



# TALANOA

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**Deliverable 6.2: 1st 12-MONTH PROGRESS REPORT INCLUDING REPORTS FROM HLEAB, PSC AND G. ASSEMBLIES**

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## **Executive summary**

This report summarizes the work-in-progress review of the first 12 months into the TALANOA-WATER project implementation. It recapitulates the major achievements, challenges and contingent risks identified in each work package, and details supplementary and corrective actions adopted to address these risks. The report fully meets the intended content and scope laid down in the Grant Agreement (GA). Completed 12 months before the 24-months management reporting envisaged in the GA, this report makes it possible to review the work-in-progress and implement corrective actions in time for these to become effective and to convey their success. This report lays down a revised risk management strategy of the project for the next implementation period (until month 24). The deliverables D6.3-4 (due in month 24 and 36, respectively) will further revise and update the contingent risk strategy to inform the implementation plan into the third and fourth years. For the first year of the project, the reports from the HLEAB and General Assembly are available in D6.1 (in the following years, they will be incorporated into the 12-month progress reports). This progress report is made public in line with the Talanoa principles of trust and mutual understanding that drive this project.

One year into the project implementation, the TALANOA-WATER Consortium is well on-track to successfully complete the envisaged activities and realize the expected/intended impacts. From the onset of the project, we have paid emphasis to consolidating the shared understanding of the key concepts and methods employed within the project. To this end we have produced an Inception Report and Roadmap (D6.1), as well as Terms of Reference for Stakeholder Engagement and the Talanoa Dialogue (D1.1), and guidance and sourcebooks for the setup of the modeling framework (D3.1) and the implementation of the ecosystem of innovation in labs (D4.1). To foster stakeholder engagement and co-generation of knowledge and adaptation strategies, we have established six Stakeholder Platforms (one per lab) that comprise public bodies and authorities, irrigators' associations, basin authorities, insurers, regional and local governments, and other relevant organizations and institutions. The Stakeholder Platforms play a crucial role in co-designing robust transformational adaptation strategies, the key objective of TALANOA-WATER, and have been closely involved in the co-design of scenarios, and the co-development of models (and will be eventually involved in the co-evaluation and co-identification of robust strategies and their co-implementation). We have deployed the databases that allow modeling efforts, and set up the modeling framework that will inform deliberations towards decision-making. Finally, we have initiated work on-the-ground in labs towards the co-evaluation and co-identification of robust strategies.

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## 1. Introduction

TALANOA-WATER (Talanoa Water Dialogue for Transformational Adaptation to Water Scarcity under Climate Change) is a PRIMA funded innovation action set to inform and catalyze the adoption of robust transformational adaptation strategies to water scarcity under climate change that contribute to the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) objectives of social equity, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. A key aspect of TALANOA-WATER is its groundbreaking ecosystem of innovation that combines an inclusive and transparent stakeholder engagement method, the Talanoa Dialogue (UNFCCC, 2018), with an actionable modeling framework inspired in interdisciplinary socio-hydrology science (Sivapalan et al., 2014), so to design, realize and demonstrate performance of transformational adaptation strategies at various levels (from farm to basin, from user to economic sector) in six large-scale ‘pilot water laboratories’. TALANOA-WATER will explore transformational adaptation strategies that combine complementary and mutually reinforcing (1) nature-based solutions (e.g. natural water retention), (2) technological innovation and climate/water services (e.g. non-traditional water sources, irrigation services advising the timing and intensity of irrigation and optimal protection of crops against extreme climate events), (3) risk management and financing instruments (e.g. payment for ecosystem services, insurance) and (4) economic and behavioral incentives (e.g. water charges, water markets, voluntary agreements).

One year into the project implementation, the TALANOA-WATER consortium is well on-track to successfully complete the envisaged activities and realize the expected/intended impacts. The deliverable D6.1 (Inception Report and Roadmap) provided initial guidance for all partners and stakeholders involved in the project, which has been substantiated in D1.1 (Terms of Reference for the Stakeholder Platform and Talanoa Dialogue), D3.1 (Sourcebook of modeling framework) and D4.1 (Guidance document shared across the six pilot water laboratories). The current D6.2 has been designed to review work-in-progress and identify specific contingent risks that necessitate additional efforts and supplementary actions. The D6.1 is completed six months before the 24-months progress reporting laid down in the grant agreement (GA). This makes it possible to review the work-in-progress and implement corrective actions in time for these to take effects and be reported to PRIMA.

Over the first year the TALANOA-WATER consortium made many significant achievements. From the onset of the project, we have paid emphasis to consolidating the shared understanding of the key concepts employed within the project, including the Talanoa Dialogue (D1.1), the multi-system ensemble modeling framework (D3.1), and work in water labs (D4.1), as well as of the current innovative adaptation strategies within labs and beyond. To this end we have organized 5 workshops across all labs: 1 in WP1 (including presentations of C. Dionisio Pérez Blanco from USAL, and Jaroslav Mysiak from CMCC), 1 in WP2 (including presentations of Hadi Jaafar from AUB and Nina Graveline from INRAE), 1 in WP3 (including presentations of C. Dionisio Pérez Blanco from USAL, Ramiro Parrado and Arthur Hrast Essensfelder from CMCC), 2 in WP4 (including presentations of Nina Graveline from INRAE and C. Dionisio Pérez Blanco from USAL for the first one, and Nina Graveline from INRAE, Jaroslav Mysiak and Gabriele Estandardi

from CMCC. All these events were publicly available and recorded, so as to ensure transparency as a key component of the Talanoa Dialogue.

We have revised and further refined the work plan (deliverable D6.1); compiled ToR for the Talanoa Dialogue (D1.2) and a methodological sourcebook for the modeling framework (D3.1); and provided guidance for the practical use of all these tools towards the deployment of robust transformational adaptation strategies in water labs (deliverable D4.1). The Guidance helps to operationalize TALANOA-WATER key concepts and services, paves the way for targeted assessment of the economic value unleashed by the TALANOA-WATER-enabled services, and defines the cornerstones of the marketing strategy and activities, which will be further refined following reporting in the thematic WPs (WP1-4).

To foster users' engagement and co-generation of the TALANOA-WATER ecosystem of innovation and services, we have established a Stakeholder Platform that brings together relevant stakeholders from pilot water laboratories, including public authorities and policy makers, users' associations, industry, scientists and civil society organizations (D1.1). The Stakeholder Platform will drive the Talanoa Dialogue, and thus plays a crucial role in the co-generation of relevant, targeted knowledge. At present the Stakeholder Platform comprises around 58 members (8 in the Spanish lab, 4 in the Egyptian, 6 in the Italian, 5 in the Lebanese, 15 in the Tunisian, 20 in the French lab) from various of these organizations and sectors. The Stakeholder Platform is divided into 6 local Stakeholder Platforms (Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Spain, Italy, France), each comprising all key stakeholders in each lab (D1.2). The Stakeholder Platform is thus the key infrastructure for TALANOA-WATER's products to draw from the vast experience of local stakeholders, while building on cutting-edge scientific modeling and knowledge from the Consortium, towards designing and delivering transformational adaptation strategies. The Stakeholder Platforms have been built following a number of bilateral and multilateral meetings between Consortium partners and stakeholders, and leveraging on the Water Agora articulated around the project website and app. The first local workshops where all stakeholders will simultaneously meet in each lab for the first time will take place in month 16. Two international events occurring in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> year are planned as well to promote knowledge exchange and cross-fertilization. The impact champions team that will monitor stakeholder engagement and its contribution towards achieving the project objectives was constituted in month 12.

The economic and/or social value of the TALANOA-WATER transformational adaptation strategies are illustrated through an actionable socio-hydrology modeling framework co-developed with stakeholders, building on their expertise and following their guidance. The framework will quantify uncertainty so as to contribute to the deployment of robust adaptation strategies. To this end, a user-friendly methodological sourcebook has been prepared (D3.1). The framework integrates and complements recent groundbreaking contributions from socio-hydrology science and ensemble experiments into a comprehensive protocol-based modular framework including climatic, hydro(geo)logic, agronomic, microeconomic and macroeconomic modules. Alternative settings for the modeling framework are explored in multi-system ensemble experiments, i.e. including multiple models (multi-model ensemble) and model parameters (perturbed physics ensemble) in each module, and experimenting with alternative protocols such as static (time-invariant approach that looks for convergence) v. dynamic (time-variant approach where

information is carried over in time). All key protocols and most of the necessary data to calibrate the key modules and run simulations have been already produced as part of work in WP2 (D2.1 & D2.2).

The above activities are complemented by designated complementary dissemination and outreach actions, which will be detailed in D5.3 in month 13 (*First 12-month exploitation, dissemination and comm. Report*). In this regard, we have initiated an impact champions team that will also evaluate stakeholders' uptake of the TALANOA-WATER-enabled knowledge towards decision-making.

The Consortium has also successfully and timely completed Milestones M1.1 (Draft Terms of Reference, month 6), M2.1 (Multi-system database—beta version, month 6), M2.2 (Water accounting database—beta version, month 11), M3.1 (Draft Sourcebook, multi-system model, month 11), D4.1 (Draft guidance document, month 10), D5.1 (Draft PEDR, CSP and IPR, month 5), M5.4 (launch of Water Agora Hub, month 4) and M6.1 (Kick-off meeting and CA, month 2).

This report is structured as follows: Section 2 reviews the objectives, work in progress, major achievements, major challenges and contingent risks, as well as potential supplementary and corrective actions for each WP separately—i.e. one sub-section for each WP. The review was completed with feedback from the respective WP lead organizations in a close teamwork with the project coordinator. Section 3 summarizes the contingent risk and supplementary/corrective actions, to form a new contingent risk management strategy of the project for the next period (until month 24). The D6.2 (mid-term progress report) will revise and update the strategy to inform the implementation plan over the second half of the project. The mid-term progress report will also summarize the outcomes of the adopted supplementary actions and the external review report conducted by the High Level External Advisory Board, which may lead to additional actions that will be integrated in this strategy.

There is 1 annex to this report. The annex contains the minutes of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting held on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022. The minutes of the PSC meeting held during the kick-off meeting has been reported in the deliverable D6.1. For the first year of the project, the reports from the HLEAB and General Assembly are available in D6.1 (in the following years, they will be incorporated into the 12-month progress reports).

The progress report on WP6 (Section 2.6) includes the follow-up summary of the PSC agreed actions approved by the project manager.

## **2. Work in progress by work packages**

### **2.1. WP1 ENGAGE - Stakeholder Platform and Talanoa Dialogue**

### 2.1.1. Objectives

Objectives of the WP1 include:

- (1) Set up, manage and assist the Stakeholder Platform that will enable stakeholders to contribute to the design and implementation of TALANOA-WATER;
- (2) Design and facilitate the Talanoa Water Dialogue among relevant stakeholders, so to stimulate collaboration, share stories and exchange points of view, co-generate research and knowledge, and build consensus;
- (3) Share knowledge produced within and outside the project so to stimulate peer learning and partnership building within the consortium and beyond, and assist in the exploitation and dissemination of project results in WP5.

### 2.1.2. Work in progress

Over the first implementation period the WP1 completed the deliverable D1.1 (Terms of Reference for the Stakeholder Platform and Talanoa Dialogue) (D1.2—Talanoa Dialogue Report I should have been produced as of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022 but it has experienced a delay), organized several bi- and multi-lateral meetings with stakeholders both online and in person, produced Terms of Reference for the Talanoa Dialogue, and formally constituted the Stakeholder Platform in each of the labs. T1.1 – SCOPE (Defining the scope, composition, and working procedures of the Stakeholder Platform and Talanoa Dialogue) was successfully completed in month 7. It elaborated Terms of Reference, composition, working rules, and support for the Stakeholder Platform and the Talanoa Water Dialogue, including an accessible Decalogue of rules to guide the process; and underpinned the development of the six local Stakeholder Platforms that was initiated in D6.1 (Inception Report). T1.1 also nominated for each lab a scientific (which essentially correspond to the scientific lab coordinator) and stakeholder leader (rapporteur). T1.2 – TALANOA (Talanoa Water Dialogue) started subsequently, building on the outcomes from D6.1 and D1.1 to further underpin stakeholder engagement in the development, implementation, and advancement of transformational adaptation in labs. T1.2 comprises all activities related to an effective and mutually beneficial engagement of stakeholders in the project activities through co-generation and relying on the Talanoa principles of empathic and constructive dialogue. T1.2 has prepared the first round of local workshops (which will take place in September 2023) in close collaboration with the Impact Champions Team of T1.3 – INTEGRATE (Knowledge sharing and incorporation), which has designated (and periodically updates) stakeholder engagement and impact champions to ensure that the project Consortium takes into account and responds adequately to the recommendations and suggestions from the Stakeholder Platform and Talanoa Dialogue in the water labs. The impact champion team was conformed in May 2022 and will hold its first meeting online in June (3 months before local workshops), and its second meeting in October (1 month after local science-policy workshops).

### 2.1.3. Major achievements

The first round of bi- and multi-lateral contacts with stakeholders was a success both from the perspective of the Consortium partners and stakeholders, who appreciated the research and applications that TALANOA-WATER will conduct in the labs and agreed to participate in the meetings and workshops. The feedback collected from stakeholders has been highly instrumental for ensuring relevant activities for the first local workshop. Efficient work of the Impact Champion Team contributed to producing tailored and relevant activities for stakeholder engagement activities in each lab (including local workshops), while ensuring contents are aligned with the Grant Agreement. The multi-lingual Water Agora Hub has been produced to facilitate the conveyance of targeted contents to local stakeholders and ensure their continuous engagement in between annual local workshops, through live access to any project meeting as well as through recordings and meeting minutes.

### 2.1.4. Major obstacles encountered

The Project Steering Committee has expressed its concern over the gender bias in the six Stakeholder Platforms, but much of this bias is owed to the majority of key institutional positions within administrations and key private stakeholders being taken by men.

Deliverable D1.2, due on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022, has not been submitted yet. The D1.2 leader produced a template by 6<sup>th</sup> May. After a brief discussion the structure was agreed and by 17<sup>th</sup> May the coordinator started to collect data from labs. All lab coordinators had submitted the requested inputs as of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022—albeit all data was received by May the 30<sup>th</sup>, with the exception of USAL’s that arrived by 26<sup>th</sup> May. As a result, it was not possible to produce the deliverable in time. The deliverable is expected in June.

### 2.1.5. Major future contingent risks

No major risks are expected in the future. The Stakeholder Platform is well managed at a local level in all labs and the timing of the workshops makes it possible to preserve high level of engagement. The delay of D1.2 is expected to be limited since all necessary inputs have been made available to D1.2 leader—albeit with delay.

### 2.1.6. Complementary and corrective actions

Engagement activities in each local Stakeholder Platform are developed independently mostly by one partner organization (lab coordinator), building on local stakeholder feedback, and under the close leadership of the WP2 lead and co-lead and the Impact Champion Team, and with assistance/guidance of the other thematic WPs (especially WP4). The collectively agreed and managed (building on D1.1—Terms of Reference for the Stakeholder Platform and Talanoa Dialogue) but individually implemented stakeholder engagement activities are prone to several management issues such as delay in engaging

stakeholders or in receiving relevant inputs from those stakeholders, necessity to update the composition of the Stakeholder Platform, change of rapporteur, etc. None of these eventualities has manifested yet—but it is likely that they will realize over the future in some labs. For these reasons, TALANOA-WATER has defined several contingency measures to address possible issues arising while engaging stakeholders, while ensuring that the Grant Agreement is entirely fulfilled, and impact of the project maximized. None of these measures has been activated yet.

The reasons for the delay in the production of D1.2 will be dealt with in the next PSC meeting. If the delay is significant (larger than 1 month), additional contingency measures will be implemented by the lead (GPAI) to avoid future delays in subsequent Talanoa Dialogue reports (to be produced every year). In any case, the delay is expected to be limited and last less than a month (deliverable produced in June).

It has been agreed to invite more women in intermediate positions of command in key institutions to bridge the gender gap. The Impact Champions Team has defined a gender-sensitive indicator to monitor gender balance.

## 2.2. WP2 DATA - Data gathering and water accounting

### 2.2.1. Objectives

Objectives of WP2 include:

- (1) Gather, process and harmonize a comprehensive and transparent database from available hydrologic, economic, agronomic and climate data sources to support the setup of the modeling framework and simulations.
- (2) Use open access remote sensing data and remote sensing data processing techniques to conduct a systematic water accounting analysis and produce estimates of water use.

### 2.2.2. Work in progress

WP2 gathered, processed and harmonized the necessary data to apply the methods fielded by TALANOA-WATER (see WP3). WP2 developed a comprehensive water accounting exercise to obtain robust estimates of water use. Water use estimates were complemented with hydrologic, economic, agronomic and climatic data needed for calibrating and running simulations with the multi-system modeling framework.

WP2 is divided in two tasks: T2.1 - DATABASE (Hydrologic, micro-, macro-economic, agronomic and climatic database) and T2.2 - ACCOUNTING (Comprehensive water accounting estimates of water use). Each of these tasks, which finalized during the first year, has produced a “living document” that contains the Hydrologic, micro-, macro-economic, agronomic and climatic database (including a sourcebook) (D2.1)

and the Water Accounting database (including a sourcebook) (D2.2). These living documents will be updated periodically to account for stakeholder demands and feedback, which may require new modules/systems and/or models to be incorporated in the database (as per the co-generation process—see D4.1), which may require the gathering and processing of additional data.

While both databases have been fully developed for the xxxx labs, some of the labs have still not provided all the necessary data to setup the models.

### 2.2.3. Major achievements

TALANOA-WATER has fully and successfully concluded data gathering of hydrologic, micro-, macro-economic, agronomic and climatic data for the Italian, Spanish and Lebanese labs. All data sources that were ex-ante identified have been successfully incorporated to the project database. The database is publicly available to scientists, stakeholders and the wider public in the Water Agora hub. TALANOA-WATER has successfully adopted remote sensing products to produce estimates on the disposition of available water resources across the labs. Our accounting framework has followed the widely accepted fractions approach, which makes a distinction between beneficial and non-beneficial and consumptive and non-consumptive uses of water (Willardson et al., 1994). Water accounting estimates using the FAO's WaPOR tool have been produced, and programming tools to automate the collection of open-access remote sensing data and computation of water accounting sheets produced. Alternative accounting and remote sensing data and tools have been also used to produce water use and consumption estimates, e.g. using Hydromore (Spanish lab through collaboration with the Universidad de Castilla la Mancha). Thorough quality controls of associated spatial data components have been conducted. In the Litani Catchment water lab where water accounting estimates were already available, we produced the first validation of WaPOR in the region, including: i) validation of the actual evapotranspiration (i.e. consumption) estimated in WaPOR using field experiments for major crops (e.g. potato and wheat); ii) validation of biomass estimates of WaPOR on these crops by collecting above-ground, below ground, and yield data from the fields over which we will determine the actual evapotranspiration; and iii) use the output from the above tasks to tailor the WaPOR data for local conditions.

2.2.4. Major obstacles encountered

All data collection and processing protocols and programming tools to automate the collection of open-access remote sensing data and computation of water accounting sheets have been successfully produced. However, not all lab coordinators have gathered and processed the complete database to run a full-fledged version of the modeling framework in WP3. A detailed account of the data gaps was provided during the Project Steering Committee of 31/05/2022 by WP2 coordinator and is available in the database [sheet](#) and detailed in Annex I. Regarding WA+ database, data gaps are presented in the table below:

Table 1: missing data inputs for WA+ Runs.

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	Italian Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	?	<i>Lab's database currently includes "Evapotranspiration" only; WA+ runs need a differentiation between Actual and Reference ET</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	
Reference Evapotranspiration	Monthly	?	<i>Lab's database currently includes "Evapotranspiration"; WA+ runs need a differentiation between Actual and Reference ET</i>
Topsoil Saturated Water Content	Static	?	<i>Does the lab's soil map include data on topsoil saturated water content?</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	
Reservoirs	Static	X	

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	Spanish Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Eto; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	
Topsoil Saturated Water Content	Static	X	<i>Does the lab's soil map include data on topsoil saturated water content?</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	
Reservoirs	Static	X	

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	Egyptian Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Eto; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Eto; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	
Reservoirs	Static	X	

Total Water Storage Change	Monthly	X	
Observed Flows	Monthly	X	

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	French Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	
Reference Evapotranspiration	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Topsoil Saturated Water Content	Static	?	<i>Does the lab's soil map include data on topsoil saturated water content?</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	Tunisian Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Reference Evapotranspiration	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Topsoil Saturated Water Content	Static	?	<i>Does the lab's soil map include data on topsoil saturated water content?</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	
Total Water Storage Change	Monthly	X	

### 2.2.5. Major future contingent risks

Data availability is a key risk that may constrain the calibration and deployment of the modeling framework in the labs (WP3), thus hampering our ability to inform decision making. Each TALANOA-WATER lab database is developed independently mostly by one partner organization (lab coordinator), under the close leadership of the WP2 lead and co-lead and with assistance/guidance of the other thematic WPs (especially WP3 and WP4). The collectively agreed and managed but individual implemented data gathering and processing efforts are prone to several management issues such as delay in receiving relevant input from those stakeholders keeping data, necessity to changing the eventual scope of the modeling framework alongside data needs if more beneficial for the users (e.g. users identify over the workshops a new module/model they want to explore), etc. For these reasons, it is necessary to design for and maintain some flexibility in the specification of the modeling framework and data collection. At the

same time though, it is critical to ensure that the Grant Agreement has been entirely fulfilled and impact of the project has been maximized.

#### 2.2.6. Complementary and corrective actions

To cope with the above-described challenges, WP3 decided to:

- 1) Repeat the data availability check carried out during the preparation of the proposal in those labs where data gaps persist. The new data availability check concluded that all necessary data is available in accessible repositories/hosted by stakeholders committed to the project, and that persisting data gaps are related to delays in data collection rather than missing data inputs.
- 2) The WaPOR approach, which had been already tested and validated in the Lebanese lab prior to the beginning of the project, was also successfully tested in the Spanish lab. The test served to revise and update existing protocols for processing of remote sensing data, which will be applied by the remaining labs to readily process remote sensing data towards obtaining water accounting balances once key inputs are collected.
- 3) All key stakeholders keeping data that has not been received yet were contacted, and again confirmed their commitment to make data available.

### 2.3. WP3 MODELING – Actionable socio-hydrology science

#### 2.3.1. Objectives

Objectives of the WP3 include:

- (1) Develop interdisciplinary understanding of current state of modeling of water scarcity under climate change.
- (2) Develop a multi-system, multi-model ensemble framework using a protocol-based modular approach.
- (3) Quantify the economic and environmental impact of transformational adaptation, considering multiple scenarios and model settings (i.e. uncertainty sampling).

#### 2.3.2. Work in progress

WP3 is the ‘cradle’ for the interdisciplinary teamwork of the entire consortium. WP3 aims to collectively scrutinize and consolidate shared understanding and knowledge of key concepts; develop, revise and

refine the multi-system modeling framework; and conduct simulations to assess impacts of transformational adaptation under climate and socioeconomic scenarios. WP3 is divided in two tasks: T3.1 (FRAMEWORK: Multi- system modeling framework) took place over the first year (month 7-12) and has been already completed; while T3.1 started in month 12 and will last until month 36.

Over months 7-12, T3.1 has successfully built the multi-system, multi-model ensemble framework using a protocol-based modular approach. The results of this task are available in D3.1. D3.1 surveyed the literature on socio-hydrology and ensemble experiments that is relevant for our research, and identified the key gaps that TALANOA-WATER methodological framework was set to address. Building on this comprehensive assessment, D3.1 then went on to develop the modeling framework adopted in TALANOA-WATER, identifying the relevant modules (microeconomic, macroeconomic, hydrological, agronomic, climate) and the models that will populate each of them, as well as designing the (bi-directional) protocols to connect all modules under both a static and dynamic setting. D3.1 also developed a rapid assessment option of the modeling framework that will be used during exploratory workshops (workshops 1-4) and to support interactive tools for decision-making applications (notably serious games).

Work in T3.1 included bi- and multi-lateral meetings, extensive lab and scientific work, and a major workshop where collective knowledge and understanding was consolidated, and the key pillars of the framework agreed (see D3.1 for a detailed description of the research process and results)..

### 2.3.3. Major achievements

The draft report of D3.1 (Milestone 3.1) was distributed among the members of the Consortium and discussed in a dedicated online workshop (workshop minutes are available in D3.1 and in the Water Agora). The T3.1 workshop to discuss the draft of D3.1 was a success in view of all partners in the Consortium, who agreed to contribute with their expertise to ensure that a successful modeling framework for each of the 6 labs could be developed building on synergistic scientific knowledge of partners. Efficient collaborative work has already made possible the design and calibration of modules towards the setup of a preliminary modeling framework in the Lebanese, Italian and Spanish labs in the context of T3.2. The theoretical framework underpinning the TALANOA-WATER modeling framework has already crystalized in several working papers and publications containing the major methodological breakthroughs towards the development of the TALANOA-WATER actionable socio-hydrology modeling approach (see e.g. Pérez-Blanco et al., 2022; Pérez-Blanco and Sapino, 2022). D3.1 was uploaded to the Agora to make it accessible to the public. A summary of the cornerstones of D3.1 and the TALANOA-WATER modeling framework will be presented in the incoming first round of local workshops in each of the labs.

#### 2.3.4. Major obstacles encountered

No major difficulties were encountered. Risks regarding data availability constraints for the calibration of the modeling framework in some labs is described below.

#### 2.3.5. Major future contingent risks

As noted in the previous section on WP2 DATA, the setup of the accounting database has experienced delays, and albeit all procedures for data collection, curation and processing are in place and have been successfully tested, some labs have failed to have their database ready for month 12. Delays are expected to be addressed in the coming months building on the *ad-hoc* contingency plan developed for data gaps in the Grant Agreement which has already been set in motion.

In the meanwhile, contingency planning (specified in the Grant Agreement) will be implemented to ensure that delays in data collection do not translate into delays in the modeling framework. To avoid that the impact of delays in data collection on modeling activities are minimized, the TALANOA-WATER Project has built a modular structure for WPs and labs. This makes possible to concentrate resources in some tasks and/or labs for which there are no constraints (in this case, data) impeding progress, so as to start producing guidances, protocols and instruments that can be used to more rapidly advance in other tasks/labs subsequently. We have built on this contingency planning to produce complementary and corrective actions that ensure delays are rapidly accommodated, as detailed below.

#### 2.3.6. Complementary and corrective actions

The modular nature of the project makes possible to progress in those labs where data is already available, so as to develop key processes and programming codes, which can be then more quickly adapted and applied to other labs as soon as data gaps are filled in. Accordingly, initial efforts in T3.2 – IMPACTS (Modeling transformational adaptation impacts on human and water systems) have been focused on the Spanish, Lebanese and Italian labs, for which all data needed towards the calibration of the modeling framework was available. In these labs the modeling framework has been fully setup, comprising all critical systems and using both a static and dynamic protocol, and preliminary simulations have been run. This has allowed us to early detect and address possible caveats and gaps, automate calibration and coupling coding, and build valuable mechanistic and heuristic knowledge that will pave the way towards a quick setup of a fully functional modeling framework elsewhere.

### 2.4. WP4 LABORATORIES – Pilot water laboratories

### 2.4.1. Objectives

Objectives of the WP4 include:

- (1) Design, realize and demonstrate institutional and technical feasibility and performance of a transition towards sustainable and inclusive growth in 6 pilot water laboratories representative of major ecosystem types and legal, political and regulatory systems across the Mediterranean.
- (2) Design, test and inform the adoption of robust transformational adaptation strategies capable of achieving inclusive growth within sustainable water use limits.
- (3) Develop and validate a portfolio of multi-sector and multi-stakeholder partnerships and innovative financial mechanisms to catalyze sustainable implementation of transformational adaptation strategies in the water labs.

### 2.4.2. Work in progress

WP4 has built on the two methodological pillars of the ecosystem of innovation developed in WP1-3 (Talanoa Dialogue—WP1—and data and modeling—WP2-3) to design consolidated and practical guidance on how to achieve robust transformational adaptation on the ground in six labs. Over the first year, WP4 has initiated T4.1 – PLATFORM (Platform for coordinated and harmonized implementation of the ecosystem of innovation in water laboratories) to guide, oversee and facilitate the implementation of TALANOA-WATER ecosystem of innovation (WP1-3) in the pilot water laboratories. T4.1 is divided into nine major sub-tasks (ST): ST4.1.1 – Getting Started, ST4.1.2 – Scenarios, ST4.1.3 – Sustainable Water Limits, ST4.1.4 – Strategies, ST4.1.5 – Impacts and Tradeoffs, ST4.1.6 – Robust Decision-Making, ST4.1.7 – Proof of Concept, ST4.1.8 – Breaking Ground, and ST4.1.9 – Synthesis and Recommendations. Work in T4.1 has led to the production of D4.1 (Guidance document shared across the six pilot water laboratories), a guidance to conduct work in the water laboratories, which substantiated the ST in T4.1 building on inputs from WP1-3 and on a series of dedicated monthly workshops organized under the auspices of INRAE (see D4.1 and the Agora for the workshop minutes). In month 12, T4.2 – LABORATORIES (Pilot water laboratories) also started, and TALANOA-WATER thus formally moved from concept to practice in operationalizing transformational adaptation in labs. The first activity in T4.2 involved the preparation of the first round of local workshops that will take place between July (month 14) and September 2022 (month 14).

### 2.4.3. Major achievements

WP4 addresses on-the-ground work towards the design and effective implementation of robust transformational adaptation strategies in 6 water labs, and represents 43% of the TALANOA-WATER efforts. During the first year, the WP4 designed the Platform for coordinated and harmonized implementation of the ecosystem of innovation (T4.1), which will guide and coordinate work in all 6 labs. The Platform has met online monthly since month 10 (3 meetings) with the objective of agreeing on the

main elements of the guidance document. The Platform will continue to meet until the end of T4.1 to monthly monitor and coordinate the work conducted in all labs. ST4.1.1 (Getting Started) was successfully concluded with the production of D4.1, and current work is focusing on monitoring and guiding the iterative stock-taking process in ST4.1.2 to ST4.1.6.

Work in ST4.1.2 to ST4.1.6 is empirically implemented in T4.2 under the guidance and supervision of the Platform. A key task conducted during the first year involved the preparation of the first round of local workshops. Preparation of local workshops started with identifying venue and determining the dates, as well as a discussion about the agenda and thematic orientation of each workshop among lab coordinators and the Impact Champion Team (see WP3), building on feedback from local stakeholders. Synergies with other projects working on TALANOA-WATER labs have been sought and built, also in the organization of workshops, to enhance impact and outreach. For example, the first local workshop in the Spanish lab will be jointly organized by TALANOA-WATER and IRENE (Spanish R+D Plan project).

For each water lab a local scientific coordinator was established, which is in close contact with all stakeholders and a key local stakeholder coordinator (rapporteur) to preserve close relations with key stakeholders (see D1.1). The challenging task of monitoring and assessing the quality of this interaction falls in the hands of the Impact Champion Team, which has designed Impact Champion Indicators for this purpose (see D1.1). The organization of local Stakeholder Platforms and allocation of separate resources (including for the organization of local workshops) for each lab provided flexibility and helped to further cement the (in many cases already long-lasting) relationship with stakeholders. In Spain, work in the Cega Catchment lab from the early stages of the project has spilled over into multiple collaborations between USAL and the Douro River Basin Authority to apply the modeling framework of TALANOA-WATER in several catchments elsewhere in the Douro Basin, mainly to assess dam construction projects in the context of the river basin planning cycle 2016-2021 (still ongoing)—thus providing early legacy and upscaling outcomes (T5.3-4). In Italy, GECOsystema and CMCC leveraged on past and ongoing projects (ICISK and UNTWIST) to organize a large multilateral meeting (instead of the bilateral meetings or smaller multi-actor meetings organized in other labs), which produced relevant feedback from stakeholders and started building synergies across science and policy domains ahead of the local workshop. In Tunisia and after consulting local stakeholders, INAT proposed to organize several labs instead of just one, and to hire a stakeholder engagement specialist, whose insights benefitted all other labs through cross-fertilization in the Platform (T4.1).

#### 2.4.4. Major obstacles encountered

Management of six water labs is a challenging task, given the multitude of different stakeholders, challenges, scopes, purposes, and intended audience. WP4 strategy to cope with this challenge worked out well in general, thanks to sound guidance and monitoring strategy put in place and long-lasting experience of the WP4 lead and co-lead, as well as water lab coordinators and other WP4 partners.

Deliverable D4.1 is expected to be submitted with 2 month's delay (June 2022). The delay has been caused partly by the task leader's (INRAE) resource constraints, partly by the complex nature of the task. The draft deliverable (M4.1) was produced in time but after internal review, the WP lead organizations (INRAE, INAT) have decided to postpone the submission to add relevant additional contents and implement revision. A key member of INRAE's staff resigned just ahead of the beginning of work in T4.1 and it could be only replaced in May 2022, which meant most workload fell on a single person (INRAE's PI). Besides, in some labs partners have experienced difficulties to address tasks in WP1-3, which has caused delays in producing the guidance document.

The organization of the first round of local science-policy workshops has been delayed by two months in some labs and is expected to take place between July (month 14) and September (16). This due to the delay in the start of the TALANOA-WATER project that was caused by the failure of one of the initial partners, the National Water Research Centre in Egypt, to obtain approval from the Water Ministry of Egypt to sign the Grant Agreement. As a result, the local workshops that were originally planned to take place in month 14 coincided with the month of July, when key stakeholders in several labs were unavailable to attend the workshops. Thus, during the last meeting of the T4.1 Platform (10/05/2022) lab coordinators agreed to ask the project manager to postpone meetings by up to 2 months' time.

#### 2.4.5. Major future contingent risks

Delays in WP2 may cascade to the modeling framework (WP3) that informs the iterative stock-taking process in ST4.1.2 to ST4.1.6. Delays are expected to be addressed in the coming months building on the *ad-hoc* contingency plan developed for data and modeling gaps in the Grant Agreement which have already been set in motion (see Sections 2.2.5 and 2.3.5).

#### 2.4.6. Complementary and corrective actions

To cope with the above-described challenges, WP4 has implemented the following actions:

- Following a consultation with the project manager, the requirement to postpone the workshops by (up to) 2 months' time was accepted, and workshops will take place between July 2022 and September 2022.
- Sound financial management was put in place to ensure greatest value-for-money from the local workshops. This calls for flexibility in the organization of workshops so as to meet the needs of local stakeholders and adapt to local conditions. Accordingly, in those places where one annual workshop was deemed insufficient to address all project objectives, notably because previous collaboration with stakeholders had been more limited (French case), or where available resources due to favorable exchange rates made possible the organization of additional events to further cement science-policy collaboration (the case of Tunisia), the T4.1 Platform agreed (with the acquiescence of the project manager) to split the planned workshops in multiple workshops.

-The T4.1 Platform agreed to organize workshops in collaboration with other consortia, so as to build synergies that amplify outreach and impact. This is aligned with the Grant Agreement, which calls for partners to leverage on their comprehensive expertise *and networking capacity* to maximize the policy leverage of the project and its activities.

-In those labs where early modeling results are available, these will be presented in workshops. Note that modeling results are not expected to be presented in workshops until the second round of local workshops.

## 2.5. WP5 EXPLOIT – Exploitation, dissemination, and communication

### 2.5.1. Objectives

Objectives of the WP5 include:

- (1) Design and monitor the Plan for the Exploitation and Dissemination of Results (PEDR); Data Management Plan (DMP); and Intellectual Property Rights agreement (IPR).
- (2) Design and monitor the Communication Strategy and Plan (CSP).
- (3) Develop communication platforms and instruments, design high-quality communication products and ensure their effective dissemination.
- (4) Explore legacy strategies.
- (5) Identify the extent to which current legal, policy and regulatory frameworks in Mediterranean countries enable large-scale implementation of transformational adaptation; and explore reform options for addressing barriers.

### 2.5.2. Work in progress

Over the first 12-month period WP5 implemented many outreach activities and produced a range of dissemination products, including the setup of the Water Agora [website](#) and [app](#). Beyond the conventional approach that uses online communication as an “information clearing-house” or “info-point” (EC, 2014), TALANOA-WATER uses online communication also as a tool to actively engage, discuss, build consensus, take decisions and coordinate actions within the TALANOA-WATER network of scientists and stakeholders. To this end an online, multi-lateral, multi-purpose and multi-lingual communication strategy has been developed around the Water Agora, the communication hub of TALANOA-WATER. The agora encompasses all channels of communication in the project, including live online access to workshops and other events. The agora was made multi-lingual (Spanish, French, Arabic, Italian) as part of WP5 dissemination activities to provide ease of access to non-English speaker stakeholders in the labs. WP6

produced a video presenting the project, which has been uploaded to the agora as well, as well as the project logo. WP6 employs the agora to convey all information about the project, including all deliverables and scientific outputs (papers, presentations in conferences), as well as information, minutes and recordings of all major scientific and stakeholder events. A Twitter profile is maintained with flash news and reports to reach wider audience beyond the project stakeholders. We have contributed to several events or sessions on major conferences on water resources management under climate change (including International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research/IAHR World Congress, AGU Fall meeting, RISKKAN Workshop, MED-IAERE Conference.). Several of TALANOA-WATER partners have published scientific articles (for full detail of the dissemination activities, see deliverable D5.1 – First 12-month exploitation, dissemination and communication report). Finally, in the first year of the project WP5 produced two key deliverables: D5.1 - Detailed and revised PEDR, CSP and IPR strategy (Month 6) and D5.2 - Data management plan (DMP) (Month 6).

D5.1 (month 6) produced the detailed and revised Exploitation and Dissemination of Results (PEDR), Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Communication Strategy and Plan (CSP). D5.1 overviews the transfer and dissemination of the background knowledge and actively encourages, while fully respecting the agreed IPR rules, the wider reuse and exploitation of the original foreground generated throughout the project execution. It scrutinizes the knowledge needs of stakeholders, so as to guide the dissemination activities, and identifies the measures to maximize the impacts of the dissemination, including a list of the indicators to monitor their success (including dedicated impact champions). It presents the scope and instruments adopted for online communication in the Water Agora, the approach adopted for scientific publishing and policy communication, and the methods for stakeholder engagement through training, workshops and serious games.

D5.2 (month 6) covers the overall data management approach of the TALANOA-WATER project and is aligned with the Horizon 2020 DMP FAIR data management guidelines, that is findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable. The DMP guides the organization of data and knowledge generated by the project to be useful to other research projects revolved around socio-hydrologic water themes, as well as to interested stakeholders.

### 2.5.3. Major achievements

Major achievements include:

- 1) four publications in peer-reviewed journals (all of them Q1) for which the PRIMA contribution under the TALANOA-WATER grant agreement was acknowledged:
  - Assessing farmers' adaptation responses to water conservation policies through modular recursive hydro-micro-macro-economic modeling
  - An actionable hydroeconomic Decision Support System for the assessment of water reallocations in irrigated agriculture. A study of minimum environmental flows in the Douro River Basin, Spain

- Agricultural water saving through technologies: a zombie idea
  - Economic Sustainability of Irrigation-Dependent Ecosystem Services Under Growing Water Scarcity. Insights From the Reno River in Italy
- 2) Presentations in international events, including:
- AGU Fall meeting 2021 - New Orleans (USA). 13 - 17 December 2021. Title "Price Discrimination Water Bank to Minimize Public Costs and Efficiency Losses of Agricultural Water Buyback. Insightful Results from the Douro River Basin in Spain." (Francesco Sapino, USAL).
  - RISKKAN Workshop - online, 9 February 2022. Title: "Mainstreaming non-linear Positive Multi-Attribute Mathematical Programming (PMAMP) model into multi-agent systems to explore water trading potential under transaction costs" (Francesco Sapino, USAL).
  - 10th IAERE Annual Conference, Cagliari (ITA) - 21 - 22 April 2022. Title: "A methodology to calculate the resource cost of agricultural water" (Francesco Sapino, USAL).
  - 1st Annual MED-IAERE Conference, Cagliari (ITA) - 23 April 2022. Poster titled: "TALANOIA-WATER – Talanoia Water Dialogue for Transformational Adaptation to Water Scarcity Under Climate Change " (Francesco Sapino, USAL).
  - Webinar on new Dams and its alternatives in the Douro Basin, 22 September 2021. "Status of the Douro/Douro Basin: Pressures, water uses, and challenges, with a focus on economic consequences". (C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco, USAL).
  - Modelos Hidro-económicos y Planificación Hidrológica, Córdoba 31 March 2022. "Adaptation responses in complex human-water systems: challenges, solutions and SWANS". (C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco, USAL).
  - Water Politics in the Age of the Anthropocene, Venice 11-16 October 2021. "Adaptation responses in complex human-water systems: problems, solutions and SWANS". (C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco, USAL).
- 3) Setup of the multi-lingual Water Agora hub.
- 4) Adoption of the modeling framework to inform dam construction assessment projects over the entire Douro Basin in Spain, anticipating legacy activities planned for the second year onwards.

#### 2.5.4. Major obstacles encountered

WP6 did not encounter any major implementation difficulties. As a minor obstacle, the translation of the Water Agora hub has not been finished for all subsections of the website and app but is expected to be ready ahead of the local workshops in September. Initial contacts with the ISIMIP network to explore

synergies in WP3 were not successful. Most dissemination activities during the first year were conducted by the project coordinator (USAL) and CMCC, and the coordinator used most of the resources (person months and financial) available for these institutions. Further dissemination efforts in southern and eastern Mediterranean countries are necessary. Finally, several of the institutions in the Consortium have signed transformational agreements with publishing houses (Elsevier, Wiley) and as a result open access funding are not necessary.

#### 2.5.5. Major future contingent risks

We don't envisage any major risk compromising achievements of the impacts laid down in the Grant Agreement (GA). Nevertheless, we have designed corrective and supplementary actions to ensure WP5 implementation remains on track.

#### 2.5.6. Complementary and corrective actions

WP5 lead and co-lead will ensure adequate participation and contributions of all WP5 partners, including a balanced use of available financial and personnel resources, and provide a regular evaluation of WP5 related (key) performance criteria in the 12-month exploitation, dissemination and communication reports (D5.3-6).

Dissemination funding allotted to southern and eastern Mediterranean partners through GPAI will need to be mobilized in the following years to consolidate the ambitious exploitation plan, and to ensure that high graphical layout and tailor-made content of dissemination products is delivered and/or updated, as per D5.1.

Open access funding will be reallocated to various activities depending on the partner. USAL open access funding will be ideally allocated to a training event on stakeholder engagement.

## 2.6. WP6 COORDINATION

### 2.6.1. Objectives

Objectives of the WP6 include:

- (1) Ensure rapid initiation of the project and set up the management structure;
- (2) Ensure sound and efficient coordination and management, in compliance with the Grant Agreement and the Consortium Agreement

### 2.6.2. Work in progress

WP6 is devoted to project coordination and management; progress monitoring; periodic review, identification of risk of underachievement and contingency planning; internal communication among the consortium partners; and involvement of external advisory board. WP6 organizes and chairs the annual General Assemblies and Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. It maintains a close and constant contact with the High Level External Advisory Board (HLEAB) and ensures effective communication between PRIMA and the Consortium. The latter includes preparation of periodic reports and regular briefing of the PRIMA officer on the project development.

WP6 is divided in three tasks: T6.1 START (Kick-off meeting, consortium agreement, inception report and roadmap, and initial implementation activities), T6.2 COORD (Project coordination and management) and T6.3 CONTINGENCY (Assessment of the risk of delays in the project and contingency planning). T6.1 was already completed in month 2; while T6.2 and 6.3 will run from the first to the last month of the project (month 1 to 48).

T6.1 was completed in month 2. Before the project started, the project coordinator with the support of the WPs lead partner organizations successfully conducted the negotiations with PRIMA and promptly responded to all requests towards signing and implementing the Grant Agreement. This included the removal of one of the partners, the National Water Research Centre in Egypt, due to failure to obtain approval from the Water Ministry of Egypt to sign the Grant Agreement in time. The resources of this partners were reallocated to partners based on their expertise, with most resources being transferred to the other Egyptian partners (GPAI) to support work in the Egyptian lab. This task also involved the preparation of the Inception Report (IR) and roadmap (D6.1). The IR and roadmap further detailed the roles and responsibilities of each partner within each task and work package. The period up to the release of the inception report also allowed for:

- (i) organizing the kick-off project meeting in month 2. This meeting was initially planned to be held in person in Salamanca by USAL, but due to the COVID-19 emergency it was held online, as per the contingency planning specified in the Grant Agreement. The meeting minutes area available in D6.1 and also at the Water Agora (website and app).
- (ii) initiating the project management bodies, including the Project Coordination unit (Project Coordinator and Project Manager at USAL) and the Project Steering Committee conformed by one representative from each project partners.
- (iii) making operational the High Level External Advisory Board (HLEAB), whose composition is detailed in D6.1.
- (iv) mobilizing stakeholders towards the conformation of the early Stakeholder Platform. The Stakeholder Platform is a living entity and new additions have been made as the project progressed in the context of WP1.

Within T6.2 and 6.3, WP6 carried out activities to ensure effective and efficient coordination of the project. Two PSC meetings were organized, first during the kick-off meeting (online, 24/06/2021) and then via

online conference (03/05/2022). The PC hold a series of encounters with the members of the HLEAB over month 3 and 4, and members have been invited to attend local workshops closer to their countries of residence in September 2022. HLEAB members will also participate in the General Assembly in October 2022. WP6 also put in place efficient shared document repository in the Water Agora supported by GDrive, and internal communication instruments consisting of mailing lists (name\_list@usal.es) for team leaders (Talanoa-water\_pis@), and the whole consortium (Talanoa-water\_all@). Progress reporting was put in place with 12-month periodicity, preparing for the formal 24-month and 48-month reporting. WP6 organized jointly with the thematic WPs online workshops on the Talanoa Dialogue (29/11/2021), data collection (24/09/2021), WaPOR, the modeling framework (01/04/2022) and monthly meetings on the implementation of the ecosystem of innovation on water labs.

USAL has represented the Consortium in the successive contacts with the PRIMA project officer Marco Orlando, overseen gender issues as per the Grant Agreement, monitored the fulfilment of the project's targets and objectives, supervised and managed the tasks assigned to the PSC, fostered the involvement of the HLEAB (including bilateral meetings, invitation to workshops, and engagement in D6.1), and supervised and managed the Water Agora hub that was setup for communication purposes across partners and stakeholders as part of dissemination and communication efforts (WP5). As part of T6.2, the second General Assembly of the project that will take place in October 2022 is presently being planned and organized. Contingency planning in all these activities, as well as all other WPs, is constantly monitored in WP6.

### 2.6.3. Major achievements

WP6 succeeded in acting as intellectual harbinger of the project as part of the work in T6.1 and particularly in D6.1, which fostered shared understanding of the key concepts, stakeholder engagement, modeling frameworks that will be used throughout the lifespan of the project, as well as of the transformational adaptation strategies that will be explored. T6.1 also developed early strategies for stakeholder engagement, enabled new insights from the users and stakeholders via its early incorporation into the project, revised and refined the workplan and initiated the project management bodies.

WP6 also organized two PSC meetings, mobilized the HLEAB, put in place efficient shared document repository and communication via the Water Agora, successfully managed communications with the project manager (including redesign of the Consortium following withdrawal of a partner), and organized several meetings in collaboration with other work packages, including:

- WP2 Task 2.1. Database First Meeting. 24 of September 2022.
- WP1 Task 1.1. Scope definition of Talanoa-Water project Meeting. 29 of November 2022.
- WP4 Task 4.1. Framework launch workshop INRAE. 8 of March 2022.
- WP3 Task 3.1. Modeling Framework Meeting. 1 of April 2022.
- WP3 Task 3.1. Modeling framework (Workshop preparation meeting). 19 of April 2022.
- WP4 Task 4.1. TALANOA-Dialogues regular meeting by CMCC. 10 of May 2022.

All meeting minutes and recordings are available at the Water Agora website and app.

#### 2.6.4. Major obstacles encountered

No major obstacles were encountered. The kick-off meeting initially organized in Salamanca could not be held in person due to the COVID-19 emergency of summer 2021. This eventuality had been anticipated as one of the critical risks of project implementation and addressed in our contingency planning strategy detailed in the Grant Agreement. As per the contingency planning, the kick-off meeting was held online. As a result, the resources allocated to this kick-off meeting have not been used.

Finally, the General Assembly of month 12 was initially planned in El Cairo (Egypt). However, due to the political tensions currently surrounding water resources management, any event on this topic needs formal approval from the competent ministry before it can be held, and this approval did not arrive in time. This eventuality was anticipated in the contingency planning, which timed General Assemblies so as to allow for delays of up to 6 months. The PSC initially considered the organization of the General Assembly in month 15 also in Egypt, if possible during the Conference of the Parties that will take place in the country, but as of now the formal permission has not arrived yet. Accordingly, the General Assembly will be organized in October 2022 (month 15) right after the local workshops are held in all labs. The General Assembly will be held at the premises of INRAE in Montpellier (initially planned to host the General Assembly of month 24), and the General Assembly of El Cairo postponed to month 24 to give time for the permission from the ministry to arrive. If no approval has arrived by this date, the PSC will require reallocation of these resources to CMCC to organize the General Assembly in Venice instead.

#### 2.6.5. Major future contingent risks

To cope with the above-described challenges, WP6 decided to:

- 1) The PSC proposed a redistribution of the resources initially allocated to the kick-off meeting towards the organization of an additional General Assembly in Salamanca in between the General Assembly in month 12 and the final project conference in month 48 to underpin critical activities conducted in labs.
- 2) Postpone the General Assembly of month 12 (July) to month 15 (October) after the first round of local workshops is over.
- 3) Organize the General Assembly of month 12 (now 15) in Montpellier instead of El Cairo. The General Assembly of El Cairo is delayed until month 24; if no formal approval is received from the competent ministry, the Assembly will be held in Venice and resources transferred from GPAI to CMCC.

#### 2.6.6. Complementary and corrective actions

To better monitor project progress, the PSC will hold regular web-conference (every six months) meetings and, as per the Talanoa Dialogue principles of trust and transparency, the minutes and key agreed actions will be made openly available online and summarized in the progress report deliverables.

Finally, institutions in the Consortium have signed transformational agreements with publishing houses (Elsevier, Wiley) and as a result open access funding for these institutions are not necessary. The PSC agreed to reallocate these resources to support other dissemination activities within the TALANOA-WATER Project, preferably those related with stakeholder engagement.

Following the PSC meeting, the project coordinator had an exchange with the project manager, and the four proposals made by the PSC meeting were approved as of 1/06/2022, as follows:

1-Some partners have signed transformational agreements with publishing houses and as a result open access funding for papers are not any longer necessary (4500 EUR per partner). The PSC proposed to use these resources from open access for travelling (mainly across labs, so as to strengthen collaborations between partners) and training events towards enhancing stakeholder engagement (group dynamics and event organization).

*GPAI has communicated to the PSC that due to the situation in Egypt/Ethiopia with the Grand Ethiopian Dam, they need a formal approval from the Ministry to organize events related with water. The PSC proposed to:*

2a-Organize the General Assembly in October-November 2022 in France, instead of El Cairo, which will host the General Assembly in the following year (initially planned in France).

2b-If by the delivery of the second progress report (month 24) no formal approval from the Ministry has arrived to organize the General Assembly in El Cairo in 2023, shift the organization of the General Assembly and the allocated budget to that General Assembly to another partner (possibly CMCC in Venice).

3a-Organize the first International Workshop (meeting of stakeholders from all water labs) in Tunisia in month 25 and the second one in Egypt in month 43 (initially the first one was planned in Egypt in month 25 and the second in Tunisia in month 43).

3b-If by the delivery of the second progress report (month 24) no formal approval from the Ministry has arrived to organize the international workshop in El Cairo, shift the organization of the international workshop and the allocated budget to the organization of this international workshop to another partner (possibly AUB in Beirut).

4- Since the kick-off meeting was organized online due to the COVID emergency and as per the TALANOA-WATER contingency plan, the PSC has proposed to organize an additional in person General

Assembly in Salamanca the 3rd or 4th year of the project (where activity is expected to be more intense) using resources initially allotted to the Kick-off meeting held online.

### 3. Summary of the contingency risk assessment and supplementary/corrective actions

Table 2: Summary of the major challenges, contingency risks and supplementary/corrective actions

WP	Major challenges and contingency risks	Supplementary and corrective measures
WP1 ENGAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Gender misbalance remains a concern</li> <li>▶ Individually implemented stakeholder engagement activities are prone to several management issues such as delay in engaging stakeholders, etc. (these eventualities have not realized yet)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ It has been agreed to invite more women in intermediate positions of command in key institutions to bridge the gender gap.</li> <li>▶ The Impact Champions Team has defined a gender-sensitive indicator to monitor gender balance.</li> <li>▶ Close monitoring of stakeholder engagement by W1 leads and the Impact Champion Team, application of <i>ad-hoc</i> contingency measures identified in the Grant Agreement</li> </ul>
WP2 DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not all lab coordinators have gathered and processed the complete databases (socio-hydrology database and/or water accounting database) to run a full-fledged version of the modeling framework in WP3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Repeat the data availability check carried out during the preparation of the proposal in those labs where data gaps persist. The new data availability check concluded that all necessary data is available in accessible repositories/hosted by stakeholders committed to the project, and that persisting data gaps are related to delays in data collection rather than missing data inputs.</li> <li>▶ The WaPOR approach was successfully tested in the Lebanese and Spanish lab. The test served to revise and update existing protocols for processing of remote sensing data, which will be applied by the remaining labs to readily process remote sensing data towards obtaining water accounting balances once key inputs are collected.</li> <li>▶ The Italian and Spanish labs tested alternative remote sensing instruments to build the water accounting database. These methods are nonetheless not readily replicable in other labs (unlike WaPOR).</li> <li>▶ All key stakeholders keeping data that has not been received yet were contacted, and again confirmed their commitment to make data available.</li> </ul>
WP3 MODEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Data availability constraints (WP2) can impact and delay the calibration of the modeling framework in some labs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Early modeling efforts in T3.2 have focused on the Spanish, Lebanese and Italian labs, for which all data needed was available. In these labs the modeling framework has been fully setup, comprising all critical systems and using both a static and dynamic protocol, and preliminary simulations have been run.</li> <li>▶ Leveraging on the experience with these three labs we have automated coding and built mechanistic and heuristic knowledge towards a quick setup of a fully functional modeling framework in the remaining labs.</li> </ul>
WP4 LABS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Deliverable D4.1 has been submitted with 1 month's delay.</li> <li>▶ Delay in the start of the project meant that the organization of the first round of local science-policy workshops was planned in July, when key</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Local workshops postponed by up to 2 months' time (first workshop in September 2022).</li> <li>▶ Local workshops originally planned to take place on a yearly basis can now be split into multiple workshops to adapt to the local context and meet stakeholder needs.</li> <li>▶ Modeling results are not expected to be presented to stakeholders in workshops until the second</li> </ul>

WP	Major challenges and contingency risks	Supplementary and corrective measures
	<p>stakeholders in some labs could not attend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Delays in WP2 may cascade to the modeling framework (WP3) that informs the iterative stock-taking process in WP4.</li> </ul>	<p>round of local workshops in 2023 (month 21-and this date can be postponed by up to 6 months as per the contingency planning detailed in the Grant Agreement)</p>
<p>WP5 EXPLOIT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Translation of the Water Agora hub to local languages not finished yet (Spanish and English are available)</li> <li>▶ Initial contacts with the ISIMIP network to explore synergies in WP3 were not successful</li> <li>▶ Most dissemination activities during the first year were conducted by the project coordinator (USAL) and CMCC, and the coordinator used most of its resources towards dissemination. Dissemination activities in S and E Mediterranean are to be strengthened</li> <li>▶ Several partners have signed transformational agreements with publishing houses (Elsevier, Wiley) and as a result open access funding is redundant for some partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Open access funding will be reallocated to various activities depending on the partner.</li> <li>▶ Dissemination funding allotted to southern and eastern Mediterranean partners through GPAI to be mobilized. How to better mobilize these resources will be addressed in detail in the 12-month exploitation, dissemination and communication reports (D5.3-6)</li> </ul>
<p>WP6 COORD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Not all partners have attended all organized meetings and contributed to related tasks, for various reasons, and hence did not use fully the resources allocated to them in the thematic work packages (WP1-4)</li> <li>▶ The kick-off meeting initially organized in Salamanca could not be held in person due to the COVID-19 emergency of summer 2021.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The PSC proposed a reallocation of the resources allocated to the kick-off meeting towards the organization of an additional General Assembly in Salamanca in between the General Assembly in month 24 and the final project conference in month 48 to underpin critical activities conducted in labs.</li> <li>▶ Postpone the General Assembly of month 12 (July) to month 15 (October) after the first round of local workshops is over.</li> <li>▶ Organize the General Assembly of month 12 (now 15) in Montpellier instead of El Cairo. The General Assembly of El Cairo is delayed until month 24; if no formal approval is received from the competent ministry, the Assembly of month 24 will be held in Venice and resources transferred from GPAI to CMCC.</li> <li>▶ To better monitor project progress, the PSC will hold regular web-conference (every six months) meetings.</li> <li>▶ The Project Coordinator prepared a table informing the participation rate by partner organization and staff member, which was discussed by the PSC. It was decided that due to delays, PMs will remain allocated as initially planned to allow partners to convey missing inputs, particularly regarding WP1 (ENGAGE) and WP2 (DATA), whose main deliverables are “living documents” that have to be updated. If these inputs are not or only partly conveyed to WP leads, the unused resources will be reallocated to other WPs where these produce the highest value added, and potentially to other partners that produce highest value-for-money.</li> </ul>

## References

- EC, 2014. Communicating EU research and innovation guidance for project participants (Guidance No. v1.0). European Commission, Brussels (Belgium).
- Pérez-Blanco, C.D., Parrado, R., Essenfelder, A.H., Bodoque, J., Gil-García, L., Gutiérrez-Martín, C., Ladera, J., Standardi, G., 2022. Assessing farmers' adaptation responses to water conservation policies through modular recursive hydro-micro-macro-economic modeling. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 132208. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.132208>
- Pérez-Blanco, C.D., Sapino, F., 2022. Economic Sustainability of Irrigation-Dependent Ecosystem Services Under Growing Water Scarcity. Insights From the Reno River in Italy. *Water Resources Research* 58, e2021WR030478. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021WR030478>
- Willardson, L., Allen, R., Frederiksen, H., 1994. Eliminating Irrigation Efficiencies, in: *Conference Proceedings*. Presented at the USCID 13th Technical Conference, USCID, Denver, Colorado, 19-22 October, pp. 1-15.

Annex I: Minutes from the Project Steering Committee



May 31st, 2022

12:00AM-14:00PM CET

Minutes of 2nd Project Steering Committee meeting – TALANOA-WATER

Organized online – recording available at the [Water Agora hub](#)

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**Meeting Agenda (structured by WPs):**

**WP1**

- Approval of the Impact Champion Team proposal (as per Paolo Mazzoli’s suggestion).
- Proposal of a date for the first meeting of the Impact Champions Team (Paolo to suggest date) to:
  - Define Impact Champion indicators (including gender-sensitive indicators).
  - Assess performance in terms of performance indicators (and prepare to track these indicators).
  - Report to WP1 leader and include report in D1.2 (and annually in D1.3, D1.4 and D1.5)
- Proposal to invite more women to the Stakeholder Platform, including those in intermediate positions in key institutions, to address the gender gap.

**WP2**

- Hadi Jafaar and Nina Graveline (WP lead & co-lead) to list data gaps in the a) socio-hydrology database and b) water accounting database (from Hadi: Egyptian lab: to add WA+ database (table) for lab’s case study in section 3.6.2 of D2.2; French lab: all section 3.2 (3.2.1 and 3.2.2) of D2.2; Tunisian lab: all section 3.5 (3.5.1 and 3.5.2) of D2.2).
- On another note, all labs should update their database sheet.
- Proposal of deadline (within this month of May) to report missing data to finish the database within the 1st year of the project, for those labs that have not reported yet/present data gaps.

**WP3**

None.

#### **WP4**

-Report on workshop organization from the PC: delays and split of workshops. The PC contacted the Project Manager, who agreed to postpone workshops until September 2022 (meaning workshops can be held between July and September 2022). Also, the Project Manager agreed to split annual workshops into multiple workshops to address local needs.

-Proposal of date (by Nina) to schedule WP4 meeting with all lab scientific coordinators to:

Identify venue

determine the dates of all workshops (all lab scientific coordinators to come with proposed dates)

Agree on workshop agendas (all lab scientific coordinators to come with a draft agenda to discuss)

-Define deadline for D4.1, which has a delay of 1 month already.

#### **WP5**

-Kind reminder to start translation of the website – multilingual extension already in place but only in English and Spanish as of now. Instructions and tutorials have been already distributed.

-Proposal to reallocate open access funds [USAL has signed a transformational agreement with publishing houses and as a result open access funding for papers published with this institution is not necessary].

-Proposal to initiate new dissemination activities (intermediate dissemination video, leaflet, brochure) leveraging on available funding, mostly from GPAI (USAL has used up most of its resources for dissemination). [Are there any challenges associated with the use of funding towards dissemination of water-related research in Egypt?]

-Proposal to prepare a template (Jaro, CMCC) to report dissemination activities to CMCC for D5.1 in month 13.

#### **WP6**

-Proposal to organize the 1st General Assembly (GA) in France, instead of Egypt, since approval from the Egyptian government did not arrive yet.

-Proposal to organize the 2nd GA in Egypt, instead of France. If approval from Egyptian Government does not arrive before month 24, we may consider organization in an alternative location (and reallocate resources to that partner, if needed).

-Proposal to organize an intermediate in person General Assembly in Salamanca the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> year of the project (where activity is expected to be more intense) using resources from the Kick-off meeting held online.

-Proposal for all partners to send provisional declarations of realized expenses to USAL for internal check.

-Discuss participation rate by partner and staff members in tasks and deliverables.

All partners have contributed to the Deliverables and tasks to which they have PMs assigned:

### **Meeting Attendants (8)**

C.Dionisio Pérez-Blanco (USAL), Héctor González-López (USAL), Nina Graveline (INRAE), Paolo Mazzoli (GECO), Issam Nouiri (INAT), Hadi Jaafar (AUB), Abddrabbo Shehata (GPAI), Jaroslav Mysiak (CMCC).

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco welcomes the 2nd Project Steering Committee meeting and presents the agenda.

### **WP1**

It is discussed about the Approvement or not of the Impact Champion Team proposal (as per Paolo's suggestion). This Champions Team would be formed by:

WP1: Stefano Di Baglio (GECOSistema)

WP2: Nina Graveline (INRAE)

WP3: C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco (USAL)

WP4: Issam Nouiri (INAT),

WP5: Abddrabbo Shehata (GPAI),

The next WP1 deliverables will include a specific section describing the activities of the Champions Team. These activities will be discussed in the first Champions Team Meeting.

Nina Graveline asks for being more involved in WP4 because she feels more comfortable with this Work Package than WP2.

The Impact Champions Team proposal is approved.

For the proposal of a date for the first meeting of the Impact Champions Team, it is scheduled for 20th June 9h-10.30h.

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco proposes to invite more women to the Stakeholder Platform, including those in intermediate positions in key institutions, to address the gender gap. Nina Graveline suggests to incorporate female farmers as well.

**WP2**

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco reminds that there is a database sheet made available in WP2, which centralizes all data available, and coordinated by Nina Graveline and Hadi Jaafar that must be updated.

Hadi Jaafar starts identifying the missing data from the each water lab that must be updated. Hadi suggests also that it would be interesting to upload the protected areas and reservoirs data from Spanish and Italian labs (Shapefile and storage). It is noted that the Spanish lab has no reservoirs.

**All labs** need to update their database [sheet](#) to include all data inputs that are indicated as missing in the below tables (for WA+ Runs).

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	Spanish Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Eto; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	
Topsoil Saturated Water Content	Static	X	<i>Does the lab's soil map include data on topsoil saturated water content?</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	
Reservoirs	Static	X	
WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	Italian Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	?	<i>Lab's database currently includes "Evapotranspiration" only; WA+ runs need a differentiation between Actual and Reference ET</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	
Reference Evapotranspiration	Monthly	?	<i>Lab's database currently includes "Evapotranspiration"; WA+ runs need a differentiation between Actual and Reference ET</i>
Topsoil Saturated Water Content	Static	?	<i>Does the lab's soil map include data on topsoil saturated water content?</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	
Reservoirs	Static	X	

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	Egyptian Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Eto; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Eto; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>

Protected Area	Static	X	
Reservoirs	Static	X	
Total Water Storage Change	Monthly	X	
Observed Flows	Monthly	X	

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	French Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	
Reference Evapotranspiration	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Topsoil Saturated Water Content	Static	?	<i>Does the lab's soil map include data on topsoil saturated water content?</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	

WA+ Input Data Layer	Temporal Resolution	Tunisian Lab	Notes
Actual Evapotranspiration and Interception	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Interception	Dekadal	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Reference Evapotranspiration	Monthly	X	<i>Lab's database currently includes Evaporation data; WA+ input data requires Actual ET &amp; Interception</i>
Topsoil Saturated Water Content	Static	?	<i>Does the lab's soil map include data on topsoil saturated water content?</i>
Protected Area	Static	X	
Total Water Storage Change	Monthly	X	

Hadi also offers the possibility of receiving the database from Tunisian lab, running it with WA+ and give it back with outputs.

Nina Graveline suggests creating a separate excel with the missing data and also asks Hadi Jaafar for a public available link to download the needed and missing data. This link has been added to D2.2, and uploaded again to the Water Agora/MEL.

It is mentioned by Nina Graveline the need to make clear the type of platform where data must be uploaded. C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco reminds that the data that must be uploaded is the one that is publicly available (e.g. evaporation data), not personal data. This data must be accessible and transparent, and there is no need to reupload data that is publicly available elsewhere—e.g. a link to the original data source in

the centralized database. On the other hand, if the original data has been processed to run our models, then it is necessary to upload the modified data into our platform (e.g. subbasins shapefile for the case study clipped from wider shapefile). It is decided to use de Google Cloud from USAL for uploading all the datasets.

#### **WP4**

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco has contacted the Project Manager, who agreed to postpone workshops until September 2022 (meaning workshops can be held between July and September 2022). Also, the Project Manager agreed to split annual workshops into multiple workshops to address local needs as lab coordinators see fit.

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco highlights the need to address the following in the next WP4 meeting on 7th June:

Identify venue

determine the dates of all workshops (all lab scientific coordinators to come with proposed dates)

Agree on workshop agendas (all lab scientific coordinators to come with a draft agenda to discuss)

D4.1 is one month late. Nina Graveline (D4.1 lead) says that it will be submitted by July.

Nina Graveline suggests a training event provided by external partner, so C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco will ask the project manager about the possibility to arrange this training event—possibly using available resources from open access (see below).

#### **WP5**

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco makes a kind reminder to start the translation of the website – multilingual extension already in place but only in English and Spanish as of now.

The Arabic water labs (excluded AUB, who opted out of the translation) should coordinate among themselves to translate. If no agreement is made, the next PSC will split the sections of the website for translation between the two according to their PMs in WP5.

It is proposed to reallocate open access funds (USAL has signed a transformational agreement with publishing houses and as a result open access funding for papers published with this institution is not necessary) to training events and travelling. The PSC agrees.

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco highlights the need to initiate new dissemination activities (intermediate dissemination video, leaflet, brochure) leveraging on available funding for dissemination, which is mostly in the hands of GPAI (USAL has used up most of its resources for dissemination). He suggests making a second dissemination video, with translation in Arabic. Nina Graveline comments that she has made a video of the French lab's case study and maybe it could be published but needs to be improved.

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco reminds to all labs of their need to report their dissemination activities' to Jaroslav Mysiak in order to develop D5.1 in July. CMCC will provide a template to this end.

## **WP6**

Nina Graveline proposes that it would be interesting to organize the 2nd General Assembly close to the next COP27 which will be held in Sharm el Seikh, Egypt in November. C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco comments that he has already talked with members of the organization and it would be possible to have just a 1.5h-2h session in the COP. Side events organized in national pavilions are challenging to attend since special credentials are needed, and the time available is also limited (while the General Assembly is planned to last 1.5 days). The best way to proceed is to organize a parallel event. According to Abdrabbo Shehata this is not possible since the Egyptian law does not permit to organize water related events without permission (water management now falls under National Security Department), and even if they asked for permission, it has not arrived yet.

Nina Graveline insists on the great opportunity of making the GA in the next COP27 in November. So, it is agreed to explore if there is any opportunity of taking part in COP27, else the placement of the GA must be moved to France in October – November.

It is also proposed to organize the first International Workshop (meeting of stakeholders from all water labs) in Tunisia in month 25 and the second one in Egypt in month 43 (initially the first one was planned in Egypt in month 25 and the second in Tunisia in month 43).

C. Dionisio Pérez-Blanco proposes to organize an intermediate in person General Assembly in Salamanca the last year of the project (where activity is expected to be more intense) using resources from the Kick-off meeting held online.

C. Dionisio informs all members of the PSC that he will communicate to the project manager the main proposals agreed by the PSC, and ask for their formal approval.

*Deliverable 6.1 – Inception Report and Roadmap*



There are no additional comments or questions.

The meeting ends at 13.48 P.M.