DISSEMINATION ACTIONS OF REAL RESULTS

REAL-II

Call identifier:	FP6-2002-INCO-DEV/SSA-1
Date of preparation	8 September 2004
Type of instrument	SSA, Specific Support Actions
List of participants	Delft University of Technology International Water and Sanitation Centre Westerveld Conservation Trust Projectgroep voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking- Protos Katholieke Universiteit Leuven University of Dar es Salaam Sahelian Solutions Foundation University of Nairobi- UNESCO Chair
Co-ordinator name	Theresia Twickler
Co-ordinator organisation name	Delft University of Technology, CICAT office
Co-ordinator email	t.twickler@cicat.tudelft.nl
Co-ordinator fax	+31 (0)15 2781179

Contents

Proposal summary page

Proposal full title: DISSEMINATION ACTIONS OF REAL RESULTS
Proposal acronym: REAL II

Strategic objectives addressed
To develop strong scientific partnerships with developing countries in order to contribute to their sustainable development through collaboration with these countries in scientific and technical matters through interdisciplinary research approaches combining the natural and social sciences.
To lend support, in the scientific and technological field to the implementation of the Community's foreign policy and development aid policy and to strengthen, develop and consolidate our Partner countries' research systems as a means of reinforcing synergies with these external policies.
To help ensure Europe's strong and coherent participation in research initiatives conducted at international level in order to push back the boundaries of knowledge or help to resolve the major global issues for example as regards health and environment;

Proposal abstract
This proposal relates directly to the ongoing INCO-project 'Rehydrating the Earth in Arid Lands' (REAL), funded under the Fifth Framework and started on September 1st 2002 for a period of 3 years. Within the REAL research project the relations between local practices and theoretical approaches in design, management and performance of small groundwater retaining structures on a communal level in semi-arid regions in two African countries, Kenya and Tanzania, linking both the individual and the community as theory and practice, are studied. The main result will be in the shape of guidelines for participatory design of small water retaining structures in semi-arid regions world-wide. Within the REAL project sharing information and expertise is the driving force behind the activities. One of the aims of the project is to share the results and findings with many other institutions and organisations world-wide, which are active in the field of water projects and/or which are interested in participatory design approaches. Dissemination of the project results through the manual, a number of scientific papers and conference proceedings has been foreseen. For budgetary reasons, however, the shape of manual and proceedings has been kept low-key (CD-ROM) deliberately; the final conference was to be relatively low-profile. The main part of the budget was to be reserved for action research and small water retaining structures. Given the highly encouraging attention received so far, however, there is reason to develop a more extensive dissemination strategy, which should relate to a larger audience than anticipated upon so far. Therefore, the main goal of this proposal is to strengthen the impact of the REAL project through extending the planned active dissemination strategy (including more comprehensive versions of the key products manual and proceedings) with a focus to support capacity building strategies of several target groups.

B1 Objectives of the proposed project

This proposal relates directly to the ongoing INCO-project 'Re-hydrating the Earth in Arid Lands' (REAL), funded under the Fifth Framework and started on September 1st 2002 for a period of 3 years. Within the REAL research project the relations between local practices and theoretical approaches in design, management and performance of small groundwater retaining structures on a communal level in semi-arid regions in two African countries, Kenya and Tanzania, linking both the individual and the community as theory and practice, are studied. The main result will be in the shape of guidelines for participatory design of small water retaining structures in semi-arid regions world-wide. Within the REAL project sharing information and expertise is the driving force behind the activities. One of the aims of the project is to share the results and findings with many other institutions and organisations world-wide, which are active in the field of water projects and/or which are interested in participatory design approaches. This sharing or dissemination of the results has four levels:

The consortium as a whole. Two deliverables of the project are directly relevant at this level. The manual is explicitly directed at a broad outside audience of organisations working in water development. The final conference, during which the manual is presented, will be an opportunity for many people from outside the consortium to share their own experiences and first reactions on the manual with project participants. The resulting proceedings will find their way all over the world.

The individual participants. Depending on the type of the participant involved, the results of the project will be directly used. For some of the participants, notably the NGO's, results will be used in structuring development-aimed activities. For the universities, the result will be brought into the study program, first in existing courses, but eventually the project could be the catalyst to develop new courses and educational projects for their graduates.

The spin-off products. It is common practice in the scientific world to publish results of research in regular media, like conference proceedings and journals. Although such a way of publishing is not planned for in this proposal, the consortium partners will stimulate each other to publish interesting in-between findings in relevant media. The universities within the consortium are most used to this type of publishing, and depend on it considerably; therefore they will trigger this type of dissemination. All partners, however, will be involved. So far, two scientific papers have been published.

The *general audience and interested institutions* will be informed in general about the project and its' progress by a web-site.

Dissemination and networking using intermediate results so far have been more than successfully received by different stakeholders in different regions. Not only has this been the case for those communities in Kenya and Tanzania, which have been cooperating with REAL partners directly, but also with interested communities, institutions and other stakeholders from outside the direct REAL working environment. These external interested stakeholders come from practice and from science, from Europe and from Africa. Dissemination of the project results through the manual, a number of scientific papers and conference proceedings has been foreseen. For budgetary reasons, however, the shape of manual and proceedings has been kept low-key (CD-ROM) deliberately; the final conference was to be relatively low-profile. The main part of the budget was to be reserved for action research and small water retaining structures. Given the highly encouraging attention received so far, however, there is reason to develop a more extensive dissemination strategy which should relate to a larger audience than anticipated upon so far. Therefore, the main goal of this proposal is

> *to strengthen the impact of the REAL project through extending the planned active dissemination strategy (including more comprehensive versions of the key products manual and proceedings) with a focus to support capacity building strategies of several target groups.*

Enabling deeper and stronger sharing of findings and experiences on the approach, the activities, process and results of the REAL project with organizations in the countries concerned and a wider international audience will very much contribute to the general development of sustainable groundwater retaining technologies, including effective community management. It will support the mobilisation of people for communal action, and will promote inter-agency collaboration and co-ordination. The main outputs of the project will be:

> *the dissemination of results on both process and outcomes of the REAL approach to sector professionals, policy makers and users within communities through the development of different versions of the manual;*
>
> *a high-profile scientific conference in August 2005 including proceedings; and*
>
> *the identification of requirements for groundwater development including capacity building in selected regions.*

B2 Relevance to the objectives of the INCO specific measures

The combined efforts within the REAL project and this proposal is a strong example of Europe's strong and coherent participation in research initiatives conducted at international level on the major global issues of poverty reduction, food security and integrated water management. Through the interdisciplinary research conducted within REAL, specific problems faced by (semi-)arid regions in developing countries are studied and approaches to solve them are developed. The EC-INCO program recognizes not only such an approach to develop strong scientific partnerships with developing countries in order to contribute to their sustainable development in (semi-)arid regions, but also the importance of sharing ownership of the knowledge and technology developed in partnership under this program to secure improved regional co-operation strategies, stimulate sustainable development, and achieve societal innovation. Already in 1998 (Action Plan (EUR 18098 EN) 1998), some key, general messages were identified. These include consultation and dialogue with end-users, are essential in setting European research priorities and the requirement of both fundamental and applied research in problem definition and solution. The Key Action on 'Sustainable Management and Quality of Water' is the main instrument for implementing actions. The aim of this Key Action is to produce the knowledge and technologies needed for the rational management of water resources for domestic needs and those of industry and agriculture. Among the priority fields concerned are (1) technologies for monitoring and preventing pollution and the protection and management of groundwater and surface-water resources, including ecological quality aspects, and (2) technologies for the regulation and management of stocks and technologies for arid and semi-arid areas and generally water-deficient regions. In the INCO program, these priority fields are encountered again, both for developing countries and European countries, with the Mediterranean as specific region.

B3 Potential impact

The REAL project takes as a starting point the view that more interactive relationships should be promoted both within the research systems and between researchers and research users. Linkages should be established at all geographical level and be continuously reviewed. This proposal aims to combine these issues into a focused approach to integrate a number of issues, and determine workable links for comparable regions, situations and problems around the world, including areas within the EU through an extended dissemination strategy. Given the positive feedback received so far by several interested parties, it is reasonable to assume that with an extended dissemination strategy a larger audience can be reached, in particular in regions with similar conditions as the study areas in Kenya and Tanzania. The results of the project will be useful for many other (semi-)arid regions worldwide, including the Mediterranean countries (Spain, Portugal, Italy), as interests in these regions concentrate on groundwater (both management and recharge), water storage through artificial recharge and water conservation.

Focusing on two categories of main products for the dissemination of results on both process and outcomes of the REAL approach to sector professionals, policy makers and users within communities through (1) the development of different versions of the manual and (2) a high-profile scientific conference in August 2005 including proceedings ensures that different professional and user communities are reached.

The attention for the development of capacity to proceed with the developed approach in the project countries and the identification of capacity requirements in selected other regions includes training and assistance of various target groups, including users and students. Although this capacity development needs to stay on identification and feasibility level in this proposal for financial reasons, attending the issue systematically should ensure durable use of and further knowledge development on the issue of small water retaining structures in the future.

B4 The consortium and project resources

The consortium consists of the same participants as in REAL which together share experience and knowledge on:

a) Design issues, including technical, management and participatory aspects;
b) Performance, including hydrological, water use (agricultural and domestic) and health aspects;
c) Education, including training of students, staff and farmers;
d) All are involved in the integration of science and practice, or in other words research and water development.

	Participant	*Country*	*Knowledge*	*Position*
1	**Delft University of Technology**	Netherlands	Design issues Education	University
2	**Westerveld Conservation Trust**	Kenya/the Netherlands	Design issues	NGO
3	**IRC**	Netherlands	Water use performance Health	Research institute
4	**Protos**	Belgium	Water development projects	NGO
5	**Catholic University of Leuven**	Belgium	Agriculture and hydrology Education	University
6	**University of Dar es Salaam**	Tanzania	Resource management Education	University
7	**SASOL**	Kenya	Design issues Water development	NGO
8	**Nairobi University**	Kenya	Water use performance Education	University

The diverse composition of the consortium will ensure that different audiences will be contacted and engaged. Effective dissemination and communication requires a clear picture of the audience which needs to be reached. Each project partner will contact and engage relevant stakeholders from its immediate network. When it comes to other proposed actions, it will be a typical responsibility for the universities to take care of products and connections for a scientific audience, whereas it is logical to give the responsibility for products and connections for practitioners to the NGO's. Having said this, the strength of the existing consortium in exchanging and sharing approaches and ideas needs to and will be maintained.

The main financial planning of the proposed support actions involves two categories:

Producing documentation of different types, including costs of writing, editing and actual production (digital and paper);

Connecting people in several meeting formats (including workshops, conferences, training sessions), including travel and subsistence costs.

B5 Project management

The project will be managed under the same structure, which has been created within the original REAL project. Representatives of all project partners together form a project management committee, which monitors progress of project activities through direct and internet communications. The committee discusses progress and any problem that may arise and operates under the consortium agreement, which details rights and obligations of all partners, both individually and collectively.

Coordination of the project is the responsibility of Delft University of Technology, again similar to the setup of the current REAL project. Within Delft University, the coordination team includes a scientific and an

administrative coordinator. This combination has proven to be successful in REAL-1 project, whereby the administrative coordinator has full responsibility over the administration, leaving the scientific coordinator fully dedicated to the scientific development of the project.

One interim progress report halfway (month 6, depending on interval reporting requirements set by EC) and one final report (month 12) will be prepared. The IPR will report on the outcome of milestones 1-3 and the final report will include milestones 4 and 5.

As for the specific activities foreseen in this SSA project, a dedicated meeting in April/May 2005 is planned to connect the actions of all partners. As this proposal supports ongoing work, working procedures including issues of intellectual property are arranged for as in the REAL project, including how they are detailed in the consortium agreement.

The intensive route to broad dissemination as proposed in this project does not interfere with the activities already scheduled in the REAL-I project. The activities in REAL-1 for the period April - September 2005 were all directed towards (online) editing of the final manual, of which the draft was to be discussed at the final conference. REAL-II focuses on the same activities, but has extended these activities, adding manuals, meetings and public.

Budgets of both projects will be kept and administered on two separate accounts at the coordinating institution.

B6 Workplan

B6.1 Introduction

The workplan involves three fields of actions:
1. the manuals for different audiences
2. the conference and proceedings
3. the meetings with several stakeholders

An overview of the planning and responsible partners is given in the table below.

Summary of Workplan description (full duration of project)

Workplan	1	**Start date or starting event:**				1 April 2005		
Participant id	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Person-months per participant:	7	1	1,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5

Objectives

1. To develop an active dissemination strategy (including more comprehensive versions of the key products manual and proceedings) with a focus to support capacity building strategies of several target groups through:
   - 1.1 The dissemination of results on both process and outcomes of the REAL approach to sector professionals, policy makers and users within communities through the development of different versions of the manual;
   - 1.2 A high-profile scientific conference in August 2005 including proceedings; and
   - 1.3 The identification of capacity requirements in selected regions.

Description of work

Effective dissemination and communication requires a clear picture of the audience which needs to be reached and a multi-dimensional strategy. Different audiences need to be involved in different ways. Different audiences should be addressed in different styles. The original idea for producing the final design manual was to make it available through CD-ROM. As it is recognised that a printed, not too expensive version may be a viable extra option for making available the manual to communities and NGO's, a printed version is of key interest. The final project meeting in Delft is to be combined with a conference, in which the results would typically be discussed with a broader audience. The original planning was to organise a small workshop-like conference with limited attendance. Reactions on the preliminary results and fieldwork within REAL from both field-level organisations as research institutes, however, allow for rescheduling the original idea into a larger-scale conference-type of set-up, with some invited keynote speakers and attendance up to 50 persons. Proceedings are one of the best ways to ensure further scientific debate. Refereeing the proceedings will make attending the conference for many scientists more interesting and guarantee scientific quality. To discuss detailed implications and actions of an extended dissemination strategy an extra meeting of the partners is necessary. Financial resources for this meeting are not available. To strengthen the approach developed, 2 regional workshops with some 15 invited persons/institutions are foreseen. Regions include Kenya/Tanzania and the Mediterranean.

The administrative management (partner 1, DUT-cicat) contains the timely delivery of reports and cost statements and the coordination and attendance to the extra meeting and final conference. A total of 2 man months has been planned for this. The additional time needed to bring the planned deliverables to a broader public will be 5 mm for the scientific coordination by DUT (see table 6.5). This time effort is additional to the time planned for in the REAL-I Project. Partner 3 will bring in its expertise in dissemination strategies, methodologies, target audiences and as a reference centre, it can support the dissemination of the publications. Main responsibility of partner 3 is the organisation of local meetings and the coordination of local activities as it is best familiar with local circumstances, needs and potentials in the African countries. All other partners will support the project with 0,5 mm each for the extra meetings.

Deliverables

1a	Identification of different needs for target audiences
1bI	Manual type I
1bII	Manual type II
1bIII	Manual type III
1c	Organised support from at least one international organisation
2a	High-profile conference
2b	Refereed proceedings
3a	Consortium meeting
3b	Regional Africa meeting
3c	Regional Mediterranean meeting

Milestones and expected result

3a	Consortium meeting	Month 2
1a	Identification of different needs for target audiences	Month 3
2a	High-profile conference	Month 5
1c	Organised support from one international organisation	Month 8
1b, 3a, 3b, 3c	Meetings and documents	Month 12

B6.2 Sub-Workplan 1: the manuals

Effective dissemination and communication requires a clear picture of the audience, which needs to be reached, and a multi-dimensional strategy. Different audiences need to be involved in different ways. The main audiences, which have been identified, include community groups and organizations, sector professionals, researchers, teachers and policy makers[1]. Active dissemination of experiences obtained in the project is essential for all target groups, but the approaches and types of materials will be quite different and may also vary between the different countries. Different audiences should be addressed in different styles. This can include the use of image, sound, painting, mime, photographs, radio programs, popular theatre, videotapes, audiovisual material, poetry, puppets and exhibitions. To keep costs low, the original idea for producing the final design manual was to make it available through CD-ROM. As it is recognised that a printed, not too expensive version is a viable extra option for making available the manual to communities and NGO's, a printed version is of key interest.

1a. *Identify the needs* for different audiences.

1b. *Produce the necessary material* for at least three versions (aiming at communities/NGO's (***1bI***) (for which printing is included), sector professionals/policy makers (***1bII***) and researchers/teachers (***1bIII***)).

1c. *Organise support* from other (international) organisations to produce the other two manuals.

B6.3 Sub-Workplan 2: Conference and proceedings

2a. *High-profile conference.* The final project meeting in Delft is to be combined with a conference, in which the results would typically be discussed with a broader audience. The original planning was to organise a small workshop-like conference with limited attendance (5 to 10 external persons). Budget for such a small-scale set-up is planned for. Reactions on the preliminary results and fieldwork within REAL from both field-level organisations as research institutes, however, allow for rescheduling the original idea into a larger-scale conference-type of set-up, with some invited keynote speakers and attendance up to 50 persons. This brings with it extra cost for organisation and logistics, but the opportunity to support some external participants from southern countries is quite important as well.

2b. *Refereed proceedings.* Proceedings are one of the best ways to ensure further scientific debate on the issues. Refereeing the proceedings will make attending the conference for many scientists more interesting and guarantee scientific quality.

B6.4 Sub-workplan 3: Meetings

3a. *Planning meeting of the consortium:* The meetings organised so far within the REAL-project have proven to be excellent moments for exchange and sharing of ideas, results and planning. To discuss detailed implications and actions of an extended dissemination strategy an extra meeting of the partners is necessary. Financial resources for this meeting are not available.

3b. *Regional workshop in the Kenya/Tanzania region:* To strengthen the approach developed, which is already supported by many African stakeholders, intensify and extend existing networks and built new ones, a local African workshop with some 15 invited persons/institutions would be vital.

3c. *Regional workshop in the Mediterranean:* As results of the project will be useful for the Mediterranean countries, as their interests concentrate on groundwater (both management and recharge), water storage through artificial recharge and water conservation. An identification workshop would be the kick-off of further action.

[1] See annex 1 indicating the organizations that have shown a clear interest in, or are working with REAL

B6.5 Workplan List (full duration of the project)

Sub Work-Plan I	Sub- Workplan List	Lead contractor No	Person-months	Start month	End month	Deliv-erable No
	Identification of different needs for target audiences	IRC/WCT	1,5	0	3	1a
	Manual type I	DUT	0,5	0	12	1bI
	Manual type II	DUT	1	0	12	1bII
	Manual type III	DUT	1	0	12	1bIII
	Organised support from at least one international organisation	DUT	0,5	0	8	1c
	Total		**4,5**			

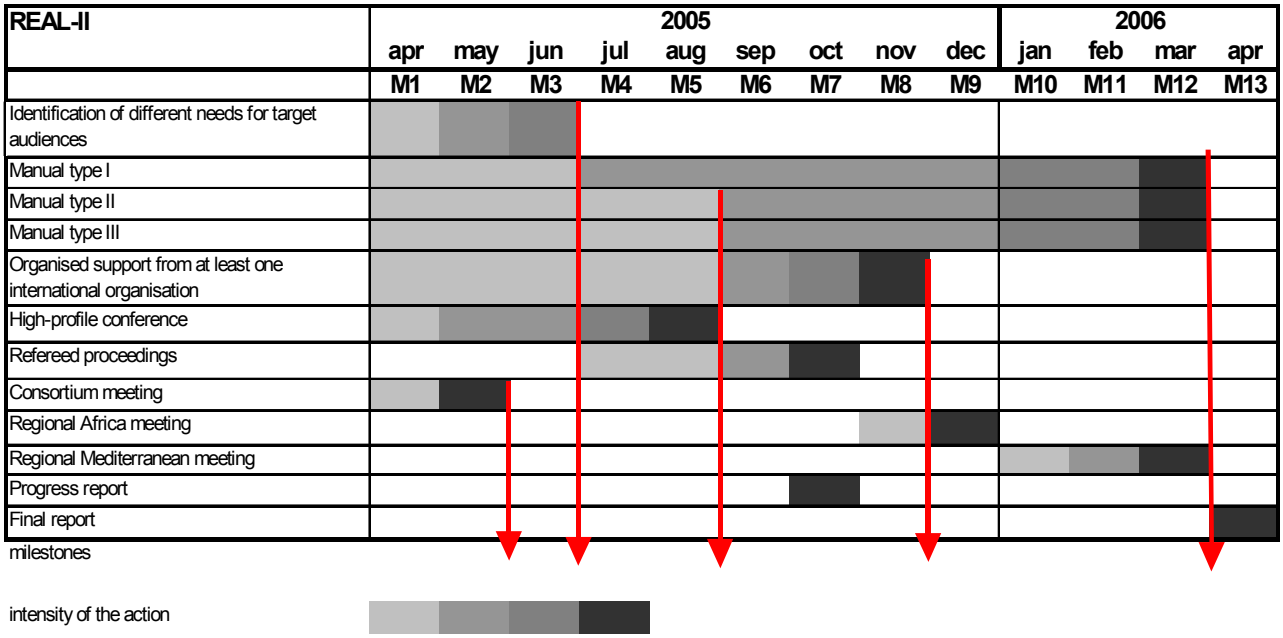
Sub Work-Plan II	Sub Workplan List	Lead contractor No	Person-months	Start month	End month	Deliv-erable No
	High-profile conference	DUT	2	-6 (*)	5	2a
	Refereed proceedings	DUT	1	4	7	2b
	Total		**3**			

(*) preparation for the (low-budget) conference starts in October 2004 in REAL-I project

Sub Work-Plan III	Sub Workplan List	Lead contractor No	Person-months	Start month	End month	Deliv-erable No
	Regional Africa meeting	WCT/SASOL	0.5	3	9	3b
	Regional Mediterranean meeting	DUT	0.5	6	12	3c
	Total		**1**			

Manage-ment	Management List	Lead contractor No	Person-months	Start month	End month	Deliv-erable No
	Consortium meeting	WCT	0.5	0	2	3a
	Progress report	DUT	0.25	6	6	4a
	Final report	DUT	0.25	12	12	4b
	Total		**1**			

B6.6 Gantt Chart



B6.7 Deliverables list (full duration of the project)

Deliverable No[1]	Deliverable title	Delivery date [2]	Nature [3]	Dissemination level [4]
1a	Identification of different needs for target audiences	3	R	PU
1bI	Manual type I	12	O	PU
1bII	Manual type II	12	O	PU
1bIII	Manual type III	12	O	PU
1c	Organised support from at least one international organisation	8	R/O	PU
2a	High-profile conference	5	O	PU
2b	Refereed proceedings	7	O	PU
3a	Consortium meeting	2	R	PU
3b	Regional Africa meeting	9	R	PU
3c	Regional Mediterranean meeting	12	R	PU
4[a]	Progress report	6	R	PU(*)
4b	Final report	12	R	PU

(*) depending on the time interval of reporting demanded by EC.

B7 Other issues

The research approach to be disseminated through the actions within this project is based on a comprehensive analysis of the hydrological and climatic impacts and constraints of larger-scale groundwater storage in Kenya and Tanzania. Bringing water into the landscape would normally cause vegetation growth. In particular in semi-arid areas, larger-scale re-vegetation and/or reforestation would influence moisture and rainfall patterns locally and even inter-regionally; the exact influence may not be straightforward, though, although it is not unlikely that vegetated surfaces are more likely to increase local rainfall. In case of landmass elevation, the orographic effects would help to enhance the mean upward motion of water vapour and thus of precipitation. Different heating at the meso-scale can result in more favourable local rainfall patterns. This concept supports a statement formulated in Kyoto during the Third World Water Forum by a representative of the World Wildlife Fund: '*The bottom line is we are not going to meet the 2015 goals with an industrial-scale infrastructure building strategy. Appropriate infrastructure installations must continue, but what we need first is investment in an ecosystem approach, which can and is resulting in quicker, lower-cost delivery combined with an improvement in living standards*.' In other words, what is needed in water management, both locally and internationally, is an integrated approach. The policies on water from the EU,

[1] Deliverable numbers in order of delivery dates: D1 – Dn
[2] Month in which the deliverables will be available. Month 0 marking the start of the project, and all delivery dates being relative to this start date.
[3] Please indicate the nature of the deliverable using one of the following codes:
R = Report
P = Prototype
D = Demonstrator
O = Other
[4] Please indicate the dissemination level using one of the following codes:
PU = Public
PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services).
RE = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services).
CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services).

with the Water Framework Directive as present guiding principle, have been geared towards integrated water management for a longer time. EU policy promotes actions on freshwater systems at the water basin level, including attention on soil/water interaction in agricultural areas, which should focus on procedures assessing the impact of agricultural practices on water catchments, including influences on downstream surface water bodies. Research and demonstration in the area of aquifer recharge should focus on artificial aquifer recharge for compensating/supplementing natural groundwater recharge and regulating the availability of water at the local level. The EU wants to foster international co-operation in the field of water, amongst others to find solutions to mitigate potential conflicts between multiple users of a given water body and to adapt existing (and develop new) technologies, water management techniques and financial/institutional arrangements to meet the specific needs of different regions of the world. It calls for a (limited) number of combined multi-project pilot experiments in carefully selected 'water-problem zones' around the world as 'test beds' and demonstrators for European expertise and technologies. Such integrated water management experiences and approaches should encompass the demonstration in real life conditions of a range of potential innovations, technological as well as managerial and institutional, and should be geared at extending successful experiences to new audiences and regions, as proposed in this project.

B8 Annex- interested parties

The following organisations have shown a clear interest in the project REAL, or are working closely together with REAL partners in some of the REAL activities:

Tanzania: Manyara Ranch (Conservation area contact: Clive Jones, manager)
Tanzania: FOSEC, Food Securtiy and Environment Conservation Programme, Arusha (NGO, contact Alex Lemu, Chairman)
Kenya: Kenya Wild Life Service (contact: Alex Odero, business development manager)
Kenya: Utooni Development project/Machakos, contact: Joshua Mukusya, NGO
Kenya: National Water Conservation & Pipeline Corporation – government department
Kenya: Garba Tulla Development Office, Garba Tulla North Kenya, NGO
United Kingdom: Excellent Development Ltd (NGO, Simon Maddrell)
Kenya/Somalia: International Committee of the Red Cross (contact: Giorgio P. Nembrini)
Africa: http://www.smallreservoirs.org/ (contact: prof.dr.ir. Van de Giesen)
Belgium: Department of Communication Studies, University of Leuven (contact: prof. René Bouwen)
Haiti: lokal NGO's working with Protos (partner in REAL project)
Netherlands: Alterra/ILRI (Wageningen University and Research Center) (contact: dr.ir. Richard Soppe)
Netherlands: TNO-NITG (contact: ir. J. Jellema)
Netherlands Rotary District 1580, Watercommittee
Netherlands: UNESCO-IHE, Institute for Watermanagement, Delft
Netherlands: Larenstein, University for Watermanagement en Landuse, Velp
Netherlands: Ex-change, the profit of learning, NGO
Netherlands: Practica, NGO
Netherlands: Aqua for All, NGO
Netherlands: Simavi, NGO
Netherlands/Tanzania: Sintan, NGO
Spain: University of Cuidad Real, Department of Civil Engineering
Syria ICARDA (International Center for Agrocultural Research in the Dry Areas

On the multi-lateral level, the project has been presented at several conferences (such as World Water Forum) where many contacts with larger, international organizations were established, such as FAO. It is through these channels that global dissemination of the results presented in this proposal, will become sustained.