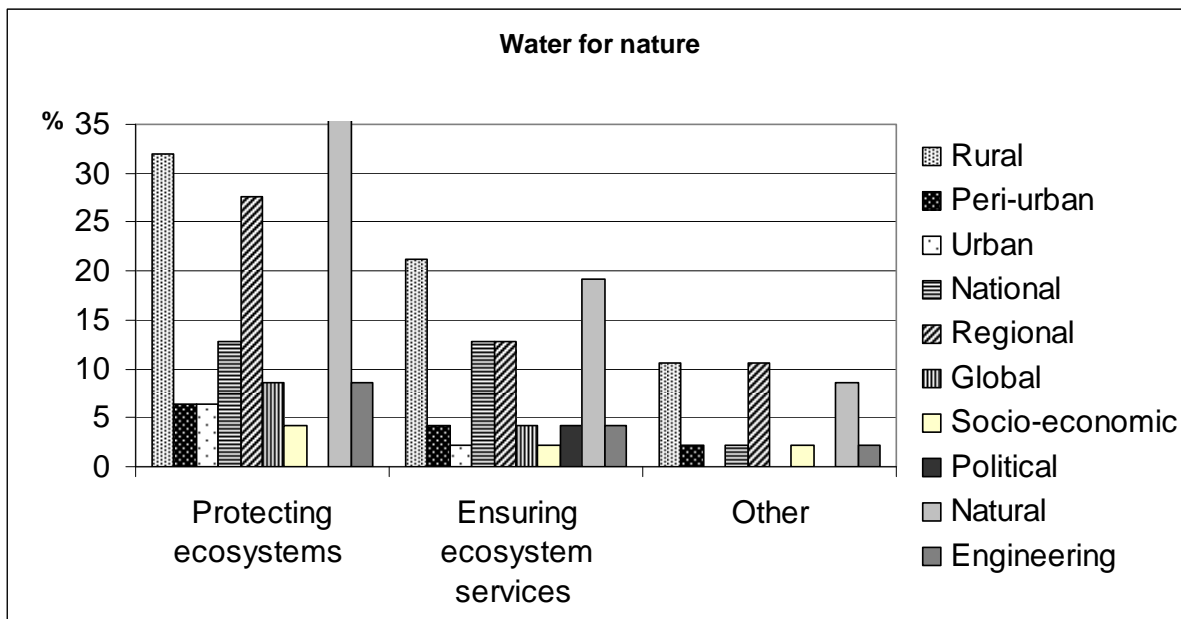
All themes proposed are supported, but at different degrees. "Integrated water resources management" is mostly supported (by all countries), followed by themes such as "water supply and sanitation", "protecting ecosystems", and "water and climate change" (supported by all countries except one), "securing water supply" and "more crop per drop". In contrast, other themes such as those related to water and industry/energy ("cleaner production" and "hydroelectric power") are poorly supported, with research activities reported in 23% of the programmes. The same applies for "water trade" and "aquaculture" (17% of the programmes) in the water for food cluster and for the "water and gender" cross-cutting issue (tackled by only 13% of the programmes).

EU countries are committed to the principles of IWRM and its implementation through the EU Water Framework Directive and it is therefore not surprising that integrated water resources management is also an important theme in developing countries.

The survey went one step further asking to specify the spatial (rural, peri-urban, urban) and scale (national, regional, global) levels at which each of the themes were covered and from which disciplinary perspective the different themes were tackled (socio-economic, political, natural, engineering). Figure 1 reproduces, for each thematic area, the percentage of programmes that deal with related specific water research sub-themes, their spatial and scale levels and research discipline involved. According to the diagrams, themes covered mostly concern the rural world, and are developed at a regional level. The disciplines instead vary according to the type of theme. For instance, research is more engineering-oriented in the case of themes that lend themselves to technical issues such as "water supply and sanitation", "securing water supply", "cleaner production",

“hydroelectric power”. In contrast, natural sciences related disciplines mostly apply to themes like “protecting ecosystems”, “IWRM”, “water and climate change”, “water and natural hazards”. “Water and conflicts”, “water and legal issues” and “transboundary issues” are tackled predominantly from a political perspective, while “vulnerable groups” are mainly studied from a socio-economic point of view.





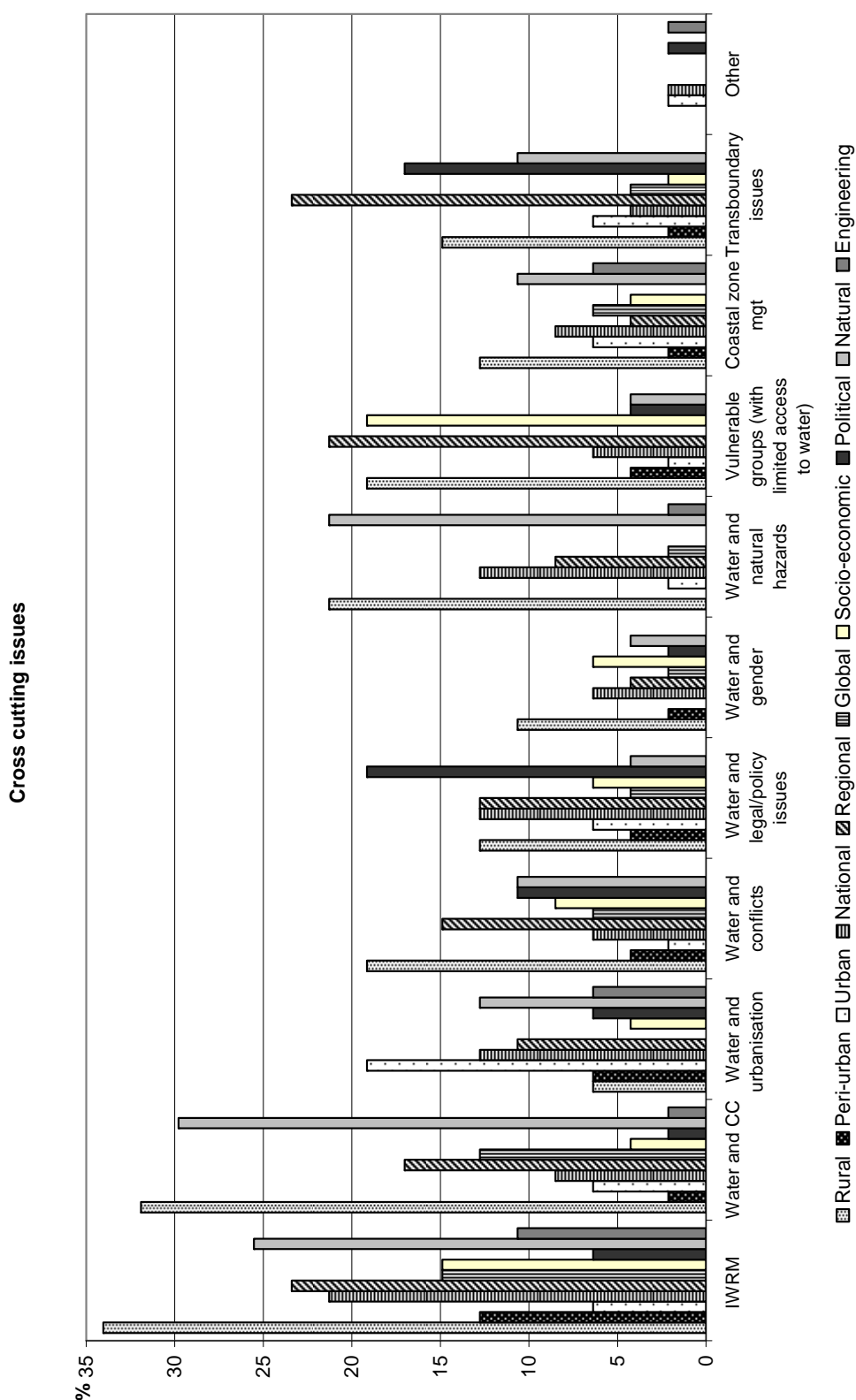


Figure 1. Diagrams by thematic area reporting the percentage of programmes dealing with the sub-themes, their spatial and scale levels and related discipline

In some cases, the category “other” was selected and the few themes introduced are reported below:

- W. for people:
 - Water treatment technologies (CH1)
 - Water resources in spatial planning (FI2)
 - Agriculture (DK1)
 - Marine natural park (DK2)
 - Tourism (NO1)
- W. for food:
 - Fisheries(AT2)
 - Waste water reuse (CH1)
 - Water treatment (DK1)
 - Animal manure for plant nutrition (DK3)
- W. for nature:
 - Ecological quality of rivers (FI2)
 - Modelling tools suited for ecosystem protection (FI4)
 - Ecology (NO1)
- W. for industry/energy:
 - Recreational value realestate (FI2)
- Cross-cutting issues:
 - Politics (DE2)

From the countries' perspective, a matrix (Annex I, table 2) was generated to indicate those countries (and related programmes) which had a stated interest in each of the 21 thematic areas. Most of the Austrian and Swiss programmes seem to have a focus on “Water supply and sanitation”, “Health and hygiene promotion”, “Securing water supply”, “Protecting ecosystems”, “IWRM” and “Water and climate change”. Swiss programmes are also quite involved in “Water and conflicts”, “Vulnerable groups” and “Transboundary issues”. The majority of Belgium’s programmes deal with “Water supply and sanitation”, while the Finnish with “IWRM”. France seems to concentrate mainly on “Water supply and sanitation”, “More crop per drop”, “Protecting ecosystems” and “IWRM”; Germany on “IWRM”, “Water and legal/policy issues” and “Transboundary issues”; Italy on “Water supply and sanitation” and “Protecting ecosystems”. Denmark’s research interest covers all themes except “hydroelectric power”. One of the programmes of the UK (UK1) covers all themes. The programme presented by the Czech Republic is mainly focussed on Water supply and sanitation and hydrogeology but is not research oriented.

It is clear from the above analysis that there are certain thematic areas where a larger number of countries have an interest. As far as duplication of efforts, something can be said after analysing the geographic focus of the research programmes reported in the next chapter.

Key findings

Thematic support is fairly evenly spread, with the exception of water for industry/energy. Themes such as “Integrated water resources management”, “water supply and sanitation”, “protecting ecosystems”, and “water and climate change” are mostly supported, followed by, “securing water supply” and “more crop per drop”. Themes which have scant coverage include water governance, strategic and policy research and gender issues.

4 Analysis of research by geographic area

According to the data available, Annex I presents a matrix (table 3) of developing countries (only those targeted by the programmes are listed) by region benefiting from SPLASH country partners supported water research. Another matrix (table 4) provides information on the thematic area covered within each country and related programme code.

It is important to bear in mind that not all programmes managers have specified the geographic target and some programmes have no specific geographic priorities (e.g. AT1, DE3, DE6, CH6, UK3).

The preference of each country could be linked to their colonial history, for example the French involvement with a greater number of programmes in Western Africa. Geographically targeted funding seems also to arise through geographic proximity or through shared water problems, for instance by Mediterranean and North African countries (Italy for example is very much involved in North Africa). In other cases the support may be based on the political/economic and efficiency benefits which are judged to be accrued by targeting specific groups of countries. Austria seems to concentrate on East Africa and South Asia, Switzerland on Southern Africa, UK and Germany on Africa in general, Finland on South-East Asia. In South-East Asia, also Switzerland and France are quite involved.

Africa

It is clear from table 3 that Africa receives research support from all SPLASH partner countries. Some programmes support water research in specific parts of the continent, others do not (i.e. UK1). Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Tanzania, South Africa and Burkina Faso, in decreasing order, are the most common beneficiaries of funding from SPLASH partner countries. Table 4 shows that in Ethiopia (8 programmes, 6 countries), the thematic focus is mainly water for people and water for food. No programme addresses water for industry/energy. In South Africa (7 progr/6 countries) both water for people and cross-cutting issues are mainly covered, as for Mozambique (5 progr/4 countries). In Kenya and Tanzania (7 progr/5 countries), water for people is the thematic area mostly covered, while in Morocco (6 progr/3 countries) water for nature is also relevant. In Burkina Faso (5 progr/4 countries) w. for people, w. for food and cross-cutting issues are equally covered but no programme deals with w. for nature and for industry/energy. The other African countries listed in the table benefit from 1 to 4 research programmes, very few of which cover the water for industry/energy thematic area.

By contrast, the following African countries appear to receive no research funding from any country of SPLASH consortium:

- East Africa: Somalia.
- Southern Africa: Comoros, Lesotho, Mauritius, Swaziland.
- Western and Central Africa: Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Sierra Leone, Togo.

Asia

All countries fund water research somewhere on the Asian continent. All countries from the SPLASH Consortium have at least 1 programme running in one of the countries of the Mekong region (except Norway). Finland, France and Switzerland are particularly active in the area operating in 3 to 4 of the countries. The UK presented a programme focused on South East Asia in general. The most popular countries receiving support are Vietnam (11 programmes/8 countries + UK4 active in South East Asia in general) and Laos (5 programmes/3 countries + UK4). FI4 for instance tackles themes related to w. for people, w. for food, w. for nature and cross cutting issues within 4 countries of the Mekong area and, additionally, w. for industry/energy in Cambodia and Laos. Denmark covers all thematic areas in

Vietnam (DK2). In general, it can be said that support on the thematic areas considered is fairly evenly spread, with the exception of w. for industry/energy.

In South Asia, India is the country receiving most support from the Consortium, mainly in water for people. UK1 in particular is active in the whole region.

China is the dominant recipient (always in terms of number of countries and programmes) in Central Asia (5 progr/5 countries). Again, Denmark covers all thematic areas (DK1). In the Middle East, Germany and Austria are active at a regional level (DE3, DE4, AT3), while France and Italy at country level, both in Jordan and Turkey.

America, Central and Eastern Europe

On the American continent, support for water research is mainly directed to Brazil, supported mainly by two Italian Programmes, and the Caribbean (Cuba in particular) supported by Italy, Switzerland and Belgium.

In Central and Eastern Europe, Moldova and Serbia are involved in a programme (not research-oriented though) of the Czech Republic and Montenegro is one of the targets of an Italian Programme.

Links to recipients country priorities

According to the survey, only 38 percent of the programmes selected link to the beneficiaries' national strategy (as specified in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper); 47 percent don't, while 15 percent did not specify. Concerning African countries, examples are AT2 (Uganda), AT4 (Ethiopia), CH5 (Tanzania, Mozambique), DE1 (Kenya), FR5 (Mali), FR8 (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya), UK2 (Ethiopia), DK3 (Vietnam), and NO1 (South Africa). FI4 for the Mekong area.

Users of results

Always from a geographic perspective, the potential users of the different programme deliverables come mostly from the South and can be mainly identified in policy makers, civil society/NGOs and practitioners (Figure 2). Academic researchers from North and South are potentially equally targeted, while consultants seem to be the least targeted. "Others" specified are: public & private researchers, local people/beneficiaries, development agencies, students, officers from ministries, government authorities.

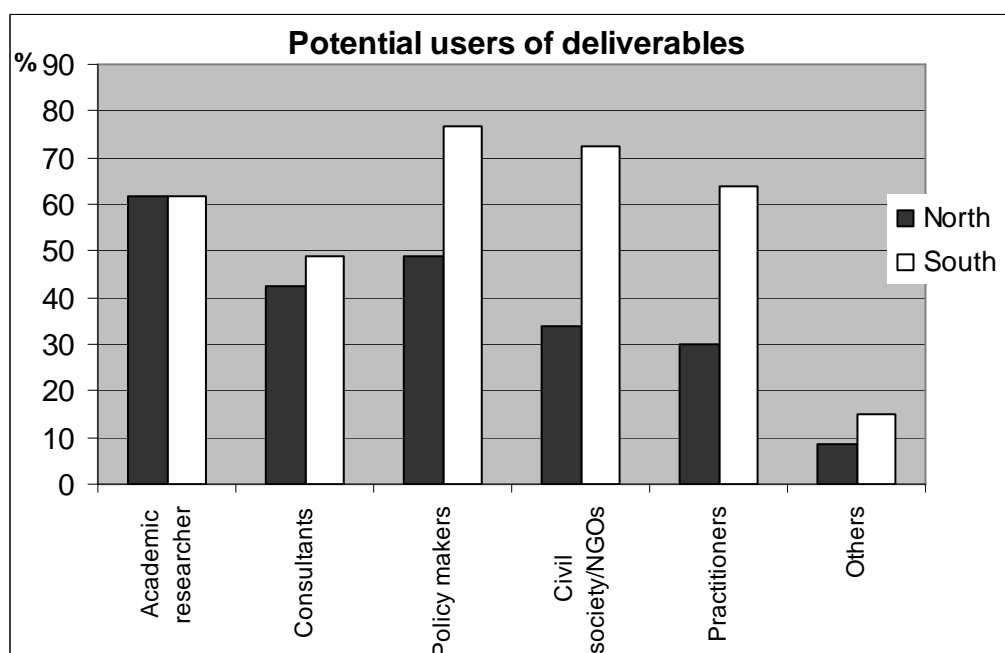


Figure 2. Potential users of programme deliverables and origin (expressed as the percentage of positive responses out of the total number of questionnaires submitted)

Centralised facilities or services

Centralised facilities or services within the programmes are provided in most cases (almost 50 percent of the programmes) and consist in data banks and resource centres, both with public access. Technology providers have in general a restricted access instead.

Key findings

Concerning Africa, most research is targeted in Ethiopia, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, Morocco, Burkina Faso and Mozambique (in decreasing order).

In Asia, Vietnam, China and Laos are the main recipients.

The following countries are not targeted:

- East Africa: Somalia.
- Southern Africa: Comoros, Lesotho, Mauritius, Swaziland.
- Western and Central Africa: Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Sierra Leone, Togo.
- Mekong: Myanmar

5 Capacity development within programmes

This chapter aims to give a general overview on the capacity building component within programmes and will further be analysed in WP3.

Figure 3 expresses the percentage of specific activities supported by the programmes out of the total number of questionnaires submitted and the level of importance associated to each activity. As the figure shows, high importance (in terms of budget proportion allocated) is generally addressed to activities related to applied research which is also the activity most commonly supported by the programmes. Trans- and interdisciplinary research is a bit less common but is dedicated a good proportion of budget. Basic research is also diffuse but has a low-medium importance allocated to it. Capacity building both of organisations and individuals is generally well supported.

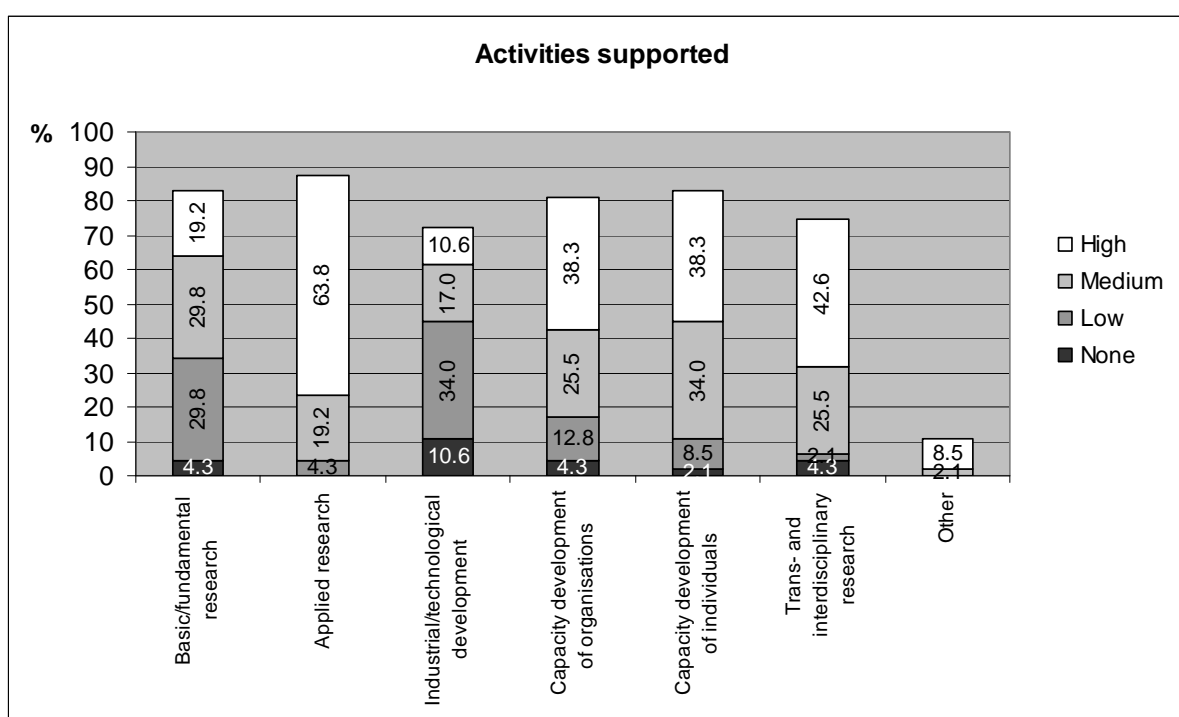


Figure 3. Activities supported and defined level of importance. Within each bar (type of activity) the proportion expressed as a percentage of the programmes giving a specific level of importance.

Other activities were specified, such as networking/information exchange, water management, applied research in hydrogeology, water and sanitation, policy advice (example: irrigation policy Kenya), Development support.

All the above mentioned types of activities are mainly focused on developing countries or regions.

Concerning capacity building, it is supported by all SPLASH partner countries except Belgium, and the majority of the programmes presented (in absolute values: 27 out of 47) have a strategy for capacity development. Moreover, capacity building is a focus of the programme in 70 percent of the cases (around 11 percent of the programmes don't have such a focus and 19 percent did not provide an answer).

It is often achieved through training (e.g. AT3, AT4, DE1, FI3) and exchange of knowledge, ideas and good practice (e.g. DE2, FR4, IT3).

The educational levels targeted and the emphasis of the targeting is given in figure 4.

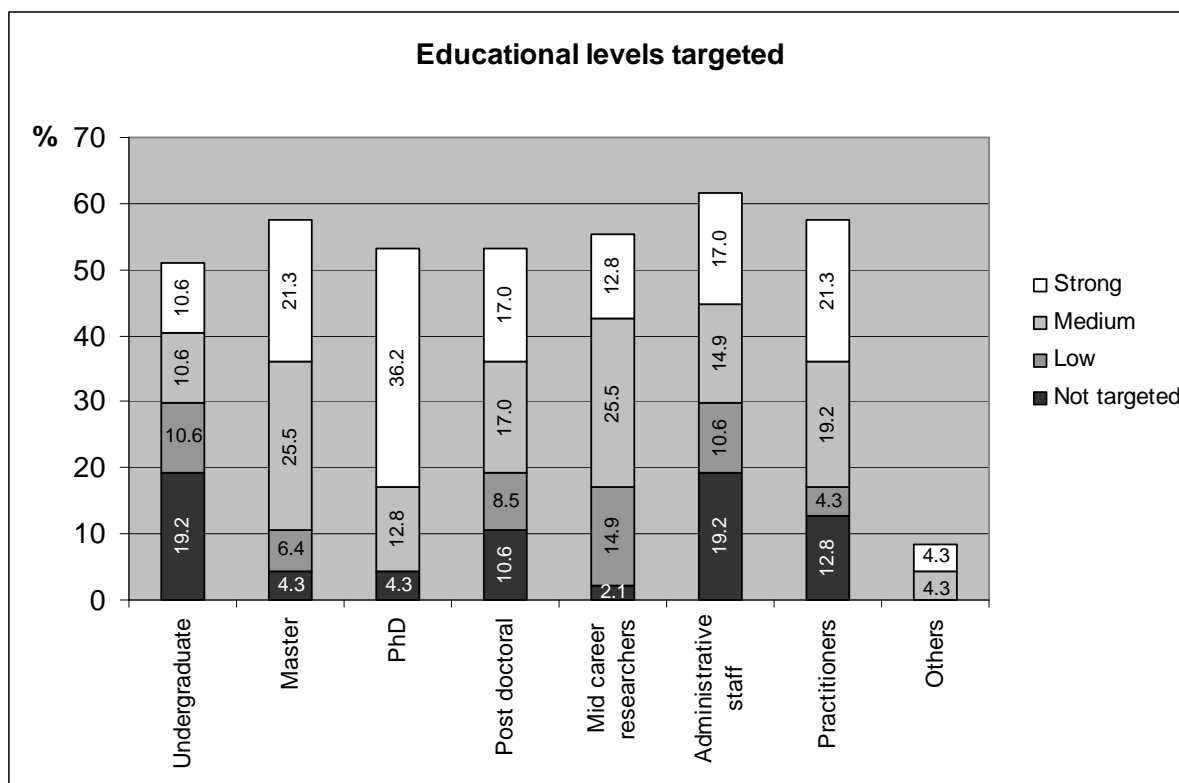


Figure 4. Educational levels targeted and emphasis of the targeting

PhD students and master degree students are most strongly targeted, followed by practitioners and mid career researchers. Administrative staff and undergraduates are in most programmes not targeted. Emphasis on targeting of Post docs is more or less equally distributed on all levels.

The effectiveness and impact of capacity development is measured in 45 percent of the programmes. 40 percent do not measure it, while the rest did not answer. In the case of a positive answer, what is mostly measured is the number of staff trained, followed by the improvement of knowledge level. This is done not only by assessing the knowledge level, but also by assessing the skills level in decision making (through documents, reports, etc.).

Almost 50 percent of the programmes prescribe how lessons learned through research and capacity development should be disseminated and this information is mainly made available through papers or reports (DE1, FR7, AT4, FR8, CH3, CH1, DK1, DK3) and workshops/conferences (FR5, FI1, DE1, AT4, FR8, CH1, DK1, DK3).

Key findings

Capacity development is a main focus in 70% of the programmes

Almost 60% have developed a strategy for this

Activities mostly supported: applied research, trans- and interdisciplinary research, capacity development of organisations and individuals

The educational levels targeted are mostly PhD students and master degree students, followed by practitioners and mid career researchers

6 Programme funding

In the case of the programmes presented, the most common funding bodies are the Ministry of Foreign affairs and the Development Agency (“Other” bodies not specified in the questionnaire are: the Ministry for the Environment (in the case of the Italian programmes), the Ministry of Finance (CZ1), the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (DE3) and the Ministry of Education and Research (DE4), the national counterpart (FI2), other countries involved (IT4), ARC (AT3), BRGM (FR7)). Another important contributor is the University.

A matrix (Table 5 in Annex I) provides information on the share of each programme budget related to WRD allocated to the different thematic foci. Once again greater importance given to the thematic area “water for people”, followed by “water for food” and “cross cutting issues”.

The figure 5 shows instead how the WRD budget is allocated to different organisation types. Universities both in National and Developing countries seem to be the main beneficiaries, followed by national research centres and governmental institutions in developing countries.

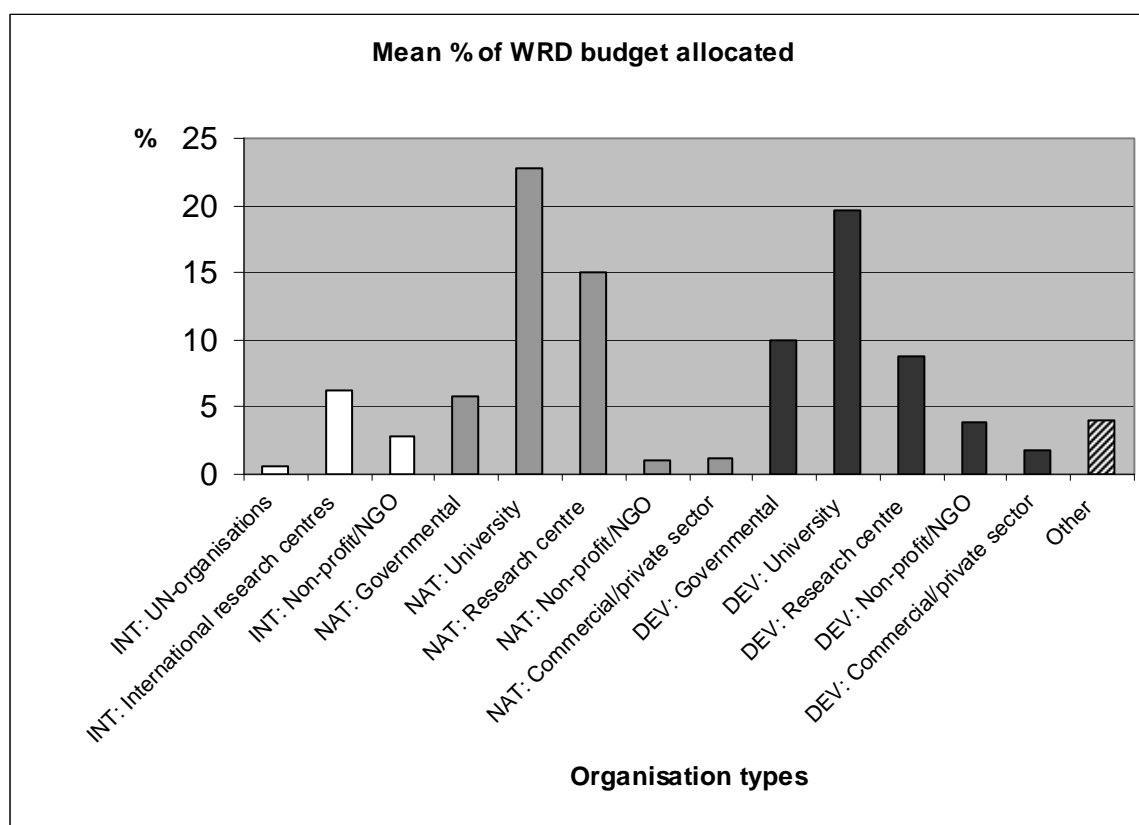


Figure 5. Share of the programme budget related to Water Research for Development allocated to different organisation types

Almost all programmes cover the same cost items (Figure 6), mainly operational costs such as consumables and travel grants, and accompanying measures such as workshops, courses and conferences. “Others” stand for field missions, mobility, scholarships, university fees, training and education (which could be integrated into the operational costs and accompanying measures).

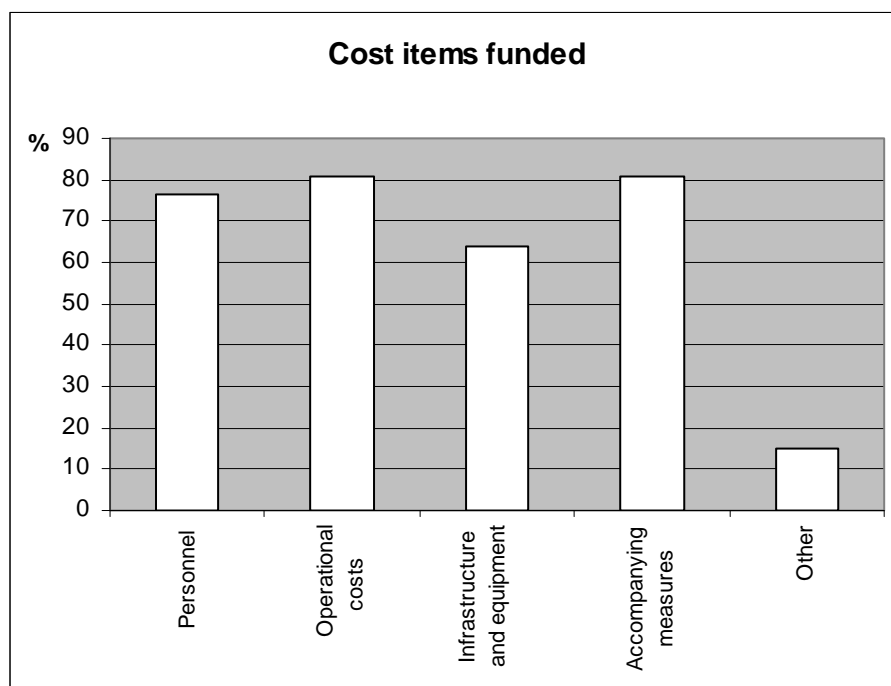


Figure 6. Cost items funded by the programme (expressed as the percentage of programmes)

Key findings

Funding priorities are 'water for people', 'water for food', and 'cross cutting issues'

Funding body – Ministries predominantly (as would be expected given the nature of the survey and data collection)

Funding is primarily addressed to universities in both SPLASH partner countries and the beneficiary country, followed by national research centres and government institutions in developing countries

Operational costs and accompanying measures are most commonly covered

7 Development of the programmes

This chapter addresses the overall design process of the programme and participating institutions. In 70 percent of the programmes analysed, there is an internal procedure for research identification, formulation, monitoring and evaluation. The different stages of the procedure vary across programmes and countries. In general, consultation, discussion panels, workshops with network-partner institutions are carried out to first agree on the focus of research or strategy, often either involving beneficiaries, or donors, or even the implementing agency(ies). Meetings with different committees (“Academic” (e.g. AT2), “Steering” (e.g. FI2, FR8), “Scientific” (e.g. FR2, IT2, FR8), “Supervisory” (e.g. FI2)) are organised for quality assurance and monitoring. External reviews and evaluation are also sometimes undertaken (e.g. UK3, CH3, FR8).

In the definition of the contents of the programmes, different organisations/institutions were involved. An overview is given in figure 7, where the strong participation of ministries in donor countries and research institutions both in European and developing countries is obvious. Experts and Ministries from recipient countries follow. The involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries is surprisingly low, while industry is the least considered. This reflects the already analysed weak thematic focus on water for industry/energy.

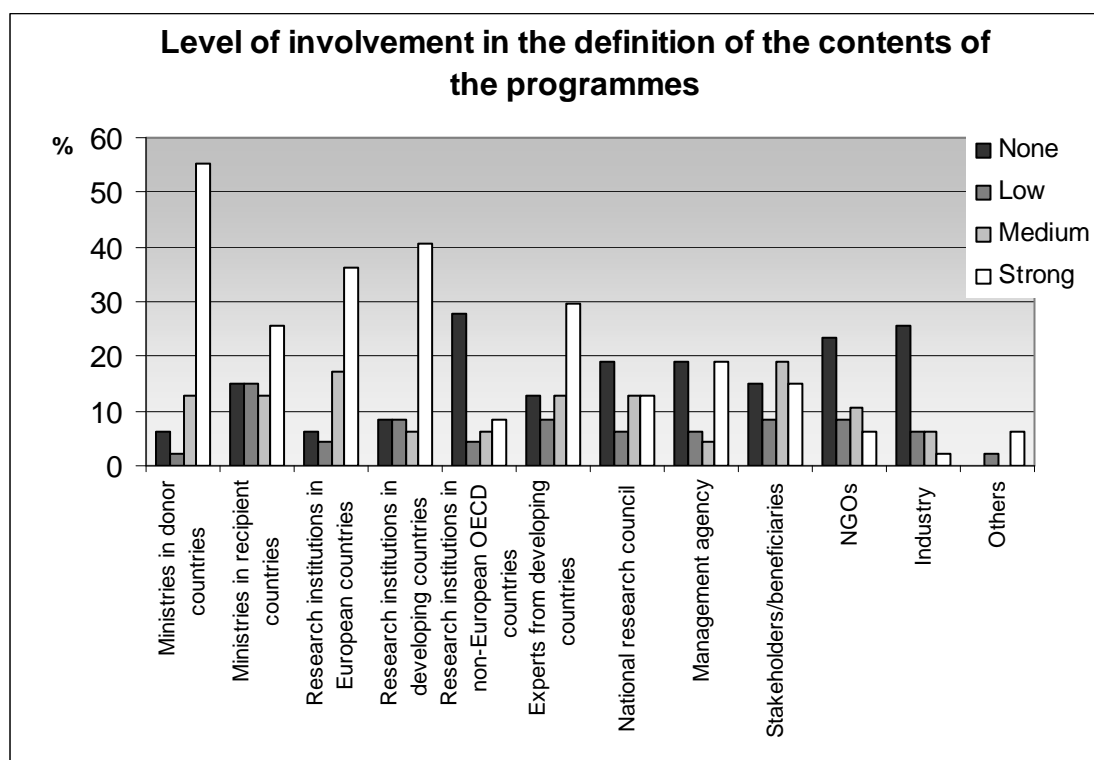


Figure 7. Bodies involved in defining the contents of the programme and level of involvement

In Annex I, table 6 presents (where provided) the most important institutions involved in the process for each programme. The table shows that 15 out of 22 respondents to the question had extensive involvement of Southern organisations in the definition of the contents of the programme.

Moreover, in table 7 the main benefits and challenges of the programmes' design approach are listed. 'Benefits' vary a lot depending on the type and purpose of the programme, but the most common range from the production of high quality and interdisciplinary research to the creation of international research networks and partnerships. Another benefit stated is that of the full involvement of the beneficiaries and demand led research. However, these two aspects are in some cases considered main 'challenges' since the identification of demand from the targeted beneficiary is not always sought or not easily revealed. The same applies to the issue of getting results into practice and creating conditions for local management (sustainability of programmes) and local ownership. Moreover, international coordination was also considered as a main challenge.

Key findings

30 percent of programmes declared to have extensive involvement from Southern organisations in the design of their content

8 Dissemination of results

This chapter provides information on the current dissemination practices by the participating SPLASH programmes with the aim, like in the previous chapters, to advance similarities and differences between the programmes. It provides information on the efforts made and methods used to disseminate information.

Like in the chapters above, an overview of the dissemination of SPLASH programmes is provided through matrices about most important facts.

In Annex I, Table 8 shows that about 53 percent of the programmes have a communication strategy, most of which generate recommendations for policy making. The main methods used can be summarized below:

- Policy briefs (AT3, CH1, IT4, UK5)
- Recommendations (AT3, CH5, IT1)
- Workshops (stakeholders, policy makers) (AT2, AT3, DE1, DE4, FR2, DE3)
- Reports (AT2, DE1, DE3, FR7)
- Training courses (IT3, AT3, DE4)
- Personal communication (DE3, DE1)
- Guidelines (CH5)
- Campaigns and delivery through local partners (FI1)

Table 8 also shows that the least targeted activity is “data provision” (around 50 percent), while “education” and “networking” are used in at least 70 percent of the programmes.

As far as focus groups of communication activities, scientists (almost 80 percent) followed by policy makers and practitioners (66 percent) are mostly targeted.

In view of future joint calls common ways of dissemination practices are highlighted to understand which dissemination practice is most suitable for joint calls. Figure 8 shows that face to face programme meetings/workshops/seminars is the most common and important dissemination practice (51 percent), followed by hardcopy publications. The use of the programme website is considered of medium-high importance for dissemination by about 30 percent of the programmes, while academic journals, E-publications and training packages are very relevant for some programmes and are considered not important for a relatively high number of other programmes. Communication strategies most commonly used seem to fall into three broad categories: face-to-face, paper-based and technology-based. The type of practice used depends on the communication objectives and stakeholder groups, and is therefore very case specific.

The language most commonly used for each type of product is English. French comes next except in the case of communication face to face, online through the programme website and through media/press/TV/radio where the national language is more frequently used (Figure 9). Spanish isn't used in any case.

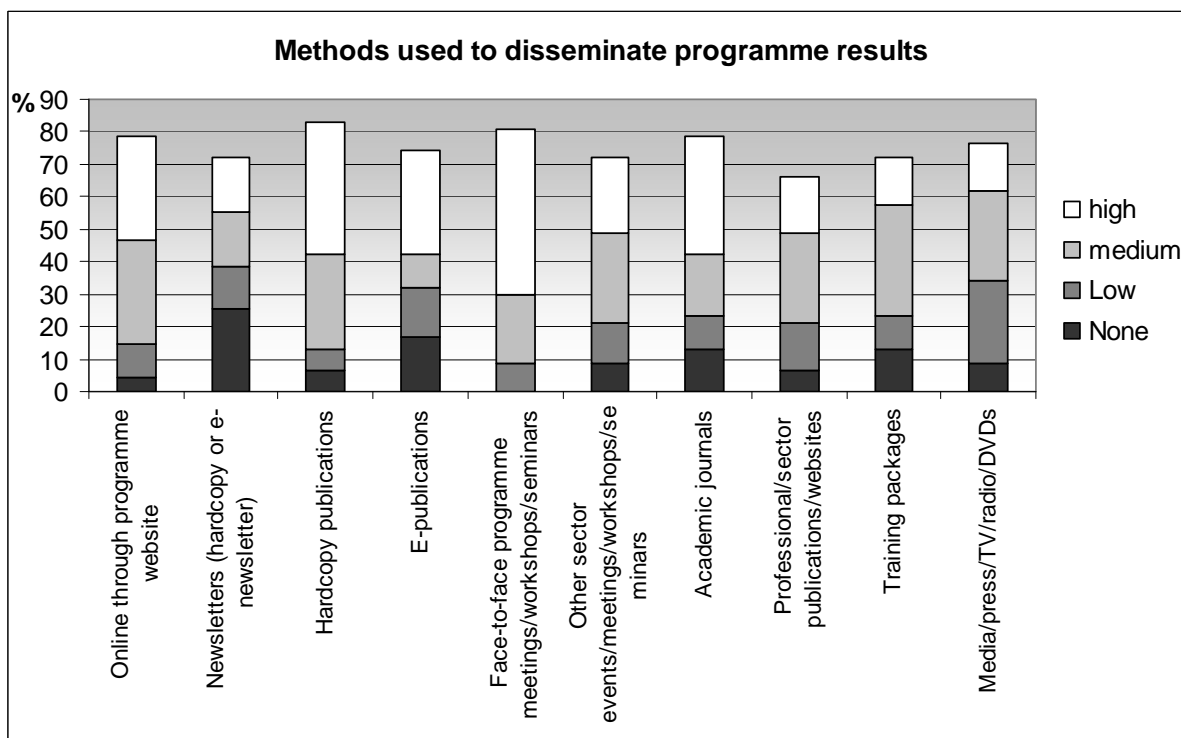


Figure 8. Dissemination practices results and related importance

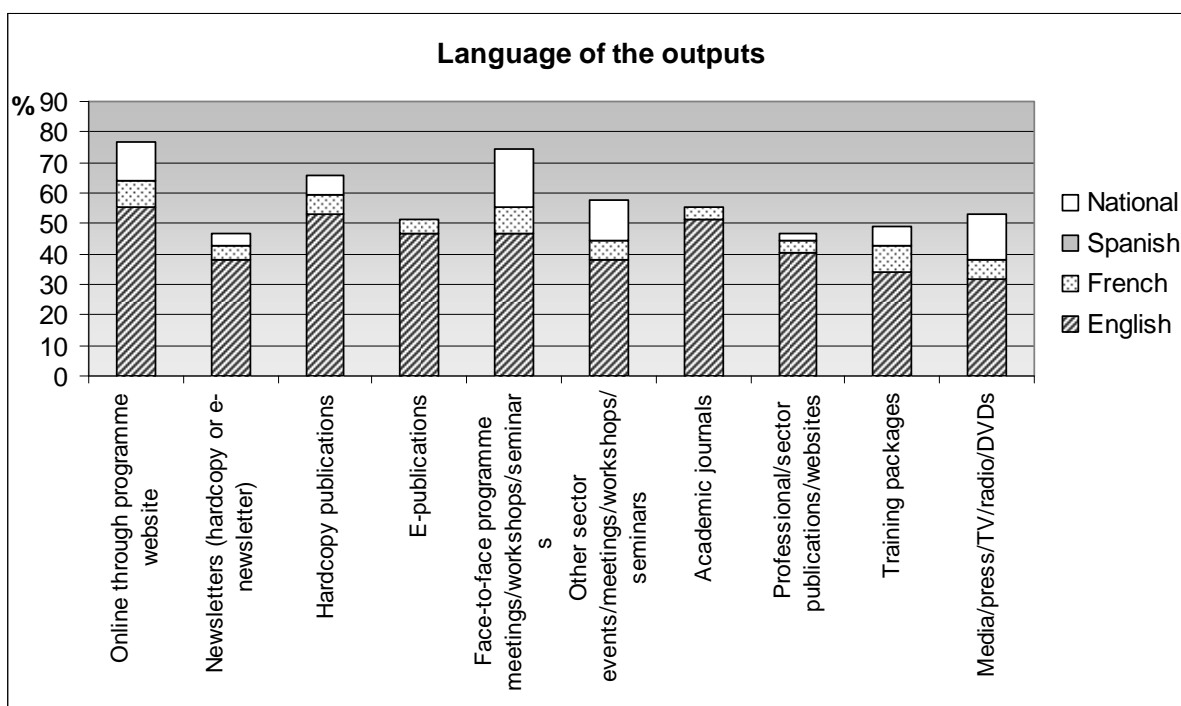


Figure 9. Language of the various outputs produced

Key findings

53 percent of programmes have a communication strategy.

The least common activity is data provision, the most popular mechanisms are “education” and “networking”.

English is the most common language used.

9 Potential for joint activities and transnational cooperation

The last part of the survey addressed the possibilities and challenges of research cooperation as well as experiences and good practices. Unlike the previous chapters, the synthesis consists mainly of matrices in which the answers were classified programme per programme to serve the purpose of finding out the interest and therefore the potential for joint activities.

Table 9 shows which programmes already have cooperative links either with similar programmes in other countries or with international organisations, initiatives or networks. How the cooperation takes place is also in some cases specified: through joint funding (JF), joint meetings (JM), informal exchange (IE) or other. Again, only the programmes that have provided the information are listed.

The main benefits of joint research activities and transnational collaboration proposed were almost all considered very important, namely that of strengthening research cooperation with developing countries, improved information exchange and avoid duplications (Figure 10). Improve research quality, more efficient use of resources, strengthen strategic impact of research and contribute to achieving the MDGs come next. Sharing research facilities and personnel exchange have a general medium-low importance, while the benefit consisting in standardisation of monitoring and assessment procedures is given a low importance.

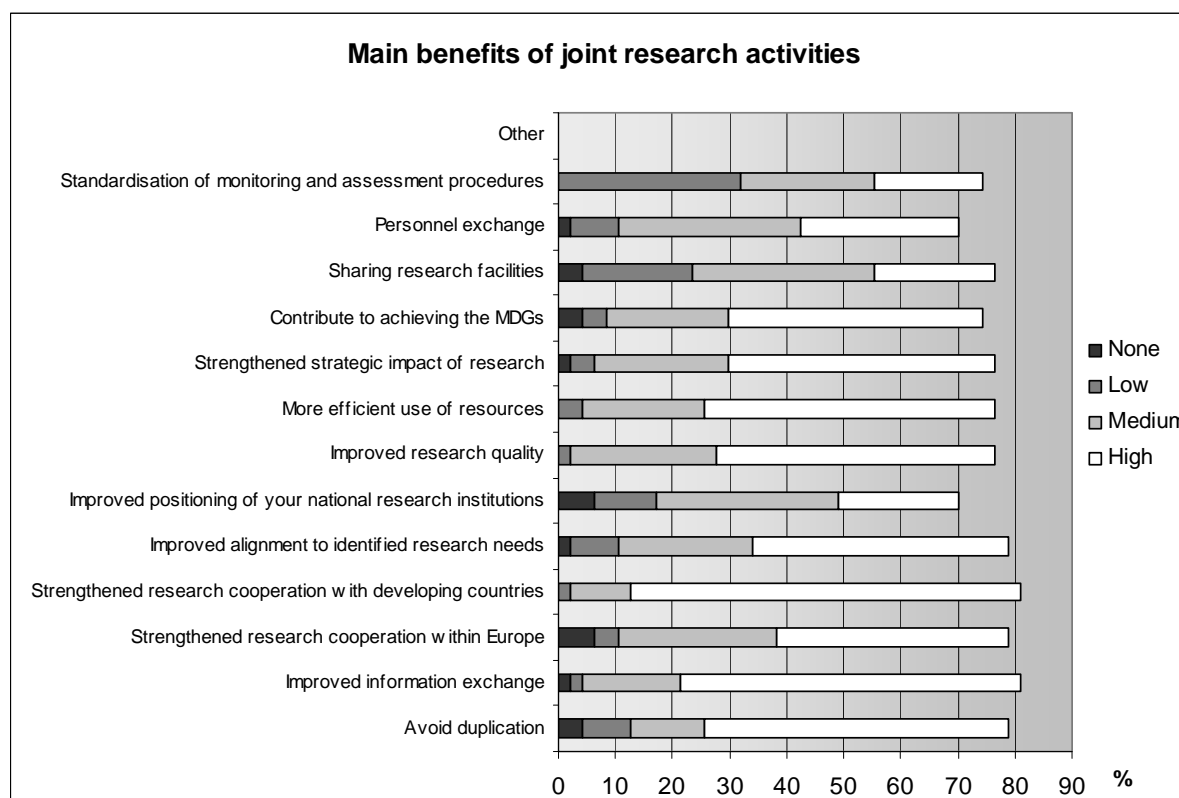


Figure 10. Importance given to the proposed possible benefits of joint research activities and transnational collaboration (expressed as the percentage of specific response chosen out of the total number of questionnaires submitted)

The main and most important challenges to strengthening cooperation are the lack of administrative capacities, staff and financial resources, and lack of financial flexibility (Figure 11). Of medium importance is the diversity of programme management procedures, the complicated and time consuming call for tenders and the doubts about efficiency. The absence of political/thematic priority and the legal constraints are generally considered the least important challenge.

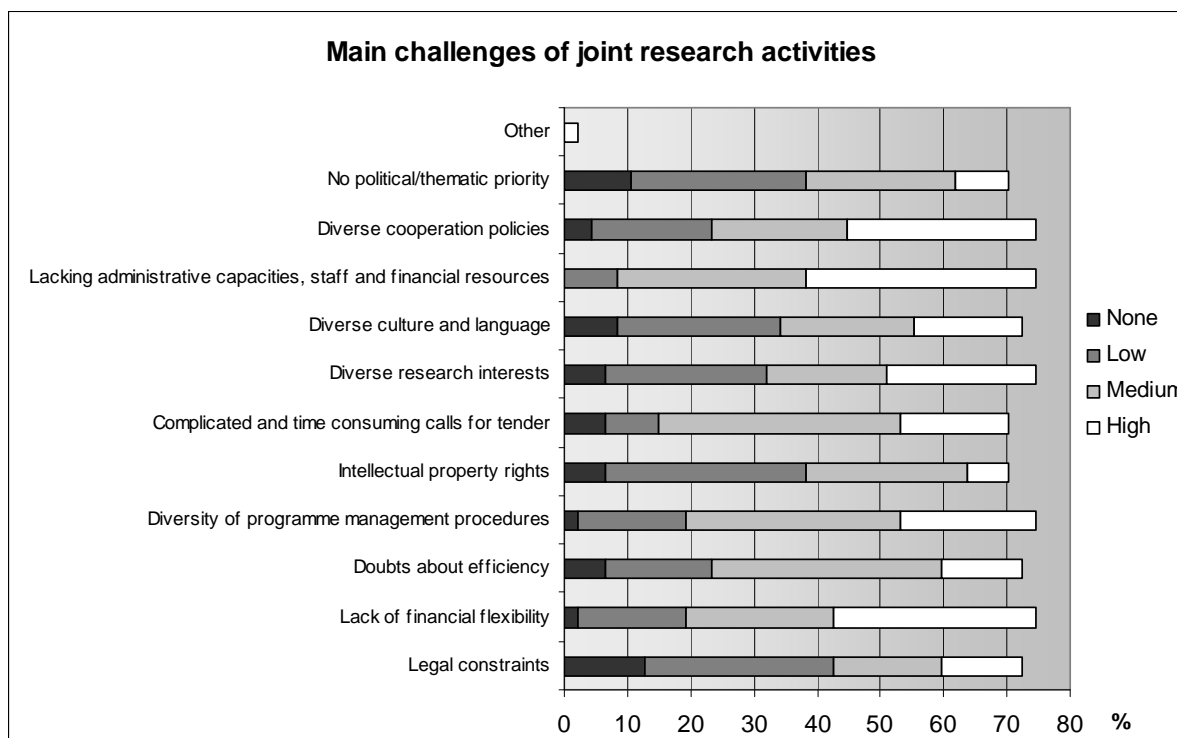


Figure 11. Importance given to the proposed potential challenges of joint research activities and transnational collaboration (expressed as the percentage of specific response chosen out of the total number of questionnaires submitted)

In the Annex three tables summarise the last key issues of the survey. Table 10 reports the real interest for collaboration, table 11 the priorities for joint activities from the perspective of the programme and the thematic/geographic areas of interest in case of cooperation. Finally table 12 enquires on the feasibility of implementation of a transnational call within the programme itself, the internal procedures that would need to be followed and some ideas or approaches for the development of joint activities and strengthened cooperation between existing national research programmes in water for development.

In figure 12, the general level of interest on the different thematic areas for cooperation is provided. In the survey, the different themes were ranked from 1 (very interested) to 6 (not interested).

It can be noted that water for people remains the thematic area mostly sought even in case of cooperation, but is accompanied by a considerable amount of cases of very low interest. Water for industry and energy and water for nature receive an overall medium-high level of interest, while crosscutting issues would receive a medium-low level of attention. Low and high levels of interest for

the water for food sector are equally distributed, meaning a general decrease of the level of importance attributed to the thematic area. These results somehow do not seem to confirm the supposed interest derived from the analysis of the thematic focus of the programmes selected for the survey. The higher interest in water for industry and energy and water for nature could derive from the fact that related themes have not been so thoroughly and satisfyingly tackled until now, or budget constraints do not always allow to cover all research areas of interest.

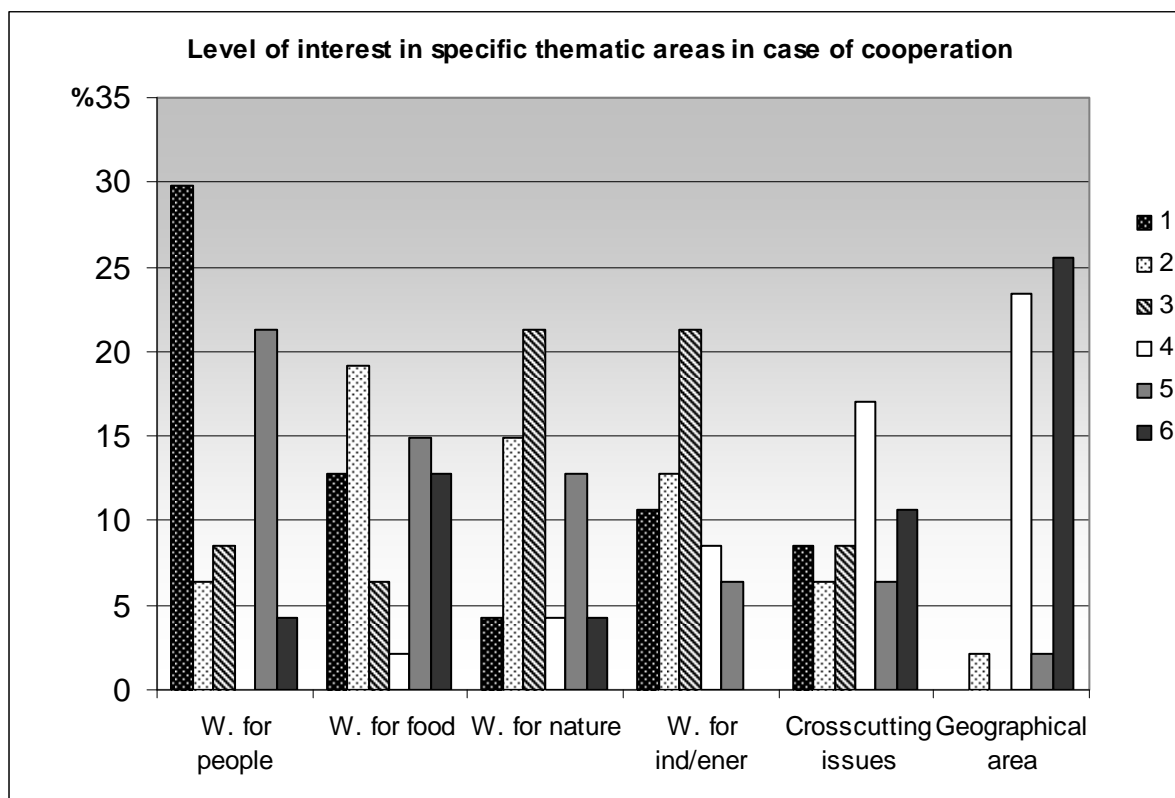


Figure 12. Thematic areas for cooperation and level of interest (1= very interested; 6= not interested)

For most programmes there does not seem to be a specific geographical interest in view of future joint activities. However, the following programmes have specified their interest:

AT2	Eastern Africa
AT3, UK4	South Asia
AT3, FR8	South-East Asia
AT3, FR5, FR6	Mediterranean Countries
CZ1	Serbia, Mongolia, Moldova, Vietnam
FI1, FI4, FR3	Mekong region
FR1	Morocco
FR3	Niger and Limpopo basins
FR5, FR6	Western and Central Africa
FI1, FR8	Africa
UK4	Sub Saharan Africa
FR5, FR6	Latin America

Key findings

31 of the 47 programmes already incorporate some form of collaborative working either with national programmes in other countries or international organisations, initiatives or networks. This is most frequently through joint meetings or information exchange rather than joint funding. Of the programmes that did express a geographic interest for future joint activities these reflect the geographic focus of the SPLASH Era-net, namely the Mekong region of Asia and Africa including the Mediterranean countries.

10 Preliminary conclusions

From this first review and analysis, only preliminary conclusions can be derived since more results are expected from other SPLASH partners:

- Total budget allocated to research for water in developing countries from the 27 respondents (those that have specified the share for WRD) is 186524 k€ and covers a broad scope of existing activities.
- Contents, aims and objectives of programmes differ a lot, some are more focused on capacity building and knowledge transfer, others are more oriented towards the development and application of methodologies, models and tools while others seek the creation/support of research networks.
- Thematic support is fairly evenly spread, with the exception of water for industry/energy. Thematic focus related to water governance, strategic and policy research and gender is not strong, and could therefore be more oriented to improve the ability of the developing country to manage its water resources in a sustainable way.
- The mapping supports the stated geographic focus of the SPLASH consortium partners to focus efforts in Africa and the Mekong, as all partners are most active in these areas, suggesting that more potential benefits might be achieved in these areas, and also that National interests are in line with the needs as expressed in terms of greatest potential contributions to the MDGs. However some countries in Africa are commonly neglected and have some of the largest needs in terms of numbers of people without access to water.
- Dissemination of results is predominantly in English, yet outputs and results are intended for use in the South, should there be more outputs developed and presented in national languages?
- A large number of existing programmes work collaboratively with other national or international organisations, this suggests that the development of future joint programmes between SPLASH partners would not represent a significant shift in culture or behaviour.
- The answers to the question on the thematic/geographical interest in view of future joint calls show that water for people remains the thematic area mostly sought, but is accompanied by a considerable amount of cases of very low interest. Water for industry and energy and water for nature instead receive an overall medium-high level of interest, while crosscutting issues would receive a medium-low level of attention. Low and high levels of interest for the water for food sector are equally distributed, meaning a general decrease of the level of importance attributed to the thematic area.

- Policy makers, civil society/NGOs and practitioners are the most targeted groups in the South (as potential users of programme deliverables), while focus groups of communication activities are scientists (80 percent) followed by policy makers and practitioners (66 percent). Communication seems therefore to be in certain cases misdirected or not focussed on the intended target group.
- Capacity building is supported by all SPLASH partner countries except Belgium, and the majority of the programmes presented have a strategy for capacity development. Moreover, capacity building is a focus of the programme in 70 percent of the cases. It is often achieved through training and exchange of knowledge, ideas and good practice.
- Public participation should be an integral part when planning international water research, with research orientations based on demand expressed by stakeholders and beneficiaries. In the definition of the contents of the programmes participating in the survey, there seems to be a strong participation of ministries in donor countries and research institutions both in European and developing countries. Experts and Ministries from recipient countries follow. Stakeholders and beneficiaries have low participation in programme definition.
- Partners interested in future joint activities would mainly contribute by giving support through human resources and through exchange of research data, information and knowledge. The feasibility of implementing joint activities within the existing programmes is case specific (see synoptic tables).

ANNEX I Synoptic tables

General information about the programmes

Table 1. Overview of programmes reported, their thematic focus, duration and budget

Code	Name of programme	Thematic focus					Duration	Extension	Total budget K€	Share for WRD K€	
		W.for people	W.for food	W.for nature	W. for industry/energy	Cross-cutting issues					
Austria	AT1	North-South-Dialogue Scholarship Programme	-	-	-	-	-	2005-2007	Yes	3200	640
	AT2	IPGL-International Post-Graduate Training Programs in Limnology	x	x	x	x	x	1975-2007	Yes	7000	7000
	AT3	Water research of ARC	x	x	x	x	x	ongoing	-	500	-
	AT4	University Courses	x	x	x	x	x	2005-2006	No	143	-
Belgium	BE1	(Integrated) water resources management in development cooperation	x	x	-	-	-	1999-2005	No	70000	-
	BE2	University cooperation on water 2007	x	-	x	-	-	2000-2007	No	2129	2129
	BE3	Vlir projects water	x	x	x	-	-	1999-2004	No	2792	2792
	BE4	Own initiatives (Eigen Initiatieven)	x	x	x	-	x	2005-2010	No	1507	-
Switzerland	CH1	Research Partnerships for Mitigating Syndromes of Global Change	x	x	x	-	x	2001-2009	Yes	-	600
	CH2	Collaboration between the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology of Lausanne and the International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering in the fields of teaching and research.	x	x	x	-	x	Since 1980	-	3000	-
	CH3	ETH Domain Competence Center Environment and Sustainability (CCES)		x	x		x	2006-2015	No	60000	3000
	CH4	Research Partnership with Developing Countries	The programme is open to all disciplines and levels					2004-2007	Yes	3100	434

Code	Name of programme	Thematic focus					Duration	Extension	Total budget K€	Share for WRD K€	
		W.for people	W.for food	W.for nature	W. for industry/energy	Cross-cutting issues					
CH5	Eastern and Southern Africa Partnership Programme (ESAPP)	x	x	x	-	x	1999-2010	Yes	8000	1500	
	Research Fellow Partnership Programme for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources	-	-	-	-	-	2005-2006 (current phase; first programme phase started in 1995)	No	6500	650	
Czech Republic	CZ1	International development cooperation (IDC) projects	x	x	x	x	x	ODA Programme - approved annually	-	404	-
Germany	DE1	German Development Institute Capacity Development for Postgraduates	-	x	-	-	x	2002-2007	Yes	4000	490
	DE2	DIE-Dialogues on Water		x	x		x	1995-2000	Yes	-	-
	DE3	BMZ-Water for Development Research	x	x		x	x	2002-2009	Yes	440	440
	DE4	Global Change and the Hydrological Cycle (GLOWA)	x	x	x	-	x	2000-2010	No	75	50
	DE5	DFG offers a possibility to apply for funds in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	-	-	-	-	-	too many single projects	-	-	-
	DE6	Research for Sustainable Development of Tomorrow's Megacities	x	-	-	-	x	2005-2008	Yes	50000	7500
Denmark	DK1	SAFIR Safe and High Quality Food Production using Low Quality Waters and Improved Irrigation Systems and Management	x	x	x	-	x	2005-2009	No	7300	3600
	DK2	Danida Major Research projects	x	x	x	x	x	Ongoing	Yes	6700	-

Code	Name of programme	Thematic focus					Duration	Extension	Total budget K€	Share for WRD K€	
		W.for people	W.for food	W.for nature	W. for industry/energy	Cross-cutting issues					
DK3	ENRECA - The bilateral Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries	x	x	x	-	x	Ongoing	Yes	6700	-	
Finland	FI1	Continious multisectoral programme for reseach in development and development policies	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	5000	500
	FI2	Support to Environment and Sustainable Development in the North West (SESDNW)	x		x	x	x	2001-2008	No	3600	-
	FI3	Strengthening of Environmental Administration and Management at the local level in Nepal (SEAM-N)	x	x	x	x	x	2001-2007	Yes	4578	-
	FI4	Water Utilization Programme (WUP-FIN)	x	x	x	-	x	2001-2003; 2004-2006; 2007	Yes	2500	-
France	FR1	Agricultural research for development programme (PRAD)	x	x	x	-	-	1995-ongoing	No	3600	360
	FR2	Sirma project (Water savings in irrigation systems in the Maghreb)	-	x	-	-	-	2004-2009	Yes	4000	4000
	FR3	ECHEL EAU	-	x	-	-	x	2005-2009	No	7500	7500
	FR4	SAFEWATER - Water Quality and treatment	x		x	x	x	2007-2010	No	2000	2000
	FR5	CORUS "Coton"	-	x	x	-	x	2004-2007	Yes	46	-
	FR6	UMR 5569 HSM, CNRS, IRD, UM1, UM2	-	x	x	-	x	2007-2010	No	2399	2399
	FR7	Mediterranean Development of Innovative Technologies for Integrated water Management	x	-	-	-	x	2004-2007	Yes	2340	2340
	FR8	Management of Water Resources in the East African rift System (MAWARI)	x	-	x	-	x	2004-2008	Yes	2462	-

Code	Name of programme	Thematic focus					Duration	Extension	Total budget K€	Share for WRD K€	
		W.for people	W.for food	W.for nature	W. for industry/energy	Cross-cutting issues					
Italy	IT1	Sino-Italian Collaboration Program for Environmental Protection (SICP)	x	-	x	x	x	2000-ongoing	Yes	3000	-
	IT2	TAGUBAR: Tangential Aeration of Guanabara Bay (Brazil) and Recovery	x	x	x	-	x	2003-2007	Yes	2318	-
	IT3	Water Programme for Environmental Sustainability- (WPA II) - Towards adaptation measures to human and climate change impacts	x	x	x	-	x	2006-2008	Yes	2500	2500
	IT4	IUCN Water Program for West Asia/ Middle East (WESCANIA)	x	x	x	x	x	2007-2008	Yes	5000	-
	IT5	The Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP)	x	-	-	-	-	2005-2008	Yes	3000	1000
Norway	NO1	The Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education (NUFU)	x	-	x	-	x	1999-2008	No	5000	3000
United Kingdom	UK1	Engineering Knowledge and Research - Water	x	x	x	x	x	-	No	60000	60000
	UK2	RIPPLE	x	x	-	-	x	5 years	Yes	5000	100
	UK3	DFID Central Research Department Growth and Livelihoods Portfolio	-	x	-	-	x	Variable - 3-5yrs	Yes	700000	70000
	UK4	Mekong Region	-	-	-	-	-	revised every 3-5 years	Yes	27000	-
	UK5	Climate change adaptation in Africa	-	-	-	-	x	2006-2011	Yes	-	-

Analysis of thematic research areas

Table 2. Thematic focus of SPLASH members and related programmes

Themes		SPLASH partner countries										
		AT	BE	CH	CZ	FI	FR	DE	DK	IT	NO	UK
Water for people	Water supply and sanitation	AT2,3,4	BE1,2,4	CH1,2,5	CZ1	FI1,3	FR1,4,7,8	DE3,4,6	DK1,2,3	IT1,2,3,4,5		UK1,2
	Health and hygiene promotion	AT2,3,4	BE3	CH1,2,5	CZ1	FI1,3	FR8	DE4	DK1,2,3	IT2,3,4		UK1
	Valuing water in culture	AT3	BE3,4	CH2	CZ1	FI3,4		DE4	DK1	IT1,2,4		UK1,2
Water for food	Securing water supply	AT2,3,4		CH2,3,5	CZ1	FI3	FR1,3	DE1,2,4	DK1,2	IT2,3,4		UK1,2
	Water trade			CH3			FR1,2	DE2,3,4	DK2			UK1
	More crop per drop	AT3	BE3	CH2,5		FI4	FR1,2,3,5,6	DE1,3,4	DK1,2,3			UK1,3
	Aquaculture	AT2				FI4			DK2,3	IT2,3,4		UK3
Water for nature	Protecting ecosystems	AT2,3,4	BE2,3	CH1,2,3,5	CZ1	FI2,3	FR1,4,5,6,8	DE4	DK1,2	IT1,2,3,4		UK1
	Ensuring ecosystem services	AT2,3		CH1,3	CZ1	FI4		DE2,4	DK1,2,3	IT2,3,4		UK1
Water for ind/ener	Cleaner production	AT3			CZ1	FI3	FR4		DK2	IT1,4		UK1
	Hydroelectric power	AT2,3,4						DE3		IT4		UK1
Cross-cutting issues	IWRM	AT2,3,4	BE4	CH1,2,3,5	CZ1	FI1,2,3,4	FR3,4,7,8	DE2,3,4,6	DK1,2,3	IT1,3,4	NO1	UK1,3
	Water and CC	AT2,3,4		CH1,5	CZ1	FI4	FR5,6	DE4,6	DK1,2,3	IT3,4	NO1	UK1,5
	Water and urbanisation	AT3,4		CH1,5	CZ1	FI1,2,4	FR4,8	DE6	DK1	IT2,4		UK1
	Water and conflicts	AT3,4		CH1,3,5			FR3,8	DE2,4	DK1,2	IT4	NO1	UK1
	Water and legal/policy issues	AT3,4		CH1,3		FI3		DE1,2,3,4,6	DK2	IT1,4		UK1,2
	Water and gender				CZ1	FI3		DE4	DK2	IT4		UK1
	Water and natural hazards	AT3,4			CZ1	FI4	FR3	DE4	DK2,3	IT4	NO1	UK1
	Vulnerable groups (with limited access to water)	AT4		CH1,3,5	CZ1	FI3	FR3,6,7	DE4	DK3	IT4		UK1,2
	Coastal zone mgt	AT3,4	BE4	CH5			FR7		DK2	IT2,3,4	NO1	UK1
	Transboundary issues	AT2,3		CH1,3,5		FI1,4		DE2,3,4,6	DK2	IT3,4		UK1

Analysis of research by geographic area

Table 3. Geographical focus of SPLASH members

Region/Country	SPLASH partner countries										
	AT	BE	CH	CZ	FI	FR	DE	DK	IT	NO	UK
North Africa							x				x
Algeria						x			x		
Egypt									x		x
Libya	x										
Morocco		x				x			x		
Tunisia		x				x			x		
East Africa											x
Djibouti						x					
Eritrea			x								
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x		x					x
Kenya	x		x		x	x	x				
Sudan	x										x
Uganda	x										x
Southern Africa											x
Angola			x								
Botswana			x			x					
Malawi			x								
Madagascar			x								
Mozambique	x		x			x				x	
Namibia			x								
South Africa		x			x	x	x	x		x	
Tanzania	x	x	x		x				x		
Zambia	x		x						x		
Zimbabwe			x			x					
Western and Central Africa							x West				x
Benin						x					
Burkina Faso	x	x	x			x					
Burundi	x	x									
Cameroon						x					
Congo		x									
Cote d'Ivoire			x			x					
Ghana			x					x			
Guinea						x					
Mali						x		x			
Niger						x					
Nigeria						x	x				
Senegal	x										
South Asia											x
Bangladesh		x	x					x			
Bhutan	x										
India	x		x				x				
Nepal	x		x		x						
Pakistan	x										

Table 3. Geographical focus of SPLASH members

Region/Country	SPLASH partner countries										
	AT	BE	CH	CZ	FI	FR	DE	DK	IT	NO	UK
Sri Lanka	x			x							
Central and Northern Asia											
China	x					x	x	x	x		
Kyrgyzstan			x	x			x				
Mongolia				x							
Tajikistan			x								
Middle East							x				
Iraq									x		
Jordan	x					x			x		
Lebanon						x					
Palestine	x								x		
Syria						x					
Turkey	x					x					
South East Asia											x
Cambodia					x	x		x			
Laos			x		x	x					
Philippines		x									
Thailand			x		x	x					
Vietnam	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		
South America											
Bolivia			x					x			
Brazil							x		x		
Ecuador		x						x			
Peru	x			x							
Surinam		x									
Central America											
Costa Rica			x								
Nicaragua	x										
Mexico								x			
Caribbean									x		
Cuba		x	x								
Central and Eastern Europe											
Moldova				x							
Serbia				x					x		
Montenegro									x		

Table 4. Geographical focus – countries collaborating in each thematic area and related programmes

Region/ Country	Thematic focus					
	Water for people	Water for food	Water for nature	Water for industry/energy	Cross-cutting issues	Other
North Africa	DE4 (NW), UK1	DE3, DE4 (NW), UK1	DE4 (NW), UK1	UK1	DE3, DE4 (NW), UK1	
Algeria	IT3	FR2, IT2	IT3			
Egypt	IT4, UK2		IT4			
Libya	AT3					
Morocco	FR1, IT3, IT5	FR1, FR2	BE4, FR1, IT3	BE2		
Tunisia	BE2, IT3	BE4, FR2	IT3			
East Africa	UK1	UK1	UK1	UK1	DE3, UK1	UK4
Djibouti	FR8		FR8		FR8	
Eritrea	CH5	CH5		CH5	CH5	CH5
Ethiopia	AT2, AT4, CZ1, CH5, FR8, UK2	AT2, AT3, CZ1, CH5	AT2, BE3, FR8		AT2, FR8, CH5	CH5
Kenya	AT2, AT4, FI1, CH1, CH5, FR8	AT2, DE1, CH5	AT2, FR8	CH5	AT2, FR8, CH5	CH5
Sudan	AT2, UK2	AT2	AT2		AT2	
Uganda	AT2, AT4, UK2	AT2	AT2		AT2	
Southern Africa	UK1	DE3 (SADC), UK1	UK1	UK1	DE3, UK1	UK4
Angola					CH3	
Botswana		FR3			CH3, FR3	
Madagascar	CH5		CH5		CH5	CH5
Malawi					CH3	
Mozambique	AT4, CH5, NO1	FR3	NO1		FR3, CH3, CH5	CH5, NO1
Namibia					CH3	
South Africa	BE3, FI2, FR4, DK2, NO1	FI2, FR3	FI2, FR4, NO1	FI2, FR4	FI2, FR3, FR4, DE3, DK2	NO1
Tanzania	AT2, FI1, CH1, CH5, DK2	AT2, BE3	AT2, CH5		AT2, CH3, CH5, DK2	CH5
Zambia	AT2, DK2	AT2	AT2		AT2, DK2	
Zimbabwe		FR3			CH3, FR3	
Western and Central Africa	DE4 (West), UK1	DE4 (West), UK1	DE4 (West), UK1	UK1	DE3, DE4 (West), UK1	UK4
Benin		FR3			FR3	
Burkina Faso	AT4, CH1	BE3, FR3			FR3, FR6	
Burundi	AT4		BE2			
Cameroon		FR3			FR3	
Congo			BE2			
Cote d'Ivoire	CH1				FR6	
Ghana	CH1, DK3					
Guinea		FR3			FR3, FR6	

Table 4. Geographical focus – countries collaborating in each thematic area and related programmes

Region/ Country	Thematic focus					
	Water for people	Water for food	Water for nature	Water for industry/energy	Cross-cutting issues	Other
Mali	DK2	FR3, FR5	FR5		FR3, FR5, FR6, DK2	
Niger		FR3			FR3	
Nigeria		FR3			FR3, DE3	
Senegal	AT4					
South Asia	UK1	UK1	UK1	UK1	UK1	UK4
Bangladesh	CH1,DK3	BE3, BE4				
Bhutan	AT4					
India	AT3, AT4, CH1			AT3	AT3, DE3	
Nepal	AT4, FI3, CH1	FI3	FI3	FI3	FI3	
Pakistan	AT4					
Sri Lanka	AT3	AT2				CZ1
Central and Northern Asia						
China	AT4, IT1, DK1	FR3, DK1	IT1, DK1	IT1, DK1	IT1, FR3, DE3, DK1	DK1
Kyrgyzstan		DE1	CH1			CZ1
Mongolia	CZ1	CZ1	CZ1			
Tajikistan			CH1			
Middle East	DE4	DE3, DE4	DE4		DE4	
Iraq	IT3		IT3			
Jordan	FR7, IT4		IT4		FR7	
Lebanon	FR7				FR7	
Palestine	AT3, IT4	AT3, IT4	AT3, IT4			
Syria	FR7				FR7	
Turkey	AT3,FR7	AT3	AT3	AT3	AT3, FR7	AT3
South East Asia						UK4
Cambodia	FI4, DK2	FI4, FR3, DK2	FI4	FI4	FI4, FR3	FI1
Laos	FI4	FI2, FR3	FI4, CH1	FI4	FI4, FR3	FI1
Philippines					BE2	
Thailand	FI4, CH1	FI4, FR3	FI4		FI4, FR3	FI1
Vietnam	AT3, AT4, BE2, CZ1, FI4, IT3, CH1, DK2, DK3	BE2,CZ1, FI4, FR3, IT3, DK2, DK3	FI4, IT3, DK2, DK3	DK2	FI4, FR3, DK2, DK3	FI1, DK2
South America						
Bolivia	CH1, DK2				DK2	
Brazil	IT2, IT3	IT2	IT2, IT3		IT2, DE3	
Ecuador	DK2				BE3, DK2	
Peru	AT4, CZ1					CZ1
Surinam			BE4			

Table 4. Geographical focus – countries collaborating in each thematic area and related programmes

Region/ Country	Thematic focus					
	Water for people	Water for food	Water for nature	Water for industry/energy	Cross-cutting issues	Other
Central America						
Costa Rica	CH1					
Nicaragua	AT4					
Mexico			DK2			
Caribbean	IT3		IT3		IT3	
Cuba	CH1		BE4	BE3		
Central and Eastern Europe						
Moldova	CZ1			CZ1		
Serbia	CZ1			CZ1		
Montenegro	IT3		IT3			

Programme funding

Table 5. Share of the programme budget related to Water Research for Development allocated to the thematic foci

Code	Share of budget related to WRD (k €)	Allocation among the thematic foci (%)					
		Water for people	Water for food	Water for nature	Water for industry/energy	Crosscutting issues	Other
AT1	640						
AT2	7000	10	30	45	3	12	
AT3		cannot be specified					
AT4		100					
BE1							
BE2	2129						
BE3	2792	30	40	20	10		
BE4							
CH1	600	66		25		9	
CH2							
CH3	3000					100	
CH4	434	55		45			
CH5	1500	30	10	20	0	40	
CH6	650						
CZ1	0						
DE1	490		71				29
DE2		10	25	15			50 water policy and politics
DE3	440	11	9			80	
DE4	50	cannot easily be split					
DE5							
DE6	7500	100					
DK1	3600	5	60	6		30	
DK2							
DK3							
FI1	500	40					60
FI2		30		30	20	20	
FI3							
FI4							
FR1	360	10	80	10			
FR2	4000		100				
FR3	7500		80			20	
FR4	2000	20		60	20		
FR5				50		50	
FR6	2399					100	
FR7	2340	50				50	
FR8		50		10		40	
IT1		35			60	5	
IT2							
IT3	2500	25	25	25		25	

Table 5. Share of the programme budget related to Water Research for Development allocated to the thematic foci

Code	Share of budget related to WRD (k €)	Allocation among the thematic foci (%)					
		Water for people	Water for food	Water for nature	Water for industry/e nergy	Crosscutting issues	Other
IT4		20	40			40	
IT5	1000	100					
NO1	3000			100			
UK1	60000	40	20	20	10	10	
UK2	100	100					
UK3	70000		100				
UK4		90	10				
UK5							

Development of the programmes

Table 6. Most important organisations/institutions involved in the definition of the contents of the programmes

Code	Most important organisations/institutions
AT1	Austrian Ministry for European and International Affairs www.bmeia.gv.at Austrian Development Agency (ADA) www.ada.gv.at Austrian Exchange Service (ÖAD)
AT2	# Austrian Development Agency # Austrian Foreign Ministry # Egerton University, Kenya # National Fisheries Resource Research Institute, Jinja, Uganda # Dept Fisheries, Kenya # UNESCO-IHE, Delft, Netherlands
AT3	Austrian Research Centers GmbH – ARC, Business Area Water, systems research; www.arcs.ac.at
AT4	University of Technology Graz: www.tugraz.at JOANNEUM RESEARCH Graz: www.joanneum.at/wrm
CZ1	Czech ODA: main role - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. Ministry of Environment is subordinated to MFA
DE1	German Development Institute Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Regional Partners (Ministry of Water and Irrigation Kenya, Egerton University Kenya, Center for Social and Economic Research in Kyrgyzstan (CASE), IPAM - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia, Ministério Público do Estado do Pará, 3. NAEA - Núcleo de Altos Estudos Amazônicos German Agencies for Development Cooperation
DE2	German Development Institute, www.die-gdi.de Technical University Berlin, www.tu-berlin.de Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, www.bmz.de
DE3	German Development Institute, www.die-gdi.de Technical University Berlin; www.tu-berlin.de German Technical Cooperation (GTZ); www.gtz.de Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Financial Cooperation) www.kfw.de Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe; www.bgr.de
DE5	Comment: There is no single large programme dedicated to water research in developing countries precisely. However, we fund a large number of individual projects.
FI2	North West Department of Agriculture, Conservation & Environment Private Bag X2039 Mmabatho 2735 North West Province South Africa http://www.nwdace.gov.za/
FI3	Ministry of Local Development, Nepal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland Ministry of Environment. Science and Technology, Nepal
FI4	Mekong River Commission Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland Ministries associated to the establishment of Mekong River Commission
FR1	MAE France et MADR Maroc pour les objectifs initiaux Comité scientifique pour la définition du contenu scientifique et technique
FR4	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, French Ministry of Research, Idem in South Africa BRGM, IRD, etc.
FR7	BRGM/Orléans/France/ www.brgm.fr CNRS/3 rue Michel Ange, 75000 PARIS/France/ www.cnrs.fr CREEN/Beyrouth/Lebanon AECS/Damas/Syria WERSC/Amman/Jordan
FR8	Centre d'études et de recherches de Djibouti (CERD) route de l'aéroport BP 486 République de Djibouti www.cerd.intnet.dj University of Addis Ababa Dpt of earth sciences Po Box 1176 Addis Ababa Ethiopia Geological survey of Ethiopia Po Box 2302 Addis Ababa Ethiopia University of Nairobi School of physical sciences - Dpt of Geology Chiromo Campus Po Box 30197 Nairobi Kenya
IT1	1- Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea 2- State Environmental Protection Administration of China 3- Ministry of Water Resources of China 4- Chinese Academy of Social Science; Beijing Municipality; Shanghai Municipality
IT2	1- Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy 2- Ministry of Environment of Brazil (FEEMA, SEMADUR) 3- UERJ - University of Rio de Janeiro 4- Ca'Foscari University of Venice and CNR, formerly, Istituto per la Dinamica delle Grandi Masse
IT3	UNESCO-International Hydrological Programme Regional Center for Training and Water Studies- Cairo, Egypt Ministry of Water Resources of Algeria Climate Change Center of Caribbean Community Region- Belize

Table 6. Most important organisations/institutions involved in the definition of the contents of the programmes

Code	Most important organisations/institutions
IT4	1- CEDARE/ Cairo / Egypt 2- INWRDAM/ Jordan 3- Berzait University/WBG 4- MOEN/ Jordan
IT5	1- Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea 2- Office National de l'Eau potable (Morocco) 3- Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables (Morocco)
UK2	The SNNPR Water Bureau Beni-Shangul-Gumuz Water Bureau Oromiya Water Bureau, Ethiopia The Research and Development Department of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Ethiopia The Graduate School of Journalism and Communication Training Centre, Addis Ababa University The Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), Ethiopia and Africa Region The International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Ethiopia The Ethiopia Country Water Partnership (ECWP) The British Geological Survey (BGS) The Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex, UK MetaMeta Consulting, the Netherlands Practical Action/Intermediate Technology Consulting, Nairobi, East Africa
UK4	World Bank, Washington WEDC, Loughborough University, UK EU Water Initiative EU Research

Table 7. Benefits and challenges of each programme's design approach

Code	Benefits	Challenges
AT2	IPGL has initiated an international research network in Eastern Africa and collaborative South-South and Nord-South research and training activities are implemented successfully.	# International coordination # enhancement of local ownership # lack of local research policy and lack of research funds in Eastern Africa
AT4	education to learn problem definition, to carry out working programme, to apply the results properly, to convince decision makers on the importance of competence and technology transfer	to keep together postgraduates (20 - 25) from developing countries around the whole world; learning from each other taking into account different culture, mentality and political systems. This makes the course successful in an excellent way
CH1	Interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research partnerships for development -oriented research results are very successful. Over 150 partners worldwide. 9 comparative research region worldwide. Long term partnerships could be strengthened and are often now institutionalised.	Relatively high coordination among participating institutions, critical mass of research in the different partnership regions.
CH3	Initiating large-scale cross-institutional and interdisciplinary research projects and co-operation which would not happen otherwise.	initiating bottom-up co-operation among scientists despite a top-down initiation of the overall programme.
CH6	due to high numbers of submitted proposals, and a thorough review and selection procedure, the scientific quality of the projects is high.	little topical focus
CZ1	predictability of the development programme;	to increase importance of environmental protection in IDC projects, t to establish mechanism of "environmental supervision" in all IDC activities of the Czech Republic
DE1	intersdisciplinary research and capacity building for young professionals	
DE2	the workshop series is a successful networking institution	integrate southern perspectives in the framework of this low-budget activity
DE3	Close cooperation between research institute and	Although different research programmes

Table 7. Benefits and challenges of each programme's design approach

Code	Benefits	Challenges
	Ministry allowed for improved formulation of research projects	were funded out of one budget they were not successfully integrated into one programme
DK1	Increased efficiency in the most water consuming activity: agriculture	multidisciplinary approach
DK2	not applicable to programme - only to individual projects within the programme.	not applicable to programme - only to individual projects within the programme.
DK3	not applicable to programme - only to individual projects within the programme.	not applicable to programme - only to individual projects within the programme.
DE5	Comment: There is no single large programme dedicated to water research in developing countries precisely. However, we fund a large number of individual projects.	
FI1	Targeted programme with varying focus. Support in scientific screening and evaluation from Academy of Finland. Application on demand basis. Network of researchers	Administration with minimum staff
FI2	Close cooperation within the team and organizations between experts. Highest provincial level involvement of political decision makers within the project (Supervisory Board)	Slow process in adopting the joint results amongst experts of recipient countries. Human resources (skills, number of staff) and bureaucratic processes.
FI3	New and first concept for the Regional Environmental Administration in Nepal	Diffuse political situation in the country
FI4	Long term cooperation, capacity building and established trust in the area.	Human resources, lack of China involvement in the approach
FR1	réelle gouvernance franco-marocaine	gestion très lourde par rapport au montant financier en jeu
FR2	Strong adaptability of the content of the programme during its live plan	To manage the programming of the activities
FR3	new tools about water poverty links	inter-countries links
FR4	To create a network between ZA and F scientists To be able to create teams and consortium able to answer to call for proposals	To ensure a coordination between the various components of the project that are quite different one from the others
FR5	The management and realisation entirely managed by the personnel in Mali	The fact that the IPR is sufficiently reactive to allow the programme to totally spread out
FR6	(beginning of the programme)	transdisciplinary in water field (socio-economic-hydrologic-climatic)
FR8	Develop scientific knowledge of The water cycle in The Rift valley. - Favour exchanges within The east African regional scientific community. - Create conditions for a possible regional management of The water resources - Set up a network of permanent east African geoscientists - Strengthen The level of southern institutions	- Create the conditions for a possible regional management of the (ground)water resources). - Continue this regional transboundary cooperation with the support of new international donors.
IT1	Bring new technologies and knowledge in China regarding water pollution issue	Build a stable work group between experts, technicians of two different country.
IT2	New integrated approach of an ecosystem in terms of recovery and revitalization through a DSS	Recovery of a badly polluted bay by means of a new developed European Technology in a developing country
IT3	water management efficiency improvement	contribution to MDG 7
IT4	Generate awareness and trust among policy makers within west Asia-Middle East region on the systemic approach to water management promoted by IUCN regional water programme	continuous fund, coordination, with on-going water programme of interest of different parties

Table 7. Benefits and challenges of each programme's design approach

Code	Benefits	Challenges
IT5	Wind Energy and Solar Energy diffusion will result in reduced impact on the natural environment from traditional energy sources; -The project will improve, in a sustainable way, the life conditions of the rural population and will create opportunities of employment;	Create the conditions for investors to be attracted in project technologies; impact local economy in the medium term, and national economy in the long term
NO1	The programme is easy to manage and there is a great degree of academic freedom	It is difficult to work with a project with so many partners (five universities, three governmental institutions)
UK1	Innovation encouraged by 'open' calls for proposals High quality research from highly experienced researchers	Researchers 'learnt' how to apply and artificially restricted pool of applicants Not enough preference for DC research 'Open' calls made coherence difficult Not enough attention to take up
UK2	research that addresses problems that have been identified in- country and are supported by national governments and water institutions as well as donor and bank programme support	national government systems and getting results into practice
UK4	Wide ranging scoping study and parallel research framing study	Revealing demand from the targeted beneficiaries in developing countries
UK5	Action-oriented, demand-led	Identifying demand, responding to all the climate change related impacts

Dissemination of results

Table 8. Communication strategy and knowledge dissemination

Code	Communication strategy	Recommendations for policy-making	Dissemination activities			Target groups				
			Education	Networking	Data provision	Policy makers	Practitioners	Scientists	General public	NGOs
AT1	Yes	No	X	X				X		X
AT2	Yes	No	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
AT3	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
AT4	No	Yes	X	X				X	X	X
BE1		No								
BE2		No								
BE3		No								
BE4		No								
CH1	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
CH2	Yes	No	X				X	X	X	
CH3	No	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
CH4		No								
CH5	Yes	Yes	X			X	X	X	X	
CH6	Yes	No						X	X	
CZ1	Yes	Yes		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DE1	No	Yes	X	X		X	X			
DE2	No	No		X		X	X	X		
DE3	No	Yes		X	X	X	X	X		X
DE4	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DE5		Yes		X	X					
DE6	Yes	Yes	X	X						
DK1	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
DK2	No	No	X	X	X		X	X		
DK3	No	No	X	X	X		X	X		
FI1	Yes	Yes		X		X		X	X	X
FI2	No but intended	Yes	X		X	X		X	X	X
FI3	No	Yes	X	X	X	X			X	X
FI4	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
FR1	Yes	No	X	X			X	X		
FR2	Yes	Yes	X	X		X	X	X	X	
FR3	Yes	Yes	X	X		X	X	X	X	
FR4	Yes	No	X	X			X	X		
FR5	No	No	X			X	X	X	X	X
FR6	Yes	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FR7	Yes	Yes		X		X		X		
FR8	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		
IT1	No	Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X	
IT2	No	Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X	
IT3	Yes	Yes	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
IT4	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IT5	No	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NO1	No	Yes	X				X	X		
UK1	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X

UK2	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
UK3	Yes	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
UK4	Yes	Yes		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
UK5		No	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

Potential for joint activities and transnational cooperation

Table 9. Cooperative links of programmes with similar programmes and/or with international organisations, initiatives or networks

Code	Cooperative links									
	National programmes in other countries					International organisations, initiatives or networks				
	Name	JF	JM	IE	Other	Name	JF	JM	IE	Other
AT1						Academic Cooperation Association (ACA)		X	X	
AT2	Netherlands Fellowship Program via UNESCO-IHE	X			X	UNESCO-IHE EAWA	X	X		X
AT3						EU, CGIAR	X	X	X	
AT4	different courses under the umbrella of UNESCO, like Prague, Barcelona					IAEA Vienna	X	X		
CH1	through 150 agreements but on the level of the participating institutions. On programme level so far nothing has been established due to the absence of similar programmes		X	X			X	X	X	
CH3						UNEP		X	X	
CH5				X	X				X	X
CZ1						MDGs (UN Goals, etc.), OECD recommendations, Multilateral Environmental Agreements		X	X	
DE1	in Germany: SLE: Seminar for Rural Development, Managing Global Governance (Global Governance School of DIE/InWent)		X	X		Contact to the national JPO through applications of DIE graduates to the JPO programme			X	
DE3	Federal Ministry for Environment, Transnational Water Projects, EU Water framework directive			X					X	
DE4						GWSP (Global water System Project, www.gwsp.org), HELP (Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy), EU Framework		X	X	

Table 9. Cooperative links of programmes with similar programmes and/or with international organisations, initiatives or networks

Code	Cooperative links								
	National programmes in other countries				International organisations, initiatives or networks				
						program			
DE6			X	X					X
DK1	Other EU projects		X	X		CGIAR		X	X
DK2								X	X
DK3								X	X
FI2						EU research, ICLEI			X
FI4			X	X		IUCN, WWF		X	X
FR1	PCR Magreb du MAE - programme MEDA (européen)		X	X				X	
FR2	Aquastress IP project (http://www.aquastress.net/)	X		X		International Water Management Institute			X
FR3						CPWF Challenge Programme Water and food , Niger and Mékong Basin Agencies Programmes	X	X	X
FR4	P2R in India and China			X					X
FR5	FRIEND AOC UNESCO Network programmes + Programme ANR "Sahelp", Programme ANR "Prevaistro"			X		FRIEND AOC UNESCO			X
FR6	Friend AOC					FRIEND AOC UNESCO Network programmes			X
FR8						UNESCO, IHP		X	X
IT1							X	X	X
IT3	National Ministries, research centers; UNEP	X	X		X			X	X
IT4	UNDP, ESCWA, UNESCO	X	X	X		IRC		X	
UK1	Many	X				All main water related research organisations	X	X	X
UK2								X	
UK3	Various	X	X	X		CGIAR and Challenge Programme	X	X	X
UK4	ERA-Net					EUWI, WSP			

Table 10. In case of interest in cooperation, forms of contribution and preferred types of partner organisations

Code	Type of contribution in case of cooperation						Partner organisations for cooperation (level of interest)					
	Funding for which only researchers from national institutions may apply	Funds for which researchers from other countries may apply	Support through human resources	Support through infrastructure	Support through exchange of research data, information and knowledge	Other	National partners	European partners	Partners in non-European OECD countries	Partners in developing countries	International organisations	Others
AT1			X		X		high	medium	medium	high	high	
AT2		X	X	X	X		medium	high	medium	high	high	
AT3					X		medium	high	high	high	high	
AT4			X	X	X		high	high	high	high	high	high
BE1												
BE2												
BE3												
BE4												
CH1	X	X	X	X	X		medium	medium	low	high	high	
CH2												
CH3					X			high		medium	high	
CH4												
CH5					X		medium	medium	none	low	low	
CH6			X		X		high	high	low	high	high	
CZ1							none	high	medium	high	high	
DE1			X		X					high	medium	
DE2			X		X					high		
DE3	X				X							
DE4					X		medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	
DE5												
DE6	X											
DK1			X		X		medium	medium	medium	medium	high	
DK2	X						medium	medium	medium	high	medium	
DK3	X						medium	medium	medium	high	medium	
FI1												
FI2		X	X		X	X	high	high	high	high	high	
FI3			X	X	X	X						high
FI4			X	X	X		medium	high	high	high	high	
FR1		X	X	X			high	medium	none	high		
FR2			X		X			high				
FR3		X	X		X		high	none	none	high	high	
FR4			X	X	X		high	high	high	high	high	
FR5					X		medium	medium	medium	high	low	
FR6						X	high	medium	medium	high	low	
FR7												
FR8			X		X	X	medium	medium	medium	high	high	
IT1		X	X	X	X		high	high		high	high	
IT2			X	X	X		medium	medium	high	high	high	
IT3			X		X	X	high	high	high	high	high	
IT4					X		high	medium	medium	medium	medium	

IT5		X	X	X	X		high	high			high	
NO1							high			high	high	
UK1		X	X		X		low	low	low	high	high	
UK2	X	X	X	X	X		high	high	high	high	high	
UK3							medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	
UK4	X	X	X	X	X		high	high	high	high	high	
UK5												

Table 11. Priorities for joint activities and thematic/geographical areas of interest

Code	Priorities for joint activities (level of importance)					Thematic/geographical areas of interest (1=very interested – 6=not interested)						
	Common research strengths	Geographic research gaps have been identified	Thematic research gaps have been identified	Contribute to international commitments	Potential to take research forward into practice	W. for people	W. for food	W. for nature	W. for ind/ener	Cross cutting issues	Geogr area	Specify
AT1	medium	medium	medium	low	high	1	4	5	2	3		
AT2	medium	high	high	medium	high	3	2	5	1	4	6	Geographical region: Eastern Africa Priority topics: # Research & management of freshwater ecosystems and its resources # international networking in research and academic education/training # Conservation ecology & biodiversity # Aquaculture # Environmental impact assessment # Water quality & bioindicators
AT3	medium	low	high	medium	high	1	2	4	5	3	6	South and South-East Asia, Mediterranean Countries Water resources and water supply, integrated water management
AT4	high	high	high	high	high	1	2	3	4	5	6	
BE1												
BE2												
BE3												
BE4												
CH1	high	high	high	high	high	1	5	3	2	6	4	
CH2												
CH3	medium	medium	high	medium	medium	5	6					
CH4												
CH5	medium	low	medium	high	high	1	5	6	3	2	4	
CH6	medium	low	high	medium	medium	5	1	2	3	4	6	
CZ1				high		1	3	2	4	5		Main topics: groundwater resources

Table 11. Priorities for joint activities and thematic/geographical areas of interest

Code	Priorities for joint activities (level of importance)					Thematic/geographical areas of interest (1=very interested – 6=not interested)						
	Common research strengths	Geographic research gaps have been identified	Thematic research gaps have been identified	Contribute to international commitments	Potential to take research forward into practice	W. for people	W. for food	W. for nature	W. for ind/en er	Cross cutting issues	Geogr area	Specify
												assessment, sustainable development and management of water resources, improvement of the environment in watersheds, water pollution prevention Priority countries for IDC projects of the MoE in 2006-2010: Serbia, Mongolia, Moldova, Vietnam
DE1						5	2	3	1	4	6	
DE2	medium	medium	high	medium	high	5	1	2	3	4	6	
DE3	medium	medium	high	medium	high	5	1	2	4	3	6	
DE4	medium	medium	high	medium	high	3	5	1	2	6		
DE5												
DE6												
DK1	high	medium	medium	medium	high	2	1	3		6		
DK2						1	2	4	6	3	5	
DK3						1	2	4	6	3	5	
F11	medium	medium	medium	medium	high	6	5	1	3	4	2	Africa and Mekong region. Transboundary issues.
F12	high	low	medium	high	high	5	6	2	1	3	4	Integrated Water Resources Management (river basin planning)
F13												
F14	medium	high	high	high	high	5	6	2	3	1	4	
FR1	high	low	low	high	high	6	2	3	5	1	4	Morocco
FR2	medium	high	medium	low	low	2	6	3	5	1	4	
FR3	high	high	high	high	medium	2	5	3	1	6	4	Mékong, Niger and Limpopo basins
FR4	medium	medium	medium	high	high	5	1	3	2	4	6	Integrated water resources management Integration of the water policy with the various sectorial policies Africa
FR5	high	none		high		5	6	3	1			Western and Central Africa + Latine América + Mediterranean Zone
FR6	high	medium	medium	high	none	5	3					western and Central Africa, Latin América, Mediterranean Zone
FR7												

Table 11. Priorities for joint activities and thematic/geographical areas of interest

Code	Priorities for joint activities (level of importance)					Thematic/geographical areas of interest (1=very interested – 6=not interested)						
	Common research strengths	Geographic research gaps have been identified	Thematic research gaps have been identified	Contribute to international commitments	Potential to take research forward into practice	W. for people	W. for food	W. for nature	W. for ind/ener	Cross cutting issues	Geogr area	Specify
FR8	high	medium	medium	medium	high	1	5	2	3	4	6	Africa - southeast ASIA
IT1	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium							No ranking. Interest in water for people, nature and industry
IT2	high	high	medium	high	high							no ranking. High interest for water for people, nature and industry, low interest for water for food
IT3	medium	medium	medium	high	high	1	3		4			no preference NB: Water for food: 2 improving the quality of irrigation water Crosscutting issues: 2 scientific and socio-economic analysis
IT4	low	low	medium	medium	medium	3	1	5	2	4	6	
IT5	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	1						
NO1	high	medium	high	high	high	5	4	1	6	3	2	
UK1	medium	high	medium	medium	high	1	2	4	3	5	6	
UK2	high	high	high	high	high	1	4	5	3	2	6	
UK3												
UK4	high	high	high	high	high	1	2	3				Order above is 1, 1, 3, 3, 1 and 1 for Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia
UK5												

Table 12. Feasibility of implementation of a transnational call within the programmes and internal procedures that would be needed

Code	Feasibility of joint call within programme			Internal procedures needed	Additional ideas/approaches
	Synchronous calls with national funding (*)	Joint calls with transnational funding	Other joint activities		
AT1	medium	difficult	difficult		strengthening universities and research institutions in developing countries
AT2	medium	difficult		# Academic training programs of IPGL are already announced and put into practice via transnational calls and implementation activities. # calls and	# Joint project/program calls with transnational funding at European level may be most important backbone of coordinating research programs and first steps should be initiated asap. #

Table 12. Feasibility of implementation of a transnational call within the programmes and internal procedures that would be needed

Code	Feasibility of joint call within programme			Internal procedures needed	Additional ideas/approaches
	Synchronous calls with national funding (*)	Joint calls with transnational funding	Other joint activities		
				implementation procedures need to be aligned and/or policy/legal differences must be discussed and practicable compromises must be agreed on	"Southern" target countries must be included into policy planning/making process (definition of research priorities and implementation procedures). # International institutions (UN, FAO, etc) should be included into policy planning/making process (definition of research priorities and implementation procedures).
AT3	not possible	not possible			
AT4	difficult	easy		to be most transparent	more networking
BE1	difficult	difficult	difficult		
BE2	difficult	difficult	difficult		
BE3	difficult	difficult	difficult		
BE4	difficult	difficult	difficult		
CH1	easy	medium		This depends on the call, which is decided on a case to case basis. Please address yourself to EAWAG and the Programme Management.	
CH2	not possible	not possible	not possible		
CH3	medium			Not discussed so far.	
CH4	not possible	difficult			
CH5	difficult	medium		Approval by advisory board. Consensus and interest among concerned partner institutions.	Networking for research partnerships. Topics: Sustainable regional development
CH6	not possible	not possible		As the programme is very person-oriented (and not mainly topic-oriented), it is questionable whether participation in a joint call in the water domain would make sense.	1. identify a relevant jointly agreed priority topic, 2. develop a selection procedure, which takes into account the national participation of researchers (some kind of national-earmarking, not that this is highly desirable, but I would imagine that it might be easier to convince donors if at least a certain percentage

Table 12. Feasibility of implementation of a transnational call within the programmes and internal procedures that would be needed

Code	Feasibility of joint call within programme			Internal procedures needed	Additional ideas/approaches
	Synchronous calls with national funding (*)	Joint calls with transnational funding	Other joint activities		
					of the fund will be allocated to national institutions or at least to national priorities,) 3. convince national donors of joint calls
CZ1	difficult	difficult	difficult		
DE1	not possible	not possible			
DE2	not possible	not possible			
DE3	not possible	not possible	not possible		
DE4	difficult	difficult		has to be decided in detail once it's ripe for decision	has to be decided in detail once it's ripe for decision
DE5	medium	medium	medium		
DE6	difficult	difficult	difficult	n.a.	n.a.
DK1	easy	easy			
DK2	difficult	difficult			
DK3	difficult	difficult			
FI1	not possible	not possible			
FI2	difficult	medium		Joint evaluation and selected procurement activities would need to be resolved.	Wider tendering processes so that nationally collected tender applications could be sent to other Member States with similar programmes / open tenders. Possibility for recipient countries to select promising applications and propose these to selected EU Member States. Number of constantly open calls for jointly funded programmes could be increased.
FI3	difficult	easy	easy	Joint meetings and harmonization of tendering with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be required.	Dialogue with recipient countries and interested research partners for going further with implementing the achieved results is needed.
FI4	difficult	easy	easy	Division of tasks and responsibilities between international and national partners in relation to the programme could be a benefit.	Joint meetings for preparing programmes and joint visits to potential recipient countries.
FR1	not possible	not possible		les équipes qui ont un projet dans splash avec	participation à des séminaire et colloques

Table 12. Feasibility of implementation of a transnational call within the programmes and internal procedures that would be needed

Code	Feasibility of joint call within programme			Internal procedures needed	Additional ideas/approaches
	Synchronous calls with national funding (*)	Joint calls with transnational funding	Other joint activities		
				le Maroc devraient présenter un dossier aux appels d'offre du programme PRAD	conjoints
FR2	not possible	easy			
FR3	difficult	difficult		workshop to define the priorities define a common fund management	- climate change - management of risk (flood and drought) - urban water (energy, pollution) - irrigation -water management
FR4	medium	easy			Large information about the procedure of call for proposal Joint meetings to identify the priorities and prepare the call for proposal Maximum possible of transparency
FR5	not possible	not possible	easy		To implement workshops and symposium.
FR6	not possible	not possible	easy		
FR7	medium	easy			
FR8	not possible	not possible	not possible	This can only be possible if additional funding is granted to the programme. Existing procedure should be sufficient for launching a new call of proposal targeting additional issues and inviting new or existing southern partner institutions. an harmonisation of procedures would be necessary probably to meet the requirements of the donor.	One of the most promising approaches, beside the necessity of development of transnational research programmes, is the implication of different types of participants in the projects; i.e masters students, PhD's, post doctorate, Professors, practitioners, policy makers...leading to : - a rise in the level of education, - a focus on more pertinent and relevant researches, - a common understanding of all key issues. - a capacity to create a sustainable regionalization of research
IT1	difficult	difficult			
IT2	medium	medium			
IT3	easy	medium		No procedure are requested to implement some cooperation between the	Avoiding duplication, joint activities allow result sharing and efficiency improvement. It is not

Table 12. Feasibility of implementation of a transnational call within the programmes and internal procedures that would be needed

Code	Feasibility of joint call within programme			Internal procedures needed	Additional ideas/approaches
	Synchronous calls with national funding (*)	Joint calls with transnational funding	Other joint activities		
				programma and the Splash partners.	useful having the same focus for different projects; instead wider impact could be reached through coordination of actions in different areas but on the same theme. An added value could be reached, as budget constraints do not always allow to cover all areas of research interest. Coordinating wider activities could accomplish a better results.
IT4	medium	medium		Preview by Scientific committee	Transforming individual water knowledge to organizational knowledge
IT5	difficult	difficult		Moroccan procedures	
NO1	medium	medium			
UK1	not possible	medium		Very few if the case was strong enough to justify the programme	Helping Developing countries translate and utilise the existing body of knowledge in their own context - ie. resources to allow DC research organisations to interpret public good knowledge and apply it in their own work.
UK2	easy	easy	easy	little or none	research into use after a synthesis of good research outputs and likely winners
UK3	medium	medium			
UK4	medium	medium		Submission for approval to commit funds to joint pot. This would need to set out how the fund would be managed and how the decision making criteria would be selected	Research into use, sanitation, hydrology, isotope marking
UK5	not possible	not possible	not possible		

Notes:

(*) i.e. funding money will not cross country borders

"easy": e.g. the process does not require complicated and long lasting procedures.

"difficult": e.g. the process follows partly or completely the programme design and initiation procedure as described above.

ANNEX II Funding agencies, implementing organisations and programme managers

Code	Name of programme	Funding agency/ies	Implementing organisations/agencies	Names programme managers	
Austria	AT1	North-South-Dialogue Scholarship Programme	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	Österreichischer Austauschdienst (ÖAD), Austrian Exchange Service General Secretariat 1090 Wien, Alserstrasse 4/1/3/8, AUSTRIA Tel.: +43 1/4277-28101; Fax: +43 1/4277-9281 www.oead.at/_projekte/eza	Österreichischer Austauschdienst (ÖAD), Austrian Exchange Service Academic Cooperation and Mobility Unit (ACM) 1090 Wien, Alserstrasse 4/1/15/7, AUSTRIA Tel.: +43 1/4277-28171 Fax: +43 1/4277-28194 elke.stinnig@oead.at
	AT2	IPGL-International Post-Graduate Training Programs in Limnology	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	Austrian Academy of Sciences Dr. Ignaz Seipel-Platz 2 1010 Vienna AUSTRIA Website: http://www.oeaw.ac.at	Mr Gerold Winkler IPGL-Office, Institute of Limnology, Austrian Academy of Sciences Mondseestrasse 9 5310 Mondsee AUSTRIA e-mail: gerold.winkler@oeaw.ac.at tel: ++ 43 6232 4079 fax: ++ 43 6232 3578 IPGL website: http://www.ipgl.at Institute of Limnology website: http://www.oeaw.ac.at/limnology
	AT3	Water research of ARC	not applicable	a. Austrian Research Centers GmbH - ARC, Business Unit "Water" A-2444 Seibersdorf http://www.natural-resources.at b. Austrian Research Centers GmbH - ARC Systems Research Division, Spatial Systems Unit TechGate, Donauey-Str 1 A-1220 Vienna http://www.systemsresearch.ac.at	Dr. Robert Spendingwimmer Head of Business Unit Water robert.spendingwimmer@arcs.ac.at Phone: +43 50 550 3400 Fax: +43 50 550 3452 Dr. Rudolf Orthofer rudolf.orthofer@arcs.ac.at Phone: +43 50 550 4588 Fax: +43 50 550
	AT4	University Courses	Austrian Development Agency ADA	Postgraduate Training Course on Groundwater Tracing Techniques; organised by University of Technology Graz, Rechbauierstrasse 12, A-8010 Graz; operated by JOANNEUM RESEARCH, Institute of Water Resources Management, Elisabethstrasse 16, A-8010 Graz	Univ.-Prof. Dr. Hans Zojer Director of Course hans.zojer@joanneum.at phone: 43-316-876-1377 fax: 43-316-876-1321 Dr. Ralf Benischke Manager of the Course ralf.benischke@joanneum.at at phone: 43-316-876-1360 fax: 43-316-876-1321 Address (both) Institute for Water Resources Management JOANNEUM RESEARCH Elisabethstrasse 16 A-8010 Graz
Belgium	BE1	(Integrated) water resources management in development cooperation	The Belgian Development Cooperation (BDC) is composed of - the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) (www.dgdc.be) - the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) (www.btctb.org)	- The University Development Commission ("Commission Universitaire pour le Développement - CUD") of the Interuniversity Council of the French-speaking Community of Belgium ("Conseil Interuniversitaire de la Communauté Française de Belgique - CIUF") addr DGDC Rue des Petits Carmes 15, 1000 Brussels 1)Mr. Dirk MOLDEREZ Division of Relations with the universities & scientific institutions Tel. +32 (0)2 5190701 dirk.molderez@diplobel.fed.be 2)Dr. Moussa BADJI Division of Policy Support Tel. +32 (0)2 5190535 moussa.badji@diplobel.fed.be	

Code	Name of programme	Funding agency/ies	Implementing organisations/agencies	Names programme managers
BE2	University cooperation on water 2007	Belgian development cooperation (www.dgdc.be)	1. Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) Avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, 50 B-1050 Bruxelles 2. Université de Liège (ULG) Place du 20-Août, 9 B-4000 Liège 3. Faculté Polytechnique de Mons (FPMs) Rue de Houdain, 9 B-7000 Mons 4. Facultés Universitaires Notre Dame de la Paix Namur (FUNDP) Rue de Bruxelles, 61 B-5000 Namur	1. Lei CHOU Université Libre de Bruxelles Campus de la Plaine Boulevard du Triomphe B-1050 Bruxelles e-mail: Lei.Chou@ulb.ac.be phone: 32 (0)2 650 52 37 2. Jean-Pierre Descy FUNDP Unité de recherche en biologie des organismes Rue de Bruxelles 61, B-5000 Namur e-mail: jean-pierre.descy@fundp.ac.be phone: 32 (0)81 724405 3. Françoise Orban-Ferauge FUNDP Département de Géographie Rue de Bruxelles 61, B-5000 Namur e-mail: francoise.orban@fundp.ac.be phone: 32 (0)81 724473 4. Jean-Luc Vassel Département des sciences et gestion de l'environnement BAT. BE-012 Assainissement et Environnement Avenue de Longwy, 185 6700 Arlon e-mail: jlvassel@ulg.ac.be phone: 32(0) 63 230849 5. Alain Vande Wouwer Boulevard Dolez 7000 Mons e-mail: alain.vandewouwer@fpms.ac.be phone: 32 (0)65 374141
BE3	Vlir projecten water	Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) www.dgdc.be	1. Katholieke Universiteit Leuven Oude Markt 13, BE-3000 Leuven http://www.kuleuven.be 2. Universiteit Gent Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 25 9000 Gent www.UGent.be 3. Vrije Universiteit Brussel Pleinlaan 2 1050 Elsene www.vub.ac.be	1. Dirk Raes Division Soil and Water Management Departement Landbeheer en -economie Celestijnenlaan 200e 3001 Heverlee e-mail: Dirk.Raes@biw.kuleuven.be phone: 32 16 329743 2. Hubert Verplancke Faculty of Bioscience Engineering Department of Soil Management and Soil Care Coupure Links 653 - Block B 9000 Ghent e-mail: Hubert.Verplancke@UGent.be phone: +32(0)9 264.60.39

Code	Name of programme	Funding agency/ies	Implementing organisations/agencies	Names programme managers	
BE4	Own initiatives (Eigen Initiatieven)	Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC) www.dgdc.be	1.Katholieke Universiteit Leuven Oude Markt 13, BE-3000 Leuven http://www.kuleuven.be 2.Universiteit Gent Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 25 9000 Gent www.UGent.be 3. Universiteit Antwerpen Middelheimlaan 1 2020 Antwerpen www.ua.ac.be	1. Meire Patrick Universiteit Antwerpen Universiteitsplein 1, 2610 WILRIJK e-mail: patrick.meire@ua.ac.be phone: 32 (0)820 22 64 2.Raoul Lemeur Universiteit Gent Coupure Links 653, 9000 GENT e-mail: raoul.lemeur@ugent.be phone: 32 (0)9 264.61.13 3. Guido Wyseure Departement Landbeheeren -economie, Celestijnenlaan 200e, 3001 Heverlee e-mail: Guido.Wyseure@biw.kuleuven.be phone: 32 16 329661	
Switzerland	CH1	Research Partnerships for Mitigating Syndromes of Global Change	Funded by SDC, SNSF and participating partner institutions	Leading house of NCCR North-South is the Centre for Development (CDE) and Environment, Institute of Geography, University of Bern	Thomas Breu Programme Coordinator Centre for Development and Environment (CDE) Steigerhubelstr. 3 CH-3008 Bern, Switzerland e-mail: thomas.breu@cde.unibe.ch nccr-ns@cde.unibe.ch Tel. ++ 41 31 631 30 58 (direct) ++ 41 31 631 88 22 (secretariat) Fax: ++ 41 31 631 85 44 For Sandec/Eawag: Roland Schertenleib
	CH2	Collaboration between the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology of Lausanne and the International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering in the fields of teaching and research.	SDC	http://www.epfl.ch/ http://www.2ie-edu.org/	Prof. A. Mermoud, EPFL ENAC ISTE HYDRAM, Station 2 CH 1015 Lausanne andre.mermoud@epfl.ch Prof. H. Maiga, 2iE, Rue de la Science, 01 BP 594, Ouagadougou 01, BURKINA FASO amadou.hama.maiga@2ie-edu.org
	CH3	ETH Domain Competence Center Environment and Sustainability (CCES)	Approx. one third of the funds from CCES, one third own contributions of partner institutions (in-kind) and one third from third parties, e.g. EU, private partners, national funding agencies. www.cces.ethz.ch	ETH Domain Competence Center for Environment and Sustainability (CCES) www.cces.ethz.ch	Dr. Nikolaus Gotsch ETH Zurich HG F 52.2 Rämistrasse 101 8092 Zürich +41 44 632 48 29 nikolaus.gotsch@sl.ethz.ch
	CH4	Research Partnership with Developing Countries	Swiss National Science Foundation Wildhainweg 3 Postfach 3001 Bern www.snf.ch	Swiss National Science Foundation Wildhainweg 3 Postfach 3001 Bern www.snf.ch	Elisabeth Schenker Swiss National Science Foundation Wildhainweg 3 Postfach 3001 Bern eschenker@snf.ch phone: ++41 31 308 22 22

Code	Name of programme	Funding agency/ies	Implementing organisations/agencies	Names programme managers	
CH5	Eastern and Southern Africa Partnership Programme (ESAPP)	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) http://www.deza.admin.ch/	North: Centre for Development and Environment (CDE) Steigerhubelstrasse 3 3008 Bern www.cde.unibe.ch South: 6 coordinating agencies and approximately 25 (varying number) of core partner institutions in 6 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.	Albrecht Ehrensperger Programme Coordinator CDE	
	Research Fellow Partnership Programme for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) http://www.sdc.admin.ch/	North-South Centre ETH Zurich Scheuchzerstrasse 8 CH-8092 Zürich Switzerland http://www.northsouth.ethz.ch/	Marc Zoss North-South Centre ETH Zurich Scheuchzerstrasse 8 CH-8092 Zürich Switzerland Phone: +41 1 +41 (0)44 632 73 60 Fax: +41 1 +41 (0)44 632 15 89	
Czech Republic	CZ1	International development cooperation (IDC) projects	Ministry of Finance of the Czech republic (as an administrator of the state budget)	Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic (MoE) Vrsovicke 65 100 10, Prague 10 Czech Republic www.env.cz	Michal Pastvinsky, Director; pastvinsky@env.cz Petr Krupa, Deputy Director petr_krupa@env.cz Department of Development and Project Cooperation tel.: +420 267 122 089 fax: +420 267 311 949
Germany	DE1	German Development Institute Capacity Development for Postgraduates	German Development Institute (GDI), www.die-gdi.de	German Development Institute (GDI), www.die-gdi.de	Prof. Dr. Dirk Messner, (Head of Institut) dirk.messner@die-gdi.de Dr. Guido Ashoff guido.ashoff@die-gdi.de Head of Postgraduate Capacity Development Programme changes on a annual basis
	DE2	DIE-Dialogues on Water	DIE-Dialogues on Water	German Development Institute DIE, Technical University Berlin, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Dr Susanne Neubert, susanne.neubert@die.gdi.de +49 228 94927 152 Dr Waltina Scheumann, waltina.scheumann@die-gdi.de +49 228 94927 230

Code	Name of programme	Funding agency/ies	Implementing organisations/agencies	Names programme managers
DE3	BMZ-Water for Development Research	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) www.bmz.bund.de	German Development Institute/ Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik Tukpenfeld 6 53113 Bonn Germany www.die-gdi.de	Responsible at the BMZ: Dr. Annette van Edig (from 2002 - 2005) Martin Kipping (2005-2007) Christoph Merdes (since 2007) christoph.merdes@bmz.de Responsible at the DIE Dr. Susanne Neubert susanne.neubert@die-gdi.de 0049 - 228 - 94927 152 Elke Herrfahrdt elke.herrfahrdt@die-gdi.de 0049 - 228 - 94927 190 Waltina Scheumann waltina.scheumann@die-gdi.de
DE4	Global Change and the Hydrological Cycle (GLOWA)	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) www.bmbf.de	DLR Project Management Agency Environment, Culture, Sustainability Heinrich-Konen-Straße 1, 53227 Bonn, Germany http://pt-uf.pt-dlr.de	Uta von Witsch uta.von-witsch@dlr.de Fon +49 228 3821576 Fax +49 228 3821540
DE5	DFG offers a possibility to apply for funds in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) German Research Foundation URL: http://www.dfg.de	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Kennedyallee 40 53175 Bonn URL: http://www.dfg.de	Dr. Ute Weber Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) D-53170 Bonn Tel. +49 (228) 885-2760 Fax +49 (228) 885-2777 Ute.Weber@dfg.de http://www.dfg.de
DE6	Research for Sustainable Development of Tomorrow's Megacities	Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Heinemannstr. 2, 53175 Bonn, Germany,	Project Management Agency in the DLR Environment, Culture and Sustainability Heinrich-Konen-Str. 1 53227 Bonn Germany http://pt-uf.pt-dlr.de/ www.emerging-megacities.org	Dr. Andrea Koch-Kraft Project Management Agency in the DLR Environment, Culture and Sustainability Heinrich-Konen-Str. 1 53227 Bonn Germany Tel.: + 49 (0) 228 3821-552 FAX: + 49 (0) 228 3821-540 e-mail: andrea.koch-kraft@dlr.de http://pt-uf.pt-dlr.de/ www.emerging-megacities.org

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Denmark	DK1	SAFIR Safe and High Quality Food Production using Low Quality Waters and Improved Irrigation Systems and Management	European Commission (http://cordis.europa.eu/food/home.html) + National Universities and Research Institutes	1 University of Aarhus, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences (DJF) Denmark (http://www.agrsci.dk/) 2 Consorzio di Bonifica di secondo grado per il Canale Emiliano Romagnolo (CER) Italy 3 Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University (KVL) Denmark 4 Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) United Kingdom 5 Bureau de Recherches Geologique et Minieres (BRGM) France 6 London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) United Kingdom 7 Food and Resource Economics Institute (FOI) Denmark 8 DHI Water and Environment (DHI) Denmark 9 National Agricultural Research Foundation (NAGREF) Greece 10 Swiss Federal Institute of Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG) Switzerland 11 Polish Academy of Sciences, The Franciszek Gorski Institute of Plant Physiology (IPP-PAS) Poland 12 University of Belgrade - Faculty of Agriculture (UB) Serbia & Montenegro 13 China Agricultural University (CAU) China 14 Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) China 15 Netafim (A.C.S.) Ltd. (Netafim) Israel 16 Stazione Sperimentale Industria Conserve Alimentari (SSICA) Italy 17 Grundfos Management A/S (Grundfos) Denmark	Mathias Neumann Andersen Institut for Jordbrugsproduktion og Miljø Det Jordbrugsvidenskabelige Fakultet, Blichers Allé 20, Postboks 50, 8830 Tjele Tel: +45 8999 1742 mail:mathiasn.andersen@agrsci.dk
	DK2	Danida Major Research projects	Danida- Ministry of Foreign Affairs http://www.um.dk/en/menu/DevelopmentPolicy/DanishDevelopmentPolicy/Research/	Danida Asiatick Plads 2 DK-1448 København K Telefon: +45/ 33 92 00 00 Telefax: +45/ 32 54 05 33 E-mail: um@um.dk CVR nummer: 43 27 19 11 EAN-numre	Jørgen Karlsen Senior Advisor - DANIDA Bistandsfaglig Tjeneste Udenrigsministeriet Asiatick Plads 2 1448 København K
	DK3	ENRECA - The bilateral Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries	DANIDA - (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) http://www.um.dk/en/menu/DevelopmentPolicy/DanishDevelopmentPolicy/Research/	Danida Asiatick Plads 2 DK-1448 København K Telefon: +45/ 33 92 00 00 Telefax: +45/ 32 54 05 33 E-mail: um@um.dk CVR nummer: 43 27 19 11 EAN-numre	Jørgen Karlsen Senior Advisor - DANIDA Bistandsfaglig Tjeneste Udenrigsministeriet Asiatick Plads 2 1448 København K

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Finland	F11	Continuous multisectoral programme for research in development and development policies	Programme is funded by Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland. Programme officer currently is Kirsi Brolén Unit for General Development Policy and Planning (KEO-11) Department for Development Policy Email. kirsi.brolen@formin.fi	The programme is supervised mainly by Academy of Finland (Suomen akatemia) www.aka.fi The main water related programmes are implemented by Technical University of Helsinki. www.water.tkk.fi	Programme manager at HUT is Olli Varis e-mail olli.varis@hut.fi homepage Http://users.tkk.fi/~ovaris/
	F12	Support to Environment and Sustainable Development in the North West (SESDNW)	Ministry For Foreign Affairs (Finland) http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?culture=en-US&contentlan=2	Finnish Environment Institute http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=5297&lan=en North West Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment (DACE) http://www.nwdace.gov.za/	Mr. Lauri Kattelus lauri.kattelus@ymparisto.fi Phone numbers +358 (0)407462788 +358 (0)204902221 Fax +358 (0)20 490 2699
	F13	Strengthening of Environmental Administration and Management at the local level in Nepal (SEAM-N)	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland www.formin.fi	FCG Plancenter Ltd Osmontie 34, 00610 Helsinki, Finland or. P.O. Box 30, 00611 Helsinki, Finland www.fcg.fi Finnish Environment Institute P.O. Box 140 00251 Helsinki www.environment.fi/syke	Kari Kinnunen SEAM-N Project G.P.O. Box13, Dharan, Nepal +9779852020539 Office +977(0)25526774 Fax: +977(0)25526773 e-mail: first name@seam-n.com
	F14	Water Utilization Programme (WUP-FIN)	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland www.formin.fi	Finnish Environment Institute P.O. Box 140 00251 Helsinki www.environment.fi/syke EIA Ltd. http://www.eia.fi/ EIA Ltd (YVA Oy) Tekniikantie 21 b 02150 Espoo Finland Helsinki University of Technology Water Resources Laboratory 02015 TKK www.water.tkk.fi/global	Mr. Juha Sarkkula Finnish Environment Institute P.O. Box 140 00251 Helsinki Finland juha.sarkkula@ymparisto.fi juha@mrcmekong.org Phones +358 (0)400 419925 +358 (0)20 490 2237 Fax +358 (0)20 490 2291
France	FR1	Agricultural research for development programme (PRAD)	mae	egide	demangeot patrick - Cemagref - domaine de Lavalette - BP 5095 - 34196 Montpellier cedex 5 patrick.demangeot@cemagref.fr

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FR2	Sirma project (Water savings in irrigation systems in the Maghreb)	French Ministry of the Foreign Affairs (MAE) Research institutes partners of the program (human staff contributions) : Cemagref, Cirad, IRD (France) ; IAV HII Rabat, ENA Meknes (Morocco) ; INA Alger (Algeria) ; INA Tunis, INRGREF Tunis (Tunisia).	FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE (AFEID) http://afeid.montpellier.cemagref.fr/	Dr Sami Bouarfa Cemagref sami.bouarfa@cemagref.fr
FR3	ECHEL EAU	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs	AGROPOLIS INTERNATIONAL www.agropolis.fr F 34394 Montpellier Cedex 5 IWMI	Patrick Bisson Agropolis International F 34394 Montpellier Cedex 5 bisson@agropolis.fr phone : 33 (0)4 67 04 37 48 fax : 33 (0)4 67 04 75 99
FR4	SAFEWATER - Water Quality and treatment	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs French Ministry of Research South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs South African Ministry of Research	CNOUS in France is acting as the agency that receives the funds from the ministries and gives them to the 3 projects leaders institutions (BRGM for this SAFEWATER project) BRGM (http://www.brgm.fr/) is then in charge of allocating these fundings to the scientific partners of the project.	Patrick LACHASSAGNE BRGM (French Geological survey) Water Division EAU/RMD 1039, rue de Pinville 34000 Montpellier Tel : 33-4 67 15 79 73 Port : 33-6 16 51 91 11 Fax : 33-4 67 15 79 75 p.lachassagne@brgm.fr www.brgm.fr
FR5	CORUS "Coton"	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs	IPR Institut Polytech Rural de Katiboubou Mali	Dr Drissa Diallo - Univ. of Bamako drdiallo@ird.fr
FR6	UMR 5569 HSM, CNRS, IRD, UM1, UM2	ANR (Agence Nationale de la Recherche - National Research Agency) 212, rue de Bercy 75012 Paris 01 78 09 80 00	UMR 5569 HSM « HydroSciences Montpellier », CNRS, IRD, UM1, UM2, http://www.hydrosciences.org/ Laboratoire HydroSciences Montpellier Université Montpellier II Case Courrier MSE Place Eugène Bataillon 34095 Montpellier Cedex 5 FRA NCE Tél : 33 (0)4 67 14 90 90 Fax : +33 (0)4 67 14 47 74 UMR 183 G eau « Gestion de l'Eau, Acteurs et Usages », CEMAGREF, CIRAD, ENGREF, IRD UMR TETIS « territoire, Environnement, Télédétection et Information Spatiale », CEMAGREF, CIRAD, ENGREF, http://www.teledetection.fr/ , http://www.engref.fr/lct.htm Maison de la télédétection Montpellier 500 rue Jean-François Breton 34093 Montpellier Cedex 5 FRANCE Tél : +33 (0)4 67 54 87 54 Fax : +33 (0)4 67 54 87 00	Jean-Emmanuel Paturol paturol@ird.fr quartier de l'Hippodrome, rue 234 porte 238, Bamako, République du Mali Tél : (223) 525.02.38 (223) 221.05.01 (223) 221.64.41 (223) 221.64.42 Fax : (223) 221.64.44
FR7	Mediterranean Development of Innovative Technologies for Integrated water Management	European community	European Community	Natalie Dorfliger, Brgm - EAU/RMD (Evaluation de la ressource, Milieux Discontinus) 1039, rue de Pinville 34000 MONTPELLIER (04 67 15 79 65 (direct) - 90 (standard)) 04 67 64 58 51 * n.dorfliger@brgm.fr

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FR8	Management of Water Resources in the East African rift System (MAWARI)	French Ministry of foreign Affairs (International cooperation Div.) acronym DGCID http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/ministere_817/missions-organisation_823/structure-administration-centrale_808/direction-generale-cooperation-internationale-du-developpement_3146/index.html	Centre international pour la formation et les échanges en Géosciences (CIFEG) Head Office Tour Mirabeau 39 - 49 Quai André Citroën 75739 Paris Cedex 15 France www.cifeg.org	François PINARD CIFEG - Technical center 3 avenue Claude Guillemin P 36517 45065 Orléans Cédex 2 France f.pinard@cifeg.org tél + 33 (0)2 3864 3884 Fax: + 33 (0)2 3864 3472 Mobile + 33 (0)6 20 84 11 91	
Italy	IT1	Sino-Italian Collaboration Program for Environmental Protection (SICP)	Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea	Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea State Environmental Protection Administration of China Chinese Academy of Social Science Chinese Ministry of Water Resources Beijing Municipality Shanghai Municipality	Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea - Miss. Ding Yanan, Program Manager Beijing Office, ding@sicppmo.org Miss. Silvia Massimi, Program Manager Shanghai Office, massimi@sicppmo.org
	IT2	TAGUBAR: Tangential Aeration of Guanabara Bay (Brazil) and Recovery	Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Directorate General for Development Cooperation	IUCN International Union for the Nature Conservation - Gland (CH)	Prof. Guido Perin Università Ca' Foscari of Venice (IT) e-mail: guiper@unive.it , phone: 0039 041 234 8593, fax 0039 041 234 0649
	IT3	Water Programme for Environmental Sustainability- (WPA II) - Towards adaptation measures to human and climate change impacts	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea www.minambiente.it	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea www.minambiente.it UNESCO-UN Organisation for Science, Culture and Science - IHP International Hydrological Programme //www.unesco.org/water/	Alice Aureli a.aureli@unesco.org +33-1-45683995 Salvatore D'Angelo s.dangelo@unesco.org +33-1-45684139 Francesco Rizzo f.rizzo@unesco.org +33-1-45684153
	IT4	IUCN Water Program for West Asia/ Middle East (WESCANEA)	1. DSCS --Italy 2. Dutch Embassy 3. IUCN/ WANI program 4. Spanish Embassy 5. IDRC	1. Ministry of Environment / Jordan Adress: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan PO Box 1408, Amman, 11941 Jordan http://www.moenv.gov.jo/ 2. CEDARE/ Egypt Adress: 2, Hegaz St. Heliopolis, Cedare Bldg, P.O. Box 1057 Heliopolis Bahary, Cairo, Egypt Tel: ++20 (2) 451-3921 Fax: ++20 (2) 451-3918 http://www.cedare.int/ 3. Beir Zaiat University/ WBG 4. INWRDAM/ Jordan -- Water for school	Water Regional Program coordinator: Peter Laban E-mail: peter.laban@iucn.org Phone: 00962 777 888 322 00962 6 568 0344/22 Fax: 00962 6 568 0355
	IT5	The Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP)	Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Office National de l'Eau potable (Morocco)	Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Office National de l'Eau potable (Morocco) Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables (Morocco)	Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea - F.Presicce - presicce.francesco@minambiente.it Centre de Développement des Energies Renouvelables - J.Cherkaoui - j.cherkaoui@cder.org.ma

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Norway	NO1	The Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education (NUFU)	The Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU) http://www.siu.no	Norwegian University of Life Sciences www.umb.no	Sylvi Haldorsen Department of Plants and Environmental Sciences P.O.Box 5003, N-1432 AAs, Norway sylvi.haldorsen@umb.no Telephone: +4764965587 Fax: +4764965601
United Kingdom	UK1	Engineering Knowledge and Research - Water	Uk Department for International Development www.dfid.gov.uk	Simon Lucas DFID 1 Palace Street London UK	Simon Lucas + 44 (0)207 023 0000 s-lucas@dfid.gov.uk
	UK2	RIPPLE	Department for international Development UK www.dfid.gov.uk	Overseas Development Institute (ODI). 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London, SE1 7JD, UK ... For More Information - URL: http://www.odi.org.uk/ ...	Alan Nicol a.nicol@odi.org.uk
	UK3	DFID Central Research Department Growth and Livelihoods Portfolio	DFID	CGIAR Centres Water and Food Challenge Programme of the CGIAR NRInternational ASARECA CORAF/WECARD	d-howlett@dfid.gov.uk
	UK4	Mekong Region	DFID	DFID	George McLaughlin DFID Abercrombie House 1 West Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride Glasgow G75 5EA G-McLaughlin@dfid.gov.uk
	UK5	Climate change adaptation in Africa	DFID and IDRC	IDRC Institute for Development Research of Canada www.idrc.ca	Mary O'Neill Communications Officer CCAA - Climate Change Adaptation in Africa 250 Albert Street 8500 Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1P 6M1