

**CATCHMENT 2 COAST Project - Communication and impact
Research into and modeling of the impacts of river catchment developments
on the sustainability of coastal resources, which support urban and
rural economies: the case of Maputo Bay - Incomati River**

FP5 - ICA4-CT-2002-10059
<http://www.catchment2coast.org>

Take up by managers, policy makers, educators

Not yet but it is expected that the recommended summer river flows to maintain coastal ecosystem production will be implemented as part of the transboundary political instrument.

Contribution to capacity building legacy

- A graduate course in association with the UNESCO – IHE institution
- Advanced short courses for policy developers and implementers
- 4 Licenciature graduates at UEM,
- 2 MSc
- 1PhD

Longer-term institutional cooperation

- Southern Africa: Between South African and Mozambican Institutions
- Between CSIR – European Institutions: At least two new research cooperation projects have arisen out of this one. The approaches developed in C2C are now being used in an ecosystem projects in Northern Ireland and in China by the SA and EU partners.

Enduring legacy of the project (political, social, economic, scientific, and connections to traditional knowledge)

- Shared understanding of the river system based on the science
- The first major basis for the IncoMaputo Treaty.

Local, 'grass-root' experience that would be valuable as case material for the WWF4 discussions

- The dependence of the fisher communities on the virtual water activity, export of oranges to Europe in the river catchment.

Recommendations arising from the experience of having (or not) impact on discourse and action outside science to be taken into account for future research (e.g. FP7)

- a focus on using existing scientific understanding to articulate a system scale shared understanding of its dependencies as a basis to unlock the political processes

Responses to questions

1. What has been communicated (and how) to diverse stakeholders about integrated water resources management and associated concepts integrating knowledge in interdisciplinary ways?

- The project was launched by the Mozambican Ministries of Environment and Fisheries
- Most of the field work was based in traditional fisherman villages in Maputo Bay where extensive discussions were held to try to understand the basis of the traditional understanding of the river – shrimp linkages by the fishermen.
- The project held a 2 day workshop with senior regional policy implementation stakeholders at the mid way point to discuss the approach, the progress and the legacy aspects

- The project will be holding a final regional stakeholder workshop on 16-17 November to focus on the development of a shared understanding of the river – coastal domain links.
- The scientific coordinator will be holding a formal public presentation in October 2005 in South Africa for senior national policy developers focussing on the newly developed shared understanding and how it forms a base to deepening the political engagement across transboundary IWRM issues.
- A formal presentation to the tri-partite commission that governs the IncoMaputo Policy Instrument signed as part of the Johannesburg plan of implementation at WSSD is also scheduled for November 2005.

2. How have the ideas, skills and tools developed through the project enhanced the development or implementation of locally consistent IWRM?

- The focus of the science in this project is in the development of a shared understanding that necessarily precedes the resolution of politically difficult IWRM.
- The project adopted a hypothesis approach which demonstrated the level of effort and focus that is needed to unlock the key part of the complexity that couples river basin – coastal ecosystems.
- The project was able to show the importance of not only the complexity approach but also how scale is central to understanding the nature of the critical link that makes coastal ecosystem part of the IWRM.
- The modelling approach was shown to be a key to the scale issues
- The final framework will be used to

3. Has your project been able to make connections between traditional and culturally embedded knowledge and technological research findings and if so, which?

- In so far as we have now been able to explain the traditional understanding of good shrimp yields 2 months after good river flows.

4. Have such ideas been taken up by managers, policy makers, educators? If so, please explain.

Not yet but it is expected that the recommended summer river flows to maintain coastal ecosystem production will be taken up and implemented as part of the transboundary political instrument.

5. Has the project contributed to capacity building legacy? Yes

If so, how?

- A graduate course in association with the UNESCO – IHE institution
- Advanced short courses for policy developers and implementers
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6. Has the project resulted in longer-term institutional cooperation? Yes

- Southern Africa: Between South African and Mozambican Institutions
- Between CSIR – European Institutions: At least two new research cooperation projects have arisen out of this one. The approaches developed in C2C are now being used in an ecosystem projects in Northern Ireland and in China by the SA and EU partners.

7. What do you think is the most enduring legacy of the project (political, social, economic, scientific, connections to traditional knowledge)?

- Shared understanding of the river system based on the science
- The first major basis for the IncoMaputo Treaty.

8. Do you have any specific local, 'grass-root' experience that would be valuable as case material for the WWF4 discussions?

- The dependence of the fisher communities on the virtual water activity, export of oranges to Europe in the river catchment.

9. Would you like to recommend any specific type of approach arising from the experience of having (or not) impact on discourse and action outside science to be taken into account for future research (e.g. FP7)?

- a focus on using existing scientific understanding to articulate a system scale shared understanding of its dependencies as a basis to unlock the political processes

Attached is the scoring sheet developed by the panel, an article by Tony Allan explaining some of the concepts and a brochure of the Commission on how to increase impact of international S&T cooperation. **Given that much of the research work in the case of specific INCO projects takes place in partner regions in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, Russia and the other New Independent States and Western Balkans, please feel encouraged to get inputs from consortium partners in those parts of the world in addition to European partners.** Please advise how many copies of printed reports you would like to receive (the general public brochure will be in four languages, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese) as they might be useful for your own and your partners' professional activities.