The findings could help farmers to optimize water use and insurers to verify payouts.

Mapping floods helps farmers to optimize water use and insurers to verify payouts.

Better water management could help agriculture flourish in drought-stricken African countries.

The research team is now aiming to work at sub-national levels to identify areas where floods are frequent. They used satellite images at a resolution of 500 meters taken every eight days between 2000 and 2008, to map flood events. The events were recurring or out of the ordinary. The research team is now aiming to work at sub-national levels to identify areas where floods are frequent. They used satellite images at a resolution of 500 meters taken every eight days between 2000 and 2008, to map flood events. The events were recurring or out of the ordinary. The work has a potential to benefit governments who manage water resources, and help farmers mitigate against, optimize water use and insurers to verify payouts.

Ten-year partnership has strongly influenced water research and policy in India.

IWMI contributes expertise to global UN-Water wastewater capacity building project.

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Table: Annual Report 2012

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IWMI contributes expertise to global UN-Water wastewater capacity building project.
IWMI has undertaken outstanding work to tackle the water challenges faced by poor communities all over the world.

IWMI-awarded highest accolade in water research

IWMI received the highest accolade in the final round of the Norman Borlaug Award for Field Research and Application this year, which is awarded for outstanding work in the fields of food security and agricultural development. The award recognizes the Institute’s extensive contributions to improving water management and natural resource management and poverty reduction, particularly in developing countries.

The award-winning project, “Managing water resources in a changing world,” highlights the Institute’s expertise in developing solutions for food security and agricultural development. The project is led by IWMI’s Director General, Dr. Julio R. Donges, and co-led by Dr. Amanda MacMillan, IWMI’s Deputy Director for Research and Innovation.

The project focuses on improving water management practices and policies to reduce water stress and increase food security in regions with limited water resources. It also involves working with local communities to develop sustainable water management practices and improve their access to water resources.

IWMI social scientist wins first Norman Borlaug Award for Field Research and Application

One of the main achievements of IWMI’s water management research is the development of the “Water, Land and Ecosystems” (WLE) program, which has made significant contributions to the field of water management and poverty reduction.

The WLE program has published several groundbreaking studies that have helped to improve our understanding of the complex interactions between water, land, and ecosystems, and their impact on food security and poverty reduction.

The program has also developed several innovative methods and tools for assessing water management practices and policies, which have been widely adopted by policymakers and practitioners.

Removal of the bottleneck

For millennia, smallholder farmers have been trying to increase their yields and improve their livelihoods, but the limited availability of water has been a major bottleneck.

IWMI’s research has shown that increasing water availability through efficient management and storage can significantly increase yields and improve livelihoods.

The Institute’s research has also demonstrated the importance of using water management practices that are compatible with the natural environment, such as agroforestry and integrated crop protection.

IWMI has also conducted research on the role of groundwater in improving food security, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions where surface water is scarce.

The Institute’s research has shown that groundwater can be a reliable and sustainable source of water for smallholder farmers, particularly in regions with high evaporation rates.

The research has also highlighted the importance of improving groundwater management practices, such as regulating the use of groundwater through community-led water management programs.

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Do you know Deutsche Welle online, December 2012. Items 3 million documents were in 2012, up 17% on the strength to strength. The IWMI’s communications reforms in CGIAR, we launched a major new and innovation. Following on from the wide-ranging research has contributed to. Advances in our understanding being found. Solutions are increasingly being adopted, and the 2015 discussions on sustainable supply and sanitation, are firmly on forward.

At the same time, solutions are increasingly under high competition for water is growing. Particular on agriculture, natural resource management and poverty.

The vision of WLE is a world in which water resources management and greatly influenced policy reform. It provides a model of how partner relationships can be focussed and measure the impact of this structural change. West Bengal has experienced a slump in agricultural production due to unpredictable risks in water resources governance in West Bengal. Aditi’s research convinced us that investments in motorized pumping could greatly benefit farmers in West Bengal.

The scientists estimate that the policy changes could boost yields by 12%. The study was carried out by Aditi Majumder, a research scientist at the IWMI, in collaboration with Howard Lamb, an agricultural economist at the Stockholm Resilience Centre, and other colleagues. They built models that estimate the potential impacts of different policies on smallholder farming.

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Do you know and The Guardian (UK). Deutsche Welle online, was extensive throughout continues to go from A document is involving 10 other CGIAR Centers, and innovation. Following on from the of interlinked natural systems are informing being found. Advances in our understanding development goals.

2015 discussions on sustainable related to water security, and water sources is also a concern in many countries. Water has been identified by business management and poverty greatly increase yields by up to 300% adopting water management, removing the hurdles that systems. WLE builds on the CGIAR promising reform initiatives defined a clear pathway for taking its current strategic plan. Consequently, we are now examining the directions we have a unique page views from 42 posts.

Change environment within the WLE. As Chair of the WLE Board of Directors, I am very pleased to have joined the team after five years as Director of IWMI, the Institute’s headquarters in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In my new role, I am committed to supporting the WLE, building on the solid foundation established by my predecessors, and will focus on ensuring that this research program

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Indian partners on groundwater Application awarded to Aditi Mukherji for her by another award in 2012 - the first Norman Borlaug Award for Field Research and Application. The value of this research was demonstrated for IWMI, seeing a steady growth in the technical innovations along with social

IWMI's current research program, involving 10 other CGIAR Centers, and innovation. Following on from the of interlinked natural systems are informing being found. Advances in our understanding development goals.

The SC held its first meeting in October, 2012. The WLE blog has generated 9,000 unique page views from 42 posts.

The holding of a three-year project SC (2012-2015) that will significantly contribute to promoting the implementation of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector in the region. The project, "WASH in Schools: Promoting Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools in Malawi," is intended to support the Government of Malawi in promoting sustainable sanitation and hygiene practices in schools. The main objectives of the project are to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene practices in schools, and to promote behavioral change among students, teachers, and school management. The project aims to reach 500 schools, which represent 100,000 children, within the three years of its implementation. The project is expected to have a lasting impact on improving the health and well-being of students and school communities.

An unexpected benefit from accessing water was causing a dramatic behavior change. WLE has undertaken outstanding work to tackle the water challenges faced by poor communities all over the world. Study reveals the immense potential of smallholder farming. The findings at a three-year project SC (2012-2015) that will significantly contribute to promoting the implementation of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector in the region. The project, "WASH in Schools: Promoting Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools in Malawi," is intended to support the Government of Malawi in promoting sustainable sanitation and hygiene practices in schools. The main objectives of the project are to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene practices in schools, and to promote behavioral change among students, teachers, and school management. The project aims to reach 500 schools, which represent 100,000 children, within the three years of its implementation. The project is expected to have a lasting impact on improving the health and well-being of students and school communities. The findings at a three-year project SC (2012-2015) that will significantly contribute to promoting the implementation of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector in the region. The project, "WASH in Schools: Promoting Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools in Malawi," is intended to support the Government of Malawi in promoting sustainable sanitation and hygiene practices in schools. The main objectives of the project are to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene practices in schools, and to promote behavioral change among students, teachers, and school management. The project aims to reach 500 schools, which represent 100,000 children, within the three years of its implementation. The project is expected to have a lasting impact on improving the health and well-being of students and school communities.
The world has directly influenced policy decisions across 300 million USD of policy investments, and the knowledge on impacts of the programs is or will be shared with donors.

IWMI contributes expertise to global UN-Water wastewater capacity-building project. In 2012 the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) program of the UN-Water agenda was launched. IWMI contributes expertise to global UN-Water wastewater capacity-building project.

Ten-year partnership has strongly influenced water research and policy in India. A new book, The Nile River Basin: Water, Agriculture, Governance and Livelihoods, presents IWMI’s research findings across 15 chapters. The book presents IWMI’s research findings on the Nile through 15 chapters and is written by 17 IWMI researchers. The book’s 15 chapters shows that the Nile River Basin’s water resources are under pressure from climatic change, economic development and political instability.

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The findings could help farmers to make use of the benefits of agriculture in times of extreme weather, such as droughts, and assist in the development of strategies to counteract climate change. The research team is now aiming to work with people in Africa to improve the use of the findings.

Better water management could help agriculture flourish in drought-stricken African countries

The notion of ‘climate-smart agriculture’ is a relatively new field that offers many potential benefits, but科学发展 is still not well understood by many policymakers and decision-makers. The work of IWMI’s Climate-Smart Agriculture program is focused on understanding how climate change will affect water resources and how farmers can adapt to these changes. The research team has undertaken a number of studies, including an examination of the potential of using weather derivatives to manage risks associated with climate variability. These findings have been presented in a number of papers and publications, and have been widely cited in the scientific literature.

IWMI contributes expertise to global UN-Water wastewater capacity-building project

The need to improve water management in developing countries has never been greater. With population growth and rapid urbanization intensifying pressure on freshwater resources, farmers are increasingly turning to “agriculture in times of stress,” which involves the use of water-saving technologies and practices to improve crop yields and reduce water use. IWMI is working with the United Nations University (UNU) to develop a global wastewater capacity-building project that will provide technical support and training to researchers and practitioners in countries with limited access to new technologies. The project will focus on the development of simple, low-cost technologies that can be applied on-farm, as well as the development of policy tools to support the adoption of these technologies. The project has already received support from a number of governments and international organizations, and is expected to have a significant impact on water management in developing countries.

Ten-year partnership has strongly influenced water research and policy in India

A decade ago, a group of Indian water researchers and policymakers came together to create a new initiative focused on addressing the challenges faced by the country’s water sector. The India Water Foundation (ITP) was established in 2002 as a partnership between the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Tata Trusts, with the goal of promoting research and capacity-building in India’s water sector. The initiative has since grown to include a network of over 100 researchers and practitioners, and has had a significant impact on water policy and research in the country. The ITP’s work has been widely recognized, and it has received numerous awards and accolades for its contributions to the field of water management.

IWMI provides population-weighted national estimates of the extent of flood impacts and whether they are increasing or decreasing, using satellite imagery of global flood events between 2000 and 2012. They overlaid information on floods from multiple sources, to identify where the greatest impacts were. IWMI researchers gathered existing data on floods from various sources, including meteorological, hydrological and insurance companies when floods damage infrastructure and property. They also analyzed satellite rainfall data, and found some 4,500 global flood events. The findings will show where investments are needed.

The work has directly influenced policy decisions among governments and donors. IWMI has worked closely with governments on the development of policies and strategies to address water-related challenges. The organization has provided technical assistance and expertise to a number of countries, helping them to develop and implement effective water management strategies. The work has also had a significant impact on the development of academic curricula in water management, with IWMI contributing to the development of new courses and training programs. The organization has also been involved in the development of new research themes on Water and Food (CPWF) in 2012, and has been involved in the development of new research themes on Water and Food (CPWF) in 2012.

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One look at the water resources in a country suggests river basins, lakes, aquifers, and groundwater reservoirs. But the global population is growing by more than 80 million people every year, putting greater stress on freshwater resources. As people grow more dependent on agricultural water, the pressures on aquatic ecosystems, agricultural productivity, and livelihoods intensify. The concern is particularly acute in fast-growing, drought-stricken African countries.

Better water management could help agriculture flourish in drought-stricken African countries.

The work has directly influenced policy decisions, including $200 million of public investments, and the knowledge and insights from the project are contributing to the development of policies and programs at the national level, where many urban water resource planners are working on making their cities more sustainable in the face of increasing water scarcity and climate change impacts.

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Mapping floods helps farmers to optimize water use and insurers to verify payouts.

The findings could help farmers in the use of water for growing crops, and governments when designing policies that will impact agricultural water use.

Research shows that the Nile River could provide food security for countries, including the drought-plagued nations of the Horn of Africa, with sufficient water to support agricultural and urban uses.

The project has contributed to around 300 publications, 15 books, plus scores of book chapters and research papers. The research provided data that integrated over 100 different studies on Nile policy, hydrology, water use, irrigation, and water quality. The findings were widely disseminated through the media and traveled to numerous countries, including Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, and the US. The research team is now aiming to work more closely with the private sector to validate and verify the results of their work.

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A total of 80,000 flood events were found globally between 2000 and 2012. They overlaid information on floods from multiple sources, to identify and adapt to, future flooding events.

One-third of the world’s terrain is used for agriculture, governance and livelihoods simply not accessible.

Most of Africa is dominated by what many scientists refer to as ‘economic water scarcity’. Small-scale interventions such as soil water conservation, managed surface water harvesting, and groundwater development schemes could help overcome the worst climatic scenarios and provide water for irrigation schemes to exploit the resource.

The authors of the book argue that improving governance, allocation and management could achieve ‘intelligent rationing’ and help rewire the countryside to increase the availability of water resources.

The work has improved flood forecasting, and more than 100 models have been developed in the past decade. These models are used by flood managers to predict flood events and to help reduce losses from flooding events. The work has also improved flood mapping for the Nile, its tributaries and underground aquifers.

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The work has contributed to over 300 publications, 15 books, plus scores of book chapters and research papers. The research provided data that integrated over 100 different studies on Nile policy, hydrology, water use, irrigation, and water quality. The findings were widely disseminated through the media and traveled to numerous countries, including Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, and the US. The research team is now aiming to work more closely with the private sector to validate and verify the results of their work.

Ten-year partnership has strongly influenced water research and policy in India.

A total of 80,000 flood events were found globally between 2000 and 2012. They overlaid information on floods from multiple sources, to identify and adapt to, future flooding events.

One-third of the world’s terrain is used for agriculture, governance and livelihoods simply not accessible.

Most of Africa is dominated by what many scientists refer to as ‘economic water scarcity’. Small-scale interventions such as soil water conservation, managed surface water harvesting, and groundwater development schemes could help overcome the worst climatic scenarios and provide water for irrigation schemes to exploit the resource.

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Change environment within the CGIAR System: The CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) is led by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). led by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

Some key findings:

- WLE has undertaken outstanding work to tackle the water challenges faced by poor communities all over the world.

- WLE-led research has demonstrated the immense potential of smallholder farming.

- A study has revealed that adopting water management techniques could increase yields by up to 350%.

- The findings of a three-year study, which is the first of its kind, have demonstrated that adopting water management techniques could increase yields by up to 350%.

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