



Knowledge Assessment on Sustainable Water Resources Management for Irrigation - KASWARMI

K. Bardowicks (1), M. Billib (1), E. Holzapfel (2), I. Lorite (3), I. Farkas (4), A. Fernández Cirelli (5), I. del Callejo (6), V. Paz (7), E. Montaña (8), and H. Gheyi (9)

(1) Leibniz University of Hannover, Hannover, Germany (bardowicks@iww.uni-hannover.de), (2) University of Concepción, Chillán, Chile, (3) IFAPA, Junta de Andalucía, Córdoba, Spain, (4) Szent Istvan University, Gödöllő, Hungary, (5) University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, (6) Mayor de San Simón University, Cochabamba, Bolivia, (7) Federal University of Recôncavo de Bahia, Cruz das Almas, Brazil, (8) Argentinean Arid Research Institute (IADIZA), Mendoza, Argentina, (9) Federal University of Campina Grande, Campina Grande, Brazil

The EU funded KASWARMI project was performed from March 2007 until August 2008 by focusing on society key issues to contribute to a better use and management of the water resources in arid and semi-arid ecosystems. In that way, the project has aimed to deliver fundamentals for future research activities to improve the sustainability of irrigated agriculture in Latin America. The world's food production depends on the availability of water, a precious but limited resource. Irrigated agriculture is responsible for approximately 70 percent of all the freshwater withdrawn in the world and more water will be used for irrigation in the future, as world food production continuously increases in order to meet rising demand. The challenge for irrigated agriculture today is to contribute to the world's food production and improvement of food security through a more efficient, cleaner and integrated use of water (FAO).

The main objective of KASWARMI was to build up a comprehensive knowledge base, including the evaluation of current state of the art, assembling international experience in an interdisciplinary scientific network on sustainable water resources management for irrigation. In six selected irrigated areas in Latin America a basic analysis of the major socio-economical, environmental, institutional and agrotechnical aspects was carried out. The approach of KASWARMI was to learn from the past and ongoing research activities to identify gaps and the scope for the collaboration of potential stakeholders (farmers, researchers, other water users, policy makers). The direct communication between the researchers and the stakeholders in the field study areas was used to identify their main needs, finding strategies for future activities to solve open questions of sustainable water resources management for irrigation in Latin America. More information is available at site www.kaswarmi.eu.