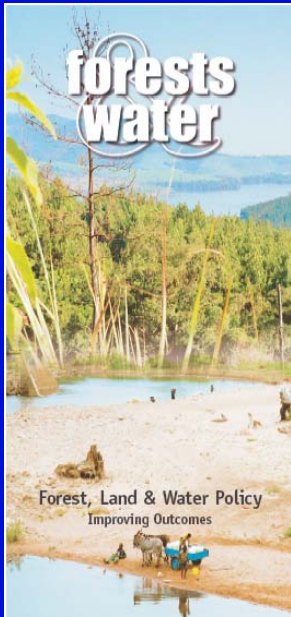


Furthering land and Water Policy – Improving Outcomes (FAWPIO) –Basin scale issues



Aims:

- 1) Improve understanding of the socio-economic and biophysical impacts of watershed interventions, eg: Forestry, Irrigation, Soil and water conservation measures**
- 2) Bridge Research and Policy (BRAP) – Improve watershed development policies**
- 3) Share research knowledge and policy development experiences between partner countries**

Forest – Water Relations

New Research Knowledge contradicts many commonly held beliefs.

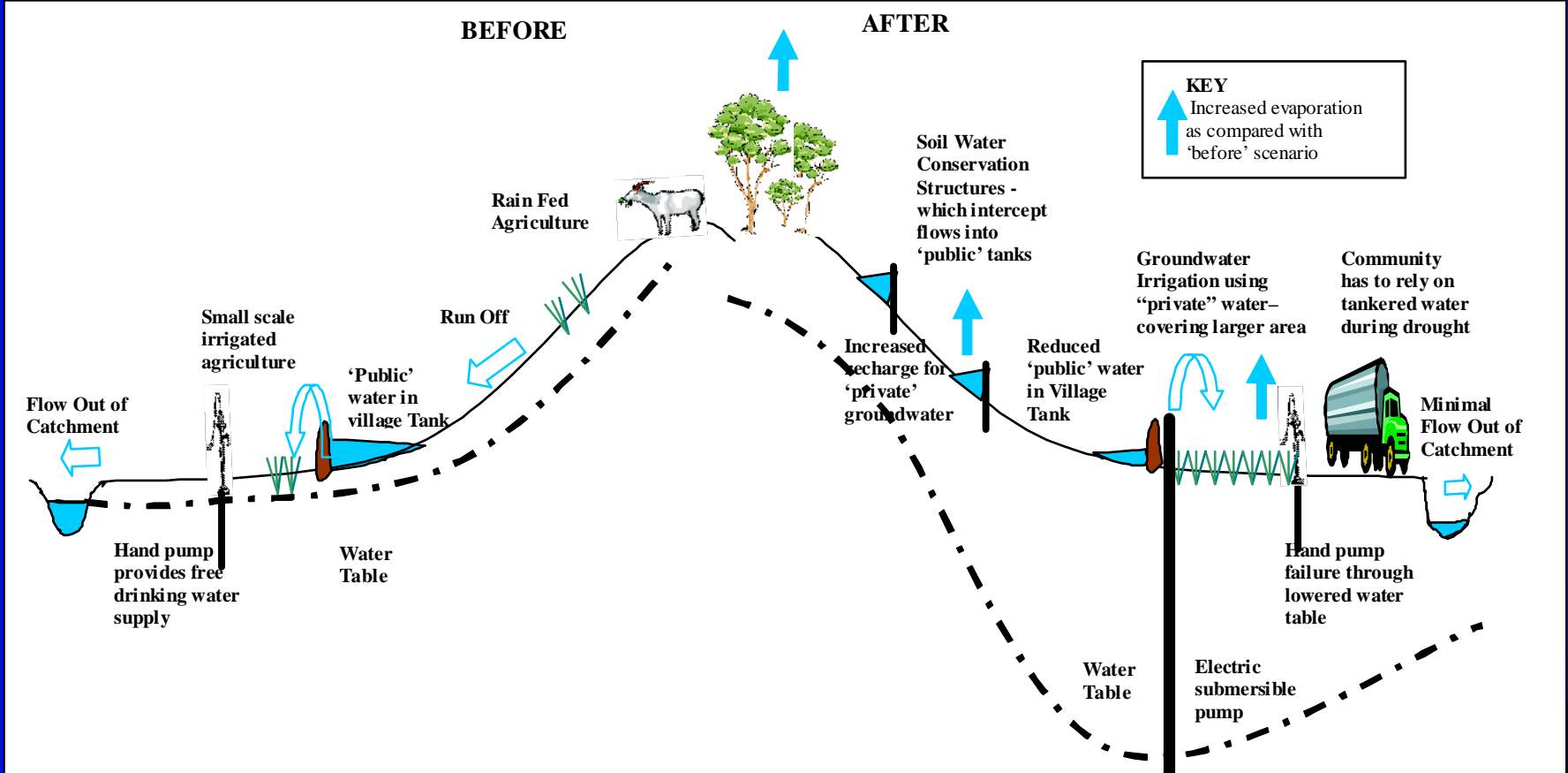


Research shows forests generally:

- ◆ Evaporate more than short crops; reduce annual flows from catchments; reduce recharge to aquifers
- ◆ Mitigate small floods but not the largest, most damaging floods
- ◆ Do not increase dry season flows, often reduce dry season flows
- ◆ Do not “attract” rainfall
- ◆ Reduce erosion if natural forest – not necessarily the case for plantation forest



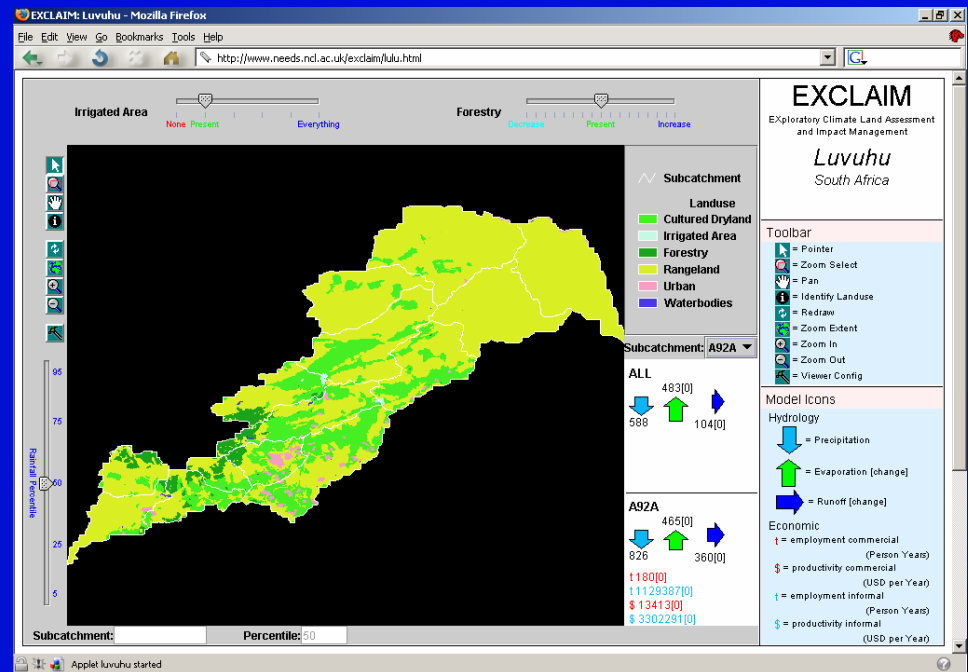
Excessive Watershed Interventions: Forestry, soil water conservation, irrigation, may lead to catchment closure – even at large catchment scale - Perverse outcomes



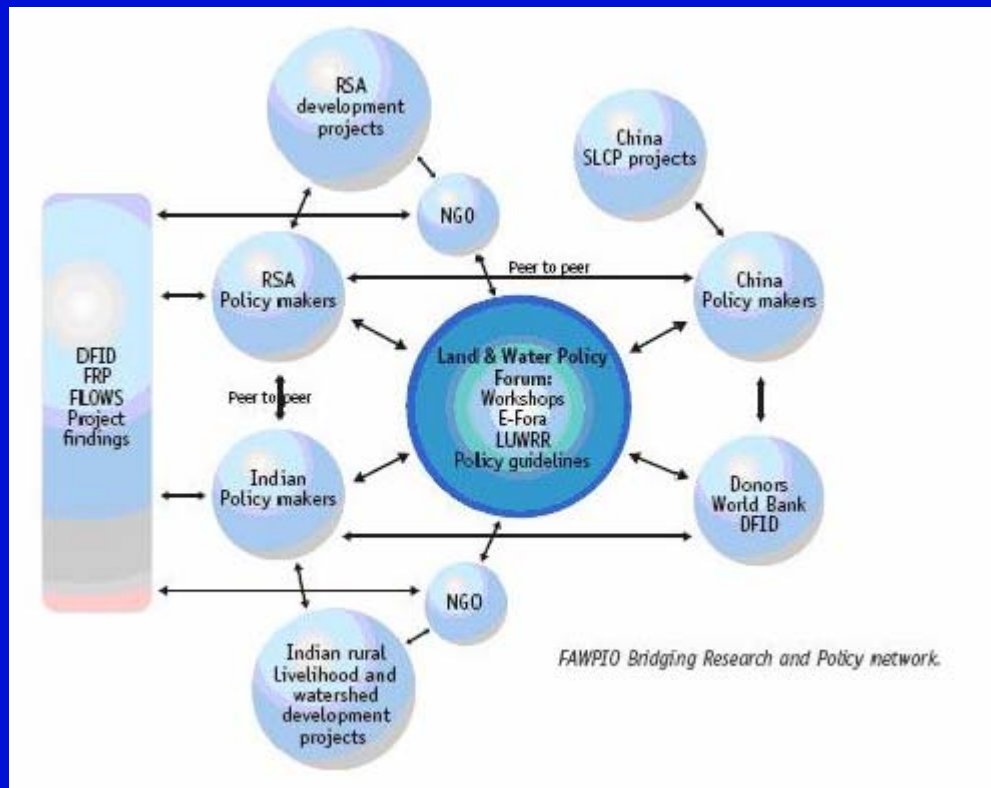
Understanding the socio-economic and biophysical impacts of watershed interventions

◆ Interventions benefiting the poor? Who are the winners and losers?

◆ **EXCLAIM**
EXploratory Climate Land Assessment and Impact Management
Model and Demonstrate Impacts?



Programme Outputs: BRAP networks



BRAP (Bridging Research And Policy) Networks will:

- ◆ incorporate advocacy and promotion techniques,
- ◆ connect and disseminate new knowledge of the biophysical and socio-economic outcomes of land and water interventions to policy makers
- ◆ use peer-to-peer networking of policymakers
- ◆ support interactive workshops and innovative media approaches including e-fora and electronic journals, e.g. Land Use and
- ◆ Water Resources Research (www.luwrr.com hosted by Venus Internet).