Water is Life: Amazzi Bulamu

2nd Project Workshop

Royal Irish Academy, Dublin 8th November 2012

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Water is Life



- Funded by Irish Aid/HEA Programme for Strategic Co-operation
- Goal of this programme:
 - to build research capacity in Ireland and Africa in relation to safe and sustainable water provision in Africa
- 5 year programme 2009 to 2014
- Large numbers of partners both Southern and Northern

Key activities



Develop appropriate activities in the area of water resource sustainability & monitor its effects on community health, gender & poverty through a combination of 8 PhD research projects & community engagement

- Support research with a "water-centred" focus;
- Examine water sourcing, distribution & sanitation;
- Assess impact on community & health & gender;
- Engage community interest & support;
- Generation and provision of an appropriate GIS database; and,
- Ultimately inform a jointly developed taught Masters degree programme (Ireland/Uganda).

Key features



- Inter / Intra institutional
- Multi- / Trans-disciplinary
- Research "in the field"
- Multiple levels of engagement:
 - academic, state, community and policy influencers
- Top-down and bottom-up approach
- Focus on policy implementation from practice to policy

Water is Life approach

What should we do? How to do what we want to do?

What we want to do

What we are capable of doing

What exists

Water is Life embodies coordination across all levels of disciplines

adapted from MaxNeef (2005)

WIL - tangible outcomes



- Doctoral training (collaborative approach)
 - 8 African researchers
- Production of joint N-S Masters
 - Cert. in Sustainable Water Management
- Publications
 - Journal articles (10-20 minimum)
 - Project book
- Spatial database
- Policy briefs
- International /national colloquia / conference presentations
- Ongoing public engagement / community training

Learning to date

| Challenge | WIL response |
|--|--|
| Ensuring partner and stakeholder 'buy-in' (including supervisory arrangements) | Set the agenda together including defined roles and responsibilities Determine most appropriate channels/methods of communication for each stakeholder group at an early stage Monitor commitment (accountability) Agree on an MOU and a strategic plan |
| Ensure mutual learning | Acknowledge cultural backgrounds of all partners involved Shared ownership of all outcomes Promote platforms for exchange of outcomes - appropriate to stakeholder groups Direct exposure of North and South participants to broad range of partner expertise |
| PhD completion | North and South supervisory arrangements (joint supervision) Frequent supervisory visits Realistic stipends and travel allowances (rate per country) 4 year completion targets |

Learning to date

| Challenge | WIL response |
|---|---|
| Effective implemetation of research results | Ensure societal relevance (initial goal) Ongoing dialogue - academic, community, policy level, etc. Speak the language of the 'end-user' |
| Sustainability and legacy | Prevention of 'brain-drain' Enhanced visibility of Southern academic partners through impact peer-reviewed publications Creation and expansion of networks within the network Plan a future sequence of projects from these alliances Provision of robust research findings that can inform decision-making for the future benefit of the end-users (rural Ugandan communities) |

Questions.....



- What do we actually mean by collaborative partnership?
- How does higher education feed into socio-economic development and poverty reduction in practice?
- Is the Water is Life model of higher education relevant/replicable in Sub Saharan Africa?
- Where do we go from here, i.e. our routes to progress?

