CPWF STAKEHOLDER SURVEY REPORT

CGIAR CHALLENGE PROGRAM ON WATER AND FOOD

9 September 2007

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OVERVIEW OF THIS REPORT

This report presents the results of a survey completed by CPWF stakeholders between 17 August 2007 and 2 September 2007.

Stakeholders were contacted by internet and included all those names, 300 (approx.) in the Excel "Contacts File" provided by the client. Of these, 81 accessed the survey. Those who did not answer beyond Section 1 were excluded from the results. The total number of respondents included in the analysis is 74. The approximately 25% response rate is normal for this kind of survey[1].

The survey was conducted as a questionnaire that made use of the SurveyMonkey internet-based service. All questionnaires accessed were sent to an internet site to which only the author has access.

At the request of the client, an offer of anonymity was made to respondents. Any respondent could skip the demographic Section 1 of the questionnaire and proceed to Sections 2 though 7. ***Where respondents chose to compete Section 1, responses to question 1.2 (detailed personal information) have not been included in this report and are known only to the consultant.***

Purpose of the survey

The CPWF stakeholder survey is intended to serve two related purposes: (i) to gauge stakeholder receptivity of the CPWF Phase II Proposal and (ii) to provide feedback and information that can be used by the Drafting Team to further re-work the goals and trajectories of CPWF Phase II prior to the proposal submission to donors.

CPWF stakeholders

For the purpose of this survey CPWF stakeholders were those names provided in the Excel "Contacts File" provided by the client.

Source of the questions included in the questionnaire

The questions were directly based on the Draft Executive Summary for Second Phase (2009-2013).

[1] Diverse views on response rates and the level of confidence that can be placed in them tend to coincide with the purpose of any given evaluation e.g. learning for program improvement *vs* contributing to science. If the latter, decision-makers stress high response rates; if the former they tend to value more the learning potential to be gained from the results. At the learning end of the spectrum, response rates of 25-35% seem to be regarded as acceptable to decision-makers and used for project management, improvement and revision. It is not uncommon for decision-makers to make do with much lower response rates, regarding them as "fit for purpose".

How this report is organized

To make this report as user-friendly as possible, the results are laid out following the Section numbers of the questionnaire, from 1 through 7:

- Section 1. Introduction to the survey and demographic data
- Section 2. The Challenge that CPWF addresses
- Section 3. The four key lessons learned from CPWF Phase 1
- Section 4. Two criteria used to select proposed priority topics
- Section 5. Four proposed priority research topics for Phase 2
- Section 6. Proposed use of "Basin Focal Networks" to guide Phase 2 research
- Section 7. Proposed arrangements for CPWF Research Management

Appendix A The Appendix is a cross-tabulation that shows, by stakeholder group, the raw numbers, the mean, and the standard deviation for each question.

How to read the bar graphs and the tables

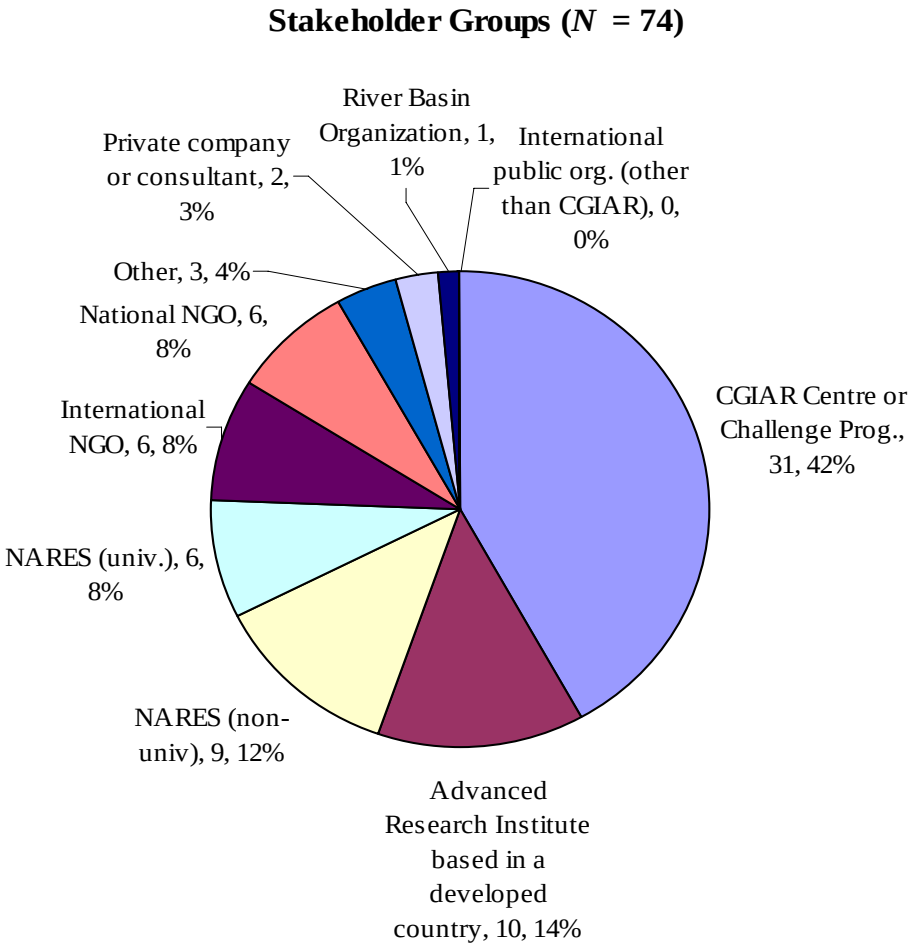
From Section two onwards, the results have been summarized using bar graphs and tables. Each bar graph represents the overall frequency results for the question to which it is attached. The numbers written inside the bar graph represent the number of respondents who chose a particular scale point (e.g., strongly agree, strongly disagree, etc.) and not the proportion. The reader can obtain a rough indication of the proportion by referring to the X-axis scale immediately below the bar graph. This presentation was chosen since raw number is a more accurate representation of the frequency data than percentage when the number of respondents varies across the survey (the number of respondents for each section ranged between 74 and 52 as some respondents did not complete the survey). From the overall frequency pattern depicted in the bar graph, a reader can obtain general patterns of agreement and disagreement to the question statements or identify high and low priority topics across respondents.

The table under each section presents the mean scores and standard deviations across respondents (overall) and per stakeholder group (9 stakeholder groups). Comparison of the mean scores across stakeholder groups will provide the readers with a sense of how stakeholder groups responded to the question similarly or differently on average. A close look at the frequency data by stakeholder group in the Appendix is necessary in order to understand the detailed patterns of central tendencies and dispersions.

Qualitiative responses are presented exactly as received and so contain respondents' original spelling and punctuation.

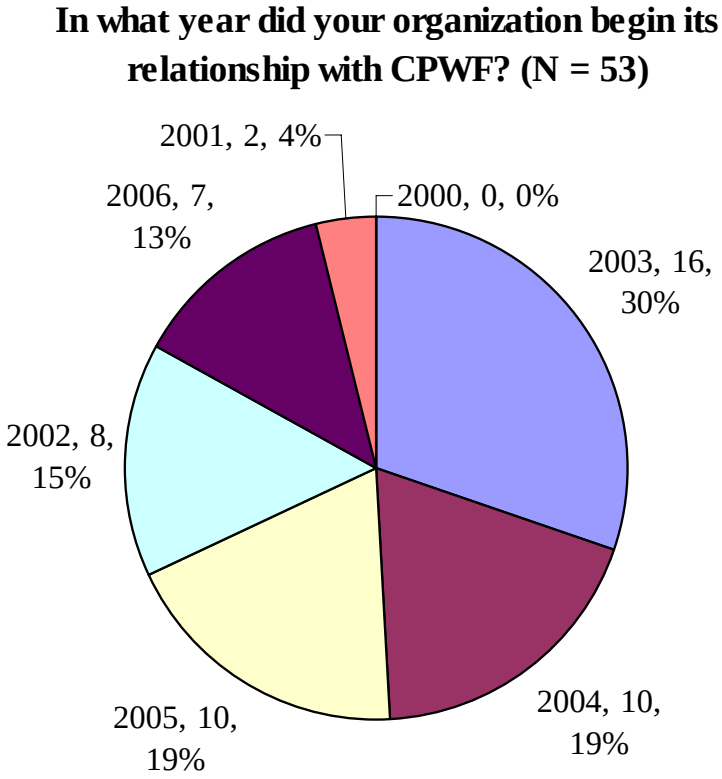
SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1.1 Please indicate the Stakeholder category that you represent.

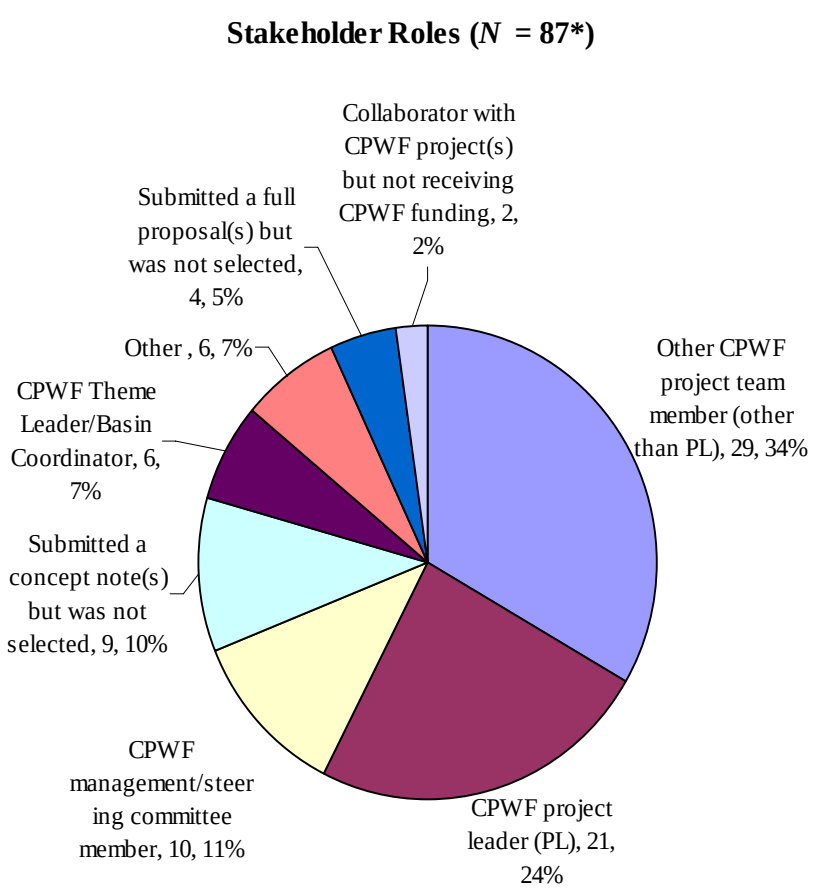


NOTE: Eleven respondents did not reveal their stakeholder category. Four respondents identified themselves as belonging to two or even three stakeholder categories. In the cross-tabulation analysis by stakeholder group under each section, these four respondents are categorized separately as the "multiperspectival group". The "private company or consultant" group was merged with "multiperspectival group", since the two respondents identified themselves as belonging to multiple stakeholder groups.

1.3 Starting year of CPWF involvement in respondents' organization



1.4 Respondent Roles

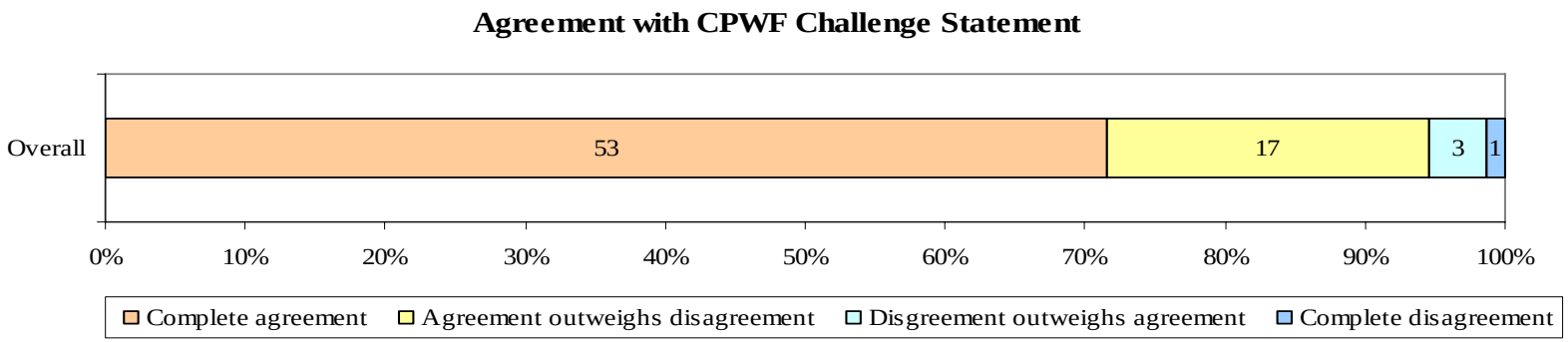


NOTE: A total of 87 responses were received. 13 respondents reported multiple roles. Nine respondents chose not to identify their role(s).

SECTION 2. THE CHALLENGE THAT CPWF ADDRESSES

2.1 The CPWF Challenge Statement:

Water scarcity is one of the most pressing issues facing humanity. People need water to be healthy and to escape from poverty – yet the most extreme shortages are experienced by poor people in developing countries where agriculture accounts for 70 – 90% of water use. Over the next 20 years, food production must increase by over 30%, much of it in these same water-scarce countries. At the same time, growing and urbanizing populations will need more water for household consumption, power generation, industrial production and the provision of important ecological services.



Analysis per stakeholder type:
Please indicate whether you agree or not with the CPWF challenge statement.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	74	3.65	0.63
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	26	3.62	0.50
NARES (non-university)	6	3.00	1.26
NARES (university)	6	3.83	0.41
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	8	3.50	0.76
International NGO	4	4.00	0.00
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	n/a
Multiperspectival respondent	4	4.00	0.00
Other	2	3.50	0.71

Please explain your point(s) of disagreement

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• Ecological services is not for urban populations. I would like to see a balance between water use for agriculture, urban and the environment. Water quality is missing • I am in agreement with the Challenge Statement. I would like to know if it's possible to also set a target for water-saving or target for water allocated to agriculture. • In most places, water is not scarce because rainfall greatly exceeds the amount used. In appropriate land management is a key issue resulting in vulnerability to drought and anticipate changes in climate. • It is too complex and sends mixed messages in terms of cause and effect relationships between water and poverty. • Poverty is not only because of extreme shortages of water but also unequal accessibility to water resources with more favour to the rich. • Starting out with "Water scarcity" is rather strange -- the way it is written, one gets the impression that the "most pressing issues" is somehow rainfall and/or externally-driven climate factors alone; when, clearly, what many if not all of the programs are addressing is how to utilize available (externally limited) water resources more effectively for all the relevent users and uses, and furthermore, how to manage variability in that supply over time. Somehow this latter seems lost, and it rather reads like we're addressing a Mad Max world. And, the statement "yet the most extreme shortages are experienced by poor poeple..." is also misleading in the sense that in non-developing countries people no longer need and/or do rely on the desert (e.g. in the US or Australia), and in any case, is that even a correct statement considering the Middle East versus, say, Uganda or indeed, almost any sub-Saharan African country? Again, the emphasis in this short statement on "water scarcity" and "extreme shortages" is weird. • Water scarcity appears to be less of a problem than inadequate benefit from water used.
NARES (non-university)	• I think emphasis should be on more capacity building and public awareness for improving water productivity and conservation of fresh water resources. I'm agree only with first 2 sentences • water is not really scarce, only relative to location and use.
NARES (university)	• True, water is a pressing issue but there is more to developing world's problems that sometimes make water not such a big issue. Some of these factors include governance and social stability (including wars) that make water problems pale into insignificance.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• Water distribution merrits equal attention as water scarcity • looks like land use is as legitimate in any point of the world, whatever the environment is
Other	• In much of sub-Saharan Africa, the real problem is access to water by poor people, because of lack of infrastructure and institutional weaknesses; productivity seems secondary in this view in many basins.

2.2 I suggest the following improvement(s) to the CPWF challenge statement

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• ... by poor people in developing countries where agriculture accounts for 70 – 90% of water use and the rich is having much higher advatange in access to water resources. • Consider including a statement where water is a very serious problem (limiting) during the dry season even in humid tropics. • How much time have you got? • I would like to see some consideration of water quality for agriculture and the consequences of unclean water on people's health in developing countries. • I suggest that a statement be added to highlight the effect of climate change on water scarcity in the future and thus an urgent need to design alternative strategies that will help the most vulnerable communities to adapt to and cope with the adverse effects of climate change on the availability of water for agriculture and human consumption • Should focus more on ag, with equity as an important element, but not necessarily poverty alleviation via water because this is beyond the scope of the cp. • The future challenge (especially looking at the urbanization rate) is not only about water quantity but also about water quality and its impact on "health" and "food safety". This we could add in the second sentence 3 words: People need 'sufficient and safe' water to be healthy and to escape from poverty.... • There is still no mention of water quality--the focus is all on quantity. I think the greatest water challenges in the coming years relate to quality. • Think about using a phrase such as "water security" rather than "water scarcity". • Wasn't there an original statement that focused on the efficient and equitable use of water in poor regions highly dependent on both rainfed and irrigated agriculture, the pressing need to develop better mechanisms to manage VARIABILITY in water supplies particularly in the context of climate change? I mean, what on earth does the above statement have to say about what the program means to places like Bangladesh? (Bangladesh may be an extreme, but variability is a major concern basin areas in the Challenge Program). • water scarcity and also pronounced by impact of variablity is ....
NARES (non-university)	• Harnessing and improving the utility of water resources is one of the most pressing issues facing humanity • Improving water productivity, capacity building, public/policy awareness for water crisis in near future • This is not a comprehensive statement to introduce the issue and its different important aspects. It needs more time to improve it. Is there any limitation to the size of the statement? what is the purpose of this type of statements? CPWF had already some similar statements in their previous publication and web sites. Why they are going to make another one? what was wrong with those statemets?
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• Although I perfectly agree with the problem statement, it would be good to mention that science will have a crucial role to play in overcoming this problem. • Disconnection of Land use dynamics and water availability is one of the most pressing issues • Potential reduction in precipitation in the focused study areas as predicyed by IPCC further threatens the availability of water, and hence, food production' • The change in developing countries' diets should be mentioned as a multiplier effect of the population growth on the increased demand of water

	for food production
National NGO	• - Duration of some research programs be increased e.g Small grants could be up to 24 - 30 months rather than only 18. this will help the researchers and community involved to experience envisaged changes • A concomitant challenge is the ensure water use efficiency, including the use of used water, i.e. drainage from irrigation, from increased water access and use in urbanizing centers. It is necessary to show the efficiency of small holder farmers and their simple mostly non-mechanized technologies compared to higher tech / higher input systems including the use of mechanical / motorized pumps. • Therefore, this program should support research projects related with development programs i.e. action research.
River Basin Organization	• Even in rich-water areas, water saving and improving water productivity is also significant for sustainable water development.
Multiperspectival respondent	• "food production must increase by over 30%, much of it in these same water-scarce countries" Poverty is not only in water-scarce countries, some area may not be water poor bur are very poor and can benefit from research outputs of CPWF. • How are you defining water scarcity? For many areas, esp irrigated agriculture the issue is more of efficiency. In some areas it is also about access to water: water may be there but non-available (infrastructure, quality challenges) • Perhaps add something about the impact of climate change and global warming
Other	• I note an apparent shift away from the previous centrality of poverty reduction and gender equity; this is unfortunate in my view.

2.3 The CPWF is a 15-year program that will finish in 2018. What is the most significant change that you would like the CPWF to have brought about by its end date?	***2.4 Why do you believe that the change you suggested in the previous box is a significant one?***

Note: Question 2.3 elicits the most significant change that the respondent would like to see brought by the end of CPWF and Question 2.4 elicits the respondent's rationale for the significance of that change and hence are intimately related for each respondent. The desired change and its corresponding rationale as expressed by each respondent are therefore shown side-by-side so that the reader can immediately grasp each suggestion and the reason that the respondent gave for that suggestion.

Stakeholder Categories	2.3 The CPWF is a 15-year program that will finish in 2018. What is the most significant change that you would like the CPWF to have brought about by its end date?	2.4 Why do you believe that the change you suggested in the previous box is a significant one?
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	The most significant change to be brought by the CPWF is to ensure that the issue of water scarcity and availability be tackled on a landscape/water basin levels involving communities (an not at a plot level only) and that conducive policies be adopted and promoted by governments to enhance the adoption of strategies of enhancing water availability and water use efficiency by farmers.	This is significant because as long as water issues are addressed only at plot levels there will not be any significant impact of the techniques for improving water use efficiency on the livelihoods of resource poor farmers; furthermore there is a need for conducive policies and institutional set ups to ensure sustainability of these technologies of water and nutrient management and to ensure that the concept of payment for environmental services be properly applied (issues of land tenure, etc..)
	water issues understood and incorpotrated into ag research and development establishment.	because water is not an issue that will be solved by a one off technological breakthrough.
	More food with less water. More emphasis on rainfed agriculture where good progess is more feasible.	In most developing countries, human health is a major constraint to productivity as in Afric. Rainfed agriculture is still not well developed and a lot could be done to benefit from this wasted water resouces
	Enabling conditions for farmers to produce more food for themselves, for markets and with less pressure on water resources.	Its benefits can be overwhelming.
	Recognition of major stakeholders to consider and use water as a very valuable asset, which need to be shared between economic, societal and environmental activities.	Because, we still see a lot of misuse and poollution of water in the most water scarce countries in the world. Also water for environment is hardly considered in national planning.
	Increase agriculture production to reduce water related poverty by 50% by 2018.	It relates to the No 1. Significant part, as much as 50%, of the rural population will have agriculture dependent population.
	Having brought about a notable reduction of poverty and food insecurity and having lead to more equitable water use	It helps to achieve the MDGs
	Ended hunger and improved livelihoods in the target areas through greater productivity and wealth creation in the rural communities	If livelihoods are improved then resource conservation can be improved by the communities. Increased productivity may reduce water consumption for agricultural production because less area will be required for a certain level of production that will sustain incomes and provide more food
	Research outputs and outscaling mechanisms that can lead to significant reduction in hunger and poverty. Some actual change on the ground in case study regions.	*No reasons stated*
	A single change probably can't be identified. Let's hope a few people are better off.	*No reasons stated*
	Pathways to address the identified challenges based on verified approaches under various institutional and economic settings (not only in different basins)	Box 2? I gave the reason in the same box.
	A recognition that rainfed agriculture is a much viable option than in irrigated in sub-Saharan Africa, if appropriate value chains are	Need to get the donors to understand that we cannot breed our way out of trouble, and irrespective of the quality of the breeding program if we cannot

	developed and appropriate investments are made along the length by both the public and the private sector.	improve the agronomic management (fertility, water, weed control) of the systems we will get nowhere fast.
	Major contributions to increasing access by the poor to suitable water for agriculture, domestic uses, and other urban uses that disproportionately affect the poor (urban sanitation, etc), and perhaps more importantly, to developing policies and mechanisms that enable the all stakeholders (the poor themselves, local and national government agencies, NGO's and other relevant actors) to manage the variability in that supply, particularly in the face of climate change.	I hold that to be self-evident
	In agricultural lands (croplands and grazing lands), plant biomass has acheived or is approaching a maximum feasible potential recognizing that this will will vary greatly according to environmental conditions. This would be an indicator that agricultural and ecological water productivity is increasing (although there is a danger of confusing our confounding the concepts of productivity and production).	Standing biomass (dead or alive) is an indicator of the health of the environment and crop, tree and livestock production and also of the potential for sustaining human populations. In creasing biomass could also be proxy for sequestering carbon in the context of addressing climate change issues.
	Focus on demosntrating impact of technologies and managemet principles developed in phase I	It is the only way we convince public opinion of the value of scientific knowledge in solving global problems
	Better policies at local and national level for improved adoption of (i) conservation agriculture practices that improve crop water productivity in rainfed areas, (ii) water harvesting technologies in dryland areas; and (iii) water saving technologies in irrigated areas.	Lack of better policies based on negotiation with multiple stakeholders is limiting the adoption of water related technologies to improve livelihoods
	Stakeholders will give more value to water as a limited resource	There will be proper management of available water (i.e. allocation, distribution, use); there will be actions on trade-offs where water is abundant and where water is scarce; associated issues will also be addressed at (i.e., water pollution, watershed management/ forest conservation, erosion, water pricing)
	That appropriate and affordable technology would be available for small scale farmers in increasing water productivity and food production.	Because water is the key to increased food production.
	Through innovative interventions and investments access, availablity and reliablity are secured for consumptive, productive and non productive purposes with a necessary conservation, efficiency and justice	In most of the developing countries such as Sub Saharan Afrcia conutries, the key challenge is water security to voercome economic scaricty through the right amount of investment and sustaining investment through innovative approaches
	Significant water users (e.g. agriculture, but also industry, domestic use) are: 1) aware of how their water use affects others 2) equipped with tool (technologies, practices) that reduce negative externalities	Technologies alone will not be put into use unless there is awareness, concern, and incentives to adopt.

	on others 3) have incentives to apply those tools, to share water more effectively	
	Insight of the solvable problem [beyond the rhetoric of Water and Food "Crisis"] and mobilization of networks of people to solve it, with a new set of instruments that are of known efficacy.	Because the problem is poorly defined (first base) Because the solutions have not been identified. Because it is impossible to say who is needed in the network without this initial insight
	People in both developed and developing countries understand the needs of water saving and sharing, and willing to implement water saving techniques and water sharing policies.	Because only the CPWF projects will not have much effect, but if people understand the needs and willing to implement water saving and sharing, this would be a great outcome.
NARES (non-university)	New & safe Technology for increasing water/crop productivity new methods for capacity building and contribution of local communities more publications for policy brief and awareness and good governance	Most of our problems is related to political, cultural and social affairs not just technical issues
	Involve more stakehoders from development agencies	That will improve new technologies adoption by farmers
	As an example, in Iran, if the CPWF could work more active with serious involvement and success to improve the multi- disciplinary management side of the issue (policy makers, Research, Extension and Farmer communities), it will create a good trend in the water productiviy and livelihood resilience even before 2018.	Because these stakeholders are the main players of the game. Without their cooperation and synergy, there is nothing to say.
	Sustainable water development and management systems in the disadvantaged communities of developing countries	Without a sustainable development and management system poverty and water scarcity will continue in the world and the 15 years of the CPWF program would have not achieved much.
	Systems for harnessing and improving the utility of water available to local populations	It is apparent that efficient systems that are adaptable have worked in other places, but most places still grapple with harnessing available water for efficient use
NARES (university)	sustainable water use	There are obvious signs of deminishing water supllies to meet the water needs of the world
	increased awareness of water problems to a wide audience hereto not reached	this was not the case before the program started
	Make more of the outputs and products from CPWF research be available to and usable by the poor people in developing countries. After all, the research is being justified on the premise of making conditions and situation for the poor people better.	Simply because a significant component of the resources that go into CPWF research produces products that are not necessarily available to or usable by the poor people. Such products may include journal papers, post-graduate theses, tons and tons of conference papers, tools and models that don't even serve the poor people. Admittedly, the above products are a step to providing answers for the poor people, but in the final analysis, the research outputs must be made available and usable by the rural poor. Failing this, we would have short changed the poor people -- we use them to get money and they become simple subjects of study, but they don't benefit.
	better appreciation of water scarcity and demand for clean water	because many aspects of research in crop or livestock are not aware of these

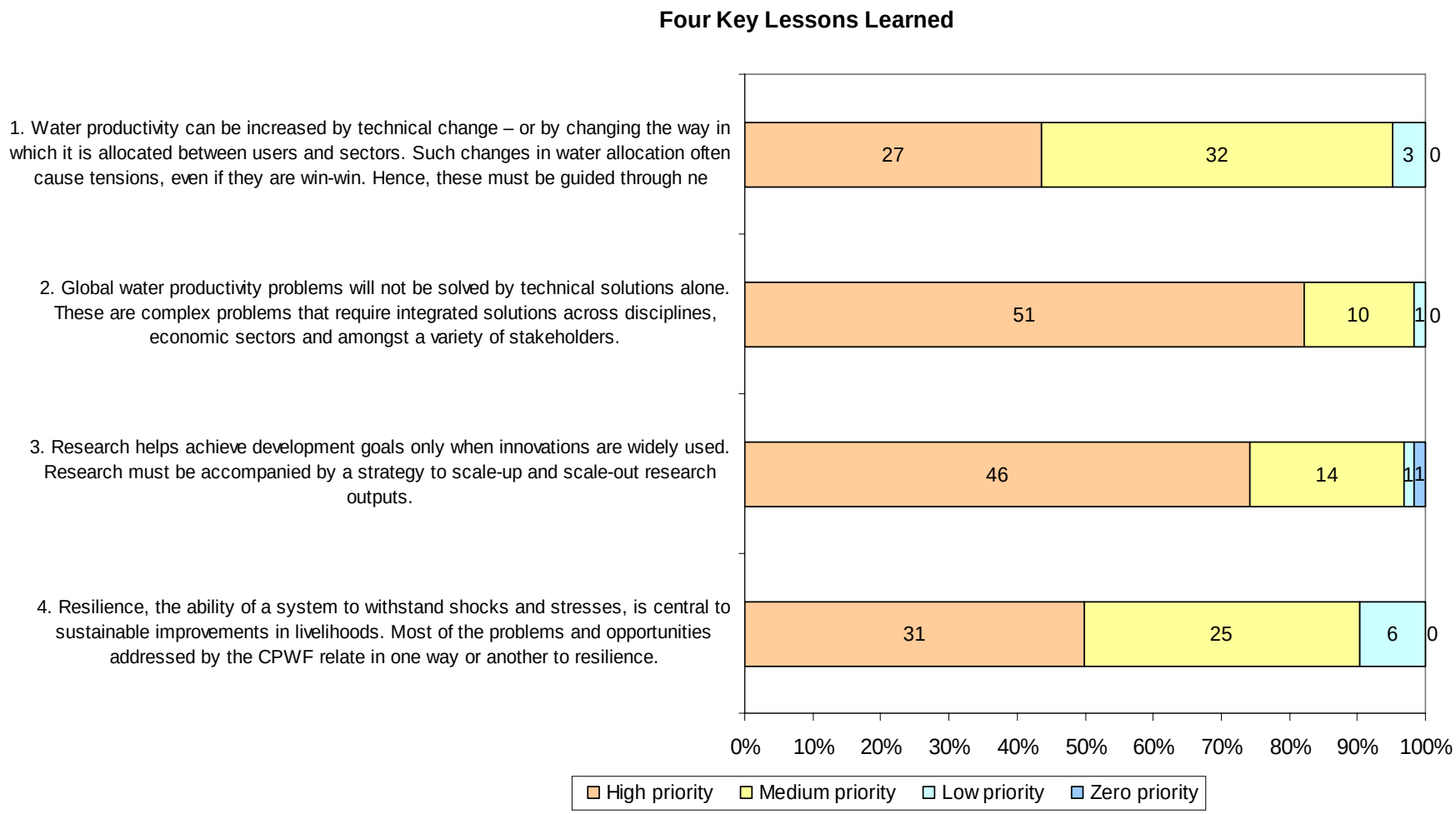
	resources by non-water professionals and policy makers. integration of these issues in every other type of research	problems. they work in isolation from water issues even theough they depend on water availability
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	better real access for poor people to use water productively as well as secure access to drinking water	it is morally wrong that so many people don't have secure access to consumptive and productive water
	Concrete research-based innovations in improved water use that can be adopted by the NARES and other stakeholders	As the preamble states--water is one, if not the most important human issue globally
		this would make a cultural change to acknowledge that water is not only an individual right, but also an outcome of individual and collective changes
	Demonstrate that the water and food sector can generate wealth and growth, and that success obtained at local or system levels could be upscaled at the basin level.	Presently, only water supply and sanitation are considered as THE relevant issue for the poor
	In 2018, CPWF should have provided the core science and technologies needed for the management of water resources in developing countries.	In the general media and development discourse, much is said about decision processes, political processes, governance, economic globalization, etc. Although these are indeed important drivers, they are not the main subject of a scientific program, like CPWF.
	Policy recommendations that will lead to increased agricultural production for the domestic and external markets, and thereby improve the livelihoods of limited resource farmers.	Over the years, the desire for most governments in sub-Saharan Africa to reduce poverty and eradicate hunger among their people continues to be elusive. This problem is expected to worsen as a result of the imminent climate change and the potential threats it poses. Research and development efforts focussing on improving the productivity of limited water resources available are key to hunger and poverty alleviation.
International NGO	Increased water conservation(including degradation of quality) and reuse.	We need to optimize use of our finite resources.
	More funding and focus on the implementation of findings from the Phase 1. A lot of research work has been done inside and outside the CP but very little of this knowledge is being put into practice. Need more of implementation than continued research.	I believe implementation is lagging 100 years behind research.
National NGO	Capacity building, particularly in developing ountries for rural farmers being self food sufficient.	Food shotages is most comon in less developed countries owing to lack of knowledge and skills while key factors of production are in abundance! CPWF has addressed this issue and by 2018 this intevetion will be visible.
	Developed and implemented models that enable individuals and communities in water scarce areas to manage supply and demand of water by their own active participation and management of the systems.	Technologies combined with capacity building and models for organisation and management is what is needed for people to take charge of their own situation.
	I want to see research findings can be used in development than only on papers. Because educators in developing countries do not see the reality in the farming communities. Therefore, the significance of this program should connecting the academia with	I did not suggest a change but an addition to improve the livelihood of the poor.

	the farmers and development workers.	
	An appreciation of the innovation and water use efficiency of small holder farmers, i.e. farm families having access to less than 1 ha (often 1/4-1/2 ha), and how proper use of water resources among such communities of small holder farmers can tip the balance out of absolute poverty and into the local market economy.	In predominantly agrarian countries such as Ethiopia (85% rural) with rapid population growth it is not possible for the majority of the existing farm families to move to urban centers. But if these farmers become more production (cropping x2-x3 a year) and their are good market chains with value added to them, the young people from these farm families can become economically viable citizens even in their home areas.
	- Much as research is done let it be a more development oriented that just empirical findings therefore foocus on more of adaptive management of water for food production and poverty reduction will bring about signficant changes to CPWF at its end	- I believe so because most communities are tired of receiving a lot of reseachers visiting them year in year out but in most cases only a few problems are address while leaving them continue in their poverty
	An educated rural population that is using a scarce resource in a sustainable and profitable way that will benefit the larger community.	It is not significant- it is imperative. There are several indications that we are entering a drier and more challenging period for agricultural production in the Limpopo basin. If we cannot ensure some level of food security, the effects on the rural population is unthinkable
River Basin Organization	1. Improved awareness of water being a kind of rare resources and should be used in a sustainable way 2. Adoption of integrated policies, strategies etc. to facilitate the efficient water use 3. Adoption of successful technological tools or methods to improve water productivity	In China, water is in severe shortage, especially in Northern China, the Yellow River basin water use efficiency restricted the harmony relationship between water and human being.
Multiperspectival respondent	It is hoped that impact of CPWF research will have similar effect in the targeted areas as the green revolution had in other parts of the world with additional savings in water.	Obviously this change will be very significant.
	I would like to see more people-sensitive agricultural research, especially focussing on gender	Women are key actors in agricultural production but are systematically overlooked, even today after 35+ years of research that shows that it is effective and efficient to take their needs, perspectives and capacity into account
	The most important impacts should be local: uptake of (existing) innovations, development of networks of practice, new relationships between sectors (govt, res, NGO etc). At global scale the program should influence the development of consensus around agricultural water management, priorities of aid allocation, scientific basis for benefit of new technologies biofuels etc	*No reasons stated*
Other	A suite of new and demonstrably effective policies and investment programs being implemented by capacitated institutions (government and non-government) that are making water available for productive and sustainable use by poor people.	At the moment policies are not supportive of higher water productivity and ensuring access by people who are not politically powerful; investments are not at an adequate level to meet demand, and institutions are not strong enough to implement programs effectively.
	Linking CPWF with argrarian change and rural transformation	Rrual transformation has been likely clear under globalization preocess.

		Water needed an supplies in rurla area must be reassessed as lots of rural-urban migration. If production has changed regarding less water needed in the rural areas, the CPWF should set an appropriate agenda to deal with this change.

SECTION 3. THE FOUR KEY LESSONS LEARNED IN PHASE 1

3.1 The Four Key Lessons



	1. Water productivity can be increased by technical change – or by changing the way in which it is allocated between users and sectors. Such changes in water allocation often cause tensions, even if they are win-win. Hence, these must be guided through negotiated outcomes.			2. Global water productivity problems will not be solved by technical solutions alone. These are complex problems that require integrated solutions across disciplines, economic sectors and amongst a variety of stakeholders.			3. Research helps achieve development goals only when innovations are widely used. Research must be accompanied by a strategy to scale-up and scale-out research outputs.			4. Resilience, the ability of a system to withstand shocks and stresses, is central to sustainable improvements in livelihoods. Most of the problems and opportunities addressed by the CPWF relate in one way or another to resilience.		
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	62	3.39	0.58	62	3.81	0.44	62	3.69	0.59	62	3.40	0.66
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	25	3.28	0.61	25	3.76	0.44	25	3.60	0.71	25	3.28	0.68
NARES (non-university)	5	3.80	0.45	5	3.60	0.89	5	3.80	0.45	5	3.80	0.45
NARES (university)	6	3.17	0.41	6	4.00	0.00	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.50	0.55
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	6	3.67	0.52	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.33	0.82	6	3.17	0.98
International NGO	4	3.50	0.58	4	4.00	0.00	4	4.00	0.00	4	4.00	0.00
National NGO	6	3.33	0.52	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.17	0.75
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.33	0.58
Other	2	3.50	0.71	2	4.00	0.00	2	3.50	0.71	2	3.00	0.00

Please explain your point(s) of disagreement. Indicate which lesson(s) you are referring to.

- Mostly I agree. But I do not think the CPWF has given sufficient attention to resiliance, especially in terms of responding to climate change and natural disasters (in fact it rejected an excellent proposal on this in round 1).
- The outcomes of (1)needs to be based on sound and sustainable principles. the impression is created that emotive issues overshadows good sense in several of the negotiations. The affected parties maybe needs more preparation before been exposed to the realities? The outcomes of (2) will again be influenced by the level of adoption of technologies- the implication is that the technologies must make real sense and also have a low transaction cost to be effective. The greatest challenge would be to ensure sustainable and sustained markets in the case of (4) The depth of resilience in this case is worrying. It can often be linked to the lack of skill and knowledge of local program managers.

3.2 Please offer your suggestions for alternative or additional key lessons learned based on your experience and/or the experience of your stakeholder group.

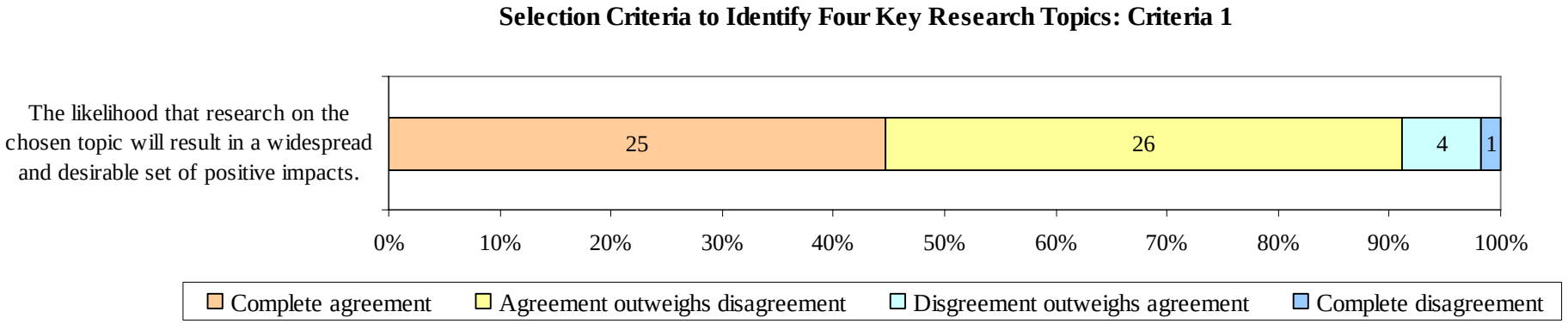
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• 1.Beside technical changes, efficient uses through simple practices at the field level are also extremely important, particularly for the dominating farmers with small holdings. I feel emphasis on germplasm improvement has not been given sufficient attention and this is particularly relevant in areas where water is waisted as in rainfed as well as salt affected areas. Any improvements in these areas is a net gain 4. To ensure resilience and sustainability, we need to put more emphasis on relevant infrastructure and expertise of the endusers, as well as upscaling to ensure policy support and uptake at the local governments levels. Do we have all these elements in all projects? • Water productivity is defined in too loose terms. It is pretty clear water productivity per m3 consumptive use in industry is quiet different from agriculture. We are CPWF not CPWI or CPWD. Need clarity. Withstand shock is not enough to increase food production reduce water poverty. • I don't think that increasing water productivity necessarily has anything to do with resilience of farming systems. • 1. Water productivity can be increased by technical change AND changing the way in which it is allocated - these changes go hand in hand • In lesson three - the issue of how to integrate the CG centers involved in any one project and the problem of up/out-scaling by weak NARS needs to be addressed in order to achieve full potential of the projects • I wonder which projects resulted in these lessons, and why exactly those projects were chosen. The CP has a huge patchwork of projects with many lessons. Those above look more like common sense statements which we know from our general work, not the CP in particular. So it is difficult to disagree. • In re: point 2: These rather read like the starting points for the CPWF -- things known at the start of the CP, that is. At some future time, I hope more specific major lessons can be shared. In re: point 3: This is extremely disappointing to read, though unsurprising. In my project, we had a range of activities across the "research spectrum" from close to basic to methods for implementation. That worked within the context of my project. So, there's no way all of our research (or indeed of any project) led to "innovations" that even COULD be scaled-up or scaled-out in any direct fashion directly to poor end-users. I call your attention to point 2, that points out the (obvious) fact that many problems are complex and require an integrated solution; much of our research generated contributions to what we hope is that complex problem solving. And, there wasn't even close to enough money to do so. While again, because of my background, my project was further down the applied research continuum than some, that does NOT mean I think more basic research absolutely needs to be done. I would like to see alot more money put into that, and I would be disgusted to see bias against basic research in the next round of funding. In re: point 4, I'd sure like to see the outputs on that (and I have been keeping abreast of the outputs -- and I also know that it is a VERY difficult and VERY expensive thing to study); BUT, following my earlier comments, I would think the emphasis on the goals of the CP ought to squarely address this. • #3: One can also argue communities that are "research oriented" are more likely to innovate. There is a real need to engage stakeholders in the creative process of finding solutions for their own problems rather than simply adopting technologies and research results. #4: There may be a real trade-off between water productivity and resilience. To the extent that productivity is one form of water-use efficiency, it follows that systems that are highly tuned to be efficient often are vulnerable to external shocks. It takes water and energy to maintain complex ecosystems and human communities in a form that enables them to be resilient. • Platforms for decision-making can be done through research, but negotiation per se is not within the confines of research. It is more of a

	political or legislative activity. I am not sure if our impact will be based on the outcomes/ success of the negotiations, which we cannot really "control".!!!!!
	• To 1: In addition to negotiated outcomes, national and international laws, principles and frameworks must be enhanced
	• Overall I agree with these statements, but I don't know that they necessarily emerge from Phase 1. The first 3 were quite common knowledge at the start of the CPWF, and I didn't realize that relilience had been a big focus of Phase 1.
	• It is rather obvious to state that technical solutions alone will not work, or that scaling up is necessary for development goals. A more challenging question would be to say what the solution comprises - specifically. You wont get there through non-specific questions
	• For the poor, only resilience is not enough to move out of poverty, but the ways for improving their livelihoods is needed.
NARES (non-university)	• No. 3 - At the moment there not enough direct link between innovations (speciallay farmer innovations) and the research community. in other words, researchers usually work in the areas that can produce scientific papers, whereas the farmer innovations are look to be far simple to fulfill this requirement.
	• The issue of resilience is complex. It requires more time to establish whether problems and opportunities addressed by CPWF really relate one way or another to resilience
NARES (university)	• Lesson 1: True, but returns to water can also be increased by other factors such as access to markets, input supplies, availability of services, social harmony leading to productive use of time and water (NB: Unless if you are lumping these as 'technical change'). Lesson 4: Regrettably some of the livelihood systems that people live in no longer have the capacity (or have no capacity)to withstand shocks and stresses, no matter what you do under the circumstances. Such systems include many parts of the developing world (e.g., Sub-Saharan Africa) were people are crowded in arid areas with granitic soils that are unproductive and over exploited. Its almost an impossibility to try and erk out a living under such circumstances. You simply 'recycle poverty'!
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• In the fourth, I am not sure that CPWF relate always to resilience, unless it is accepted in a very broad sense, which is a pity
	• Ad 2: Clearly, integrated approaches are needed but this has been a given for the past three decades. In the meantime, the value of technological innovation, which has driven development around the world has become underestimated. Technological development does not happen by itself. Developing countries need a strong science and research base to deal with the problems they are facing. Ad 3: In order have an a priori strategy about upscaling of research results, one needs to have a priori knowledge of the research outcome. In that case, one should not call it research anymore. Although I am not in favor of wildly impractical research, researchers should be able to address the enormous knowledge gaps concerning the social and natural environment of developing countries, without having to worry about the use of research outcomes.
	• 3. Strategies to scale-out research outputs must always include guaranteed markets for the outcome of the adoption of improved and tested technologies.
National NGO	• For instance Ethiopian farmers are reluctant to use new technologies because they do not know if these technologies do not fail. Therefore, technologies should be introduced to the farmers through participatory researches.
	• 4. Resilience is only possible if local communities are given the political space and judicial support to understand and chart their own development strategies. Too often top-down decisions often prevail and are pushed without adequate listening or dialogue. However, there is also a corollary to this in that communities can take up innovations, such as digging for access to water, without guidance or planning on what the impacts may be. There can be a political problem in that experts feel reluctant, for a variety of reasons, to interfere with individual farmers.
	• The outcomes of (1)needs to be based on sound and sustainable principles. the impression is created that emotive issues overshadows good

	sense in several of the negotiations. The affected parties maybe needs more preparation before been exposed to the realities? The outcomes of (2) will again be influenced by the level of adoption of technologies- the implication is that the technologies must make real sense and also have a low transaction cost to be effective. The greatest challenge would be to ensure sustainable and sustained markets in the case of (4) The depth of resilience in this case is worrying. It can often be linked to the lack of skill and knowledge of local program managers.
Multiperspectival respondent	• In 1, tension could also be handled through education and public awareness. • How can we agree or disagree? How can there be four key lessons learned from Phase 1 when findings of Phase 1 are not yet available, by and large, except interim ones ? I have answered solely on the basis of what I have learned through our project, without reference to Phase 1 as a whole. Surely this review needs a Phase 1 draft synthesis first? Lesson 4 (first sentence) is a self-defining truth.
Other	Mostly I agree. But I do not think the CPWF has given sufficient attention to resilience, especially in terms of responding to climate change and natural disasters (in fact it rejected an excellent proposal on this in round 1).

SECTION 4. TWO CRITERIA USED TO SELECT PROPOSED PRIORITY TOPICS

4.1 THE FIRST CRITERION: The likelihood that research on the chosen topic will result in a widespread and desirable set of positive impacts.



Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	56	3.34	0.69
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	24	3.38	0.65
NARES (non-university)	4	3.75	0.50
NARES (university)	4	3.50	0.58
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	6	2.83	0.75
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58
National NGO	6	3.50	0.55
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.00	0.00
Other	1	4.00	---

Please explain your point(s) of disagreement:

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• Depends on timeframe. Reall innovative ways & methods need an incubation period. • Seems good. Whether it is short or long term. • I think you need a balanced portfolio of research that is risky but with potential high pay-offs, and less risky but lower pay-off. • 1. Research on its own cannot drive the process. Partnerships are required with organizations used to scaling up and out to 1000's of households. In process the researchers pet technology needs to be adapted to the assets base of the target groups - this is where many researchers struggle • The CP is basically funding international research organizations, even if mainly in strong collaboration with national research bodies, government agencies, NGO's etc. I am concerned, again, that the bias will be way towards very applied/implementation-based research. I strongly disagree that that is where the CG systems comparative advantage is, and I disagree that that is where the priority of the CP should be. Every region of every country is different in idiosyncratic ways; our contribution is to generate the broader requisite information required for local people to make their own decisioins on implementation. I don't think every project should be only basic, but this is yet another piece of evidence that the CP seems to think the criteria for its success should be nearly the same as for an NGO or straight-up development project. • There may be an element of risk to consider. It is probable that some riskier topics will have greater impact if the are more successful than some that are less risky. • My impression of acheiving widespread set of positive impacts is that research topics have to be on the "downstream". Basic research topics that could be breakthroughs but will time to have widespread impacts would not be given priority. • This would imply that really innovative programs are not funded, but that may be OK, since the CP can't do everything. My concern lies more with how that likelihood will be assessed. This will need to be carefully thought through, and needs to go beyond simplistic calculations like "there are x ha of rice in China, so if this technology is applied to those x ha, then it will have widespread impact. Is there to be a poverty focus in this?
NARES (non-university)	• Not very much clear.
NARES (university)	• Generation of basic knowledge in water related issues is equally important and contribute to development of stragetic, applied and adaptive research activities designed to achieve visible impact in the short and medium term. • Sure, that is a good criteria.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• I wonder how that 'likelihood' will be evaluated. How can one judge this (always) before results have been obtained. The CP must not be a safebetter, but willing to take chances on some ideas. Any impact is a tradeoff between positive and negative effects. How these are viewed are often more political than 'scientific'. How can one maintain biodiversity and improve productivity at the same time? Improved productivity always goes at the expense of the natural environment. • It is not clear enough, what a positive impact is. I miss also some point on the time scale. We can't expect all projects have a direct positive impact. Otherwise it is not research anymore. • We should probably keep some space for cutting-edge, innovative and risk approaches that may not immediately be promising

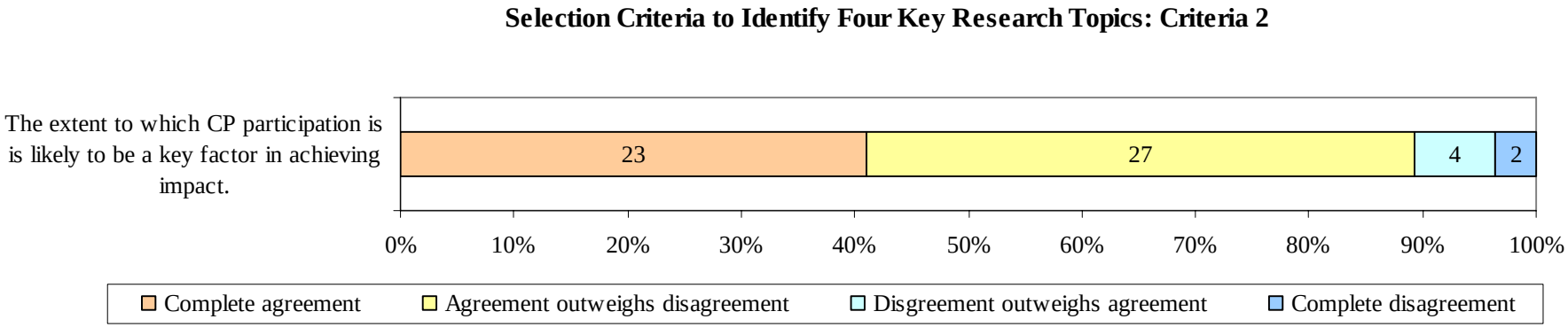
	• Because the outcome of research can not be predicted, neither can the likelihood of its widespread impact. One can assess present knowledge gaps, which would be a more useful criterion.
National NGO	• But it depends where and who did it, and to whom it is applied. • The most effective method of up-scaling is for lateral contacts to be facilitated, i.e. farmer to farmer at the base, but also including the different levels of professionals, administrators and policy makers. So the research must be field / farmers based from the start and include plans for experience sharing at key points in the development
Multiperspectival respondent	• It is impossible to deal with all aspect of a chosen topic in order to have a widespread positive impacts but the dsirable set should be good enough to be proud of. • This strikes me as a little optimistic given the fact that technology adoption (hard or soft technologies) has been a major problem for the CG system. If this criterion is to be adopted then there will have to be a lot of money put aside for dissemination and scaling up. • Depends how directly you mean "result", but I agree,

4.2 Please provide your suggestions to enhance the First Criterion

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• Ensure that there is a good linkage between research and development- research-development continuum • I fully agree with this criteria, however, impact is not always easy to project in the short run. Setting a set of indicators prior to selection of projects might help • The criterion is quite open to interpretation; what are the desirable impacts and do they possibly conflict? In my view the prime desirable impact is poverty alleviation through more equitable water allocation and use, but that possibly conflicts with a developing country pursuing macro-economic objectives • How could someone disagree? Every donor wants to see a high likelihood of impact. • Someone needs to get a handle on the research continuum, and where the CP is best placed to generate research across that spectrum. Instead, perhaps because of donor pressure, little anecdotes about farmer A in region B of country C on the continent D has improved their crop yields due to some applied technique are hard to resist. I think the CP should resist that. • The set of impacts needs to consider a human dimension such as reducing poverty or vulnerability of the poor and en environmental dimension of restoring ecosystem health.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• positive impacts' must be qualified or outlined somewhere - if not it is empty rhetoric.
International NGO	• The criterion is quite general with ambiguous terms (widespread, desirable, positive). It could be broken down to be more specific. E.g., potential geographic area affected, potential population size affected, poverty level of the affected geographic area and population, increase in water

	productivity, increase in real incomes, equitable or pro-poor bias in distribution of benefits, and others. • Focus on viability and acceptability of research outcomes.
National NGO	• The likelihood that research BASED ON FARMERS EXPERIENCES AND FULL PARTNERSHIPS WITH RESEARCHERS will result .... • I think desirable set of impacts will depend much on how research will be conducted and not much on how the selected topics are • In the case of the Limpopo basin- South Africa specifically- the first phase has not been completed- as a matter of fact never started successfully - and Phase 2 is therefore totally redundant. I do not see an easy way around this except to do Phase 1 up to satisfactory conclusion, been careful in choosing partners with a proven track record and getting politics and own interest/institutional priorities out of the way.
Multiperspectival respondent	• Our focus should be detailed enough for the desirable impact to be clearly accepted by all.

4.3 THE SECOND CRITERION: The extent to which CP participation is likely to be a key factor in achieving impact.



Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	56	3.27	0.75
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	24	3.08	0.58
NARES (non-university)	4	4.00	0.00
NARES (university)	4	3.25	0.50
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	6	3.00	1.10
International NGO	3	4.00	0.00
National NGO	6	3.50	0.84
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58
Other	1	4.00	

Please explain your point(s) of disagreement.

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• The key factor will mostly be multi-stakeholder involvement. CP alone cannot claim to be the key factor. • In many instances CPWF may not see abrupt impacts. After years of neglect in many areas the impacts may not realized soon. CPWF should not neglect that But there can be issues which can bring abrupt impacts in policy interventions. • What is the CP? If the CP is the projects it funds then this criterion is not useful. Is the CP CGIAR Centres? Then that is clearer but do we want this to be a criterion? Needs more thought • To the extent that the CP can assure a holistic and interdisciplinary approach towards achieving impact • I believe that there is important research for development work on water, food and environment that could be done outside a challenge program, but they may not be done due to inability to attract sufficient funding. The CPWF can provide a means of enabling such work to be undertaken. One of the benefits of CPWF is to increase funding for research for development related to water, food and environment. • Stratgegic partnerships are required - this means finding common ground between research and development agendas. • Other evidence seems to suggest that we disagree on where this might be, or even the criteria to evaluate it. • It is not clear if this means participation of stakeholders in the CP or the participation of the CP in processes such as the MDGs. • Based on my observation in Phase 1, research projects were continuation of past projects and it is difficult to eliminate the impacts due to past programs from the impacts due to CP.

	• It is not clearly articulated and the meanning is not very clear • I'm not quite sure what "CP participation" means-what is the value added by the CP? • Participation towards WHAT? • The extent to which CP participation is important in achieving impact, but may not be the only key factor. The impact will be expanded beyond the CP participation by the networks of partners if the research outputs are relevant to them.
NARES (university)	• CP is generally research driven, and without proper up-scaling and extension, work from research remains that without getting to those people who should be benefiting.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• How big is a 'key factor'? And how is it evaluated? As above, there seem to be little room for taking chances, which means we will go by the mainstream. But the mainstream is not always the most innovative or the biggest key, as we know from scientific philosphy. And the impact may come much later than the lifespan of CP. • I don't understand this criterion (I selected an answer above just because it was a requirement from the system managing the questionaire)
National NGO	• It is not a disagreement, but an appreciation of the flexibility in the funding system for the CP project our Institute has been involved in. • The CP failed to obtain coherence and institutional agreement in the case of Limpopo. The main reason for this was the heavy political load that the relationship/lack of relationship between CIMMYT and ICRISAT brought into the program, followed by poor leadership, personal agendas and nepotism brought into the program by the previous PL. As such the CP was far more of a constraint than a help to positive program development.
Multiperspectival respondent	• The CP is important but I am not sure to what extent the work done by the CP is being picked up by NARS or even by other CGIAR centres. Although I don't have precise information on this point, I have noted in the past and in other contexts that systemwide adoption of new ideas can be a problem • How can this be assessed?

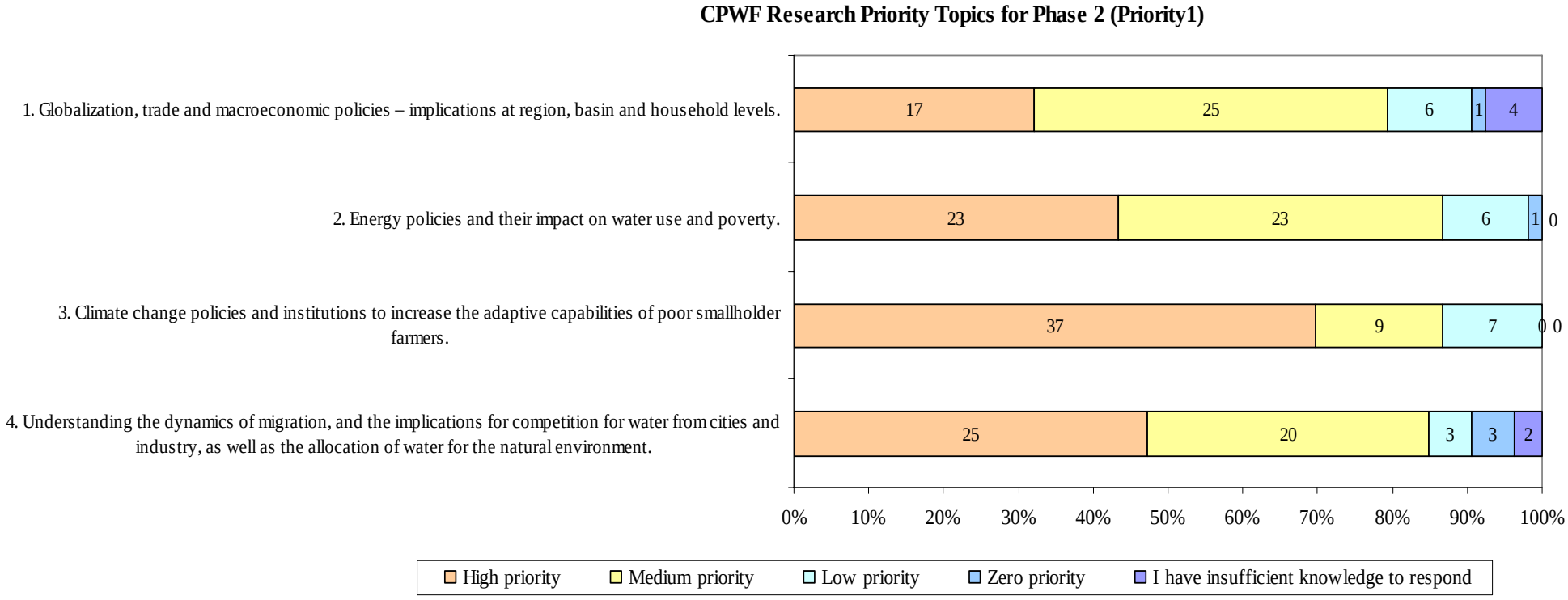
4.4 Please provide your suggestions to enhance Criterion 2 -- The extent to which CP participation is likely to be a key factor in achieving impact.

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• The nature and spread of collaboration between CP and other projects in the consortium • The CP is currently covery a very diverse and wide set of disciplines and the success of at least my project, was partially because of this flexibility in bringing this matchless intellectual capabilities. I am afraid this statement might limit the flexibility. Also should consider effots that could indirectly be a key factor in success and might not require big investments, just thorugh effective networking and communication. Only programs like the CP could make this happen at the global level • No suggestions • In Souther Africa, the NARS are weak so the Cg centres play a very key role in backstopping as well as being able to overcome across-border issues that no one country can address • The extent to which this project incorporates/meets the desired attributes of CPWF projects • Indeed, the CP could also close a funding gap in a larger project to increase the likelihood of impact, thus be one of many key factors. • It may need to evolve around: - The ouputs are pertinnent to cutting edge issues and does not replicate efforts - That it contributes towards sustainable development and management of resources for today and tomorrow's generation • Define the goal • The relevance of research outputs and the extent to which CP participation are likely important to be key factors in achieving impact.
NARES (non-university)	• It is an important factor.
NARES (university)	• higher profile for all the CP participation activites • The criteria should seek to include a developmental and or extension angle.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• Again, I would like to see a qualification of the statement. And who will be the judges?
National NGO	• Participation should be active or full than simply a name. • - Participation should include all necessary stakeholders in the integrated water management and that less advantaged groups be empowered and there voice be heard • In the case of the Limpopo basin the project started on the wrong foot and I have serious doubts if the program can continue to phase 2 in any real terms. Of course the current people involved on the South African side, especially the Department of Agriculture, will vehemently deny that the program failed, since they were the main practical arm of Phase 1. Unfortunately a lot of resources has been wasted, people antagonized and goodwill damaged during the abortive first phase and it will have to be up to the CP management to decide if they see their way clear to rectify the serious problems in Phase 1 before moving to Phase 2. In essence there in NO technological message to take to Phase 2.- The work has simply not been done.....

River Basin Organization	• The applicability of the projects shall be taken into consideration for facilitating the dissemination and publication.
Multiperspectival respondent	• The involvement of CP, that is PLs& PIs, BCs, TLS, BFPs, Central ...with stakeholders of each project will be crucial in achieving impacts.

SECTION 5. FOUR PROPOSED PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPICS FOR PHASE 2

5.1 PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPIC #1: Better policies at global and national level to reduce water-related poverty and improve water management, with a focus on policies both inside and outside of the water sector that drive changes in water resources development and use.



Priority 1	1. Globalization, trade and macroeconomic policies – implications at region, basin and household levels.			2. Energy policies and their impact on water use and poverty.			3. Climate change policies and institutions to increase the adaptive capabilities of poor smallholder farmers.			4. Understanding the dynamics of migration, and the implications for competition for water from cities and industry, as well as the allocation of water for the natural environment.		
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	53	3.18	0.73	53	3.28	0.74	53	3.57	0.72	53	3.31	0.84
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.24	0.54	23	3.35	0.78	23	3.57	0.73	23	3.23	0.97
NARES (non-university)	3	3.50	0.71	3	3.00	1.00	3	4.00	0.00	3	4.00	0.00
NARES (university)	4	3.00	0.00	4	3.50	1.00	4	4.00	0.00	4	3.75	0.50
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	1.00	5	3.20	0.84	5	2.80	0.84	5	3.20	0.45
International NGO	3	3.00	1.00	3	3.00	1.00	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.33	0.58
National NGO	6	3.33	0.82	6	3.17	0.41	6	3.67	0.82	6	3.50	0.55
River Basin Organization	1	3.00		1	3.00		1	4.00		1	4.00	
Multiperspectival respondent	3	4.00	0.00	3	2.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.33	1.15
Other	1	3.00		1	4.00		1	4.00		1	3.00	

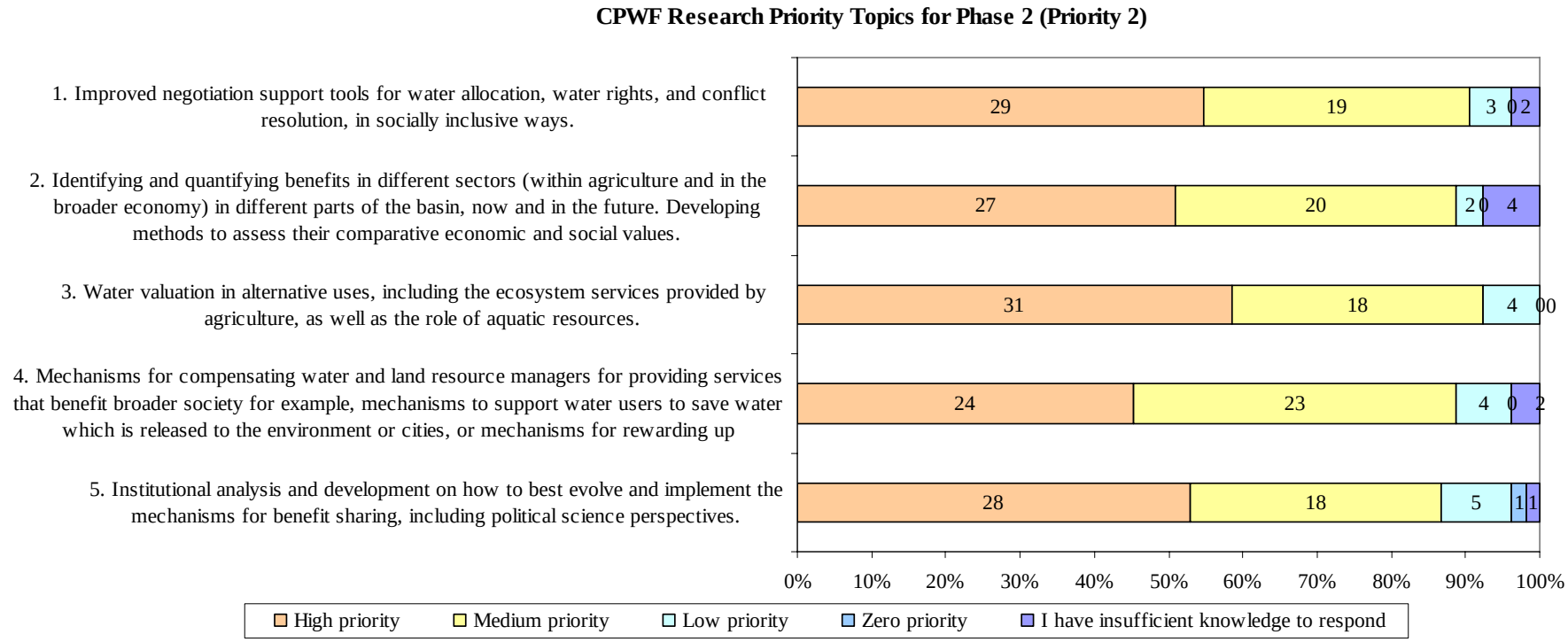
Please explain your view(s)

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• Policy issues are critical in ensuring sustainability of the technologies for improving water availability and water use efficiency • The first 2 are extremely important but the CP isn't a key player here. Ag policy were explicitly included then maybe I woudl give them higher priority. • The phenomenon of migration is overwhelming and may cause tremendous pressure on water resources and compete with the food sector over the use of land and water. • In reality all these driving forces will coincide. So, I would advocate a more holistic approach. • Understanding the competiton is good, but is not adequate. Polciy Makers in agriculture sector needs know to what to do next ? • Energy and climate change are the biggies. • Globalization, trade and macroeconomic policies are important but difficult to influence. How do you convince a national government to refrain from dam construction when it is seen as central to a nation's development and macro-economy? Understanding the dynamics of

	migration and its implications for competition for water is important but intangible in terms of how to achieve impact. • all have good justification • The rural-urban population movements can/should be easily managad -- very easily managed -- under point 1. The fourth point is thus just peculiar; in point of fact, I know the migration literature quite well, and to the extent that there is any impacts on rural households and agriculture, they tend to differ across communities, let alone countries. This is very very idiosyncratic, and the impacts on water use must be considered second-order if not third-order importance. • There is great need to ensure that nomadic herders are livestock migration are included in the fourth bullet point. The quickest way drive livestock keepers into poverty is deprive them of grazing lands - a phenomenon all too common as cropping expands into vulnerable drylands. • - Transboundary water management and governance -Climate change should consider variablity as climate change and variablity. Cliamte variablity is an immediate problem and danger that most poor people in SSA face • There is so much money going into climate change right now, that I think the water CP might give higher priority to some of these other critical topics.
NARES (university)	• I work in the areas where these issues are very important • Climate change is an important topic and needs to be thoroughly researched and understood.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• First item should rather focus on trade, whatever scale it is. I dislike the word globalization here. If globalization is the focus, I put a 2 • Energy demand will have a much larger SHORT-TERM impact than climate change or migration.
International NGO	• Energy use is directly linked to climate change and should receive the highest priority for research. Competition for water will intensify and allocation issues must be address using informed logic. • Massive mitigation strategies need to be adopted to hedge against production failure due to climate changes. The locals survival has been pinned on their ability to master their environment. This ability has been affected by the unforseeable changes in climate. UInless people master these changes and plan appropriately, their livelihoods are compromised.
National NGO	• A policy in access to water is also very important. • I do not understand the third bullet - how can there be climate change policies? Surely the policies should be to identify and find mitigating measures to address the challenges of climate change, for examples the changes in rainfall patterns both seasonal and 'how the rain comes / falls' • Climate change has been one of the factors that influence water related poverty on the other hand policies also add to its severity. therefore addressing these two will easen the burden especially to poor resource farmers • Very few current legislative changes are based on good science- it is mostly socio-political changes that are aimed at redressing perceived historical problems, and then in essence causing a new set of problems for which no easy answers exist. The very broad based consultative approach leads to very little significant action on any topic. The crises will be upon us before any action is taken because of this. Energy policies will have lesser impact currently, since most of the rural population that rely on subsistence agriculture for survival are not major energy consumers due to the very low level of industrialization and mechanization. Most of these communities do not have direct access to water and rely on rainfall and underground water for survival. The industrial sections are usually far away and do not impact directly on

		the availability of water in these areas. The current government also denies the existence of a huge number of Zimbawean illegal immigrants moving through the area, having a huge impact on several systems. As such it is difficult to see if any sense can be brought into the water conservation systems in the short term.
River Basin Organization	•	Water cycle is directly related to climate change. THe pressure of poor smallholder farmers become outstanding with the extreme climate change. It is an urgent task to better the policies to increase their adpative capabilities. China is a developing country facing the water competition among agriculture, industry and ecological environment. How to make use of the experiences and draw lessons from the development of well-managed river basins is meanlingfull to avoid natural degradation as much as possible.
Multiperspectival respondent	•	Policy issues are crucial for the upscaling of research outputs. Some level of adaptive capabilities already exist amongst poor farmers. What is necesary here will be to improve the capacity for them to link it Climate change and thereby making them more creative for further adaptive strategies. Water realted factors that cause urbanisation is very important in dynamism of migration.
	•	What about dynamics of water allocation, sharing, inter-basin transfers?
Other	•	I think the energy policies and climate change policies are the areas where we have less knowledge, but are highly significant for the future compared to the other two issues.

5.2 PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPIC #2: Using benefit sharing as a mechanism for managing conflict, improving gender inequity, and reducing poverty.



Priority2	1. Improved negotiation support tools for water allocation, water rights, and conflict resolution, in socially inclusive ways.	2. Identifying and quantifying benefits in different sectors (within agriculture and in the broader economy) in different parts of the basin, now and in the future. Developing methods to assess their comparative economic and social values.	3. Water valuation in alternative uses, including the ecosystem services provided by agriculture, as well as the role of aquatic resources.	4. Mechanisms for compensating water and land resource managers for providing services that benefit broader society for example, mechanisms to support water users to save water which is released to the environment or cities, or mechanisms for rewarding upstream land users for the environmental and hydrologic services they provide to downstream communities.	5. Institutional analysis and development on how to best evolve and implement the mechanisms for benefit sharing, including political science perspectives.

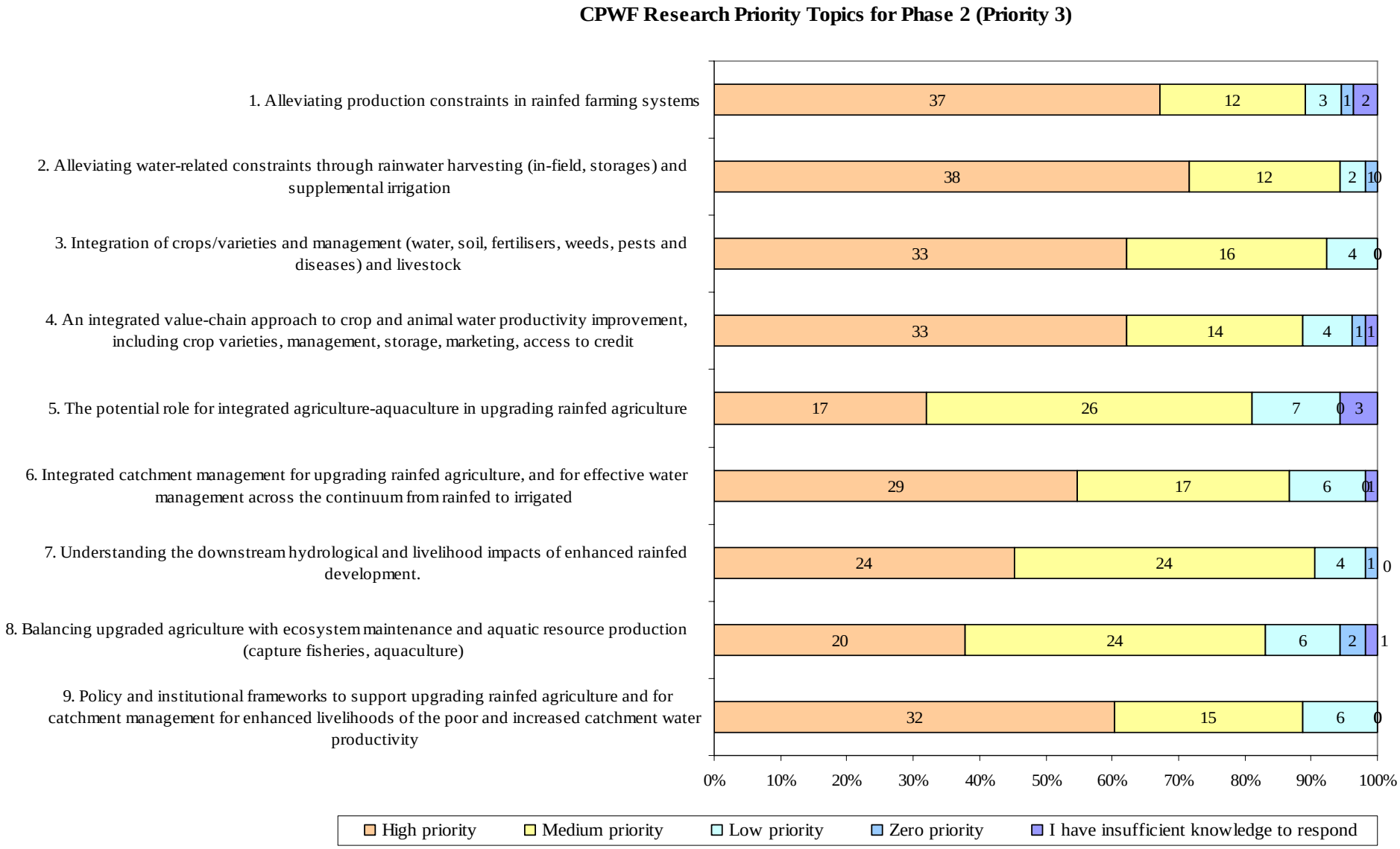
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	53	3.51	0.61	53	3.51	0.58	53	3.51	0.64	53	3.39	0.63	53	3.40	0.75
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.59	0.50	23	3.64	0.58	23	3.65	0.57	23	3.64	0.58	23	3.57	0.66
NARES (non-university)	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.50	0.71	3	3.67	0.58	4	3.00	0.00	3	4.00	0.00
NARES (university)	4	3.25	0.50	4	3.75	0.50	4	3.75	0.50	4	3.00	0.00	4	3.25	0.96
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	1.00	5	3.60	0.55	5	2.80	0.84	5	2.75	0.96	5	2.75	0.50
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.00	1.00	3	3.00	0.00	3	2.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	6	3.20	0.45	6	3.67	0.52	6	3.67	0.52	6	2.83	0.98
River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	3.00		1	4.00		1	4.00		1	3.00	
Multiperspectival respondent	3	4.00	0.00	3	3.50	0.71	3	3.00	1.00	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.33	1.15
Other	1	4.00		1	3.00		1	3.00		1	4.00		1	4.00	

Please explain your view(s)

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• Gender issues need to be addressed as women and children are always the most vulnerable parts of the society. Conflicts over water rights are common occurences in Sub-Saharan Africa and there is a need for a mechanism to avoid and/or resolve these conflicts • Second and third are the same, as are fourth and fifth. This topic is phrased differently than the first one. That one was in terms of research issues. In this one, the products have already been defined. Is that how you want it? • These are all key and interlinked - you probably can't develop the tools without some type of water valuation for example. • All aspects are equally of high importance in order to involve all stakeholders and create a conducive policy- and institutional environment. Institutional reform is a key element in this • There seems to be some overlap between these dot points. e.g. I don't see the difference between dot points 2 and 3. I would have thought that dot point 5 is a subset of the other dot points. • Too oftend the upper catchment smallholder gets left out in this planning and resource allocation, and rarely gets any benefits from IWRM activities. Yet gets blamed for bade practice, poor quality runoff etc etc, as the blue water users frequently have greater economic empowerment. • The money required to do even a moderately good job on point two has been WAY underestimated (even by the US in its programs; but the USDA has much, much deeper pockets to make up the difference), and the same is true of point 3. They are very important, and areas that I think the CP could have a comparative advantage in though. I hope scientists who see their basic research as contributing even in small ways to these two points do not face ridiculous bias' because their work will not be "upscaled and outscaled" at year 2. • A lot of thought has gone into formulating these bullets and I agree with them. The big gap is that we give little or no thought to the ethics of development and environment. There needs to be much more emphasis on understanding ethical standards required to manage common property resources such as water and including institutions and process that will enable appropriate ethical standards to be developed and upheld. • May consider land property rights and ancestral domains (for tribes) - how land ownership affects the distribution, use and protection of resources. • The valuation work needs to go beyond conventional methods, because many "values" of water are difficult to quantify, or quantification is highly sensitive to the methods or assumptions. For example, health consequence of pollution vs economic "benefits" of polluting industries or agrochemicals. • Institutions and instruments (political and financial) are key BUT you FIRST hae to say what they intend to achieve
NARES (university)	• same as above • Valuing water to agriculture is important because most of the developing countries for which this research is aimed at, are agro-based. So it i important that water use in agriculture is properly valued (economic, technical and social), at local, national and regional scale.
Advanced Research	• First item focuses too much on negotiation and conflict, which is quite narrow? I prefer the last one which might tackle longer processes of interactions which might build the necessaryu trust to share benefit without going through a negotiation.But I miss here something in this one

Institute based in a developed country	on support tools for that. Improved support tools for institutional development (etc.) would have the highest rate to me
International NGO	• Access is key
National NGO	• Please - we do not want to IMPROVE GENDER INEQUALITY, but REDUCE it, stated positively as IMPROVING GENDER EQUITY. One of my concerns is the 'quantification' of all natural resources as though they are commodities to be traded. The third bullet is very important. Valuation should include not only economic but also social and spiritual values that help communities maintain their integrity with their resources. • Equity is expected once involved paryties good negotiation powers which will lead to identification and quantification of equitable benefits. Addressing the issue of buliding capacities of less advantages groups to negotiate will result to equitable distributionof benefit • Not much to comment on- the consultation process takes a lot of time but is probably very necessary. A lot of training needs to go into communities to ensure that everybody understands the decisions they make a s far as possible. Taking too much time with institutes is probably a waste of time in the Southern African context - the institutes are often more of a hinderance than a help.
Multiperspectival respondent	• There is the need to build capacity for this benefit sharing mechanisms. For a example PES concept is quite new and more capacity is needed.
Other	• All are important, but even if we had better understanding onf benefits and values, the political choices are only partly influenced by this knowledge.

5.3 PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPIC #3: Upgrading rainfed agriculture for food and environmental security.



Priority3 (1-5)	1. Alleviating production constraints in rainfed farming systems			2. Alleviating water-related constraints through rainwater harvesting (in-field, storages) and supplemental irrigation			3. Integration of crops/varieties and management (water, soil, fertilisers, weeds, pests and diseases) and livestock			4. An integrated value-chain approach to crop and animal water productivity improvement, including crop varieties, management, storage, marketing, access to credit			5. The potential role for integrated agriculture-aquaculture in upgrading rainfed agriculture		
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	53	3.60	0.69	53	3.64	0.65	53	3.55	0.64	53	3.52	0.73	53	3.20	0.67
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.48	0.85	23	3.57	0.66	23	3.52	0.73	23	3.45	0.86	23	3.45	0.60
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	3.67	0.58	3	4.00	0.00	3	4.00	0.00	3	3.00	0.00
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	4	3.75	0.50	4	3.50	0.58	4	3.50	0.58	4	2.50	0.58
Adv. Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.40	0.55	5	3.40	1.34	5	3.20	0.84	5	3.20	0.84	5	2.75	0.50
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	3	4.00	0.00	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	2.33	0.58
National NGO	6	4.00	0.00	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.67	0.52	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.20	0.84
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	3.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	3.00	---
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.00	0.00
Other	1	2.00	---	1	3.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---

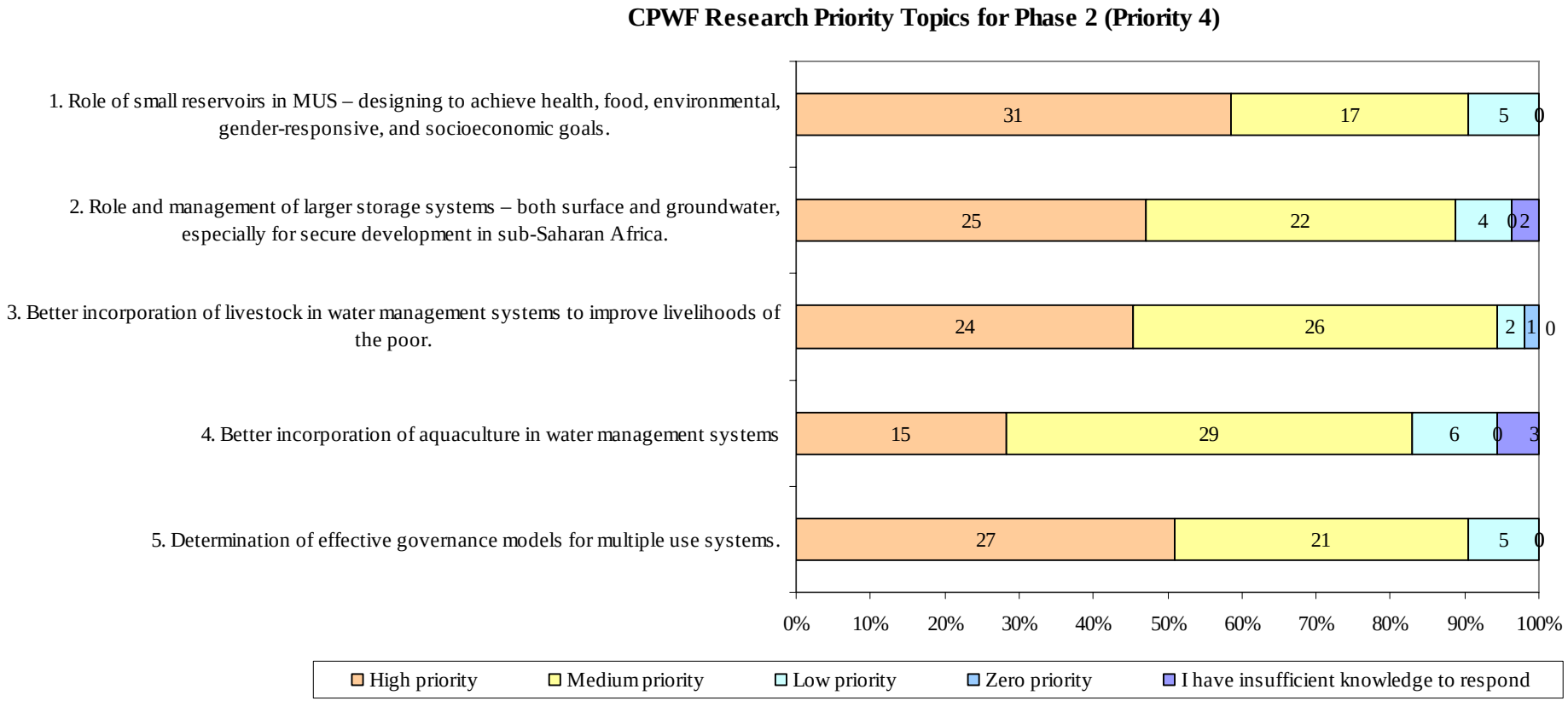
Priority 3 (6-9)	6. Integrated catchment management for upgrading rainfed agriculture, and for effective water management across the continuum from rainfed to irrigated			7. Understanding the downstream hydrological and livelihood impacts of enhanced rainfed development.			8. Balancing upgraded agriculture with ecosystem maintenance and aquatic resource production (capture fisheries, aquaculture)			9. Policy and institutional frameworks to support upgrading rainfed agriculture and for catchment management for enhanced livelihoods of the poor and increased catchment water productivity		
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	53	3.44	0.70	53	3.34	0.71	53	3.19	0.79	53	3.49	0.70
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.32	0.78	23	3.30	0.82	23	3.22	0.80	23	3.43	0.79
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.00	0.00	3	3.67	0.58
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	4	3.50	0.58	4	3.00	0.82	4	3.75	0.50
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.80	0.84	5	3.00	0.71	5	2.25	1.26	5	3.00	1.00
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.00	0.00	3	2.67	0.58	3	3.33	0.58
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	6	3.50	0.84	6	3.67	0.52	6	3.83	0.41
River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	3.00		1	4.00		1	3.00	
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.33	0.58
Other	1	4.00		1	3.00		1	3.00		1	4.00	

Please explain your view(s)

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• There is need to promote best bet technologies for improving water and nutrient use efficiency and for integrating crops/varieties and animal and management to ensure an improved productivity of water and land. • This is a very large topic. • Excellent. • Some of this work is "business as usual" for CG Centres. Some of this work might be very location specific, with little chance to generate useful IPGs. Equally, to make any sort of difference large resources might be required. • All proposed research topics are equally important but some can be 'merged': E.g understanding downstream hydrological and livelihoods impacts is an element in integrated catchment management. Enhanced rainfed development centers around (local) water harvesting and downstream impacts therefore are much reduced in comparison to large scale water abstractions for irrigation. Integration of crops/varieties, management and livestock can include fish (i.e. integrated agriculture-aquaculture). Indeed integration on-farm of crops, livestock and fish offers huge opportunities for improving smallholder rainfed farming systems • Why the emphasis on rainfed production? • I gave a number of low priorities because these topics are already strongly addressed by a number of CG centers, thus the CP is not adding much value here. • Given that the largest majority of worlds poor depend on rainfed agric and get very little benefit out of blue water development the focus of Phase II should be primarily green • "Upgrading rainfed agriculture", what does that mean? Its going to business class? Can we stop making up verbiage? Point 4 should be handled by other CG's and/or other institutes. We should be looking at other non-Point 7 & 8 should be handled under Area 2. • Again, you have given a lot of thought to these bullets and it is hard to disagree with them. I think a key issue to emphasize is that the priorities will probably vary according the production/ecological system being considered. For example, the value-chain issue may be of greater importance near to rapidly growing urban centres. • - Integrated management in degraded areas as mechanism to reverse degradation and restoration of ecosystem and system productivity - Agroecological based interventions in identifying innovation and suits of technologies, varieties, alternative livelihood systems • There has been a great deal of enthusiasm for watershed management e.g. in India, that often assumes that it will help the poor, without a solid understanding of the hydrological or social consequences--what happens to the downstream people, and what happens to the structures when the project ends? Not enough attention has been given to the distributional effects or the incentives for these systems. • Integrated basin management cannot work without a purpose and method. It has to be about acquiring common benefit - the who and how. • There are studies by many institutes and even CG Centers on integrated farming systems, so we should only select the CP advantage.
NARES (university)	• I do not live in an area where aquaculture is very important activity • Let us make sure that rainfed agriculture does not become part of the vicious cycle that keeps the rural population in perpetual poverty. Rainfed agriculture must be seen as starting point to getting somewhere! What is that somewhere?

Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• Is there a scope for aquaculture in rainfed systems ?
International NGO	• Many people depend on rainfed agriculture and efforts to reduce production failure in this area are required.
National NGO	• This is a very 4 because the biggest rural divide we have seen is between farmers having access to water for irrigated production with x2-x3 cropping cycles a year, and those totally dependent on seasonal rainfed production. • Addressing these will have a better impact especially in SSA which mpore that 80% of its farmers depend on rainfed agriculture • High importance- and should have been researched in Phase 1- this has not happened! Please ensure that is does so in Phase 2. We need an appropriate technology package to promote in Phase 2 and not be involved with basic research projects during this roll-out phase.
Multiperspectival respondent	• Alleviating production constraints in crop, livestock, fishries and forest production is key to poverty alleviation and this must be backed by the necessary policy and institutional framework. • None of these approaches seem to me to be very different from what has already been done, both by the CP and by other centres. • For many semi-arid areas in Africa this is a sort of stop gap since the funding is sometimes not there to expand irrigation in areas where water is available.
Other	• I think we know a lot about production constraints; where we are weak is taking integrated approaches across the board. Policy and institutional issues are especially under-researched.

5.4 PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPIC #4: Improving the design and management of agricultural water storage and/or delivery systems to accommodate multiple uses and users -- known as "multiple use systems" (MUS)-- to meet a broad range of agricultural, environmental, socioeconomic, and livelihood objectives.



Priority 4	1. Role of small reservoirs in MUS – designing to achieve health, food, environmental, gender-responsive, and socioeconomic goals.			2. Role and management of larger storage systems – both surface and groundwater, especially for secure development in sub-Saharan Africa.			3. Better incorporation of livestock in water management systems to improve livelihoods of the poor.			4. Better incorporation of aquaculture in water management systems			5. Determination of effective governance models for multiple use systems.		
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	53	3.49	0.67	53	3.41	0.64	53	3.38	0.66	53	3.18	0.63	53	3.42	0.66
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.35	0.78	23	3.43	0.60	23	3.43	0.79	23	3.48	0.60	23	3.39	0.66
NARES (non-university)	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.00	1.00	3	4.00	0.00
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	3.50	0.58	4	3.25	0.50	4	2.75	0.50	4	3.75	0.50
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.20	0.84	5	2.80	0.84	5	3.20	0.84	5	2.80	0.45	5	3.00	0.71
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.00	0.00	3	3.33	0.58
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.67	0.52	6	3.33	0.52	6	2.80	0.45	6	3.33	0.82
River Basin Organization	1	3.00		1	3.00		1	3.00		1	3.00		1	4.00	
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.33	0.58
Other	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	3.00	---	1	3.00	---	1	4.00	---

Please explain your views

Multiperspectival respondent	• The distribution of rainfall in time in the upstream part of the Volta Basin (that is, northern Ghana, graeter part of Burkina Faso)is such that for at least seven (7) months in a year there is no rainfall and the survival of the poor farmers during this period depend mainly on numerous small reservoirs for agriculture. Therefore any activity that will improve water conservation and its efficient use will improve the livelihoods of the people. • In southern Africa, most small water systems are MUS
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• Water harvesting and storage is very important in making water available during the dry season (large part of the year in sub-Saharan Africa for agricultural activities • This is a mixed bag of topic that do not necessarily have much in common. All water systems are multuiple use, so this isn't sufficient to define a coherent topic. What exactly is the issue here?

	• The first one smacks of researcher design of the perfect system that is subsequently rejected • All proposed research topics are equally important. Incorporation of livestock and aquaculture provides synergies to improve livelihoods • all justified, but the "water quality" aspect is missing although very important (in particular in MUS) • I do not see this as a primary investment for phase II of the CP. Why should the blue water users received such subsidies in resolving their problems - they need to invest their own resourcers • * The first bullet is vague. I think we need to explicitly state what the "goals" are and to be sure that they are ones that we buy into. Are all gender-responsive and socioeconomic goals desirable and what are they? * I am biased towards the livestock issues because we have clearly understood at ILRI that there are huge opportunities to make a big difference in this neglected area of science and development. * From the standpoint of land management, we need to change our thinking about aquaculture. There has been a tendancy for some in the CPWF to think about the use of fish ponds that take up a very small area. However, the impact of land management on lakes and rivers is critical. This issue needs much more attention. • May consider integrated watershed management, agro-forestry systems. • - Multiple functions of rvier corridors - Multipurpose dvelopment systems for high return on investment, poverty eradication, • Many of the above follow from the gains from section on improved SYSTEM function. They should not be seen as goals in themselves. • Water management is not the key constraint for incorporation of livestock to improve livelihoods of the poor, but other factors as capital, market, animal husbandry... are more important.
NARES (university)	• very relevant to environment in which I work • MUS very important in rural livelihoods. Lets do justice to this research.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• Forget the gender... • Not sure small reservoirs can have an impact that could be upscaled to the basin or regional level.
National NGO	• Most small holder farming is already mixed, i.e. animal and crop, so I do not understand the 3rd bullet as written. However, perhaps to reword it to show how improved management of water for livestock as well as crops can substantially help alleviate poverty AND result in healthier systems for all actors - the farm families/communities, the domestic animals and the crops • Semi arid areas of SSA need water storage innovations due to the nature of the rainfall they receive. Hope this once implemented in case of phase 2 will have a conspicuos impact in this region • This is a second priority activity when compared to *3. Spending large sums on money on infrastructure before the knowledge of how to best use the resource is in place does not make much sense.
Other	• Storage is a critical missing element in much of SSA. The livestock and aquaculture issues are important on some basins, less so on others. Governance of MUS is an area of too little knowledge.

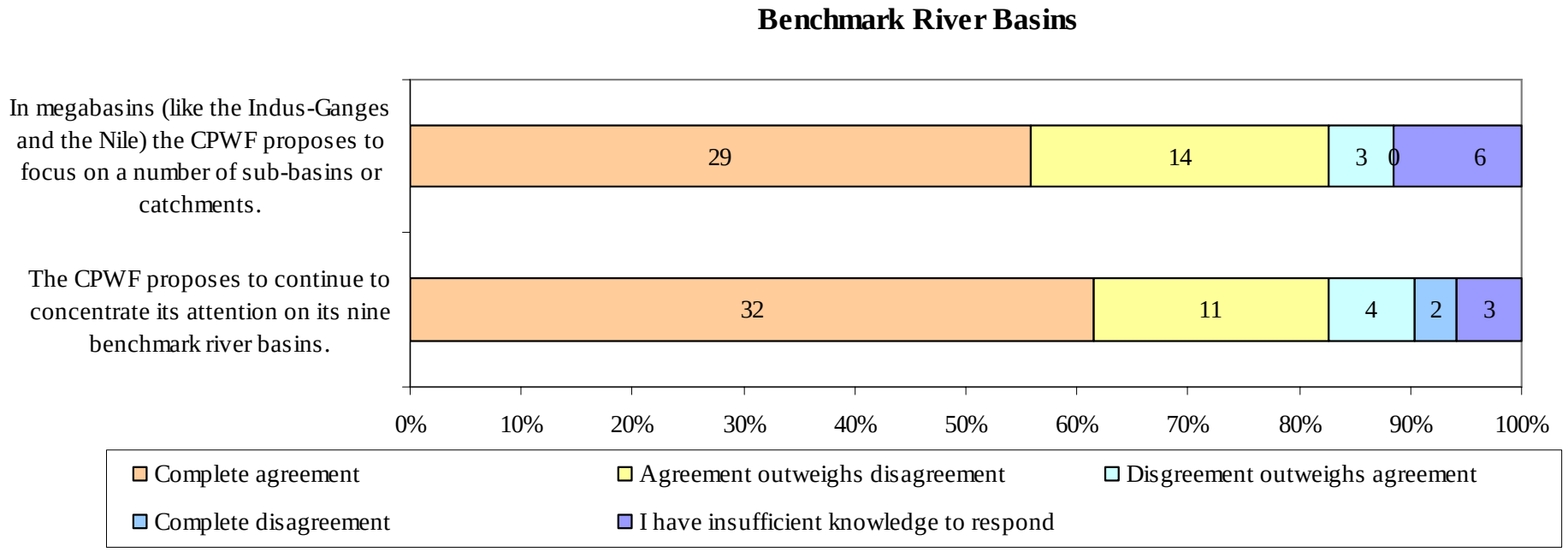
5.5 Please offer your suggestions for additional CPWF research priorities for Phase 2.

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• irrigation doesn't appear explicitly, yet it is the major user of ag water. • Role of minor tanks as a groundwater recharge structures and domestic and livestock water needs • Research on better understanding how research and development activities actually bring about positive change. This would inform the development of the CPWF's approach to carrying out research for development and impact. • Water quality should be addressed at least as sub-priority, e.g. like this: "To support food safety and resource recovery by making an asset out of wastewater" • There may be a need to consider having a non-CG partner consider the consequence of changes in managing agricultural water on human health. This will be a huge issue affecing millions of people in light of anticipate climate change and environmental degradation. However, this is not the mandate of the CGIAR but ignoring it would leave out a very important human dimension. ILRI could contribute to the issue of impacts of agricultural water management on animal health - another looming issue of importance that has significant links to poverty. • The other major and core issues linking water and food is irrigation. Partiular issues pertinnent to SSA, which is missing incudes - Irrigation managment, - Irrigation managment transfer, - Public private partnership -Settlment and irrigation, etc
NARES (university)	• special attention to be given to very poor (urban poor for example(, as well as pollution problems of water due to small scale mining, as well as water and health relationships
National NGO	• I am satisfied with the 4 already selected. • I would suggest issues related to knowledge sharing for scaling up/out of most significant innovations. Therefore capacity building is highly proposed to bring CPWF participants on board in this issue • COMPLETE PHASE 1 FIRST! Research is needed on the best methods of knowledge transfer to largely illiterate communities and also on methods to get younger people involved in agriculture.
River Basin Organization	• Groundwater governence shall be concerned further within these topics.
Multiperspectival respondent	• Inland valleys which has high water and nutrient capacities is a big potential for rice based cropping systems during the early part of the dry season.
Other	• I am glad you re focusing, so I hesitate to add anything. But one would be to examine how micro-water management technologies which tend to be more water-productive and appropriate for targeting the poor can be made widely and cheaply available in SSA as they are in SOuth Asia. This is a huge and so far basically ignored problem.

SECTION 6. PROPOSED USE OF "BASIN FOCAL NETWORKS" TO GUIDE PHASE 2 RESEARCH STRATEGY.

6.1 BENCHMARK RIVER BASINS

The CPWF proposes to continue to concentrate its attention on its nine benchmark river basins. In some of its mega-basins (the Nile and the Indus-Ganges) it proposes to focus on a number of sub-basins or catchments.



6.1. Benchmark river basins	The CPWF proposes to continue to concentrate its attention on its nine benchmark river basins.			In megabasins (like the Indus-Ganges and the Nile) the CPWF proposes to focus on a number of sub-basins or catchments.		
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	52	3.49	0.82	52	3.57	0.62
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.19	1.03	22	3.47	0.70
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	3.33	1.15
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	3.50	0.58
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.50	0.58	5	3.67	0.58
International NGO	3	3.50	0.71	3	4.00	0.00
National NGO	6	4.00	0.00	6	3.83	0.41
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	3.00	---
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	3	4.00	0.00
Other	1	3.00	---	1	3.00	---

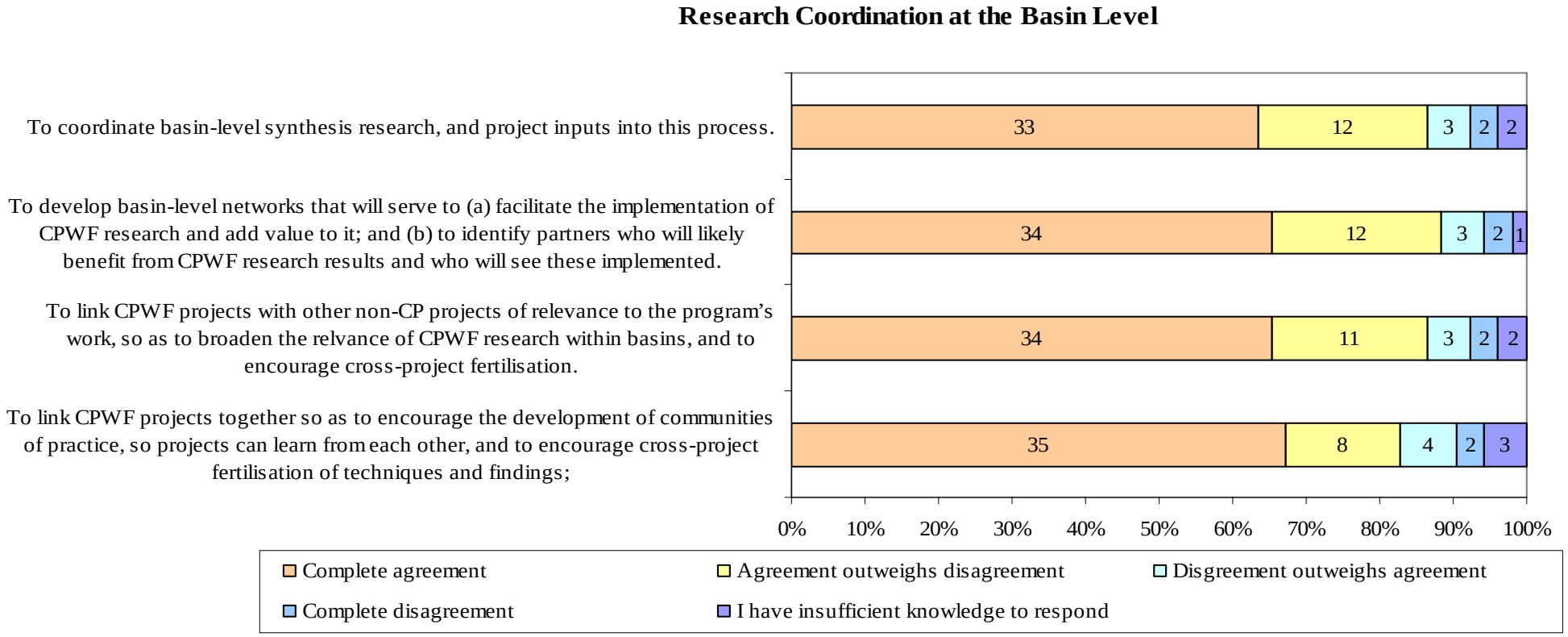
Please explain your points of disagreement

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• 9 may be too many since the program is smaller than was originally anticipated. making meaninful impact in 9 is unlikely. • I beleive some important basins that were left out during the previous phase should be reconsidered. Some of these basins are experiencing severe problems and can benefit a lot through this program. Examples are the Tigris and Euphrates in Middle East and the Syr Darya and Amu Darya in Central Asia • IGB is good example of learning hydrological, sociological, political interactions and comparisons between countries. Suggest no rivision. • Nine basins is too many. Need more focus. • The CPWF should consider the inclusion of other benchmark river basins. • 9 basins is too many - need to review priorities - based on range of biophysical and socio-economic characteristics, strength of partnerships and commitment and input of the basin NARES, likelihood of achieving impact... • In the Nile Basin, the NBI has developed a nested institutional structure that covers the whole basin. It might be better to structure the BFN-Nile to parallel the NBI structure since the NBI is likely to be one of the major CPWF partners anyway. There is also a need for a very strong Nile-wide synthesis and research program as well. For example, Uganda is seriously considering importing power from Ethiopia and this would surely cut across the boundary of the two larges branches of the Nile.

	• Highlight the challenges or issues that are present in the basin; there should be priority basins based on the number and weight of challenges/ issues present in the basin • - I agree it focuses on a number of sub-basins. But complet loos of insight for the whole of the basin for the case of Nile for example will be unadvisable, as most of the innovation should link upstream downstream issues. Learnning from the detail undertakeings at sub-basin to upsacle to nasin wide issues should be the approach. • Drop the Karkheh but search for a representative basin / area in CWANA
NARES (university)	• Yes, I think its important to focus on the 9 river basin. This is to allow for build up of knowledge and data from phase I. Don't spread Phase II too thinly all over the place. But there is need for more close cooperation in the basin because in Phase I it was evident that there was very limited cooperation between researchers in a basin.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• OK, but make this not too exclusive • Should we keep Karkheh (low impact, very small), Sao Francisco (without increased Brazil's contribution) and YR (without increased China's contribution) ?
National NGO	• None - it will be good to learn more from each other. But I hope the BFNs will not become an excuse to delay release of funds and increase the bureaucracy as can be seen with the present Nile Basin Initiative!
River Basin Organization	• It should focus on initial selected nine basins, which were carefully selected and has regional representing for CPWF. If CPWF has more capability, it could work on more basin or sub basins.
Other	• I think the CPWF ought to re-examine its choice of basins--the 9 were not selected through any kind of systematic process but were based on the whims of the previous IWMI DG. Further, it ought to be willing to establish links with people working in other basis as a means to share CPWF findings.
Multiperspectival respondent	• At this stage of CPWF program where strategies are being developed it is too vearly to add any basin. This is a very ggod idea. Monitoring project within a catcment or a sub-basin is more manageable and more effective.

6.2 RESEARCH COORDINATION AT THE BASIN LEVEL.

Presently, research at the basin level is carried out by individual basin coordinating institutions who appoint a single CPWF basin coordinator. In Phase 2, it is proposed to help basins identify and respond to their own water and food issues through the development of "Basin Focal Networks" (BFNs). BFN's will also serve to improve coordination, and considerably add value to those projects that participate in the program. The Program proposes that, in addition to their role in helping basins identify and respond to their own water and food issues, the tasks of these BFNs be as follows:



6.2 Research coordination at the basin level	To link CPWF projects together so as to encourage the development of communities of practice, so projects can learn from each other, and to encourage cross-project fertilisation of techniques and findings;			To link CPWF projects with other non-CP projects of relevance to the program's work, so as to broaden the relvance of CPWF research within basins, and to encourage cross-project fertilisation.			To develop basin-level networks that will serve to (a) facilitate the implementation of CPWF research and add value to it; and (b) to identify partners who will likely benefit from CPWF research results and who will see these implemented.			To coordinate basin-level synthesis research, and project inputs into this process.		
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	52	3.55	0.82	52	3.54	0.79	52	3.53	0.78	52	3.52	0.79
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.57	0.87	22	3.55	0.86	22	3.45	0.86	22	3.48	0.87
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	3.67	0.58	3	4.00	0.00	3	4.00	0.00
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	4	3.75	0.50	4	3.75	0.50	4	3.50	0.58
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	1.00	5	2.67	0.58	5	3.50	0.58	5	3.50	0.58
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.00	1.00	3	3.33	0.58
National NGO	6	4.00	0.00	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.50	1.22
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	4.00	---
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.00	1.73	3	3.00	1.73	3	3.00	1.73	3	4.00	0.00
Other	1	2.00	---	1	3.00	---	1	4.00	---	1	3.00	---

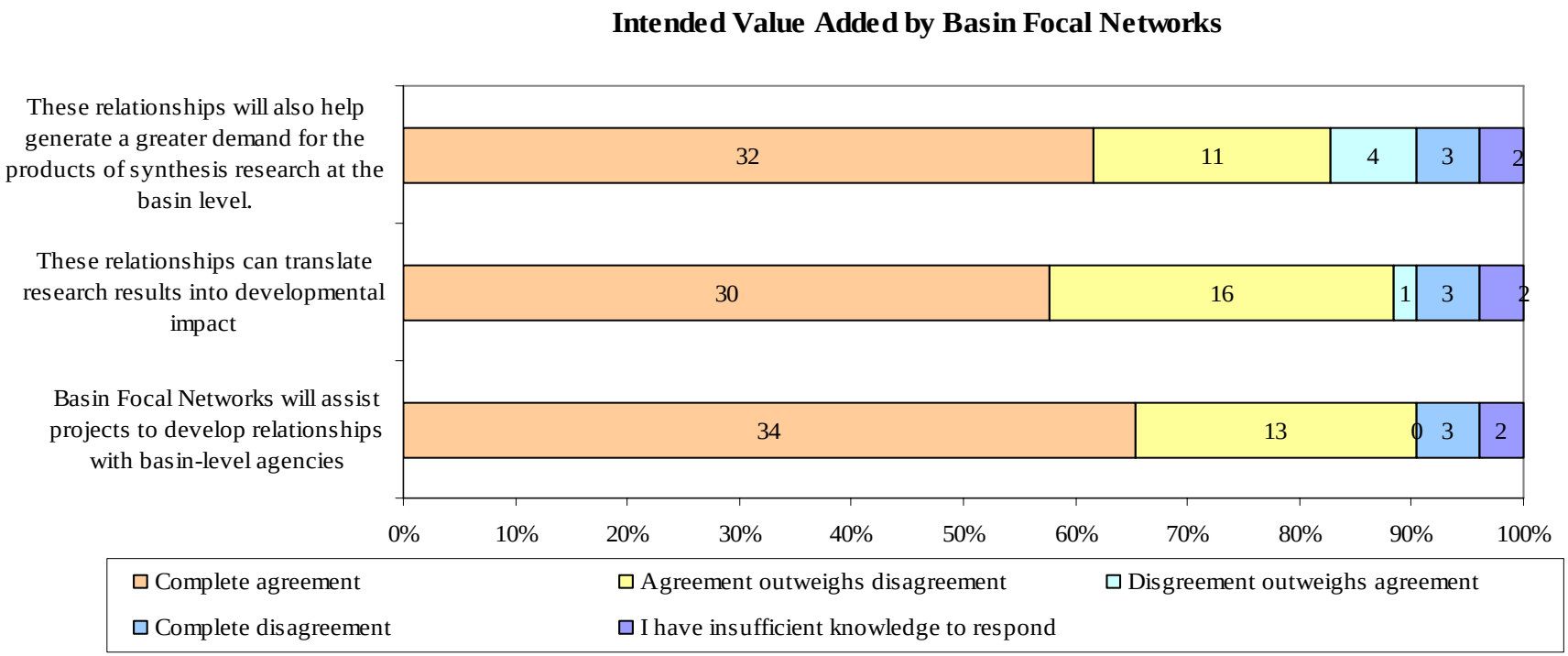
Please explain your points of disagreement

Multiperspectival respondent	• This is very innovative and will make basin syntheses reporting much easier. • I very much support the idea of linking projects and creating networks • Last point is the important one: if it is done (which should be by the CPWF basin coordinator), then the coordinator can lead the process to achieve the other 3 goals. I can only speak of the Limpopo, but informal networks (and formal ones) already existed. Creating a new structure will waste time of researchers who already do too much management. Let the CPWF basin coordinator do the last point and run workshops etc to get inputs, test syntheses etc.

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• No questions that CPWF projects need to link better with ongoing basins institutions and activities. The idea of developing new networks worries me since these usually don't last. Involving BCs in research is important, but a person who likes and is good at networking usually does like and isn't good ar research, and vice versa. • I suggest that the BFNs should consider membership of the major countries of the basin rather than one or the other. This has been a big problem to have these beneficiaries sufficiently express their voice and contribute their input. (A good example is the Nile) • Dont understand why another layer of management? CPWF have regular meetings, and in fact should be the mandate, of basin coordinators. That forum and basin level synthesis can serve the purpose that you try to address here. WE would like to see more synthesis basin projects, and we can learn from the. • The success of this will depend on the types of projects that are funded, and allocation of resources to facilitate cross project interaction (unanticipated unplanned interactions at the time the project proposals are prepared). There needs to be a pool of money set aside for this. • 1. Be honest folks, these were already the tasks of the basin coordinators in Phase 1, there is no news, except you put the task now on more shoulders. 2. Without extra resources and (a part of the) grant distribution decided by the BFNs this will not work. • There is great need to re-assess the likelihood that the Egyptian NWRC has the credibility of seriously serving as the basin coordinating institutions give centuries of ill will among the countries of the Nile. An alternative might be worth considering - maybe the NBI itself. • I fully agree diffrent mechanism be arranged. The past approach based on single coordinator, until recent time for Nile for example, was not effectvie. it is important to upgrade this to BFN • I think this sounds excellent, and will help get beyond problems of having a single institutional "gatekeeper". The problem, of course, is that this will involve significant transaction costs, which were already too high in Phase 1. • None of the above have happened because objectives were not established. • At the basin level, many factors as policial influences, social diversity become complex, therefore basin-level networks may not help if the complexity in each basin cannot be understood and analysed.
NARES (university)	• Agreed
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• Coordination among projects is time and funding greedy, for a too low benefit from my experience. Just make sure that there is a shared basic information (eg through a good website) and have the coordinationmake projects aware of apparent potential links • Fully agree, but this is VERY ambitious, esp. for tasks 2 and 4 : shall we find people with the needed skills ?? • Nobody (?) will disagree with the importance of networking and cooperation at basin level but the transaction costs of such cooperation should be taken into account. Look for simple Internet based knowledge exchange, limit physical movement of people (=time&resources consuming), and do not try to drain scientist outputs by forcing them into non-productive, involuntary reporting to feed a network. If the BFN is useful, it will blossom without too much external input. Also: Make sure that the BFN's are closely associated with existing Basin Commissions.
International NGO	• Networks are very expensive and difficult to manage necessary buy-in and commitment.
National NGO	• Should be careful not to waste resources on the process on creating partnerships that will be uneffective. It is good to network and share resources and information, but I discourage fomalized joint research ventures.

	• None - let us see it working!
Other	• I worry about the high additional transaction costs associated, and the lack of real incentives even within the CPWF to invest in these relationships: project funding is already inadequate.

6.3 Basin Focal Networks are intended to add value in three ways



6.3 Intended value added by basin focal networks	Basin Focal Networks will assist projects to develop relationships with basin-level agencies			These relationships can translate research results into developmental impact			These relationships will also help generate a greater demand for the products of synthesis research at the basin level.		
Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*	*N*	*M*	*SD*
Overall	52	3.56	0.79	52	3.46	0.81	52	3.44	0.88
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.52	0.93	22	3.48	0.93	22	3.57	0.93
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58	3	3.67	0.58
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	4.00	0.00	4	4.00	0.00
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.75	0.50	5	3.00	0.82	5	2.75	0.96
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.33	0.58	3	3.33	0.58
National NGO	6	4.00	0.00	6	3.83	0.41	6	3.50	0.84
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	1	3.00	---	1	3.00	---
Multiperspectival respondent	3	2.67	1.53	3	2.67	1.53	3	2.67	1.53
Other	1	3.00	---	1	3.00	---	1	3.00	---

Please explain your points of disagreement

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• Many a time, personal contacts are the mode of establishing relatinship with basin level agencies.And Basin cordinator helps. Lets not add another layer of administrative burden on project leaders on this very critical and sensitive issue of establishing contacts. May be a waste of time • No news at all, all this was already tried by the basin coordinators and their existing networks. And as some basin coordinators failed to do so, the individual projects tried to address these points, and linked with other projects, stakeholders, etc. I doubt the suggested mechanism will add value on the ground, but probably more confusion and slower processes. • Much of the real development takes place at the local level. Nile-wide supernational institutions have very little effective interaction with local people. The second bullet here needs to be considered more. • what will be the mechanisms to get other basin-level agencies to "buy in" to this? • Most gains will not be delivered through basin agencies but through other organizations operating within basins • For large basin, if the research outputs are relevant, the partner networks in the basin will automatically spread over the basin. The Basin Focal Networks may have a role, but not be highly expected.

NARES (non-university)	• It needs properly defined connection between BFP and other CP projects in the same basin.
NARES (university)	• I hope so!! Lets hope that comes to fruition.
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• For the last point it depends on the basin. BFN should also assist projects to develop relation with sub-basins level agencies • The outcome really depends on regions - some basin agencies are not yet at THIS level of performance
National NGO	• I hope these BFNs (and projects) will be encouraged to find out what does NOT work, and why!
Other	• Only if the investment is adequate to make all this happen, and if the incentives are there to encourage researchers as well as other stakeholders.
Multiperspectival respondent	• Excellent for realising our research for development goals. • Sounds good in principle but difficult to integrate in practice • The goals are very worthy but let the CPWF basin coordinator do this (full time). Do not farm this out to the projects and researchers

SECTION 7. PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS FOR CPWF RESEARCH MANAGEMENT

Phase 2 of the CPWF will build on lessons learned in Phase 1 regarding research management, with regard to such issues as the development of innovative partnerships, the management of competitive grants, monitoring and impact assessment, and synthesis research.

7.1 Please provide your suggestions on how to improve the development of innovative partnerships

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• - Perhaps establish consortium of researchers/instiutions in the bench mark basins, and each time a call is made, time should not be wasted to establish partnership around each and every call • Be clearer where linking two people or organizations together will likely add value • Broader scope of individual projets to tackle major issues that requrie multiple partners, Sufficient involvement of all contries invoved in each basin but with equal representation, Structure the program to address national research programs rather than selected institutions. • Concept notes selected for development of a full proposal should develop network impact pathways at this stage. This will require assistance (how to do it, funds) • Create more CPWF regional forums for interaction among partners. • Don't look for partnerships for their own sake. There has to be a real complementarity and desire to work together. • Encourage various stakeholders to involve as wide and diverse a possible partners in the research, development and private sector in developing proposals and implementing projects • Improve linkages to other Challenge Programs of CGIAR • In phase 1 it seems to have been left very much up to individual projects to establish and maintain such partnerships. It will be good if this process is facilitated somehow in phase 2 (for example via the BFNs). More attention to Private - Public Partnerships and above all across sectors. • Make strict rules: each proposal should have at least two CG partners, two NARES, one authority, one private sector, one NGO among the partners • need to teach water scientists how to listen and then interact with scientists and development professionals from the non water sector. • The Basin coordinating office needs to play as stronger catalytic role in helping to establish coherent parnterships for different research groups. For example, our CPWF research partnes in Sudan have no significant contact with Sudanese partners of other CPWF projects. I would be happy to collaborate on this as needed. As mentoned earlier, the CPWF (and most CG research) focuses on technology and policy related innovation. Yet, mangement of common property natural resources requires a shift in or acknowledgement of the ethics of natural resources management and development. In Ethiopia, if the CPWF is serious about having impact on the poor, there will be need to link to the countries strongest NG0 operating in the Ethiopian part of the Nile Basin - The Development and Inter-Church affiars Commission of the Orthodox

	church. Links to other NGOs also needs consideration and CARE has been a strong partner in Phase 1. • The very detailed, rigid and time consuming formats of project proposala dn budgets inhibited meaningful partnerships since there was no space or flexibility of innovation based on interaction. In reality this became moreflexible over time, and phase 2 should build it in from the beginning. • There are a few projects in Phase 1 that cascades from basic research to action research/ development-type of activities. In that way, the institutional membership ranges from advanced institutions to government extension to NGO development works. This also facilitated capacity building of NARES members from their linkages with advanced institutions through the project. • You cannot develop innovative partnerships before you know what they are supposed to achieve.
NARES (non-university)	• The idea of Participatory research approach is very good but I think it should be a threshold in the number of collaborators and colleagues, I'm afraid coordination among them could be very difficult or impossible • Organize more exchange opportunities between CPWF members • To respect the view of all the partners and consider them in decision making processes.
NARES (university)	• Strengthen nekworking between strong and weak research institutions • more links with national and rural organisations in particular • Need joint workshops were research results are shared in a given basin. This should generate synergies (rather than competition). May want to allow for flexibility in team building and not necessarily insist on those numbers of CGIAR centres or Future Harvest Centres • less of the top down apoproach more meetings within the basin
International NGO	• Under phase I this worked as well as can be expected. One problem was the limited funding given the level of interest.resources were spread too thin. • Research to allow local initiatives for further development
National NGO	• More frequent calls for proposals. Facilitate meetings/conferences for potential partners before projects are decided and allocated. • It is okay • Identifying and bringing together, either literally or through teleconferencing, researchers and practitioners in similar and complimentary areas. • partnerships need to include multidisciplinary individuals, organisations, or institutions which are dealing with communities in te CPWF project areas. More specific involving institutions that will spearhead CPWF work beyond project tenure • See institutions as service providers to projects and not as project managers. Allow knowledgeable individuals form the community to take management responsibility for projects in their areas once initial development has taken place. Make use of the NGO's- they have a different and fresh methodology and are far more business orientated than most state and para-statal orginasations.The idea should not be to channel funds through other organizations back to ICRISAT and CIMMYT when capacity and ability exists in the partner organizations to do projects themselves.
River Basin Organization	• 1. Encouraging team working 2. Enhancing exchange and activities 3. Improving partner's awareness of involvement
Multiperspectival respondent	• CPWF should be active in International and Regional conferences and workshops on water and food. BCs should also beproactive in identifying interesting partners.

	• I would suggest that the private sector be brought in more systematically • More sharing of results, less meetings. More active role for basin coordinators and theme leaders in setting up discussions and syntheses on regional or topical issues.
Other	• Provide sufficient resources in a way that creates real incentives.

7.2 Please provide your suggestions on how to improve the management of competitive grants.

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• - On one hand centers are adivsed not to compete, duplicate efforts. On the other hand competitive grant works the other way round - The competition after EoI phase, i.e. proposal development should be sponsored. Compteators who do not get the funding then go back with empty hand after inveting a lot of time and resources. • Competitive grants should be more demand driven and be issued accordingly (i.e. not just a 1st and 2nd call for proposals within some arbitrary deadline, as seems to have been the case during the 1st phase: allow more flexibility) • Define objectives • Do away with them and commission work in each basin using key institutions with the proviso that they carry out capacity building of selected local institutions. The transaction costs of competitive grants are extremely high for ARIs and IARCs, whilst few local organizations have the requisite skills to complete grant applications forms and jump through all of the hurdles. • get better qualified reviewers. • If this question is referring to the selection of projects - the process needs to ensure that a portfolio of projects is selected that fits with the objectives, structure and topics of the program. • It would be good to have "calls" for each river basin rather than for a global process in many cases. This would require having a basin budget and basin objectives that would be addressed in he various calls. In the Nile, attempting to work with NARS has been very counerproductive and there is need to avoid being tied down by unreliable partners. • More transparency. Don't provide (even the perception of) favored access to information to the host institution. Reduce the transaction costs of applying and participating (e.g. budgeting and reporting requirements). Don't rely on fancy web technologies that don't work well for people in remote areas, or that break down on the weekend before submissions. Ensure that reviewers come from a range of perspectives--disciplinary, regional, institutional, etc. • Present the agenda and priority topics first to the research community (in basins); develop the network; and let the network (or groups in the network) draft and submit the proposals (for competitive funding) according to the priority in their basin. • Promote annual workshops/meetings/conferences to exchange information across themes and basins • Revise and provide a clear criteria for project selection, and opportunities for interaction between reviewers and proposal authors. • The CP could benefit alot from granting agencies that has been functional for decades rather than starting a whole new system, with consequent overhead investment. I think the CP should rely more on peer input and peer review to ensure scientific validity and impact. The model of

	having the Theme leaders and basin representative as part of the process seems important to ensure that the scientific and impact components are relevant • The current system is ok. • This comment is directed to the administration of the competition itself; not the management of the grants once they are awarded. Be specific about what you want at the proposal stage. Tell those writing proposals by what critia their proposals will be judged and what the weightings will be. • This was okay except the response time from the CPWF secretariat (e.g. approval/comments on reports) and the related delay in fund disbursements • Wouldn't a look at the NSF be more instructive than say, following something the EU? I have so much to write on this, it will have to be another time, but suffice it to say, there are brilliant competitive grant programs out there, and there are ones that are known to be terrible (as just illustrated). Someone is paid far more than me to know that, and to structure the process accordingly.
NARES (non-university)	• See how to givemore chance to NARES who are generally less competitive than advanced research centres in terms of formulating concept notes • To provide clear evaluation system to avoid any prejudice about the decisions made.
NARES (university)	• Limit competitive grants to few major themes at a time • very transparent system at every step of the process as well as increased frequency of communication with proponents • Allow flexibility in management according to partner processes and proceedures (with some checks and balances of course). • more transparency more options for younger rearearchers
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• Increased transparency and consistency of the procedures followed would not be bad.
National NGO	• As it is. • No suggestions • In collaboration with respective basin management CPWF HQ could design a modality of seeing that competitive grants are managed closely within the basin. • Make sure the budgets are flexible and managed well- the Limpopo basin was a disaster from the beginning. Most local South African partners have programs already- make use of that, but do not allow them to cross-fund exisisting projects with CP money! NGO's needs a different funding base- co-lateral funding does not work for them.
River Basin Organization	• 1. Strengthening rols of Basin Coordinators in the basins. 2. Strengthening the monitoring and accessment 3. Improving visibility
Multiperspectival respondent	• On the proposal aspect of the competitive grants, the research priorities must be well focussed and proposal writers must be made to respect this. It must be tranparent and all possible conflict of interest must be avoided. • Already quite well done, except for the gender issue mentioned above. I am impressed by the extent to which the CP management team has

	continued to tinker with the process, throughout, leading to incremental improvements
Other	• Provide user-friendly formats (the present ones are terrible). Stop changing deadlines for reviewer feedback and for submission (both happened recently). Improve communication by explaining reasons when a change is necessary. Provide support to developing country institutions not used to these kinds of competitive programs, and with poor internet access, so there is a level playing field. Finally, simplify contracts and reporting; focus on payments for deliverables rather than detailed financial accounting.

7.3 Please provide your suggestions to improve CPWF monitoring and impact assessment.

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• - Design M&E mechanism, reserve budget under CPWF to do this kind of assessment some years after project completion • A mandatory common approach (like Outcome mapping). An Impact Unit at the CPWF secretariat. A selection of projects which are actually linked to see the pattern in the patchwork. • Allocate resources within each project for self-assesment and by the CP to cross-check the progress. Again Theme leaders and basin coordinators could play a good role. • Clearly identify who is monitoring impact and for what. Phase 1 was reactive and ad hoc. Be clear about what is expected from the projects from the beginning and how the information will be used. in phase 1, much information was requested that was subsequently never used, and many last minute requests were made. the phase 1 experience will help here a lot. • Create impact assessment team to evaluate the impacts of CPWF projects across basins • Do not make it up as the program developped, as you did in Phase I. Advise all prospective new projects to commit at least 30% of proposed budgets to M&E • During Phase 1, we never received any questions or comments on the reports we have submitted to the CPWF. It appears as if the were never read. Constructive feed back would have been helpful and this could innclude guidance and suggestions about how e can link to other projects. • Implementation of impact pathway approach, no more quarterly reporting but a mechanism where projects report according to outputs based on agreed milestones and impact assessment should involve stakeholders directly (for example via BFN's). Outputs in the form of methods and tools should be accessible to stakeholders and be made widely available. Their accessibility should be considered in the impact assessment (i.e. low accessibility, low potential for impact, high accessibility, high potential for impact). • Improved reporting proformas. Mid-project and end of project external reviews. Commissioned cost-benefit analyses (ex ante, ex poste). Project impact assessment activities a couple of years after projects are completed. • Integrate the use of impact pathways from calls to proposals, M&E and impact assessment • Peer review (project to project presentation and review of progress) • Simplify the paper works and reporting requirements but more direct interactions between CP Secretariat, Theme Leaders and project teams. • The current system is fine
NARES (non-	• Associate national scientists in monitoring and impact assessment

university)	• Regular assessment and producing the results on time and act upon them. • Short duration of the projects is the main problem for M&E of the project's impacts
	• Monitoring and impact assessment activities must be cleary described at the proposal development stages and followed through to the end of projects and beyond. • frequent visits to sites • Lets have more robust feedback from the CPWF monitors. Need face to face feedback after submitting progress reports. • more pn site monitoring
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	• Simple milestones, as presently used, should do to monitor progress. Impact assessment should either be done seriously (econometrically), in which case it would be extremely expensive, or through common sense. Report (re-)writing seems less useful.
National NGO	• There should be scheduled monitoring and evaluation of the impact in the ground. • Perhaps a broad framework for documentation to record monitoring and impacts could be developed? • In the same manner, collaboration with respective basin management CPWF HQ could design a modality of implementing monitoring and ampacy assessment within the basin. • Please appoint independent and knowledgeable outside assessors and get rid of self-auditing- it just turns into a fiasco. Do not be afraid to stop things that do not work and get rid of organisations that makes no real contribution.
River Basin Organization	• 1.Embodying the monitoring and impact assessment within the CPWF projects proposals. 2.Playing the role of basin coordiator, theme leaders, management team to enhance the monitoring and impact assessment. 3. Grant small-scale projects for the impact assessment
Other	• The reporting system as of a year ago anyway was useless: we filled up forms, but only rarely did theme leaders for example comment and provide suggestions. Have some kind of systematic annual review by basin and also by theme.
Multiperspectival respondent	• TLs and BCs must visit the projects at least once a year to make sure that the project is on track. At such visit, methodologies amd expected outputs should be discussed in detail, all PIs being present. Field site should be part of the visits. • I don't have a strong sense of how the monitoring is carried on. Although I have been involved with the gender/ institutions and participation work since 2003, I have never been invited to monitor or assess any project. I think the GIP panel should be involved on a regular basis in this aspect. • Focus on the science and the impact and less on the admin. A PL should feel more pressure from CPW&F if a project report shows poor science, or methods are sub-standard than if a report is late or some milestone report or impact pathway or other requirement requires revision. What would be lovely would be to see engagement of CPW&F with the science, arguing with our fidnings, criticising methods etc.

7.4 Please provide your suggestions to improve CPWF synthesis research.

CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	• - Comissioned synthesis through senior researchers inbuilt in projects - For cross basin issues, similar commissionning should be sought • Again this require additional resources to have this accomplished. A more detailed but less frequent reporting system with summary data will help in this synthesis • Conduct an international symposium at the end of each phase to document the lessons learned • Fisrt, need a good basin synthesis. Second, people who are responsible for the sysnthesi should read them. Or simply read what different project produce. • Have a clear calendar of events for Phase II at project inception so that they can be properly planned for. Not the ad hoc approach of Phase I • I am suggesting to pick the most successful projects from Phase 1 and give them in Phase 2 the task of outscaling in their basins or to other basins to increase the validity of their results and the chances of impact. • It is ok • It would be useful to establish "working groups" that address key synthesis questions. These could be operational teams that attempt to standardize methodology and produce results. They would need to meet once or twice a year and maintain an effective mechanism for e-consultaions. • Much more coordination in the selection of projects. Full time TL/topic leaders. Funds set aside to allow undertaking synthesis activities that may involve/require input from a range of cpwf projects and possibly additional research to link it together • No direct suggestion, but project outputs in the form of International Public Goods should be truly accessible. Too many project and or context specific tools and methods remain inaccessible to other stakeholders. IPG's should be truly open source • Organize special projects for synthesis certain relevant subjects that cross over many projects or basin... This cannot be done by only requiring the projects to provide information and data. • Plan synthesis from the beginning so there is something to build upon. • Select project in such a way that they contribute to synthesis about a certain topic. Make funds available to projects to participate in synthesis. This will be cost effective (cheaper than horing outsiders to do it) and will build sense of community within CPWF • Synthesis to focus on issues/ challenges and how the program addresses the issues
NARES (non-university)	• Organize a workshop in this purpose • make quicker funding system required for time bounded activities.
NARES (university)	• Should be done on basin basis as a first step; integrate different basin sysnthesis; clear synthesis body be established from the beginning to review progress reports from running projects. • more communication with national organisations

	• This is an important point, a major short coming so far of Phase I. Results should be client oriented. This must be made clear in the proposal formulation and output definition. Show how the results will directly benefit the rural poor! • Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country
National NGO	• No suggestions • CPWF could have a team of scientists at basin level who will synthesise reserach done at basin level and a few member from these basins could form an overall team of scientists at programme level to sythesise reserach across basins • Please make sure that the program does not end up in beurocratic and archaic reporting systems. Allow the research to be managed in a way that will be dynamic and will really address issues raised by communities themselves and will be accepted by such communities because it is affordable and relevant
River Basin Organization	• 1. Reasonable timeing so that the synthesis research could be combined with the progress of projects 2. Effective exchange among projects through workshop, dialogue etc. 3. Projects on facilitating the scaling up and scaling out of outputs of syntheis research.
Multiperspectival respondent	• The BFN is agood idea and must be implemented. • So far what we see are summaries from the project annual reports, which is thus not very much. What would be nice to see is thematic (topical) syntheses lead by the Theme leaders and involving researchers. Similarly basin level syntheses should be less administrative and more scientific.
Other	• What synthesis? There really has been very little that I can find on the web site. My impression is that CP is under-investing; it should commission external specialists to do this perhaps.

APPENDIX A. CROSS-TABULATION OF RESULTS BY STAKEHOLDER CATEGORY

Section 2: The challenge that CPWF addresses

Questions	Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement
Please indicate whether you agree or not with the CPWF challenge statement.	**All groups**	74	3.65	0.63	53	17	3	1
	CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	26	3.62	0.50	16	10	0	0
	NARES (non-university)	6	3.00	1.26	3	1	1	1
	NARES (university)	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0
	Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	8	3.50	0.76	5	2	1	0
	International NGO	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0
	National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0
	River Basin Organization	1	4.00	n/a	1	0	0	0
	Multiperspectival respondent	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0

Section 3.1: Four key lessons learned

Question 1	Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disagreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement
1. Water productivity can be increased by technical change – or by changing the way in which it is allocated between users and sectors. Such changes in water allocation often cause tensions, even if they are win-win. Hence, these must be guided through negotiated outcomes.	**All groups**	62	3.39	0.58	27	32	3	0
	CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	25	3.28	0.61	9	14	2	0
	NARES (non-university)	5	3.80	0.45	4	1	0	0
	NARES (university)	6	3.17	0.41	1	5	0	0
	Adv Research Institute based in a developed country	6	3.67	0.52	4	2	0	0
	International NGO	4	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0
	National NGO	6	3.33	0.52	2	4	0	0
	River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0
	Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0
	Other	2	3.50	0.71	1	1	0	0

Question 2	Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disagreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement
2. Global water productivity problems will not be solved by technical solutions alone. These are complex problems that require integrated solutions across disciplines, economic sectors and amongst a variety of stakeholders.	**All groups**	62	3.81	0.44	51	10	1	0
	CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	25	3.76	0.44	19	6	0	0
	NARES (non-university)	5	3.60	0.89	4	0	1	0
	NARES (university)	6	4.00	0.00	6	0	0	0
	Adv Research Institute based in a developed country	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0
	International NGO	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0
	National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0
	River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0
	Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0
	Other	2	4.00	0.00	2	0	0	0

Question 3	Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disagreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement
3. Research helps achieve development goals only when innovations are widely used. Research must be accompanied by a strategy to scale-up and scale-out research outputs.	**All groups**	62	3.69	0.59	46	14	1	1
	CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	25	3.60	0.71	17	7	0	1
	NARES (non-university)	5	3.80	0.45	4	1	0	0
	NARES (university)	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0
	Adv Research Institute based in a developed country	6	3.33	0.82	3	2	1	0
	International NGO	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0
	National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0
	River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0
	Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0
	Other	2	3.50	0.71	1	1	0	0

Question 4	Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disagreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement
4. Resilience, the ability of a system to withstand shocks and stresses, is central to sustainable improvements in livelihoods. Most of the problems and opportunities addressed by the CPWF relate in one way or another to resilience.	**All groups**	62	3.40	0.66	31	25	6	0
	CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	25	3.28	0.68	10	12	3	0
	NARES (non-university)	5	3.80	0.45	4	1	0	0
	NARES (university)	6	3.50	0.55	3	3	0	0
	Adv Research Institute based in a developed country	6	3.17	0.98	3	1	2	0
	International NGO	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0
	National NGO	6	3.17	0.75	2	3	1	0
	River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0
	Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0
	Other	2	3.00	0.00	0	2	0	0

Section 4.1: Selection criteria to identify four key research topics (First Criterion)

First criterion: The likelihood that research on the chosen topic will result in a widespread and desirable set of positive impacts.

Stakeholder group	N	M	SD	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disagreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement
Overall	56	3.3393	0.6948	25	26	4	1
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	24	3.375	0.6469	11	11	2	0
NARES (non-university)	4	3.75	0.5	3	1	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.5	0.5774	2	2	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	6	2.8333	0.7528	1	3	2	0
International NGO	3	3.3333	0.5774	1	2	0	0
National NGO	6	3.5	0.5477	3	3	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4		1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
Other	1	4		1	0	0	0

Section 4.3: Selection criteria to identify four key research topics (Second Criterion)

Second criterion: The extent to which CP participation is is likely to be a key factor in achieving impact.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disagreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement
Overall	56	3.27	0.75	23	27	4	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	24	3.08	0.58	5	16	3	0
NARES (non-university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.25	0.50	1	3	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	6	3.00	1.10	2	3	0	1
International NGO	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.50	0.84	4	1	1	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0
Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0

Section 5.1: CPWF research priority topics for phase 2 (Priority 1)

1. Globalization, trade and macroeconomic policies – implications at region, basin and household levels.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.18	0.73	17	25	6	1	4
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.24	0.54	6	14	1	0	2
NARES (non-university)	3	3.50	0.71	1	1	0	0	1
NARES (university)	4	3.00	0.00	0	4	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	1.00	2	1	2	0	0
International NGO	3	3.00	1.00	1	1	1	0	0
National NGO	6	3.33	0.82	3	2	1	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00		0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	4.00	0.00	2	0	0	0	1
Other	1	3.00		0	1	0	0	1

2. Energy policies and their impact on water use and poverty.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.28	0.74	23	23	6	1	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.35	0.78	11	10	1	1	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.00	1.00	1	1	1	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.50	1.00	3	0	1	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.20	0.84	2	2	1	0	0
International NGO	3	3.00	1.00	1	1	1	0	0
National NGO	6	3.17	0.41	1	5	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00		0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	2.67	0.58	0	2	1	0	0
Other	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0

3. Climate change policies and institutions to increase the adaptive capabilities of poor smallholder farmers.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.57	0.72	37	9	7	0	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.57	0.73	16	4	3	0	0
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.80	0.84	1	2	2	0	0
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.67	0.82	5	0	1	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0

4. Understanding the dynamics of migration, and the implications for competition for water from cities and industry, as well as the allocation of water for the natural environment.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.31	0.84	25	20	3	3	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.23	0.97	11	7	2	2	1
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	2	0	0	0	1
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.20	0.45	1	4	0	0	0
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.50	0.55	3	3	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	1.15	2	0	1	0	0
Other	1	3.00		0	1	0	0	0

Section 5.1: CPWF research priority topics for phase 2 (Priority 2)

1. Improved negotiation support tools for water allocation, water rights, and conflict resolution, in socially inclusive ways.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.51	0.61	29	19	3	0	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.59	0.50	13	9	0	0	1
NARES (non-university)	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.25	0.50	1	3	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	1.00	2	1	2	0	0
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	4	2	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	4.00	0.00	2	0	0	0	1
Other	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0

2. Identifying and quantifying benefits in different sectors (within agriculture and in the broader economy) in different parts of the basin, now and in the future. Developing methods to assess their comparative economic and social values.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.51	0.58	27	20	2	0	4
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.64	0.58	15	6	1	0	1
NARES (non-university)	3	3.50	0.71	1	1	0	0	1
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.60	0.55	3	2	0	0	0
International NGO	3	3.00	1.00	1	1	1	0	0
National NGO	6	3.20	0.45	1	4	0	0	1
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.50	0.71	1	1	0	0	1
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

3. Water valuation in alternative uses, including the ecosystem services provided by agriculture, as well as the role of aquatic resources.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.51	0.64	31	18	4	0	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.65	0.57	16	6	1	0	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.80	0.84	1	2	2	0	0
International NGO	3	3.00	0.00	0	3	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	4	2	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.00	1.00	1	1	1	0	0

Other	1	3.00		0	1	0	0	0

4. Mechanisms for compensating water and land resource managers for providing services that benefit broader society for example, mechanisms to support water users to save water which is released to the environment or cities, or mechanisms for rewarding upstream land users for the environmental and hydrologic services they provide to downstream communities.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.39	0.63	24	23	4	0	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.64	0.58	15	6	1	0	1
NARES (non-university)	4	3.00	0.00	0	3	0	0	1
NARES (university)	4	3.00	0.00	0	4	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.75	0.96	1	1	2	0	1
International NGO	3	2.67	0.58	0	2	1	0	0
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	4	2	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
Other	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0

5. Institutional analysis and development on how to best evolve and implement the mechanisms for benefit sharing, including political science perspectives.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.40	0.75	28	18	5	1	1
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.57	0.66	15	6	2	0	0
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.25	0.96	2	1	1	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.75	0.50	0	3	1	0	1
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	2.83	0.98	1	4	0	1	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00		0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	1.15	2	0	1	0	0
Other	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0

Section 5.1: CPWF research priority topics for phase 2 (Priority 3)

1. Alleviating production constraints in rainfed farming systems

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.60	0.69	37	12	3	1	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.48	0.85	15	5	2	1	0
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.40	0.55	2	3	0	0	0
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	4.00	0.00	6	0	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	2.00	---	0	0	1	0	0

2. Alleviating water-related constraints through rainwater harvesting (in-field, storages) and supplemental irrigation

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.64	0.65	38	12	2	1	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.57	0.66	15	6	2	0	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.40	1.34	4	0	0	1	0
International NGO	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

3. Integration of crops/varieties and management (water, soil, fertilisers, weeds, pests and diseases) and livestock

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.55	0.64	33	16	4	0	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.52	0.73	15	5	3	0	0
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.20	0.84	2	2	1	0	0
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	4	2	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

4. An integrated value-chain approach to crop and animal water productivity improvement, including crop varieties, management, storage, marketing, access to credit

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.52	0.73	33	14	4	1	1
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.45	0.86	14	5	2	1	1
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.20	0.84	2	2	1	0	0
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

5. The potential role for integrated agriculture-aquaculture in upgrading rainfed agriculture

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.20	0.67	17	26	7	0	3
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.45	0.60	11	10	1	0	1
NARES (non-university)	3	3.00	0.00	0	3	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	2.50	0.58	0	2	2	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.75	0.50	0	3	1	0	1
International NGO	3	2.33	0.58	0	1	2	0	0
National NGO	6	3.20	0.84	2	2	1	0	1
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.00	0.00	0	3	0	0	0
Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

6. Integrated catchment management for upgrading rainfed agriculture, and for effective water management across the continuum from rainfed to irrigated

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.44	0.70	29	17	6	0	1
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.32	0.78	11	7	4	0	1
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.80	0.84	1	2	2	0	0
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	4	2	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0

Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

7. Understanding the downstream hydrological and livelihood impacts of enhanced rainfed development.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.34	0.71	24	24	4	1	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.30	0.82	11	9	2	1	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	0.71	1	3	1	0	0
International NGO	3	3.00	0.00	0	3	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.50	0.84	4	1	1	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

8. Balancing upgraded agriculture with ecosystem maintenance and aquatic resource production (capture fisheries, aquaculture)

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.19	0.79	20	24	6	2	1
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.22	0.80	9	11	2	1	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.00	0.00	0	3	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.00	0.82	1	2	1	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.25	1.26	1	0	2	1	1
International NGO	3	2.67	0.58	0	2	1	0	0
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	4	2	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0

Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

9. Policy and institutional frameworks to support upgrading rainfed agriculture and for catchment management for enhanced livelihoods of the poor and increased catchment water productivity

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.49	0.70	32	15	6	0	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.43	0.79	14	5	4	0	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	1.00	2	1	2	0	0
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

Section 5.4: CPWF research priority topics for phase 2 (Priority 4)

1. Role of small reservoirs in MUS – designing to achieve health, food, environmental, gender-responsive, and socioeconomic goals.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.49	0.67	31	17	5	0	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.35	0.78	12	7	4	0	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.20	0.84	2	2	1	0	0
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

2. Role and management of larger storage systems – both surface and groundwater, especially for secure development in sub-Saharan Africa.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.41	0.64	25	22	4	0	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.43	0.6	10	10	1	0	2
NARES (non-university)	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.80	0.84	1	2	2	0	0
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.67	0.52	4	2	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

3. Better incorporation of livestock in water management systems to improve livelihoods of the poor.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.38	0.66	24	26	2	1	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.43	0.79	13	8	1	1	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.25	0.50	1	3	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.20	0.84	2	2	1	0	0
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.33	0.52	2	4	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0

Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

4. Better incorporation of aquaculture in water management systems

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.18	0.63	15	29	6	0	3
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.48	0.60	11	9	1	0	2
NARES (non-university)	3	3.00	1.00	1	1	1	0	0
NARES (university)	4	2.75	0.50	0	3	1	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.80	0.45	0	4	1	0	0
International NGO	3	3.00	0.00	0	3	0	0	0
National NGO	6	2.80	0.45	0	4	1	0	1
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

5. Determination of effective governance models for multiple use systems.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Zero priority	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	53	3.42	0.66	27	21	5	0	0
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	23	3.39	0.66	11	10	2	0	0
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	0.71	1	3	1	0	0
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.33	0.82	3	2	1	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00		1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0

Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

Section 6.1 Benchmark river basins

The CPWF proposes to continue to concentrate its attention on its nine benchmark river basins.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.49	0.82	32	11	4	2	3
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.19	1.03	11	5	3	2	1
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	1
International NGO	3	3.50	0.71	1	1	0	0	1
National NGO	6	4.00	0.00	6	0	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

In megabasins (like the Indus-Ganges and the Nile) the CPWF proposes to focus on a number of sub-basins or catchments.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.57	0.62	29	14	3	0	6
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.47	0.70	11	6	2	0	3
NARES (non-university)	3	3.33	1.15	2	0	1	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	2
International NGO	3	4.00	0.00	2	0	0	0	1
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

Section 6.2 Research coordination at the basin level

To link CPWF projects together so as to encourage the development of communities of practice, so projects can learn from each other, and to encourage cross-project fertilisation of techniques and findings

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.55	0.82	35	8	4	2	3
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.57	0.87	16	2	2	1	1
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	1.00	1	1	1	0	2
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	4.00	0.00	6	0	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.00	1.73	2	0	0	1	0
Other	1	2.00	---	0	0	1	0	0

To link CPWF projects with other non-CP projects of relevance to the program's work, so as to broaden the relvance of CPWF research within basins, and to encourage cross-project fertilisation.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.54	0.79	34	11	3	2	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.55	0.86	16	3	2	1	0
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.67	0.58	0	2	1	0	2
International NGO	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0	0

River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.00	1.73	2	0	0	1	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

To develop basin-level networks that will serve to (a) facilitate the implementation of CPWF research and add value to it; and (b) to identify partners who will likely benefit from CPWF research results and who will see these implemented.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.53	0.78	34	12	3	2	1
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.45	0.86	14	5	2	1	0
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	1
International NGO	3	3.00	1.00	1	1	1	0	0
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	3.00	1.73	2	0	0	1	0
Other	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

To coordinate basin-level synthesis research, and project inputs into this process.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.52	0.79	33	12	3	2	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.48	0.87	14	4	2	1	1
NARES (non-university)	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.50	0.58	2	2	0	0	1
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.50	1.22	5	0	0	1	0
River Basin Organization	1	4.00	---	1	0	0	0	0

Multiperspectival respondent	3	4.00	0.00	3	0	0	0	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

Section 6.3 Intended value added by basin focal networks

Basin Focal Networks will assist projects to develop relationships with basin-level agencies

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.56	0.79	34	13	0	3	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.52	0.93	15	4	0	2	1
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.75	0.50	3	1	0	0	1
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	4.00	0.00	6	0	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	2.67	1.53	1	1	0	1	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

These relationships can translate research results into developmental impact

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.46	0.81	30	16	1	3	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.48	0.93	14	5	0	2	1
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	3.00	0.82	1	2	1	0	1
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.83	0.41	5	1	0	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

Multiperspectival respondent	3	2.67	1.53	1	1	0	1	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0

These relationships will also help generate a greater demand for the products of synthesis research at the basin level.

Stakeholder group	*N*	*M*	*SD*	Complete agreement	Agreement outweighs disagreement	Disgreement outweighs agreement	Complete disagreement	I have insufficient knowledge to respond
Overall	52	3.44	0.88	32	11	4	3	2
CGIAR Centre or Challenge Program	22	3.57	0.93	16	3	0	2	1
NARES (non-university)	3	3.67	0.58	2	1	0	0	0
NARES (university)	4	4.00	0.00	4	0	0	0	0
Advanced Research Institute based in a developed country	5	2.75	0.96	1	1	2	0	1
International NGO	3	3.33	0.58	1	2	0	0	0
National NGO	6	3.50	0.84	4	1	1	0	0
River Basin Organization	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0
Multiperspectival respondent	3	2.67	1.53	1	1	0	1	0
Other	1	3.00	---	0	1	0	0	0