



IHE
DELFT

Partnership
Programme for Water
and Development



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands

DGIS IHE Delft Programmatic Cooperation 2016-2021 - DUPC2

DUPC2 2020 Call for proposals for Outreach from Research Projects

February 2020

Goal: Support accessibility of research results for non-academic audiences and enhancing the outreach of promising project results.

Budget range: €20,000 – €30,000

Duration: max. 12 months

Deadline: Wednesday 29 April 2020, 17.00 CE(S)T

Who can submit? DUPC2 projects and IHE Delft projects addressing DUPC2 themes (preferably in a DUPC2 focus country or region) and with partners from low and middle income countries.

Preference given to:

- Proposals including involvement of people/organisations from DUPC2 focus countries with experience in communication and dissemination.
- Proposals including involvement of early career staff members.

WHAT WE'RE LOOKING FOR

Background and objective

IHE Delft works with partners in low and middle income countries¹ to help tackle their water and development challenges. Bringing together knowledge and experiences from different perspectives helps to find local solutions and strengthen local capacities. DUPC2 is a key programme for IHE Delft to support these partnership activities².

The objective of the 2020 Outreach call is to support the accessibility of promising research results for non-academic audiences and contribute to making tangible societal impact. The call aims to fund between 7 to 10 outreach products and activities.

¹ We use the OECD DAC list to define low and middle income countries <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm>).

² DUPC2 is the programmatic cooperation between the Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IHE Delft Institute for Water Education. More information can be found here: www.un-ihe.org/dupc.

Who can submit?

This Call is open for DUPC2 projects and other IHE Delft projects with partners from low and middle income countries³ addressing DUPC2 themes in preferably a DUPC2 focus country or region (see page 2). DUPC2 encourages the participation of early career staff members, and their application will be prioritised. Priority will be given to those applications, who have not recently received a DUPC2 outreach top-up.

What is meant by Outreach under this Call?

Effective outreach helps in communicating project results to beneficiaries or end users of project outcomes, such as government, civil society or the private sector. Outreach can be done by using a range of products, e.g. tools, guides, podcasts, but also less tangible products like performances. A solid strategy should be in place to ensure a project's outreach effort contributes to the project objective and reaches the identified target audiences. The aim of the outreach activity therefore is not limited to creating a tangible product. A list with examples of outreach product, including some DUPC2 funded developed products can be found in Box 1.

Box 1. Examples of Outreach

Examples of eligible Outreach:

- Policy briefs
- Infographics
- Videos
- Animations
- Podcasts
- Apps
- Online tools
- Serious games
- Brochures, booklets, flyers
- How to's/manuals
- Radio/Television clips
- Websites

Outreach examples from the DUPC2 Outreach Call 2016⁴ and DUPC2 projects:

- Educational material: Project “Experimental Methods on Wastewater Treatment in Spanish” translated existing educational material on wastewater treatment technologies developed by IHE Delft. Find here: <https://iwaponline.com/ebooks/book/774/Metodos-Experimentales-para-el-Tratamiento-de>
- Documentaries: Project “UNHIDE Outreach” created a documentary on the difficulties of accessing water in Maputo, Mozambique. Watch it here: <https://vimeo.com/337977573>. Project “Tekeze Atbara” creating a short documentary on the Tekeze Atbara river and the people depending on its water. Watch it here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bHETSD4mdLk&t=85s>
- Podcast: Project “Open Water Diplomacy” created a podcast about media, science and water diplomacy in the Nile basin. Listen to it here: <https://soundcloud.com/user-548968254>

DUPC2 highly encourages involving people or organisations who have knowledge and experience in communication and dissemination. Cooperation with organisations or people from DUPC2 focus countries will be preferred and will be given preference in the selection process.

³ See OECD list of recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA): <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm>

⁴ In 2016 DUPC2 launched its first Call for Outreach from Research projects. Under this Call four Outreach projects were funded.

PROJECT SPECIFICS

Budget

Each project has a budget between €20,000 and €30,000 Euro, with a maximum of €30,000 Euro. A total budget of €200,000 Euro is available for this Call.

Co-funding of the activity (cash, in-kind) preferably by the target users of the results of the proposed outreach project such as public, semi-public, private, civil society organizations, is encouraged.

Duration

The proposed outreach project should have a maximum duration of one year and is expected to start mid-2020.

Thematic areas

Projects under this call should address one or more of the following DUPC2 themes:

- Efficient water management, particularly in the agricultural sector
- Improved catchment area management and safe deltas
- Access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation
- Gender and inclusiveness in relation to water and development
- Climate change adaptation in relation to water and development
- Water diplomacy

A description of the themes and development challenges the projects need to address is presented in Appendix 1.

DUPC focus countries and regions

Projects under this call will focus in at least one of the following DUPC focus countries and regions:

- Middle East (*eligible*: Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestine)
- North-African region and Nile river basin, including the Eastern Nile
- Sahel (*eligible*: Mali, Niger and Nigeria)
- Mozambique and the Zambezi river basin
- Asian deltas, including the Mekong delta, Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, Irrawaddy delta and Ciliwung delta
- Colombia, in particular the Magdalena river basin

Projects should support a DUPC focus country or region, combinations with other low and middle income countries (OECD list) are possible, preferably in one region.

Eligible and non-eligible costs

Eligible costs include staff time, travel and subsistence, equipment and consumables, and communication and dissemination costs.

Non-eligible costs include MSc and PhD fellowships, however out of pocket costs for MSc or PhD field research are eligible.

The total budget for project partners from high-income countries⁵, including IHE Delft, is limited to a maximum 40% of the total project budget.

⁵ See OECD list of recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA): <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm>

The full DUPC2 budgeting guidelines can be found on the [website](#). In case of discrepancies between this Call and the guidelines the Call is leading.

Proposal template

Please submit your proposal using the proposal template. You can find the template on the [website](#).

SELECTION CRITERIA

Eligibility criteria

- Does the proposal address one or more DUPC themes?
- Does the proposed activities target DUPC countries and regions?

We are asking for measurable outreach, backed by a clear (communication) strategy with clear objective/s, identified target audiences and partner involvement from the idea phase. The following criteria will be used to consider requests for funding of activities:

- Does the proposed activity enhance the outreach and impact of promising results of the research project?
- Is the need for the outreach product/activity clearly specified?
- Is the target audience for the outreach product/activity clearly specified?
- Is there a concrete work plan on how the project aims to reach its objective and target audiences? Are deliverables clearly defined? Is the work plan realistic?
- Can the outreach product be used for multiple purposes over a longer period, how can it be used, and is it specified in the proposal?
- Does the proposal include organisations/people from DUPC2 focus countries with experience in communication and dissemination (*preferred*)?
- Does the proposal include the participation of early career staff members (*preferred*)?
- Will/can all products be made available to DUPC2 and the general public free of charge?

CALL SCHEDULE

The schedule for this Call is as follows:

- Wednesday 26 February 2020: Call for outreach advertised
- Wednesday ~~8 April 2020~~ **29 April 2020**: Deadline for receipt of outreach proposal
- Wednesday ~~6 May 2020~~ 17 May 2020: Announcement of selected proposals

The proposals will be selected by a representative of DUPC management, a representative of the regional DUPC committee members and a representative of IHE Delft Communication.

Selected project ideas are requested to submit a detailed work plan and budget.

Feedback on unsuccessful bids will be communicated in the weeks following the award announcement.

All proposals should be submitted via email to the DUPC Committee (dupc_project@un-ihe.org) before **29 April 2020, 17:00 CE(S)T**.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Information

- Information and templates on the [DUPC2 website](#) and The Source (IHE internal platform)
- Comments and questions to dupc_project@un-ihe.org

Background documents

Horizon2020 EU research programme: Communicating EU research and innovation
https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/grants/grant-management/dissemination-of-results_en.htm

Appendix 1: DUPC Themes

- Efficient water management, particularly in the agricultural sector
- Improved catchment area management and safe deltas
- Access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation
- Gender and inclusiveness in relation to water and development
- Climate change adaptation in relation to water and development
- Water diplomacy

The main goal of the theme '**Efficient water management, particularly in the agricultural sector**' is reducing the knowledge gap to management of land and water resources for food and energy security in a sustainable and equitable way. This requires synergies with natural ecosystems, compatible with the respective socio-economic context. Challenges relate to amongst others improving water productivity taking into account values beyond crop production, best ways to revitalize large-scale irrigation systems as well as support small-scale farmer-led irrigation development, and water storage that are at the same time affordable and accessible and environmentally friendly. The challenges strongly link to understanding and analysing the complexities of the inter-relations among agricultural water management technologies, the management and governance mechanisms and the ecosystem to develop a sustainable and profitable agricultural sector,. Also information and the generation of knowledge related to the dynamics of water in the real world, through the integration of information and communication technologies for data acquisition, modelling, forecasting, optimization and decision support are challenges to be addressed.

Central to the '**Improved catchment area management and safe deltas**' theme is the evolution of both the social and natural dimensions of socio-ecological systems in deltas with a long history of civilization and socio-economic development, and that are currently densely populated. Water availability and equitable allocation between users is one of the challenges, and the promoting of cooperation to prevent conflict over shared waters. Environmental concerns are part of this, and the interaction with the social and economic systems. Water-related hazards like floods, droughts, pollution and related issues, are expected to increase in frequency and intensity almost everywhere around the globe due to economic development, population growth and effects of climate variability and change and sea level rise. Drought forms the other extreme of managing water resources, and although less clear to identify than flood hazard has widespread social, economic and environmental impacts to communities across the world. New approaches in the analysis and assessment of flood management, water resources availability and exploitation, river structure planning, hydropower potential are asked for. For instance, more holistic flood risk management that considers not only the hazard posed, but also the consequence of floods. Like the first theme, this theme requires a good understanding of the management and governance dimensions, as well as the support from information and communication technologies for data acquisition, modelling, forecasting, optimization and decision support.

The theme '**Access to drinking water and basic sanitation**' aims at increasing access to safe, sufficient and affordable water for people to meet needs for drinking, sanitation and hygiene. Research in this theme addresses the entire water supply and sanitation chain, mainly within an urban and peri-urban context, including centralized and decentralized approaches, advanced and low-cost technologies, and engineered and natural systems. It focuses on knowledge and innovation to both help *meet basic needs* and support the development of water supply, wastewater treatment, and resource recovery systems that *enable economic development*. Besides technical, technological and engineering aspects of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), the theme also addresses societal, economic

and institutional aspects in cooperation with water management and governance researchers, recognizing that technical solutions alone do not guarantee sustainable provision of WASH services. Proposals should contribute as much as possible to local practices and are expected to include local knowledge transfer and gender approach.

'Gender/inclusiveness' hierarchies deeply shape processes of water governance, and co-determine the allocation of water and water services, the distribution of the risks of climate hazards and floods, as well as the distribution of the benefits of water interventions. This cross-cutting theme sets out to make these linkages visible. Gender and diversity (inclusiveness) are an integral part of the broader water governance agendas. The theme forms an explicit part of broader attempts to better understand the social impacts of water interventions or water-related disasters, as part of the development of strategic knowledge about what works for whom. It includes efforts to improve the inclusiveness of water decision making processes and water education, as well as the development of strategies to empower those with least voice in water and strengthen the water security of those with least rights and powers.

Climate change. Reducing the vulnerability of stakeholder groups, particularly the poor, to climate change is a main challenge. To reduce vulnerability from droughts and floods appropriate local adaptation measures will need to be understood and their application assessed in different contexts. Solutions often are of a nontechnical nature or have an international dimension. The theme therefore also strongly relates to governance. The development and application of innovative tools and models is needed to better understand climate change and to support the identification of adequate measures.

Water diplomacy aims to facilitate cooperation on shared water resources between states and prevent and/or resolve conflicts they may have. Various tools are available that can be applied at different levels, ranging from official negotiations or third party mediation to more technical measures like fact finding missions and joint monitoring used as trust building activities. Water diplomacy has the potential to promote wider cooperation and conflict prevention and contribute to regional security and stability. It can be successful when the involved parties perceive that despite competing and conflicting interests in water, non- collaboration results in a worse outcome. Water diplomacy is associated with water governance that analyses and seeks to improve legal and institutional arrangements and decision making processes that govern access, use and disposal of water and the interaction between competing and collaborating users and sectors at local, watershed and basin levels. For water diplomacy and water governance, spatially explicit information about current and future availability and use of water resources can be important, as well as a thorough understanding of the linkages with related sectors, such as food, energy, transport and trade.