

# Nostrum-Dss

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NETWORK ON GOVERNANCE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE ROLE OF DSS TOOLS

CO-ORDINATION ACTION FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION, SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME, "SPECIFIC MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION" MEDITERRANEAN PARTNER COUNTRIES (MPC), 2004-2007

## What is Nostrum-Dss? [www.nostrum-dss.eu](http://www.nostrum-dss.eu)

The Nostrum-Dss Co-ordination Action (CA) aims at contributing to the achievement of improved governance and planning in the field of sustainable water management within the Mediterranean Basin by establishing a network between the science, policy, and civil society spheres and through the development and dissemination of Best Practices Guidelines for the design and implementation of Decision Support Systems (DSS) for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the Mediterranean Area. The scope of the project is to develop these Guidelines with the active participation of scientists, policy makers, and key stakeholders, through the implementation of a structured sequence of actions aimed at favouring efficient exchanges of information, knowledge and experiences between the various components of the CA. The Nostrum-Dss project therefore intends to contribute to a more policy-oriented research community and a more informed policy and decision-making processes.

All the public outcomes produced up to now in the context of Nostrum-Dss are freely downloadable at [http://www.feem-web.it/nostrum/downloads\\_index.php](http://www.feem-web.it/nostrum/downloads_index.php)

## Editorial

This is the second issue of the Nostrum-Dss Newsletter. In the first issue we announced the launch of the Co-ordination Action and its activity plan.

This issue is aimed at disseminating information about the activities and preliminary results of the first two years (July 2004-July 2006), and at raising the interest in the ongoing work and in particular in the development of the Best Practices Guidelines and the preparation of the main events: the Science and Policy Conference and the Final Dissemination Conference.

A special focus is given to the activities undertaken to achieve an active stakeholders' involvement in the CA activities.

Over the last months the Nostrum-Dss community was directly involved with the war in Lebanon. Fortunately, our Lebanese colleagues are safe and remained in contact with our small international community through the email and the Nostrum-Dss Forum.

The war has imposed a rethinking of the timing of the planned activities and a possible extension of the project's duration is now being considered.

According to the Work Plan, the first year produced the Nostrum-Dss knowledge base (NDKB) about water management in the Mediterranean Basin. Fifteen National Reports (NRs) have been compiled, featuring two main sections: the first presenting an overview of water resources management at the national level and the second providing insight into one specific case, thus allowing the Consortium and the interested parties outside it, to learn from experience.

In the second year, the Consortium elaborated upon the NDKB, by developing a series of meta-analyses: sectoral and cross-sectoral, disciplinary

and cross-disciplinary assessments of the materials acquired through the NRs. Each of these reports focuses on the current water management practices and main challenges faced by the Mediterranean Countries, pointing out commonalities and differences in the existing approaches, in order to facilitate the identification of the main needs of the policy makers' community and the opportunities for the future development of management and decision support tools.

In the meantime, ad-hoc sessions were organised during Thematic Workshops held in various locations to foster the involvement of local key stakeholders (for more details on the workshops see next section).

Both the reports and the workshop outcomes provided recommendations and good practice examples to be taken into account in the upcoming analyses focused on DSS potentials and requirements to support the implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles.

Other activities went deeper into the issues of data availability (both statistical and spatial) and climate change scenarios and the expected consequences on water resources (Work Package 4).

The prefix "meta" is becoming one of the keywords of the Nostrum-Dss CA : e.g. Meta-data, meta-glossary, but also Meta-guidelines. By adding this prefix to the identification of the main outcomes to be delivered in the coming month we wanted to emphasise and communicate the efforts made to avoid the duplication of previous efforts in the same field, while preferring to invest in facilitating the access to already available resources and "distilling" concise messages to be presented to the policy-making community.



## Strategy to actively engage with local stakeholders

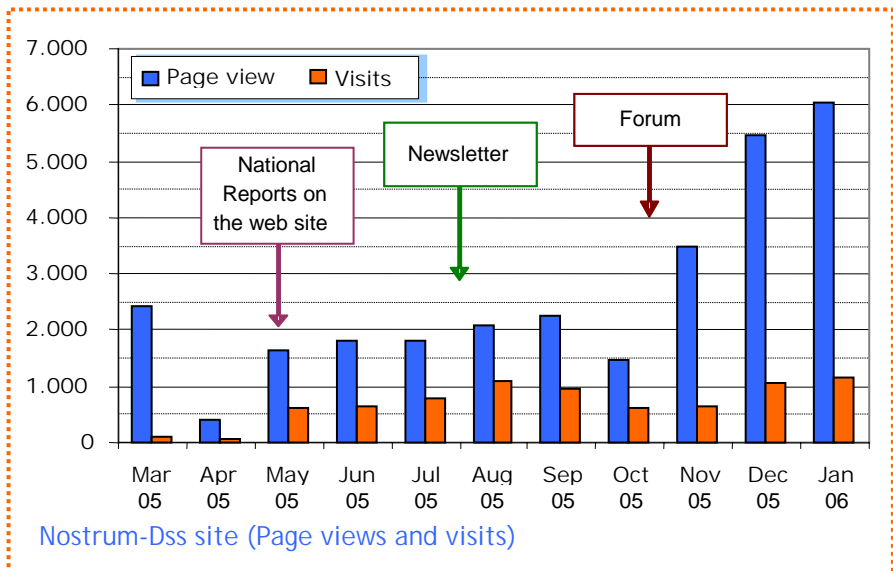
By Roberta Camera and Jacopo Crimi  
FEEM, Nostrum-Dss Consortium

During the first year of project implementation, each participating country indicated a list of stakeholders potentially interested in involvement in the CA, both at national and at case study level. A total of 323 local stakeholders were identified. In order to ensure their active participation in the activities of the project and in the development of the main expected products (*Best Practices Guidelines for the design, development and implementation of appropriate Decision Support Systems for Integrated Water Resources Management*) selected actors have been involved in an interactive dialogue through the **web-based Forum** (<http://www.feem-web.it/nostrum/forum/index.php>), and the organisation of **local meetings**.

### Web-based forum

The web-based forum is organised in different sections and fora: Local experiences, News and events, Thematic Discussions. As the participation rate is usually rather low in this kind of platform, FEEM decided to associate the forum to a mailing list mechanism. The Co-ordinator therefore asked the Consortium to provide the personal e-mail addresses of the stakeholders already contacted during year one. Moreover, a Local Experiences section was created in order to leave an open door for external contributions and to allow the forum users to upload comments, suggestions or documents which may be of interest for the CA. Until now the events and information posted on the News and events section have averaged more than 100 views per bimester, and approximately 300 views on a six-monthly basis.

To better stimulate the users to contribute to the dialogue and to improve the knowledge-sharing, the



Co-ordinator launched several multilingual e-conferences, under the Thematic Discussions section (<http://www.feem-web.it/nostrum/forum/viewforum.php?f=2>).

These discussions first addressed different themes to support the drafting of the sectoral and disciplinary analysis foreseen during the second year: *virtual water issues, water reuse, and gender and IWRM* sessions were subsequently held from November 2005 to January 2006. As the image above shows, the reach of the web-site considerably increased after the launch of the e-conferences.

In August 2006 a new forum (<http://www.feem-web.it/nostrum/forum/viewforum.php?f=8>) was established to continue the discussion started during the **IWRM Science Communication for Impact Workshop** ([http://ec.europa.eu/research/water-initiative/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/water-initiative/index_en.html)) held in Brussels by the European Commission on 20-22 June 2006.

People interested in participating in the discussion should send a message to [nostrum@feem.it](mailto:nostrum@feem.it)

This forum focuses on the impact of the current water-related research activities and the strategies which should be implemented in order to address more effectively the general (i.e. non-

scientific) public and the media, increasing the "resonance" of EU-funded research also outside the "scientific community". **Four e-conferences** on this theme will be launched between September 2006 and January 2007.

### Face-to-face meetings

**Three thematic workshops** were organised during the second year of the CA:

- ❖ the *First and Second thematic workshops* held in parallel on 9-11 February 2006 in Sousse (Tunisia), where the sectoral and disciplinary analyses under Workpackages 2 and 3 were finalised and discussed;
- ❖ the *Egyptian technical workshop* held on 27-29 April 2006 in Aswan (Egypt) where the application of the CEDARE Environmental Impact Assessment Decision Support System (EIADSS) to the Toshka Irrigation Project was presented and discussed.

At the Tunisian and Egyptian Workshops representatives from the local Regional and National authorities and agencies working in the water field (e.g. Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture, Tunisian National Public Water Supply Utility, Tunisian Regional Offices of Agriculture Development; Egyptian Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, High Dam Authority



South Valley Development Project (Toshka & East Oweinat, Egypt)

of Aswan) took part in the discussions. Overall, around 20 local actors were involved in the two meetings.

These decision makers and stakeholders provided their opinion about the effective applicability of the main IWRM concepts (Dublin and WSSD principles, WFD) to the local context and expressed their needs concerning both the application of DSS for water planning and the expected results of the CA. The collection of the insights from the local policy world in these local workshops has also been supported by the compilation of an ad-hoc questionnaire, whose preliminary results are presented in the next section.

The same decision makers and stakeholders involved in these local workshops will then be invited to the Science and Policy Workshop, scheduled in the third year of the project, to discuss and validate the Scientific Guidelines elaborated by the researchers on the basis of the insights collected during the face-to-face meetings.

## Constraints and lessons learned

In the Nostrum-Dss Co-ordination Action, the use of the forum and the organisation of the local meetings are aimed to ensure constructive engagement and iterative discussions with the interested actors and should therefore allow a (at least) two-time spaced interaction with selected local stakeholders and policy makers. Nevertheless, some constraints have been encountered for a completely successful involvement of local stakeholders in the CA activities.

First of all, it has been universally acknowledged that multilingual versions (English, French and Arabic at least)

of the main project documents are necessary in order to effectively reach the local actors and to have a major impact on the general public. This effort is currently undertaken internally by the Nostrum-Dss Consortium since it is not possible to have professional translations due to their high cost. For what concerns the web-based communication an important obstacle to be taken into consideration is the restricted audience addressed by the internet. In fact not all the stakeholders potentially interested in the Nostrum-Dss project (e.g. water users living in underdeveloped areas, etc.) have the possibility to access the web and therefore to participate in the discussion launched on the Nostrum web-based Forum.

Another relevant factor to be considered is the generally low participation of decision makers in the e-conferences. This was generally due to the time constraints of these actors and, in some cases, to their difficulties in understanding English and French, which were the two languages used during the e-conferences.

The decision makers have been decidedly more engaged during the face-to-face meetings which



Technical meeting with stakeholders (Aswan, Egypt)

represented a very fruitful opportunity to acquire local knowledge about the traditional practices and decision-making processes in water resources management. The importance to organise more local stakeholders meetings has therefore clearly emerged; they will be held in parallel to the forthcoming project events to be organised in Italy, Lebanon and Cyprus. Lastly, in order to increase the public's interest towards the Nostrum-Dss CA the support of traditional mass media will be intensified for publicising the next project events.



## Stakeholders' needs and expectations

By Carlos Russo Machado  
EIA/UATLA, Nostrum-Dss Consortium

In the frame of the Nostrum-Dss Coordination Action, one of the objectives of Work package 6 - *Bridging science and policy for integrated water planning* - is to achieve a more targeted research agenda that answers the requirements of policy makers and water resource managers and responds to the needs of civil society. One of the activities to fulfill this goal is related to the efforts made to involve local decision makers and stakeholders in order to share valuable experiences in a bi-directional way, as detailed in the previous article. The strategy implemented so far takes advantage of several actions, one among others

the submission of an ad-hoc questionnaire to selected policy makers during the local Thematic Workshops.

The questionnaire has been designed in order to gather the feedback from local stakeholders about:

- ❖ their *understanding* of the IWRM concept and its applicability in specific local contexts;
- ❖ their *needs* concerning the application of DSS for water planning
- ❖ their *expectations* about the Nostrum-Dss outcomes.

Up to now, the questionnaire has been applied only in Tunisia and in Egypt and it is important to point out that the answers obtained reflect only the opinion of a limited number of actors. Therefore the analysis of the answers, presented in the next paragraph, does not have the ambition to make any general assumption and does not apply to other geographic contexts.

## Interactions with Nostrum-Dss

First of all, the policy makers recognised that the interactions between the policy sphere and the scientific world are generally useful. Specifically, the main benefit of these interactions is the support that research centres and universities give to the stakeholders in terms of advising, training and capacity building.

However, interactions do not always run smoothly.

The most important limit is represented by the different priorities and objectives of the academic sphere compared to the policy arena and the institutional setting. Another significant difficulty is the fact that the political/institutional constraints are not always taken into account by the researchers in the proposed solutions, which are frequently considered too complex or expensive to be implemented.

Nevertheless, these problems could be solved by increasing communication between scientists and policy makers and between scientists and the final users of the research outcomes.

**“ problems could be overcome by increasing communication both between scientists and policy makers and final users ”**

The improvement of communication should be realised by increasing the exchange of information, data and knowledge between the different actors. Moreover, sound networks of scientists, policy makers, and stakeholders should be established locally to improve the communication and the participation of all the significant actors involved in the decision-making processes.

Generally, the interviewed stakeholders believe to have a reasonable knowledge about the Co-ordination

Action. Furthermore, they consider that Nostrum-Dss could really contribute to increasing the communication between the science and policy spheres operating in the water management field.

In general all the foreseen outcomes of the Co-ordination Action are judged useful. Nevertheless, the stakeholders refer more frequently to the Meta-Database, the Best Practices Guidelines and the Final Dissemination Conference as the most potentially useful outcomes for their activity.

Using only English as dissemination language could be an obstacle to an effective dissemination of the project results. In Egypt, the stakeholders expressed the need to have an Arabic version of the different project outcomes, or at least of the expected Guidelines and of the knowledge produced about Decision Support Systems. In Tunisia, the request to translate the Meta-Database in French was proposed.

## Public participation and Integrated Water Resources Management

With reference to the perception that the interviewed stakeholders have about public participation in water resources management, the most frequent answers refer to the opportunity of a full intervention of all the interested actors (governmental, private and beneficiaries) in the different phases of water management: assessment of needs, definition of policies, development of plans and strategies, implementation of plans and sharing of responsibilities and monitoring. The public participation in decision making processes should be encouraged at all levels (national, regional and local) of water management.

Although analysed only with reference to the national policies, it has been recognised that public participation in water resources management is only partially implemented in both Countries. The main examples of public participation are related with public hearings prior approval of new projects (mainly irrigation development) and the



Field trip to the South Valley Development Project: siphon below the Toshka spillway (Egypt)



Technical meeting with stakeholders (Sousse, Tunisia)

existence of some organisations that could be used as platforms for public participation: water councils or water distribution associations.

**“ Using only English as dissemination language could be an obstacle... ”**

Furthermore, the decision-makers at all levels of decision implementation are considered to be the most interested actors in public participation. Users and their associations have been observed to have a minor interest in this type of action.

In water resource management, managing consensus is generally considered an important means to increase both the sustainability potential and awareness about water availability and quality issues.

## Gender issues and Integrated Water Resources Management

The perception of women's involvement in the management of water resources generally concerns two main issues: one related with the role of women within the family and household; the other related with women as a labor force. The role of women in water management could contribute to saving water improving

education and increasing awareness about water problems.

In general terms it is possible to say that although the interviewees feel greater sensitivity should be reserved to the gender issue, this topic is not addressed in institutional policies. In fact water management does not differentiate between men and women. Networks advocating for women's participation in the decision making process over water management are present in Egypt (where some governmental and non-governmental organisations pursue this goal) but not in Tunisia.

There are no formal restrictions to women's participation in the water management process, and their level of intervention in the different water-related groups is considered reasonable. Nevertheless, the roles women play in these associations are more related with administrative aspects or with the use of water.

## DSS application in the national context

From the answers obtained it is possible to say that the interviewees have some sort of knowledge about the existence of DSS for water management. However, their current experience in adopting these tools is almost absent.

Geographic Information Systems and simulation models are the tools most highlighted as useful for a potential application.

## To sum up

The analysis of the answers to the questionnaire provides a first structured feedback on the project of the decision-makers and stakeholders involved in the Nostrum-Dss CA. Nevertheless, it is possible to see that the cooperation with the Nostrum-Dss Consortium as well as the outputs of the Co-ordination Action are considered important to increase the collaboration between science and policy spheres.

In this area the work is still in progress, and it will continue during the next workshops of the Co-ordination Action to be held in Cyprus, Lebanon and Italy. Furthermore, a short version of this questionnaire is also available on the project's website and it shall allow to gather feedback from policy and civil society actors not directly involved in the Co-ordination Action.



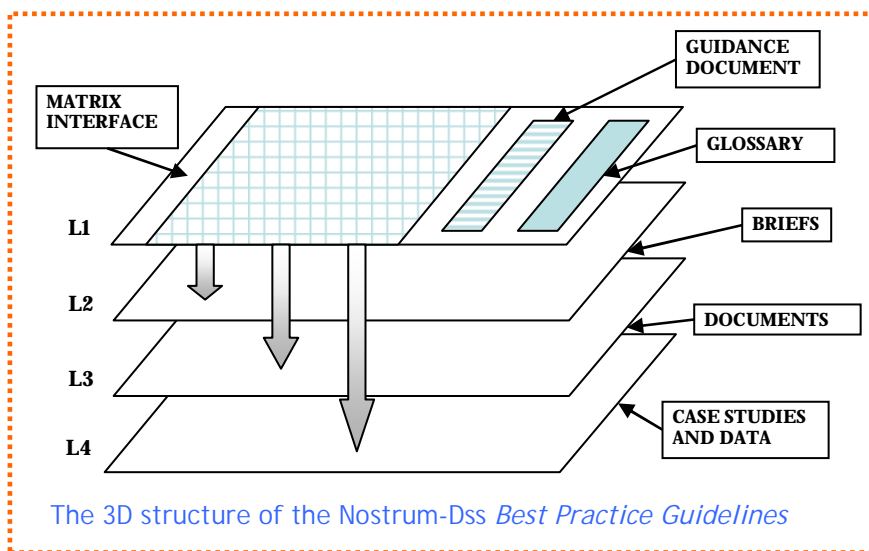
## Overview on the Best Practices Guidelines

*By Carlo Giupponi and Yaella Depietri  
FEEM, Nostrum-Dss Consortium*

### The structure of the BPGs

The Best Practices Guidelines are the main final expected outcome of the Nostrum-Dss project. The structure of the Guidelines has been designed during the second year of project implementation and it is presented in the picture in next page. The general idea is that the Guidelines will assist the policy makers by providing, step-by-step, responses to their needs in the attempt of carrying out the different phases of an IWRM process. The focus is, obviously, on the potential role that could be played by DSS tools.

As shown, the BPGs are designed as a 3D web-based tool. The overall structure is developed upon a series of layers taking the user to the whole set of products (such as glossaries, briefs, guidelines, deliverables, case studies, data and alternative sources), both outputs of the Nostrum-Dss



The 3D structure of the Nostrum-Dss *Best Practice Guidelines*

project and already existing documents selected thanks to an ad hoc review. The products are displayed on different levels of the structure according to an increasing degree of detail. The horizontal dimension corresponds to a synoptic view of relevant items.

A multilevel matrix aims at simplifying the approach of the user to the whole 3D structure and at guiding the user in the search of the relevant information gathered and organised in the meta-guideline.

Considering that the project's purpose is to identify and respond to the policy makers' needs, elicited during the implementation of the different steps of the IWRM process, the matrix has been conceived as an interactive tool outlined on the principal management steps. The whole set of Nostrum-Dss products is conceived as a contribution to the Guidelines developed on 4 different levels (L1, L2, L3 and L4). The matrix interface placed on the first level constitutes a door to the subsequent three levels. It is designed as a table in which 7 columns stand for the main steps towards an integrated approach of the water resources management and 3 lines correspond to the 3 deeper levels (L2, L3 and L4). Through the table's cells the user gains access to the materials gathered in the levels below. Here, the products are organised in 7 vectors composed by a number of clickable cells labeled with selected and appropriate keywords linked to the relative management step, appearing on the matrix interface.

## The content of the BPGs

The 3D structure just described hosts materials targeted to policy makers and water users and available on various interconnected layers.

Consistently with the structure of the meta-guidelines, the 2nd level of the structure will host briefs (such as good practice recommendations, policy briefs and technical notes); the 3rd level will store extended documents (such as reports, handbooks, manuals, articles and deliverables); and the 4th level will host case studies and available data. Together with the Nostrum-Dss project's outputs, those materials should give advice on how to exploit the potential of DSS tools in order to implement the IWRM process, or parts of it, and try to guide the policy makers in the technical aspects of the development, implementation and monitoring of appropriate water management plans. For example, manuals or tool-boxes will be edited to initiate the user into the comprehension and application of adequate methods and approaches that could help to solve a range of management problems.

The review focused on the investigation of the main downloadable results produced by clusters of projects or single projects linked to Nostrum-Dss and funded by the European Commission. Relevant EU projects taken into account were, for instance: "HARMONICOP", "TRANSCAT", "NEWATER", "MULINO", "WATERSTRATEGYMAN" and "EMPOWERS". Afterwards, the

research analysed the available material from the web-sites of some of the most representative International Institutions engaged in the achievement and assertion of the IWRM's basic principles, such as UNESCO, OCED, GWP, FAO, CGIAR and the World Bank.

Other sources considered were the information available on the knowledge exchange tool EMWIS/SEMIDE (initiative funded under the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership) and the documents targeted to assist the policy makers on particular issues and drafted by national governmental institutions. National and Trans-national projects developing Decision Support Systems are also included in the review (e.g. Elbe-DSS). The search of relevant scientific articles was carried out in some "web delivery systems" (e.g. Science Direct) and making use of keywords. According to an approximate estimation, the review will lead to the selection of approximately 200 products.

## Next steps

Altogether, the approach adopted to design the BPGs explores one side of the question relative to the DSS' design, development and implementation: when a DSS tool should be considered to effectively assist the decision process. This phase is carried out through the identification of the Policy Makers' needs that should subsequently be taken into account by the DSS developers in the Information Technology domain during the development of these complex tools.

The appropriate realisation of a DSS should lead to a more effective and wider application of these tools in the decision making process and, even at present, the way the matrix is conceived could provide an important contribution to the achievement of this goal.

The structure of the BPGs presented here is still preliminary and it will be defined during the Science and Policy Workshop where the stakeholders involved will provide a more concrete picture of the needs of civil society, and IWRM will be more clearly acknowledged and

comprehensively addressed by policy makers and researchers.

The policy makers and stakeholders opinions collected during this Workshop will then flow into the final version of the BPGs that will then be finalised and disseminated during the Nostrum-Dss Final Dissemination Conference.

This strategy aims at ensuring that governments and governmental agencies involved in the CA, be aware of the relevance, both political and socio-economic, of the key role of DSS's and public participation in defining and implementing water management strategies.



## Events & News

In the last months, all the forthcoming Nostrum-Dss project events have been postponed due to the critical situation in the Middle East. For more details about next project events see:

→ <http://www.feem-web.it/nostrum/forum/viewtopic.php?t=13>

### Forthcoming events

#### 3rd Nostrum-Dss Thematic Workshop

The 3rd thematic workshop will be organised to discuss the results of Work-Package 4 (*GIS, Remote sensing, and Statistical Information in support of policy making*) and to present the **preliminary structure of the Nostrum-Dss Meta-Guidelines**. A **group of local stakeholders** will be also involved in the event in order to both acquire traditional practices about Decision Making Processes in Water Resources Management and to gather stakeholders' needs and expectations on DSS and CA outcomes.

#### Science and Policy Workshop

The Science and Policy Workshop is one of the most important project events, it will include a **Nostrum Conference** with presentation sessions,

followed by an active workshop for the elicitation of stakeholders' opinions and one concluding session. During this Conference, the project Consortium and **stakeholders/decision makers from each partner country** will discuss the preliminary structure of the **Scientific Guidelines** and will give their hints about the current decision processes related to Integrated Water Resource Management in the Mediterranean Area. The preliminary structure of the guidelines and an ad hoc questionnaire will be submitted to all the participants during this meeting.

#### Final Dissemination Conference

The Final Dissemination Conference, will be the **concluding event** of the CA. It will involve a larger number of participants, both from the academia, interested stakeholders including Small and Medium Enterprises, and the public policy spheres. During this dissemination event the final version of the **Best Practices Guidelines** will be discussed and presented.

### What's new

#### New book on Sustainable Management of Water Resources- An Integrated Approach

This book, published in 2006 by Edward Elgar in the Economics and Environment Series, provides a comprehensive, interdisciplinary and highly accessible introduction to water resource management, covering topics such as the ecology of surface waters, international regulations and economics, stakeholder participation in management, tools and methods for decision making, integrated modeling, decision making and water policies, stakeholder participation and social issues.

To request further information on this book:

✉ [info@e-elgar.co.uk](mailto:info@e-elgar.co.uk)

→ [http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/Bookentry\\_Main.lasso?id=4117](http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/Bookentry_Main.lasso?id=4117)

#### On line Master in Integrated Coastal Area Management

Ca' Foscari University of Venice-IDEAS Centre, Pablo de Olavide University of Sevilla, Split University, Cairo University and the PAP/RAC of Split organise an on-line inter-university "Master in Integrated Coastal Area Management". The interdisciplinary Programme is organised in 5 on-line modules that will be followed by a field trip of one week in Slovenia.

For any information:

✉ [Course\\_Secretariat\\_educom\\_med@unive.it](mailto:Course_Secretariat_educom_med@unive.it)

→ <http://www.educom-med.org>

#### International Conference on: Water Saving in Mediterranean Agriculture & Future Research needs

This is the final Conference of the WASAMED Project which will be organised by CIHEAM-Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo of Bari in Italy on the 14-17 February 2007. The Conference aims to bring together all relevant local and regional key-actors and scientists in order to discuss and identify the research priorities to support national and regional strategies on water-saving in the Mediterranean Region. For more information:

✉ [Conference\\_Secretariat\\_wasamed@iamb.it](mailto:Conference_Secretariat_wasamed@iamb.it)

→ <http://wasamed.iamb.it/conference/>

### Recent Nostrum-Dss Working Papers

Minoia, G.

"Gender Bias and Water Management in the Mediterranean Basin, Middle East and North Africa Region" Forthcoming FEEM Working Paper.

Lipchin, C.

"A Future for the Dead Sea Basin: Water Culture among Israelis, Palestinians and Jordanians" Published in September 2006 as FEEM Working Paper n° 115.2006.

Minoia, P.; Brusarosco, A.

"Water Infrastructures Facing Sustainable Development Challenges:

Integrated Evaluation of Impacts of Dams on Regional Development in Morocco"

Published in September 2006 as FEEM Working Paper n° 105.06.

Giupponi, C.; Mysiak, J.; Crimi, J.  
"Participatory Approach in Decision Making Processes for Water Resources Management in the Mediterranean Basin"

Published in August 2006 as FEEM Working Paper n° 101.06.

Abuzeid, K.; Afifi, S.

"Multi-Sectoral Uses of Water & Approaches to DSS in Water Management in the NOSTRUM Partner Countries of the Mediterranean"

Published in June 2006 as FEEM Working Paper n°100.06

To download these articles visit:

<http://www.feem.it/Feem/Publications/WPapers/default.htm>



## Partners' List

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**FEEM, Italy** - Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

Project Consortium »

- ◇ **ARCE, Algeria** - Association pour la Recherche sur le Climat et l'Environnement
- ◇ **PAP/RAC, Croatia** - Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre
- ◇ **ARI, Cyprus** - Agricultural Research Institute
- ◇ **CEDARE, Egypt** - Centre for Environment & Development for the Arab Region & Europe
- ◇ **CNRS, France** - Centre National de la recherche scientifique
- ◇ **MEDIAS-France, France**
- ◇ **ITI/CERTH - Greece** - Centre for Research and Technology
- ◇ **NTUA, Greece** - National Technical University of Athens
- ◇ **CIHEAM/IAMB, Italy** - Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Mediterraneennes, Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo of Bari
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- ◇ **IDEAS/CESD, Italy** - Centro Interdipartimentale IDEAS/CESD, University Ca' Foscari of Venice
- ◇ **NCSR, Lebanon** - National Council for Scientific Research
- ◇ **EIA/UATLA, Portugal** - Ensino, Investigação e Administração S.A. / Universidade Atlântica
- ◇ **TIAMASG, Romania** - Fundatia pentru Tehnologia Informatiei Aplicata in Mediu Agricultura si Schimbări Globale
- ◇ **UPM, Spain** - Universidad Politecnica de Madrid
- ◇ **LRAE, Tunisia** - Laboratory of Radio-Analysis and Environment of National Engineer School of Sfax
- ◇ **SUMER, Turkey** - Dokuz Eylul University, Water Resources Management Research and Application Center

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## Do you want to know more?

If you want to know more about NOSTRUM-DSS Project please email the Coordinator at [nostrum@feem.it](mailto:nostrum@feem.it) or visit the project web site <http://www.nostrum-dss.eu/>