



Project 518066

AFRICAN WATER

Supporting African involvement in the EU Framework Programme

Instrument: Specific Support Action

Thematic priority: Integrating and Strengthening the European Research Area

D3.1.1

**Report of dialogue meetings with African water researchers
from public and private sectors**

D3.1.2

Priority list of African water research needs

D3.3.1

Knowledge dissemination activities

D3.3.2

List of research needs defined by delegates to African water conferences

Due date of deliverable: 31/12/2007

Actual submission date: 03/10/2008

Start date of project: 01/07/2005

Duration: 30 months

Water Research Commission, South Africa & Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, UK

Project co-funded by the European Commission within the Sixth Framework Programme (2002-2006)		
Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
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)	

Revision version 2

List of contents

1 Introduction	1
2 Meetings with African water researchers	3
3 African water research priorities	5
4 Knowledge dissemination activities	10

1. Introduction

There are about 80 internationally shared river and lake basins in Africa. Most of the surface water resources are concentrated in the Congo, Niger, Ogooué, Zambezi, Nile, Sanga, Chari-longone and Volta River Basins and in the 'Great Lakes' Basins (e.g. Lake Victoria) in eastern Africa. Most of the groundwater resources are concentrated in the Atlas Mountains, North African Basins, West African Basement, sub-Saharan Basins, East African Basement, and East Africa Rift and associated basins. These natural resources are under threat due to natural phenomena, climate variability, climate change and human factors, such as population growth, competition over water and water pollution.

The challenges posed by improper development and management of water resources have been identified by African leaders as a risk to Africa's economic development. Thus, they have placed issues associated with the development, supply and management of water high on the agenda of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). A principle of the NEPAD is to anchor the development of Africa on its resources and resourcefulness of its people. Water as Africa's premier resource will be critical to eradicate poverty and to place African countries both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development.

"Access to safe water is a fundamental human need and a basic human right. And water and sanitation are at the heart of our quest to enable all the world's people, not just a fortunate few, to live in dignity, prosperity and peace."

Kofi A. Annan, Human Development Report 2006

One of the key limitations to a harmonious development and management of water resources in Africa is the lack of human and institutional capacity to assimilate the modern advances in science and technology necessary to deal with the complex interactions between the hydrological cycle and the societal needs, while conserving the environment¹.

Since their adoption at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have become the international standard of reference for measuring and tracking improvements in the human condition in developing countries². The MDGs were adopted by political leaders at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 and set development targets to be achieved by 2015. There is consensus that Africa is falling behind in meeting the targets and a concerted effort is required to urgently find new and effective strategies to move forward. It is unlikely that the MDGs will be met through advances in health and environmental concerns without a focused strategy to develop science, technology, and innovation capacity in African countries.

"Meeting the [Millennium Development] Goals will require a substantial reorientation of development policies to focus on key sources of economic growth, including those associated with the use of new and established scientific and technological knowledge and related institutional adjustments. Countries will need to recognize the benefits from advances in science and technology and develop strategies to harness the explosion in new knowledge."

Calestous Juma et al. Innovation: Applying knowledge in Development, 2005

¹ UN Water/Africa (2006). African Water Development Report 2006. Economic Commission of Africa.

² UN Millennium Project (2005). Innovation: Applying Knowledge in Development. Task Force on Science, Technology, and Innovation.

The development of science, technology and technology capacity in Africa will generate knowledge which, if well utilised, will contribute to the good governance of water resources and will address most, if not all, of the urgent needs regarding water. A critical mass of water researchers and practitioners is needed to make a sustainable impact on the development, allocation and management of water resources.

This report combines four deliverables from WP3 “African outreach”, all concerned with face-to-face meetings with African water researchers, through dialogues, conferences and workshops, to discuss research under the Framework Programme (D3.1.1, section 2 of this report) and to obtain their priorities for water research to improve delivery of the (MDGs) in Africa (D3.1.2 and D3.3.2, section 3 of this report).

These outreach activities have benefitted from the strong synergies between African Water and the African Ministerial Councils on Science and Technology (AMCOST³) and on Water (AMCOW⁴), as well as with NEPAD and the African Union (AU), facilitated by the project partner, the Water Research Commission of South Africa (WRC). WRC’s unique position to input African perspectives, assist in network building and disseminate information on the project Africa-wide has been implemented through a number of activities including supporting population of the database of African water researchers (D2.1.1), publicising the African Water project at key events (D3.3.1, section 4 of this report), and arranging and participating in a number of training workshops throughout the sub-Saharan region of Africa (D3.2.1).

³ **African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCOST):** AMCOST was established in November 2003 under the auspices of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and the African Union (AU). It is a high-level platform for developing policies and setting priorities on science, technology and innovation for African development. AMCOST provides political and policy leadership for the implementation of Africa’s Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA). Source: <http://www.nepadst.org>

⁴ **African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW):** AMCOW was formally launched in Abuja, Nigeria on April 30, 2002. The Mission of AMCOW is to provide political leadership, policy direction and advocacy in the provision, use and management of water resources for sustainable social and economic development and maintenance of African ecosystems and strengthen intergovernmental cooperation to address the water and sanitation issues in Africa. Source: <http://www.amcow.org/index1.php>

2. Meetings with African water researchers

African Water has been publicised at a range of different dialogues, conferences and workshops in order to inform key stakeholders about the project, including EUWI participants, EU and African research organisations, water utilities, ministries and researchers. Section 4 provides a comprehensive list. At an international level, these include the World Water Forum and the annual Stockholm World Water Week. At a local and regional level, WRC has been particularly active, targeting scientists visiting WRC, as well as publicising the project at various South African and pan-African events. This section details the meetings WRC had with stakeholders at some of those events. WRC also wrote an article, published in Research Africa (<http://www.research-africa.net>), on building African Network of Centres of Excellence in water sciences and technologies to address, primarily, water research and development, as well as capacity-building programmes.

2.1 InterAcademy Panel Global Water Programme

As part of the Inter-Academy Panel (IAP) Global Water Programme, WRC, on behalf of the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf), organised a 3-day workshop (16-18 August 2006). The objective of the workshop was to bring together water scientists and high-level water managers from various countries in Africa to discuss major problems faced by them, and to find possible solutions to these problems. The symposium was attended by representatives from Cameroon, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda.

Some the topics, specific to an African context, included water resource management issues and research needs, building African Networks of Centres of Excellence in water sciences and technologies, and capacity building. The workshop determined water priority issues and modalities for effective collaboration between Africa researchers. Issues identified included (source: http://www.assaf.co.za/other_reports.html):

- Monitoring system availability and compatibility
- Data gathering and monitoring (quality and quantity)
- Technological innovation and water supply and sanitation and storage (appropriate technology identification and development)
- Environmental impact due to anthropogenic activities (quality degradation and pollution)
- Water use efficiency
- Surface water-groundwater interactions
- Climate change

The final day of the workshop dealt with capacity building issues and mechanisms for financial support for water research. African Water was introduced to the symposium and all participants were encouraged to register on the African Water website.

2.2 European-South African Science and Technology Advancement Programme (ESASTAP)

The South African Department of Science and Technology (DST) invited WRC to present and share with stakeholders the progress and initiatives of the African Water project (29 September 2006). WRC's presentation was part of ten other ESASTAP presentations that were earmarked for promoting South Africa's participation in FP7, and addressed the progress of African Water work as well as the planned initiatives, such as the regional training workshops for water

researchers and practitioners in Africa. The African Water brochure was distributed to participants with additional information on the website linkages being shared in the presentation and in discussion with participants. One observation made was the need to link the African Water database of water researchers with a similar DST initiative to avoid duplication and complement the two processes. The workshop participation included invited guests from different disciplines, including a number with interest in possible FP7 water projects and higher level interaction with EC representatives.

2.3 NEPAD Water Task Team

Water sciences and technologies constitute one of the main flagship programmes of NEPAD. An African Task Team on Water Sciences and Technology Development, of which WRC is a partner, was constituted to support implementation of this water sciences initiative. The first meeting of the task force team was held in Pretoria, South Africa and the second meeting in Cairo, Egypt. The task team as constituted consisted of representatives from Algeria, Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, France, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan and Uganda. During the task team meeting in Cairo (19 November 2006), the African Water project was introduced and incorporated as part of the business planning process.

The governance and financing mechanism proposals to support implementation of the water sciences initiative was submitted to an inter-ministerial dialogue in Cairo, Egypt (22 November 2006). The dialogue was attended by science and technology and water ministers from Lesotho, Senegal, South Africa and Zimbabwe, senior representatives from Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Africa, and representatives from the Office of Science and Technology of NEPAD and the African Union (AU) Commission. African Water was introduced through a presentation to the ministers. Delegates discussed issues related to criteria and guidelines, financial mechanisms and governance for the Network of Centres of Excellence in water science and technology, before agreeing to its establishment. A number of resolutions emanated from the meeting to be implemented in the comprehensive business plan to be tabled at the 3rd AMCOST Summit/Conference/Symposium in Nairobi, Kenya (September 2007).

2.4 WATERNET/WARFSA/GWP-SA

The African Water project was introduced at a session of the 7th WATERNET/WARFSA/GWP-SA symposium in Lilongwe, Malawi (1-3 November 2006). WATERNET is a regional network for capacity building in integrated water resources management (IWRM) in Southern Africa, which was founded in 2000 and which currently has a membership of 49 university departments and research institutions in 14 countries. The Water Research Fund for Southern Africa WARFSA was established in 1999 and promotes research activities in water-related topics, having so far funded 70 research projects in 10 countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Both are affiliate programmes of the SADC Water Division (SADC-WD). The WATERNET-WARFSA symposia are held in six different countries in the region, each time hosted by one or more member institutions of the two programmes. The Global Water Partnership – Southern Africa (GWP-SA) participated in the last two symposia as co-organisers.

3. African water research priorities

3.1 AMCOST/AMCOW/NEPAD/AU priorities

The first African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology (AMCOST), held in Johannesburg, South Africa in November 2003, decided on water sciences and technologies to constitute one of the main flagship research and development programmes of NEPAD. Research priorities for water issues were adopted at the 2nd AMCOST meeting held in Dakar Senegal in September 2005, as part of the Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA). The adoption of the CPA consolidates the science and technology programmes of the African Union (AU) Commission and NEPAD. The CPA sets continental priorities and policies for the development and application of science and technology for Africa's socio-economic transformation. The AMCOST goals are to (source: <http://www.nepadst.org/>):

- Enable Africa to harness and apply science, technology and related innovations to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development;
- Ensure that Africa contributes to the global pool of scientific knowledge and technological innovations.

The flagship programme entitled "Securing and Sustaining Water" focuses on water quality, sanitation and water resources management. Emphasis is on promoting increased use and production of scientific knowledge and technological innovations. Its specific goals are to:

1. Improve the conservation and utilisation of the continent's water resources;
2. Improve the quality and quantity of water available to rural and urban households;
3. Strengthen national and regional capacities for water resource management and reduce impacts of water-related disasters;
4. Enlarge the range of technologies for water supply and improve access to affordable quality water.

"The programme under water science and technologies will be designed to strengthen the continent's capabilities to harness and apply science and technologies to address challenges of securing adequate clean water as well as managing the continent's water resources."

Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action

WRC is supporting the NEPAD Office of Science and Technology (OST) in implementing the flagship programme on "Securing and Sustaining Water". The programme promotes the increased use and production of scientific knowledge and technological innovations to address Africa's water challenges. A number of indicative projects have been developed for water research in the CPA (Table 3.1). Aspects of the African Water project have been incorporated into the draft action plan of the NEPAD Water Sciences Initiative.

The governance and financing mechanism proposals to support implementation of the water sciences initiative was submitted to an inter-ministerial dialogue in Cairo, Egypt (22 November 2006). The dialogue was between ministers representing AMCOST and AMCOW, and was attended by ministers from Lesotho, Senegal, South Africa and Zimbabwe, senior representatives from Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Africa, and representatives from the Office of Science and Technology of NEPAD and the AU Commission.

Table 3.1 CPA indicative projects and actions**Scientific Assessment of Africa's Water Resources and Systems**

There is a relatively poor knowledge base of and scanty information on Africa's water resources and related ecosystems. Building scientific information on the continent's water resources is crucial for improving their development and sustainable management. Scientific research and assessment are also important to inform the formulation and implementation of policies and development of technologies for integrated water management. This proposed project will focus on:

- (a) Developing common scientific methodologies and tools for conducting a systematic assessment of the continent's water resources and ecosystems. Emphasis will be placed on river basins and underground water systems.
- (b) Training African scientists and technicians on the methodologies and tools to conduct water assessments.
- (c) Launching and conducting water assessments at sub-regional and regional levels.
- (d) Developing a databank of Africa water resources and ecosystems.
- (e) Disseminating scientific information on the nature of water resources and ecosystems.

Research and Technologies to Assess and Monitor Water-related Disasters (emphasis on floods)

Many African countries suffer from frequent floods along their rivers and other water bodies. The impacts of floods on the continent's economies are significant and increasing. Every year thousands of people die and infrastructure estimated at millions of US\$ is destroyed as a result of floods. While in the short-term floods cannot be prevented, their impacts can be reduced if appropriate technologies are used to conduct forecasts. Forecasts that provide relatively long lead time can be used to evacuate people from high-risk areas or even to create retention basins to reduce flood peaks and volumes. This project will explore the possibility of developing and applying a continent-wide flood forecasting system. It will focus on:

- (a) Identifying and assessing existing technologies for flood control to determine their applicability in Africa. Emphasis will be placed on the kinds of resources required to acquire, modify and apply the technologies in Africa.
- (b) Developing a databank and disseminating information on the technologies.
- (c) Conducting research to modify, improve and develop flood control technologies.

Knowledge and Technologies to Improve Water Quality and Quantity

A fundamental prerequisite to the development and application of technologies for improving water quality and sanitation in Africa is a systematic and extensive set of water quality data on both sources of impairments and existing technical responses. Data are required to assess the different sources of contamination and their impacts. Many African countries do not have scientifically strong systems for assessing water quality and quantity as well as the relative seriousness of the related environmental and human health problems. In addition to the generation of data, deliberate efforts need to be made to develop technologies for improving quality as well as increase the supply of water to African households. This project will focus on:

- (a) Reviewing existing international water quality assessment methodologies and techniques and promoting the use of appropriate ones through training workshops and postgraduate studies on water quality.
- (b) Research on and development of desalination technologies, with emphasis on small modular units that use low and renewable energy.
- (c) Research on and related technology development for treating and supplying drinking water from aquifers. This is crucial to ensure that poor populations in peri-urban areas have access to clean water.
- (d) Research and application of knowledge on eutrophication. A key aspect of improving and managing water in Africa is the prevention of eutrophication of dams, rivers and lakes, and biological control of weeds. It is recommended that research be conducted to develop new technologies to address eutrophication related problems.

3.2 Water researchers' priorities

The many meetings, conferences and workshops attended by African Water project partners during the project provided valuable opportunities to discuss water research priorities with African water researchers. Table 3.2 presents the list of research priorities identified. Whilst it has been developed by Africans with an interest in, and in several cases some awareness of the practical aspects of the Framework Programme, they are a relatively small and not necessarily representative groups of individuals and their ideas should not take precedence over the African-led initiatives instituted through emergent new processes as described in section 3.1.

African water researchers often made the point that the topics in the Framework Programme were of limited relevance to the problems being faced by African water managers. In particular, they felt that the topics focussed upon very high level issues, involving very high technology sophisticated solutions – while the need of Africa was for low-cost, low-tech solutions to the very basic challenges of securing safe drinking water (and conserving resources) for both rural and urban populations. The first two items in Table 3.2 reflect that expressed research need. In addition, a number of researchers expressed their opinion that more research was needed on more water-efficient agriculture (these comments were often crop-specific and related to the particular area of interest of the individual concerned).

Table 3.2 Water research priorities as defined by African water researchers

	Title	Description	Impact upon policy / practice	Comments
1	Improving access to safe drinking water	Very low-cost, low-tech methods for water purification applicable in African (regional) contexts.	Reduced incidence of water-related illness.	Follow-up to FP6 AquaTest SSA which sought to identify low-cost water quality measurement methods for developing countries.
2	Sustainable exploitation of water resources	Local stakeholder water management approaches which collect and utilise sound knowledge of the physical environment with socially pragmatic decision and implementation processes.	More sustainable management and exploitation of water resources.	A balanced combination of physical and social sciences relevant to the African situation – strongly driven and validated by local people.
3	Water and natural disasters on small island states (SIDS)	The challenge is to address the compounded impacts of tropical storms on the water resources of SIDS. The surface and groundwater resources of SIDS are uniquely susceptible to damage by storms due to saline infiltration to groundwater.	Reduced damage / more rapid recovery of water resources from natural disasters.	The need is to develop integrated management methods and tools to protect water resources on SIDS. While improvements have been made to meteorological and sea surges forecasting, these new tools are not being integrated with water resource protection methods.
4	International standards for defining “equitable allocation” of water resources in a trans-boundary context	The project will develop methods to assist transboundary water dialogues – and specifically the criteria that contribute to determining equitable allocation.	Internationally recognised scientific basis for transboundary negotiations.	The project will contribute towards the development of international standard. It will combine physical sciences that improve the accuracy of quantification of available water resources, different sectoral water requirements, with social and economic factors affecting water needs and allocation in a trans-boundary context.
5	Multiple use of waters from mine dewatering	Test and evaluate different uses of waters from mine dewatering – how these new uses can be integrated within a mining environment (township, parks, recreation, irrigation, agriculture, livestock, etc.).	Better use of available resources – less damage to alternate water resources.	Africa combines the two features of mineral wealth and water poverty. The waters produced as a “by-product” of mining operations are, therefore, a valuable asset which too often are under-utilised.
6	Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services of West African wetlands	Integrated management for multiple water users – looking at the specific (West) African uses of surface and groundwaters, wetlands and the catchments which impact upon these systems.	Better understanding on alternative water uses to minimise adverse impacts on wetlands - to include the health advantages of wetland management (reducing malaria risk).	Population growth is placing increasing pressure upon water systems and their dependent wetlands.

7.	Integrated catchment management for Rift Valley lakes	Studies to identify the combination of different actions which together contribute to sustainable livelihoods, and reduced impacts upon East African Lakes.	Better understanding of the impacts of different land uses upon East African lakes.	The quality of the lakes of the Rift Valley have deteriorated significantly over the last 20 years, and that rate of deterioration is increasing as a result of a wide range of pressures. Alternative less damaging livelihoods are needed to enable the communities in lake catchments to live sustainably.
8.	Water supplies for African peri-urban poor	Development of new methods and technologies for use in African peri-urban environments – where there is no land tenure, high density population and reluctance on the part of municipalities to provide services.	Improved human health - more sustainable low-tech infrastructure.	Current and anticipated future demographic changes will probably see more Africans move from rural areas to peri-urban areas. Hence, peri-urban areas pose peculiar challenges in regard to the supply of safe drinking water.
9.	Management in coastal and estuaries for multiples use	Coastal areas are often foci for increasing population, increased irrigation demand. Methods and tools are needed to assist Africa decision makers at local and national level set priorities for water use.	Sustainable coastal zone management.	
10.	Sustainable agricultural water use in arid environments e.g. North Africa and Sahel	Methods to enable sustainable groundwater use in arid environments of variable rainfall. Low-tech methods to enhance recharge while maintaining groundwater quality.		Many irrigation systems in arid zones are “mining” groundwater resources and are thus unsustainable. Strategies are needed to enable change to sustainable water use without massive social and economic disruption.
11.	Improved mapping of groundwaters at risk of natural contamination (e.g. arsenic, fluorine, etc.)	Mapping and characterisation of groundwater regimes where contamination is likely .	Better predictive methods to identify areas of high risk – to target groundwater sampling and analysis – determining boundaries to high risk areas.	Areas of interest include deltaic sedimentary fans, coastal areas of increased population or where increasing access to low-cost pumps.
12.	Linkages between HIV/AIDS and mortality due to inadequate access to safe drinking water and hygiene	HIV/AIDS mortality increases in areas where there is poor access to good quality water supplies.		The reason for some of these dependences/ linkages is unknown and is affecting the effectiveness of major HIV/AIDS programmes.
13.	Climate change impacts upon water resources and in particular on the design of major new water infrastructure across Africa	Improved outputs from regional climate models linked to hydrological water resource models to assist planning and operation of new large infrastructure.	New AU-EU agreements to support the construction of many more large dams across Africa.	The effective design and operation of large dams for hydropower, irrigation or drinking water will depend upon anticipated future river flow regimes.

4. Knowledge dissemination activities

Many presentations relating to the African Water project have been made over the duration of the project, both as part of regional and international dissemination activities at conferences and meetings, and as part of regional training activities including other information about FP7. Table 4.1 details these events.

The various information and communication tools developed under WP1 have been invaluable in publicising the project at these events. These include the *African Water website* www.africanwater.net (D1.2.1, available in English and French), the *African Water brochure* (D1.1.3, available in English, French and Portuguese), the *African Water poster* and other exhibition display material (available in English and French), as well as the six *African Water Newsletters*. All these items, apart from the exhibition display material, can be downloaded from the project website.

It is clear from the list in Table 4.1 that the WP targets for this deliverable - to deliver at least 10 presentations, have exhibitions at EU and African conferences, distribute at least 500 project brochures, and provide briefings to at least 100 African conference delegates – have been greatly exceeded.

Table 4.1 Knowledge dissemination events

Planned/ actual dates	Type	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
04/2008	African Water side event at WEDC international conference on “Access to Sanitation and Safe Water: Global Partnerships and Local Actions”	All	Worldwide	Many	WEDC
04/2008	African Water paper presented at WEDC international conference on “Access to Sanitation and Safe Water: Global Partnerships and Local Actions”	All	Worldwide	Many	WEDC
28-30/11/2007	Third African Water training workshop in Nairobi, Kenya	Research (all)	Southern Africa	19	WRC/CEH/UKRO
15-16/11/2007	Second African Water training workshop in Dakar, Senegal	Research (all)	Southern Africa	16	WRC/CEH
11/2007	HELP (Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy) symposium	Research (all)	Worldwide	150	WRC
10/2007	Euro-Africa ICT (START)	Research	Worldwide	50	WRC
09/2007	UNESCO IHP meeting	Research	Africa	15	WRC
13-17/08/2007	Stockholm World Water Week conference, Sweden	All	Worldwide	Many	CEH/WEDC/Hydrophil
07/2007	UKRO Annual Conference	Research	UK/EC	200+	CEH/UKRO
06/2007	International Water History Association conference	All	Worldwide		WEDC
06/2007	Streams of Knowledge workshop on “Rural finance of water and sanitation”	Research (all)	Africa		WRC
06/2007	First All Africa Technology Diffusion Conference	Research	Africa		WRC
06/2007	North-South Centre at Swiss Federal Institute of Technology	Research	Worldwide	25	WRC
01/06/2007	South Africa FRIEND Steering Committee Meeting	Research	Southern Africa	21	CEH
05/2007	UNESCO Science Sector Meeting	Research (all)	South Africa		WRC
05/2007	South African Academy of Science workshop on “Capacity Building for Water Resource Management in Africa”	Research (all)	Africa		WRC
02-04/05/2007	African Science Academy Development Initiative meeting	Research	Africa	70	WRC
04/2007	UNESCO IHP Organising Committee meeting for 2008 Africa IHP meeting	Research (all)	Africa		WRC
03/2007	Workshop on “Development of future R&D scenarios for Africa”	Research	Worldwide		WRC
03/2007	EuroAfrica-ICT Awareness Workshop	Research	South Africa		WRC
31/01-02/02/2007	First African Water training workshop in Pretoria, South Africa	Research (all)	Southern Africa	31	WRC/CEH/UKRO
01/2007	WRC/International Development Law Association workshop on Law and Water	Research (all)	Africa	20	WRC

	Governance”				
01/2007	African Union Heads of State Meeting	Ministers	Africa		WRC
04-08/12/2006	East Africa Water Association workshop on “Bridging Research, Technology and Development: Sustainable Water Resource Management in Eastern Africa”	Research	East Africa+		Hydrophil
11/2006	HELP Symposium on “HELP in action: Local solutions to global problems, lessons from the South”	Research (all)	Worldwide		WRC
22/11/2006	Inter-ministerial dialogue meeting in Cairo, Egypt	Ministers	Africa	15	WRC
19/11/2006	NEPAD Water Task Team on Water Sciences and Technology Development in Cairo, Egypt	All	Africa	15	WRC
01-03/11/2006	WaterNET/WARFSA/GWP-SA Symposium	All	Southern Africa	200	WRC
06/10/2006	Water Research Showcase Day	Research	South Africa		WRC
26/09/2006	European-South Africa Science and Technology Advancement Programme workshop	Research	South Africa	80	WRC
09/2006	IRC Symposium on “Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation”	Research (all)	Worldwide		WEDC
09/2006	International Conference on “Sustainable Irrigation”	Research (all)	Worldwide		WEDC
21-25/08/2006	Stockholm World Water Week conference, Sweden	All	Worldwide	Many	CEH/WRC/Hydrophil
16-18/08/2006	Academy of Science of South Africa/global Inter Academy Panel Global Water Programme workshop	Research	Africa	20	WRC
07/2006	UKRO Annual Conference	Research	UK/EC	200+	CEH/UKRO
29/06/2006	Official visit to WRC by delegation from Mali, South Africa	All	Mali	12	WRC
21-22/06/2006	Workshop on “Science communication in IWRM”, Brussels	Research	INCO partners	50	Hydrophil
3-5/05/2006	Workshop on “The assessment of the vulnerability of environmental change”, Kenya	Research	Africa	40	WRC
04/2006	FP6 SWITCH project partners meeting, Netherlands	Research	Ghana	Partners	WEDC
04/2006	Workshop on “Towards FP7: a South African perspective of INCO participation”, Brussels	Research	South Africa	Many	UKRO
03/2006	World Water Forum, Mexico	All	Worldwide	Many	CEH/WRC/WEDC
02/2006	DFID workshop on “Water stakeholders”, UK	All	Worldwide	Many	CEH
11/2005	WEDC conference on “Maximising the benefits form water and environmental sanitation”, Uganda	All	Worldwide	Many	WEDC
22-26/08/2005	Stockholm World Water Week conference, Sweden	All	Worldwide	Many	CEH

