Topic Working Groups (TWG)

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MUS-Group Meeting
Leiden, 25 February 2010

TWG: what are they and what for?

Structured 'communities of practice' focusing on cross-basin research

Functions

- ***Synthesize research*** developed in CPWF basins
- Foster ***cross-basin learning***: mentoring and collective practice
- ***Apply lessons*** in basins through a feedback iterative process
- Ensure ***quality control*** in research produced by basins

Outputs & Outcomes

- Produce high level scientific outputs
- Provide capacity for cross-scale analysis between & within basins

Iterative learning process

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Role of TWG in applying CPWF Core Principles

- **Interdisciplinary Integration**
  - Developing cross-basin and cross-cutting research priorities
- **Adaptive management**
  - Guide to how to tackle uncertainty and emergent opportunity
  - Supported by learning
- **Partnership**
  - Through cross-basin learning platforms
- **Capacity Building**
  - Essentially through scientific mentoring

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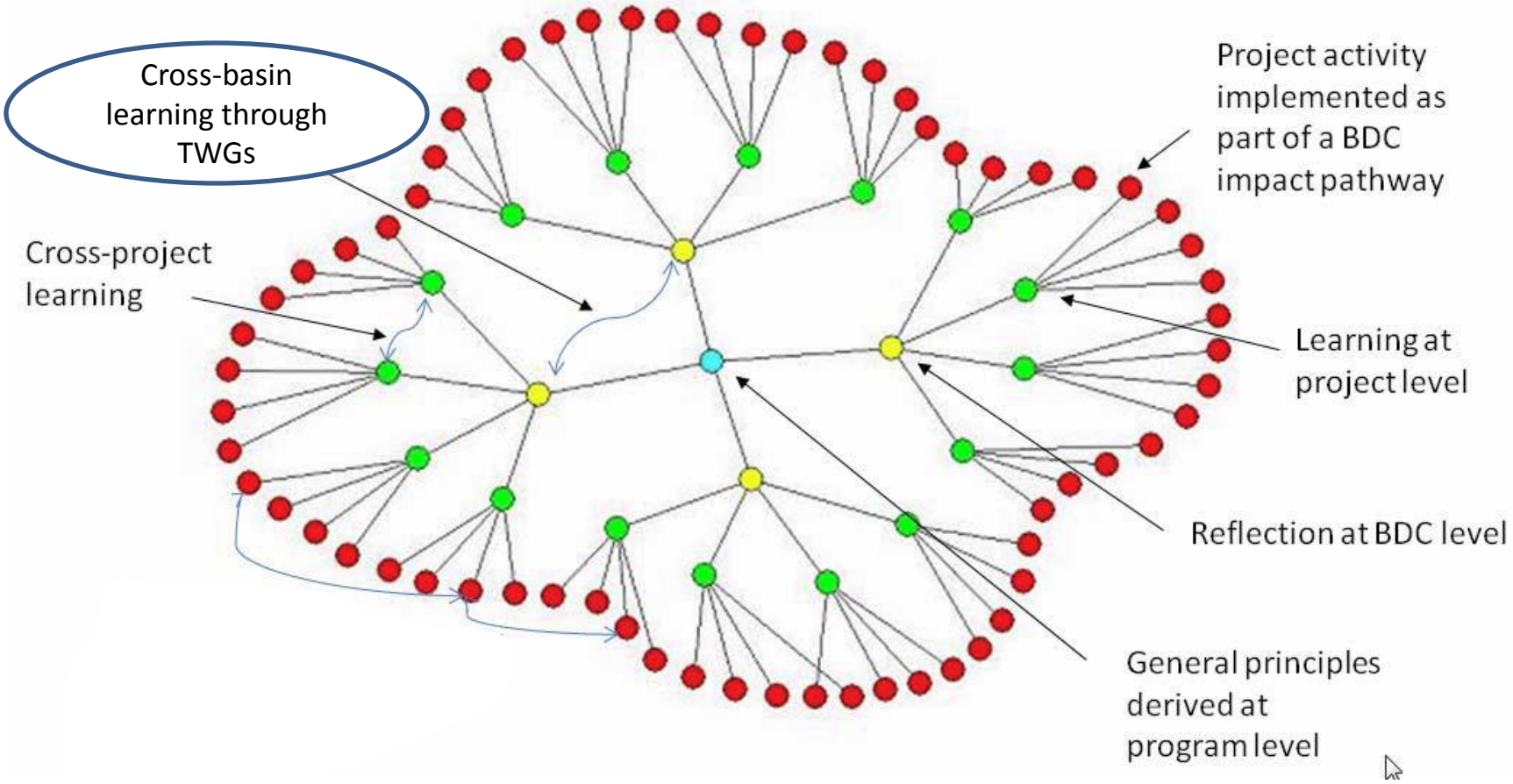
Cross-basin learning



TWG Preliminary Identified

- Multiple Use of Water Systems (MUS)
- Benefit Sharing Mechanisms
- Integrated Rainwater Management
- Global Drivers of Change
- Learning to Innovate
- Social and ecological Resilience

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CPWF Phase 2 (2009-2014)

Focusing on achievable impacts in 6 river basins

After: Alain Vidal (CPWF Director) Presentation

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Andes – Benefit-sharing mechanisms

- Due to climate, land use and cover changes, base flows have changed and pollution increased, reducing poor peoples' access to water

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Ganges – Floods and salt in the Delta

- In the coastal belt of the Ganges Delta, the farming system is characterised by
  - Frequent flooding amplified by climate change
  - Saline intrusion damaging crops and water quality

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Limpopo: Rainwater management and livelihoods

- Low rainfed agricultural output (40% of agriculture), and policies emphasizing land allocation to the poor need to have water and institutional support. Promising are rainfed systems and small reservoirs providing security against increasing climate variability

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Mekong – Dams and livelihoods

Research will optimise reservoir management to minimise downstream negative impact and improve livelihoods for resettled populations, small-scale farmers and fishing communities

- Communities will increase their fisheries and agricultural potential through the development of multiple use reservoirs. Capacity of dam administrators to negotiation will improve the sequential management of dams so as to maximise dams benefits

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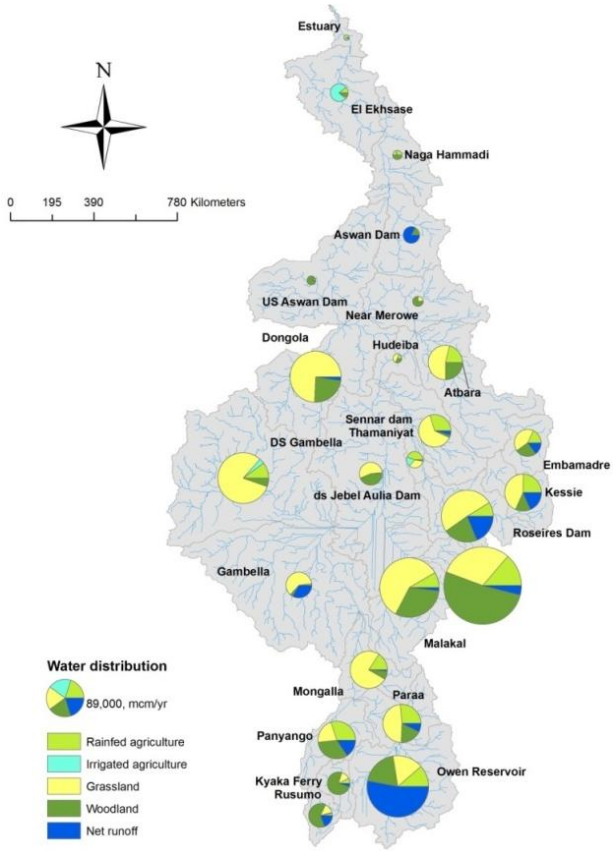
Nile – Rainwater management in Ethiopia

- Poor soil moisture control and fertility management, and low quality seeds are major causes of the low performance of rainfed farming in the Ethiopian Highlands



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Volta – Small reservoirs and livelihoods

- Resource-poor farmers relying on rainfed agriculture for their livelihoods. 1,700 small reservoirs could provide farmers with a dry season water supply, but often fail because institutional and technical mechanisms are absent in the communities

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Thank you

on behalf of the whole CPWF Team

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