

UN
WATER



UN-Water at IFAT 2010

13-17 September 2010



Coordinated by the UN-Water Decade Programme on
Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)

**Special 4 minute
video inside**



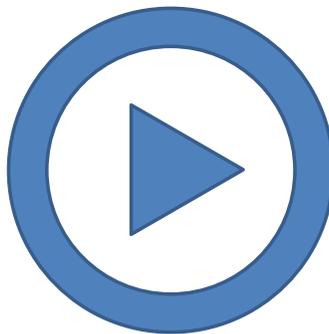
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Making Connections:

UN-Water at IFAT ENTSORGA 2010 Video

Video

UN-Water's participation at IFAT ENTSORGA 2010 has been summarized in a 4 minute video, of which a copy is provided for you below. We would like to thank the UN-Water members and partners who participated in this event.



This video can be viewed on your computer with any standard video-playing software.



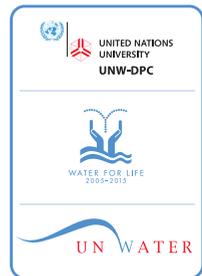
UN-Water at IFAT 2010



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13-17 September 2010
Munich, Germany

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Introduction

UN-Water

UN-Water, an inter-agency mechanism formally established in 2003 by the United Nations High Level Committee on Programmes, has evolved out of a history of close collaboration among UN agencies. It was created to add value to UN initiatives by fostering greater co-operation and information-sharing among existing UN agencies and outside partners.

UN-Water strengthens coordination and coherence among UN entities dealing with issues related to all aspects of freshwater and sanitation. This includes surface and groundwater resources, the interface between freshwater and seawater and water-related disasters.

A coherent, coordinated approach is clearly required as these issues represent some of the most urgent development challenges of our time. We must manage freshwater sustainably so that everyone has enough water to drink and stay clean and healthy; food producers have enough water to satisfy the demands of growing populations; industries have enough water to meet their needs; and countries have opportunities to secure a reliable supply of energy.

In addition, as our world changes, we need to adapt to changes in the availability of freshwater and prepare ourselves for changes in weather

Global water issues present complex and interconnected challenges; therefore no entity in itself can address these problems. Moreover, competing water uses further exacerbate these issues. Thus, inter-sectoral partnerships are essential to address these challenges and create a cooperative unified vision for water use. The private sector plays an integral role in the field of water and has access to the resources necessary to effectively manage water supply. Cooperation with the private sector is therefore an essential aspect of addressing global water challenges.

patterns and an increase in both the number and severity of water-related disasters.

All of these issues must be addressed in ways that safeguard the health of our environment and protect ecosystems. These issues are interconnected. The United Nations recognizes that it needs to mobilize its resources in an efficient and integrated manner to tackle global water challenges and meet the ambitious development and environment targets set by the international community. UN-Water was established in response to this need. Much of UN-Water activities are carried out through time-bound task forces established to focus on specific areas of interest or emerging issues. UN-Water also has four specific programmes, each with its own work plan, budget and an executing agency coordinating the implementation.

UNW-DPC

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is one of four programmes of UN-Water. The programme was established in 2007 and is hosted by the United Nations University at the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany. It was established within the Decade for Action “Water for Life” 2005-2015. The broad mission of UNW-DPC is to enhance the coherence, credibility and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water, by strengthening its capacity development programmes, particularly in developing countries and economies in transition. In doing so, UNW-DPC will demonstrate a vanguard role and leadership in bringing together stakeholders in the capacity development field and creating added value for their programmes.

UNW-DPC Work Plan

Based on its mission, UNW-DPC developed a Work Plan for its first three years of work, from 2007 - 2010, approved by UN-Water, which includes four main fields of activity. In September 2010, a new approved Work Plan came into effect which will guide UNW-DPC's activities from 2010-2013.

Work plan areas:

1. Improve strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water members and partners to support capacity development worldwide
2. Strengthen technical and policy guidance within the capacity-development sphere, and contribute to the “professionalization” of water governance and integrated management
3. Collaborate with UN water members and partners on issues related to capacity development
4. Promote capacity development including resource mobilization as part of water plans

Based on Area 1 of the work plan, UNW-DPC coordinated the activities of UN-Water at IFAT ENTSORGA 2010 to improve the coherence of members and partners. By bringing these agencies together to participate in a week-long event, participating members and partners had the opportunity to better understand the water-related activities of other agencies as well as the potential for future collaboration with industrial partners.

IFAT

IFAT is the world's leading trade fair for environmental technology, specifically focusing on water, sewage, waste and raw materials management. Thanks to a close cooperation with the industry and the trade associations, this event is the prime showcase for the latest market trends and innovative new technology. It presents specific sector-solutions, innovations, state-of-the-art technology and a broad spectrum of services in the fields of water, sewage, refuse and raw materials management. In 2010, the event drew over 110,000 visitors from over 185 countries as well as 2,700 exhibitors from 45 countries. Visitor quality at the fair is very high with 91% of visitors being involved in investment decisions, of which 24% have the final say.

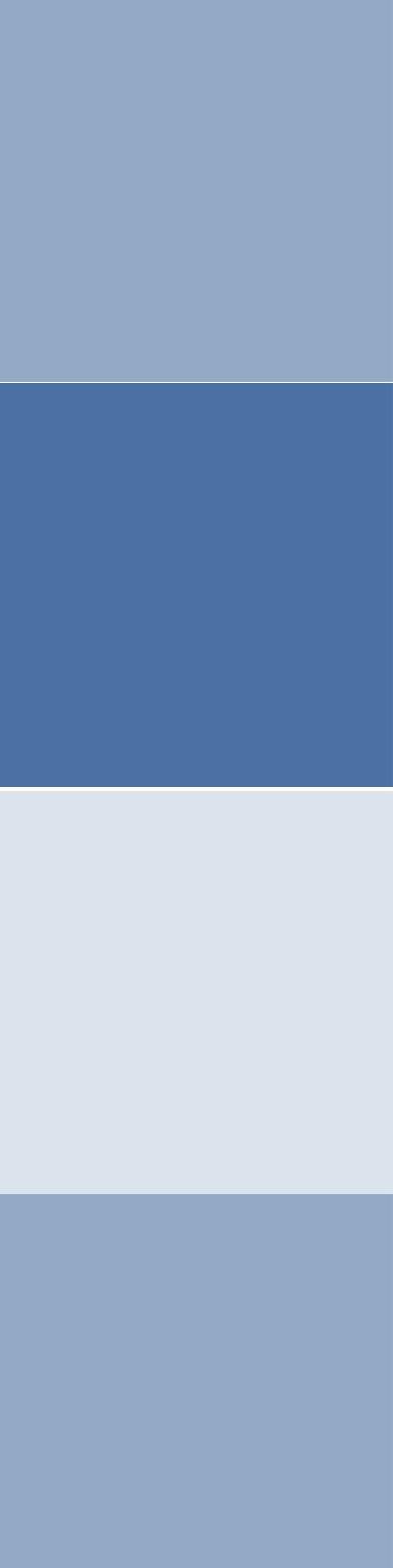
DWA

The German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste (DWA) works to promote research and development in its role as a specialist technical and scientific organization. The organization's membership of over 14 000 includes municipalities, institutes of higher education, engineers, public authorities and companies. DWA advises legislative bodies and policy makers and fully supports sustainable water-resources management. They produce technical rules and standards, training and education programmes, highly specialized publications as well as materials for public relations work in



water-resource management, wastewater, waste and soil conservation. For over forty years, DWA has been participating in the organization of IFAT. UNW-DPC began its partnership with DWA in December 2007 with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding. Several joint activities have been organized together over the past three years, the most extensive of which has been the presence of UN-Water at IFAT 2010.

UN-Water Center



UN-Water at IFAT

The participation of UN-Water gave participating agencies a unique opportunity to interact with and engage members of the private sector and explore potential cooperation opportunities. It also enabled these agencies to learn about the recent technological advances in the water sector, better informing them of how they can make their implementation projects more effective. IFAT also served as a platform to raise awareness about UN-Water and its activities. By bringing representatives from these agencies together, the diversity of activities within UN-Water was presented to the public in an interactive and engaging manner. By holding a seminar and providing materials for people working in the water industry, UNW-DPC was able to facilitate collaboration between UN-Water members and partners to develop the capacities of the water sector.



Booth description

The twelve participating UN-Water members and partners collaborated to represent UN-Water in a 200 m² booth known as the UN-Water Center. The booth contained ten individual stands which each displayed the publications and water-related activities of the particular member or partner, along with a large poster explaining the organization's objectives. Visitors were introduced to UN-Water's structure and objectives and then could walk around the booth to learn more about activities of members and partners and speak to representatives from many of the participating agencies. A wide variety of materials on water and related environmental issues were available on specific organizations as well as UN-Water more broadly. Visitors were very interested in the publications available and over the course of the week over 10,000 materials were distributed.



Total Materials Distributed

All participating organizations provided materials on their water-related activities as well as research publications. This provided visitors with a wide variety of materials to gain more information about specific fields of interest. The UN-Water Center ultimately distributed over 10,000 materials to interested visitors.

Item	Types	Number
Posters	5	150
CDs	13	1540
Videos	10	209
Books	9	62
Factsheets	6	1280
Flyers	9	800
Brochures	19	1655
Booklets	69	4205
TOTAL	140	9901



“For us, I think (IFAT) is an opportunity in demonstrating and bringing to the attention of the private sector what the UN is doing in the field of water and sanitation, and also an opportunity for us to learn what the private sector is doing and innovations that are coming from the private sector. We have to be abreast with these innovations and technology and new approaches which can improve water supply and sanitation so that we can benefit our partners which are local governments, water service providers and of course people across the world who don't have access to water supply and sanitation. I believe the last two days has led to a number of interesting exchanges and even some possibilities of collaboration with a few organizations which we can follow through on.”

*Debashish Bhattacharjee
Human Settlements Officer
UN-Habitat*

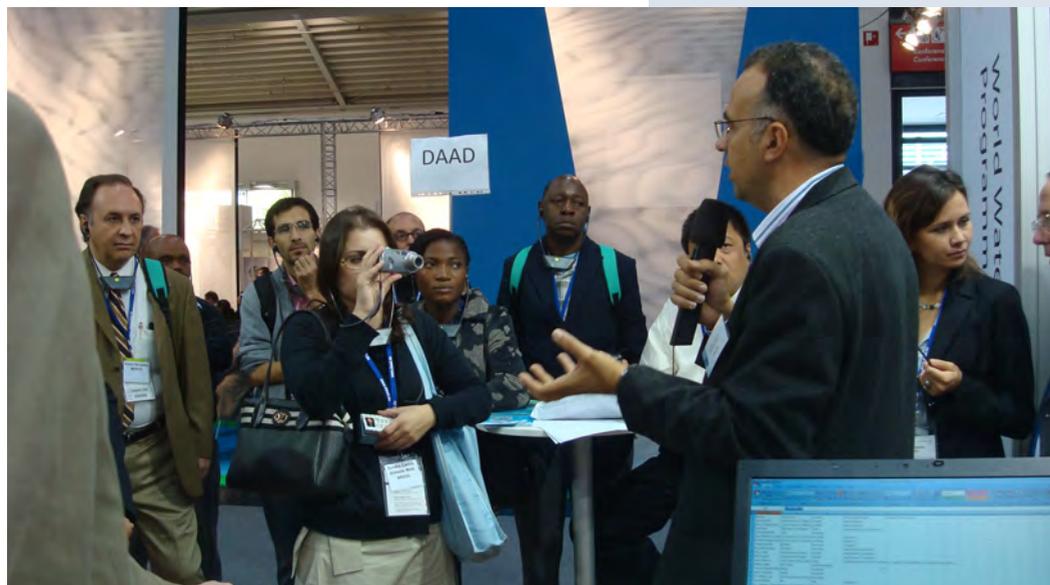
Classification and Statistics of the visitors

Although the trade show primarily attracts private industry, visitors to the UN-Water Center represented a wide variety of backgrounds. While members and partners did have the opportunity to discuss environmental technologies and innovations with private companies, they also had the opportunity to network with members of the public sector, researchers and non-governmental organizations.

Of the over 5000 visitors to the booth, 40% came from outside Germany and over 90% had decision-making power in their companies and organizations. Visitors came from a variety of backgrounds. The majority of visitors, 60%, came from the private sector. Seventeen percent of visitors were representing universities or other institutes, 14% of visitors came from non-governmental organizations or other civil society organizations and 9% were representing government ministries or other governmental bodies.

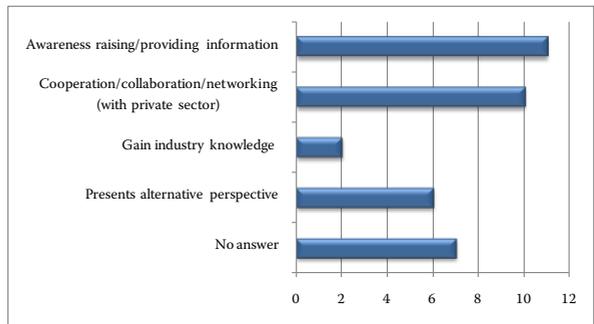
Our booth was also visited by seven delegations, totaling 183 visitors representing 56 different countries. These delegations were given a tour of the booth and an overview of UN-Water and the activities of the participating members and partners.

Delegation	Number of Participants	Number of Countries Represented
Young Water Professionals	45	19
International Climate Protection Fellowship Program	20	10
DAAD	32	22
InWent	16	3
BORDA	46	14
UNESCO/UNEVOC	20	18
Bulgarian Government	4	1
TOTAL:	183	56 Countries

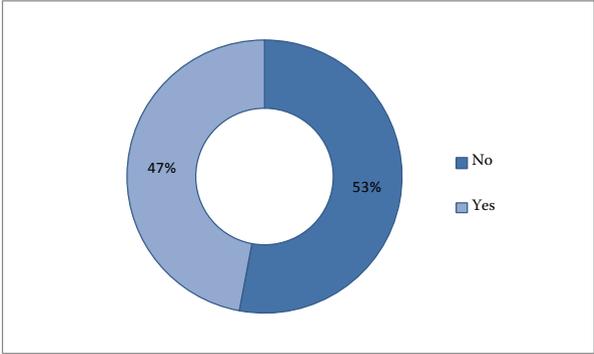


Feedback of the visitors

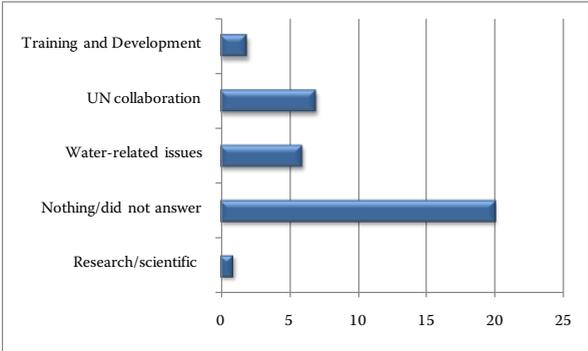
Visitors to the booth were invited to fill out a survey about their understanding of UN-Water and how they see the role of UN-Water and the UN system more generally in the water sector and in relations with the private sector. Based on 33 respondents, 55% had never heard of UN-Water before, however 100% of respondents thought that the presence of UN organizations at events like IFAT was important.



1. Have you ever heard of UN -Water before?



2. What do you know about UN-Water?



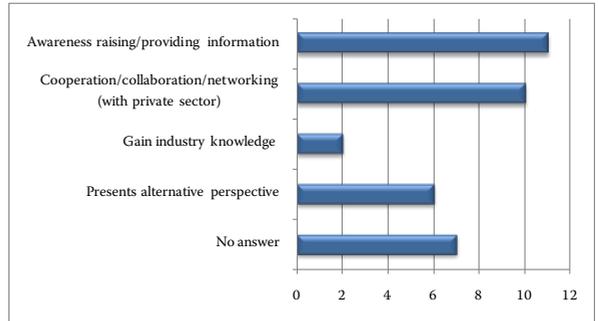
Response to #2: "Its an umbrella organization to bring all water-related UN institutions together."



Response to #3: “As a world organization, it has responsibility to make sure technologies of the type shown here could be applied elsewhere.”

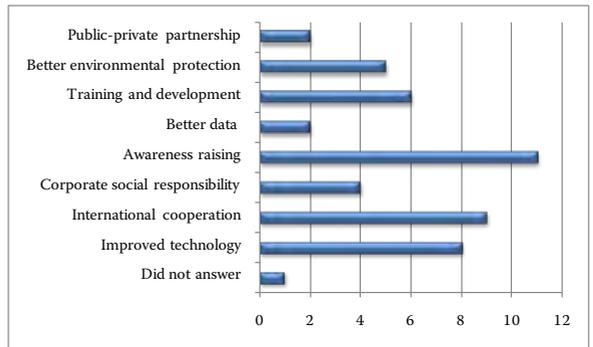
3. Do you think the presence of UN organizations is important in such events like IFAT? Why?

#3 (a) Response	Number
Yes	37
No	0

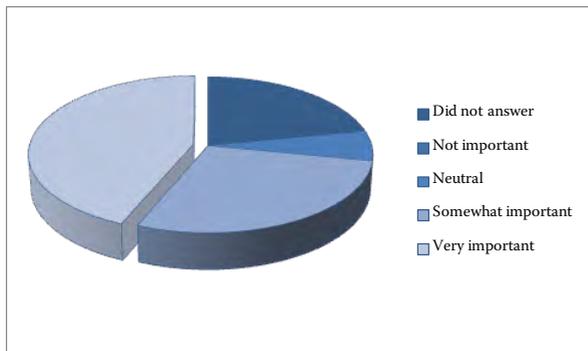


Response to #4: “More specific application of modern technology without forgetting proven ancestral water usage techniques (often better adapted and less expensive).”

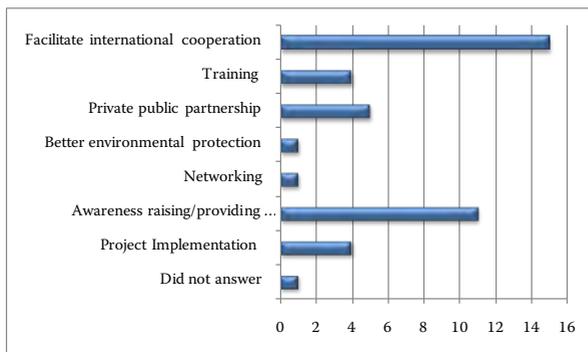
4. What do you think is needed to better manage our water resources?



5. *How do you see the importance of capacity building to enhance water management?*



6. *What should be the role of United Nations organizations to enable the better global management of resources?*



Response to #5: "In developed countries, commercial exploitation takes water-usage responsibility somewhat out of the hands of the general public. In developing countries, it is often a lack of understanding of the whole water cycle (besides water procurement) that leads to mismanagement. Water-education can tackle this lack of knowledge."

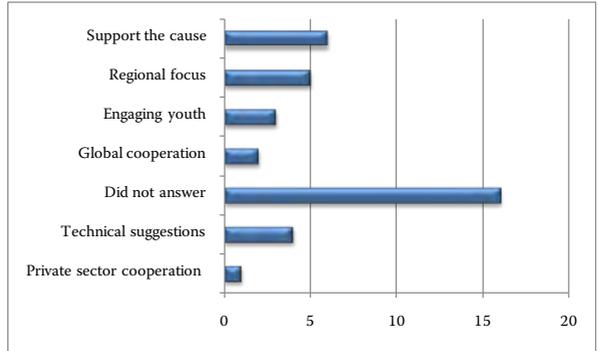
Response to #5: "I think it is the most important part for water management, people need to be capable and trained in order to make wise and informed decisions for water handling."

Response to #6: "Work as a bridge between the many organizations involved in the issue. This would facilitate for optimum solutions to be found."

Response to #7: “Make any of your programs as accessible as possible to motivated people.”

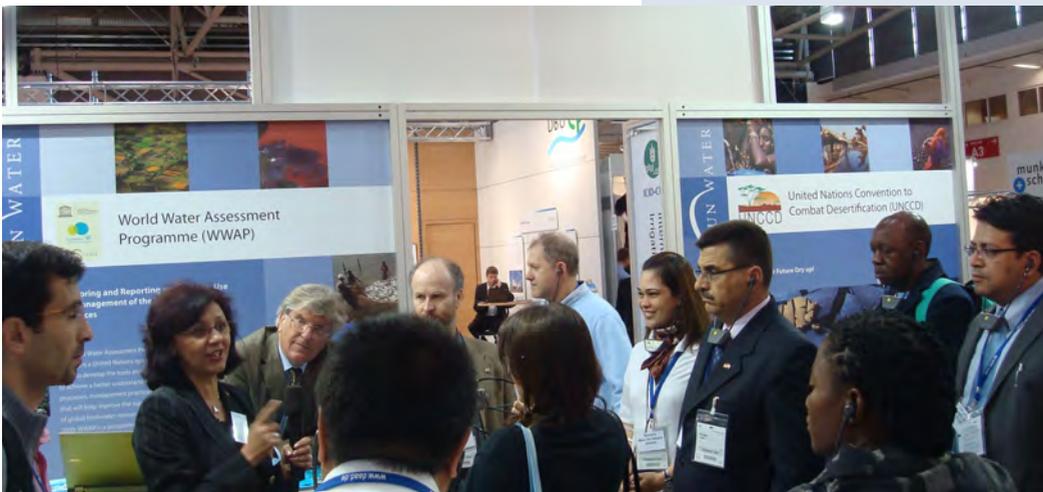
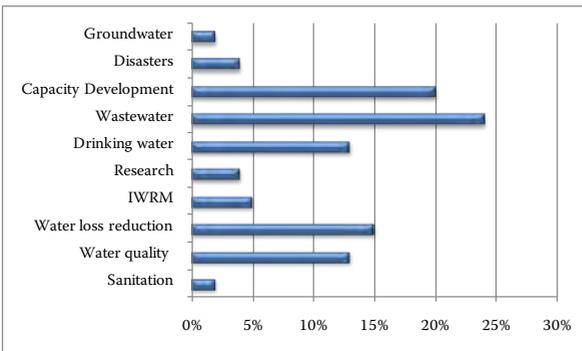
Response to #7: “There is a need to engage and encourage the current young population to work towards finding sustainable solutions to the problem of water scarcity. Their input will be the output of our near future, and the sooner this is done the faster the issue can be tackled.”

7. Would you like to add anything or to send UN-Water members and partners any message?



Interest of visitors

The various interests of visitors reflect the wide diversity of backgrounds of participants. Many visitors were working with new innovative technologies and were interested in collaborating with UN-Water members and partners on project implementation in the developing world. Many visitors were also pleased to see the United Nations participating in such an event and were interested to learn more about UN activities in the water sector. The most popular fields of interest were wastewater use and capacity development as well as water loss reduction.



Press Conference

UN-Water's activities at IFAT were highlighted through a UN-Water press conference held on Thursday afternoon. The chair of UN-Water, Dr. Zafar Adeel, along with the director of UNW-DPC, Dr. Reza Ardakanian, answered questions from journalists while the session was moderated by Dr. Alice Fišer from United Nations University (UNU). Topics covered included UN-Water's objectives and direction as well as their role in the water industry and collaboration with the private sector. Dr. Ardakanian provided a brief history and explanation of the objectives and activities of UNW-DPC. Journalists were briefed on the progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly the target related to drinking water and sanitation. Dr. Adeel informed journalists that globally drinking water targets were likely to be met, however the goal for



sanitation will likely not be met as the number of people without access to sanitation has grown in recent years, implying that sanitation provisions have not increased sufficiently with population growth. Dr. Adeel further stressed the need for leaders at the upcoming MDG Summit in New York to address this large gap in improvements in sanitation. Questions came from participants from developing countries including Iran, Pakistan and Sudan.



"I believe that it is extremely important for UN-Water to be at an event like this...because in private enterprise it's not easy to make contacts with international groups such as UN-Water...so to be here where the general public can meet and learn more about what great work that you're doing around the world and private enterprise has got many opportunities and solutions...it's absolutely brilliant that you can be here."

Bill Powell
AZAcomp
Canada

Seminar

Aim

UN-Water's participation in IFAT ENSORGA 2010 culminated in a two-hour seminar held on Thursday September 17th 2010 from 10:00 – 12:00. The seminar focused on "Institutional Capacity Development in Water Management, Water Supply and Sanitation" and included presentations from six representatives of UN-Water members and partners. These presentations were followed by a panel discussion with the audience on "How to improve effectiveness of institutional capacity development on water". The seminar provided an opportunity to discuss different capacity development methodologies and get feedback from the industry regarding their successes and failures in the field of capacity development. Agencies not only had the opportunity to present their capacity building activities but also to learn from their colleagues about other initiatives. This also gave the public the opportunity to learn more about UN-Water and its activities, as well as to raise issues which they felt were relevant to the topic.



Participants

The seminar was well-attended with over 200 participants, well above the hall's capacity, representing 63 countries, 65% of whom were from developing countries. Participants came from a wide variety of backgrounds both from within the water sector as well as from other related fields. Six regions were also represented, with the largest number of people, 33%, coming from Asia.



Region	Number of Participants
Sub-Saharan Africa	28
Americas	17
Asia	70
Middle East and North Africa	29
Europe	66
Oceania	1



Seminar Summary

The seminar was moderated by UN-Water chair, Dr. Zafar Adeel, who gave a welcome address and introduction to UN-Water. His presentation explained the structure and history of UN-Water as well as its objectives and future directions. He emphasized the aim of UN-Water to promote coherence and coordination of UN water-related activities with particular focus on achieving the Millennium Development Goals. He also elaborated on the three strategic directions of UN-Water of strengthening coherence of members and partners, providing input and informing global policy processes and helping member states in achieving their water goals and targets related to water provisioning and water resources management. He concluded by providing an overview of the future direction and activities of UN-Water.



Mr. Sergio Zelaya-Bonilla, Coordinator Policy and Advocacy on Global Issues and Platforms for UNCCD, gave a presentation on “D.L.D.D. Links with Water Policies on Capacity Development”. He emphasized the fact that water is a broad cross-cutting issue which impacts economics including poverty and development, agriculture, energy, urbanization, and environmental migration, all of which have both local and global consequences. He further discussed the importance of water for climate change, as discussed in the UN-Water policy brief on climate change. Mr. Zelaya-Bonilla went on to highlight the need

for capacity development in individual countries to address challenges related to climate change. Specifically, capacity development is needed to enable countries to assess their own adaptation needs, for the purposes of policy and project formulation, and for the creation of mechanisms to assess risks. Recognizing the need for capacity development, UNCCD advocates for policies which are based on capacity building needs.

Mr. Pedro Kraemer, Regional Director of South Asia with the Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA), a partner of UN-HABITAT, gave a presentation on “Building Capacities for Up-Scaling Sanitation Solutions – An Indian Perspective”. Mr. Kraemer began by explaining the poor sanitation conditions in India, where 43% of the global population living without sanitation is located. Although there are many issues in the country as a result of the lack of sanitation, many initiatives are emerging from civil society organizations to address these challenges. This has led to some improvements, but progress has been slow. India now has a national urban policy on sanitation and has now moved into systematic capacity building; however there is a need for scaling up. Considering the significant lack of sanitation facilities and due to the current low implementation capacities of the Indian network, in order to adequately address sanitation needs within the country, capacity development is essential. There needs to be a shift from the current environment in which external



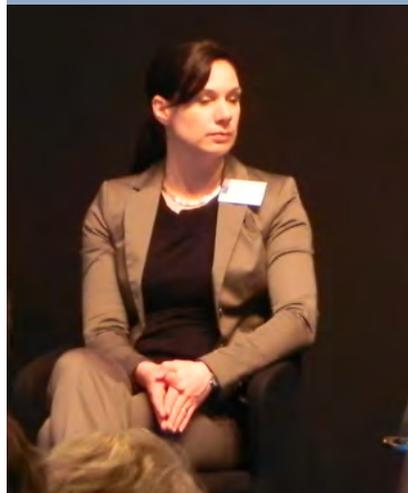


organizations are acting as project implementers to one in which these organizations are working as knowledge providers to develop local capacities. All members of the delivery chain need to have the necessary capacities developed. Ultimately, implementation should be done by the capacity building receivers. Mr. Kraemer concluded by recommending that organizations must work with institutions from the bottom in order to access their clients, they must make proper alliances with all the sectors involved and they must replicate all successful practices.

Representing IAH and BGR, which work closely together, Vanessa Vaessen made a presentation on behalf of Dr. Richard Owen on “The African Groundwater Network (AGW-net) – An African initiative in institutional capacity development”. Ms. Vaessen provided a brief overview of the history and ongoing activities of the African Groundwater Network. The network was formed in response to a need for capacity development related to groundwater. African leaders understand the need for improvements in groundwater management, but it is unclear how to integrate groundwater into IWRM. Thus, the core mandate of AGW-net has been capacity building. Its aim is to compliment existing networks rather than creating a new parallel network, therefore, they partner with similar networks to work towards a shared vision. AGW-net is currently developing new training courses and more advocacy and awareness initiatives.

Bettina Rickert, representing the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA), gave a presentation on “The Protocol on Water and Health”. The protocol is the first supranational agreement regarding the reduction of water-related disease. It is serviced jointly by WHO-Europe and the UNECE secretariat. Parties to the protocol must set targets for achieving reductions in water-related diseases. National initiatives can include regulatory activities, making information available, and practical projects. The implementation of the protocol is flexible so as to allow its adaptation to the specific national and regional needs of individual countries. Several articles within the protocol specifically address capacity building, particularly public awareness, training and education, cooperation between countries and international support. One area of the protocol which UBA has particularly been involved in has been small scale water supplies and sanitation, with future activities focusing on developing advocacy materials and workshops for operators of small scale systems. While the protocol does provide a good legal basis for capacity building activities, as they are addressed in several articles, capacity development often remains limited by constraints on financial and human resources.

Dr. Michaela Miletto, Deputy Coordinator of the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), gave a presentation on “Water management and Institutional Development - Messages for





“Being represented at the UN-Water booth was a good opportunity for the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Center to communicate about its activities and its structure. Many visitors visited our booth; water professionals and trainers from private companies or associations, academics and students. They were interested in hearing about UNESCO-UNEVOC activities regarding capacity building for their respective countries... As a research center, we were very glad to be invited to IFAT ENTSORGA trade fair to disseminate information and knowledge to a large public.”

*Francis Masettig
Programme Assistant
UNESCO-UNEVOC*

stakeholders”. Dr. Miletto began by explaining that WWAP is a cooperative programme, bringing together the 28 UN-Water members and partners, with a mandate of providing an overall periodic view of the state and use of water resources and management. The programme publishes the World Water Development Report every three years which outlines the UN vision and recommendation on fresh water resources. WWAP attempts to build a bridge between the water community and decision-makers and tries to foster coordinated actions among countries and agencies to address water challenges. Dr. Miletto emphasized the importance of understanding the linkages of water with all sectors particularly agriculture, energy, environment, culture and gender, therefore, decisions apparently unrelated to water may bring about irrevocable damages to fresh water resources. Large populations are already affected by water scarcity and in many countries, water institutions are too weak or too badly managed to face the water challenges they now confront. Therefore, they must be strengthened to address these circumstances which are complicated by many external pressures including climate change, population growth, global economic challenges, and complex interlinked priorities reflecting conflicting water needs and uses. Simple priorities must be created which reflect a coherent balanced vision of “water for life”. Dr. Miletto concluded by referring to a recommendation published in the first World Water Development Report which is still relevant

today, stating: “Water professionals need a better understanding of the broader social, economic and political context, while politicians need to be better informed about water resource issues”.

Representing UNW-DPC, Dr. Hani Sewilam concluded the presentations portion of the seminar with a presentation on “Capacity Development: Achievements, Contributions and Perspectives”. Dr. Sewilam gave a brief introduction on the role and mission of UNW-DPC and went on to explain the work plan which has guided the programme’s activities over the past three years. He also outlined the work of UNW-DPC with a specific focus on coherence, providing a brief description of UNW-DPC’s Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) which is an online information tool for distributing and disseminating information on existing water-related capacity development programmes, projects and activities of UN-Water members, partners and associated programmes. He also explained the mapping activities of UN-Water members’ capacity development activities conducted by UNW-DPC which identify areas where support is needed. The results of this mapping concluded that, while there is a great deal of training going on, there is a lack of e-learning and exchanging of programs. Dr. Sewilam also highlighted a series of workshops which were conducted in five regions around the world on aquacrop. The results of these workshops and case studies will be discussed in a workshop in Indonesia in October 2010. The effectiveness of



“There is no way as UN-Water that we can deal with the water issues on our own, we need partners and therefore the coming in of the private sector into the whole scenario helps a lot we can now go a step further, we can go beyond even what we could have done... I think at the end of the day, the result and benefit of our presence here as the secretariat and our presence here as the UN-Water, it has a lot of benefit. And from here we are building partnerships, not only for the UNCCD but for the UN-water and the world at large who are the users of water and at the end of the day we have done well by being here.”

*Dr. Emmanuel
Chinyamakobvu
Programme Officer
UNCCD*

different training techniques used in different workshops will also be assessed to better understand the success of different methodologies for different regions. Dr. Sewilam concluded by discussing a future area of focus for UNW-DPC in the field of e-learning as it has a much wider scope and greater potential than more traditional forms of education.

DISCUSSION

An open discussion with the panel and seminar participants, moderated by Dr. Adeel, was held following the presentations. Participants from different parts of the world and various sectors made comments on the presentations and asked questions to the panel. A representative from the Ministry of water resources and irrigation in Southern Sudan discussed the challenges Sudan has faced within their water sector as a result of the conflict in the region. A representative from InWent emphasized the importance of balance when using e-learning methods to ensure that complementary methods are also incorporated into training programs, which Dr. Sewilam acknowledged as an important consideration. An individual from an NGO in Bali brought attention to the importance of water for the tourism industry as is the case in Bali, which Dr. Adeel agreed was an important issue and was being considered by UN-Water. External challenges affecting the water sector were also discussed as was emphasized by an individual from Senegal who stated that water issues are less about technical deficiencies in his

country and are more due to conflict in the region which depletes existing resources. However, some highlighted the need for more technical trainings; a microbiologist from the water sector in Egypt described the technical deficiencies of water professionals in his country. Dr. Adeel ended the open discussion by addressing the issues raised by participants, particularly the issue of relationships between UN partners and development partners. UN-Water, through bringing together the resources in the UN system, will offer a common platform for various partners to bring their concerns. Dr. Adeel concluded by highlighting the recent UN General Assembly decision to recognize water as a human right and the role of UN-Water in acting as a platform for various sectors to preserve this human right.



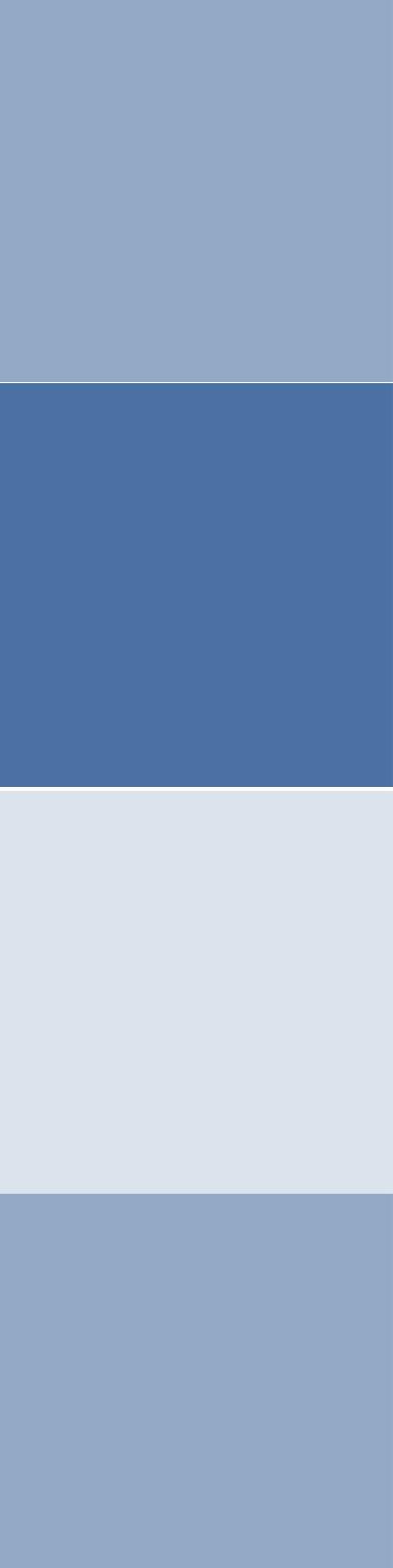
CONCLUSIONS

Ultimately, the seminar highlighted various challenges in the field of water-related capacity development. The wide diversity of participants enabled for the session to highlight the unique challenges which different regions face and the ways in which capacity development can be used to address such challenges. Considering this diversity of issues, a range of methodologies, as emphasized by presenters and discussion participants, should be used to build the capacities necessary to manage water resources more effectively. Moreover, the various and often competing needs and uses of water resources was also emphasized in the discussions. The position of UN-Water in acting as a platform for collaboration and negotiations can play a central role in reconciling these competing uses and working towards a shared idea of effective and efficient use of water resources.

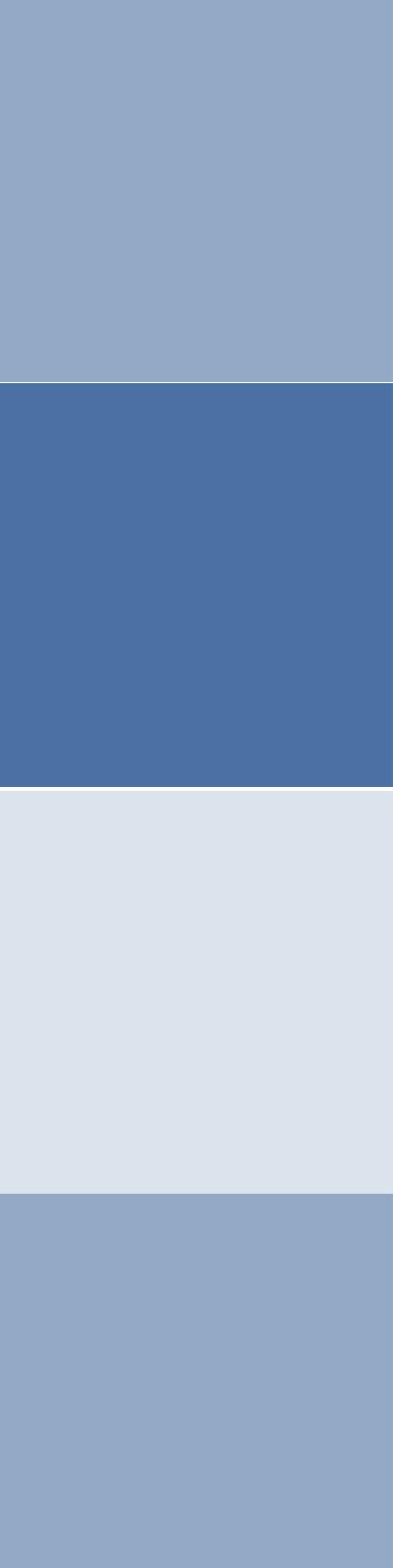
Results and Conclusions

UN-Water's participation in IFAT 2010 proved to be a very successful experience. Twelve members and partners were able to reach a wide variety of people from diverse backgrounds and from over 60 countries around the world. Over 5,000 people visited the booth and learned about the work of UN-Water and its members and partners and 200 more deepened their knowledge of water-related capacity development through their participation in the seminar. The event provided an excellent opportunity for UN-Water to reach a large audience and spread awareness about its activities. Many organizations also gained valuable contacts and initiated potential partnerships with private sector companies. Participating members and partners gave very positive feedback about their experiences:





Participating Organizations



UNCCD

Combating desertification is essential to ensuring the long-term productivity of inhabited drylands. Unfortunately, past efforts have too often failed, and around the world the problem of land degradation continues to worsen.

Recognizing the need for a fresh approach, 191 governments had joined the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification as at September 2005. This Convention aims to promote effective action through innovative local programmes and supportive international partnerships.

The treaty acknowledges that the struggle to protect drylands will be a long one - there will be no quick fix. This is because the causes of desertification are many and complex, ranging from international trade patterns to unsustainable land management practices. Real and difficult changes will have to be made, at both the international and the local level.

The permanent Secretariat of the UNCCD was established during the first Conference of the Parties (COP 1) held in Rome in 1997. It has been located in Bonn, Germany since January 1999. The functions of the secretariat are to make arrangements for sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and its subsidiary bodies established under the Convention and to provide them with services as required. One key task of



the secretariat is to compile and transmit reports submitted to it.

The secretariat also provides assistance to affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa. This is important when compiling information and reports required under the Convention. UNCCD activities are coordinated with the secretariats of other relevant international bodies and conventions, like those of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

• For every two people in the drylands, one of them is among the poorest of the poor in the world—roughly 1.2 billion people.

• From 1981 to 2006, between 10-20% of the land in the drylands got degraded—an area just about the size of Canada and India combined.

• Between 1981 and 2006, a 16% land improvement was achieved—mostly in the drylands.

• For every three people in the world today, one lives in the world's drylands, meaning 2 billion people.

• Drylands occupy about 41%, nearly half, of the Earth's surface.

• Today, for every 10 people in the urban centers, 3 are in drylands urban centers.

• In spring 2006, up to 330,000 tonnes of sand fell on Beijing on a single night.

• Nearly 44%—almost half—of all cultivated systems are in the drylands.


www.unccd.int

WHO and UNECE

Safe drinking water and improved sanitation should not be taken for granted in Europe, as a significant number of people in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region, especially in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, suffer from water-related diseases. To improve this situation, the Protocol on Water and Health was adopted in 1999. The Protocol, which entered into force in 2005, is the first international legally binding agreement linking sustainable water management and the reduction of water-related diseases. To meet these goals, Parties should establish national and local targets in areas covering the entire water cycle. They are requested to take appropriate measures for the protection of water resources used as sources of drinking water and their related water ecosystems, such as ensuring the provision of water supply and the efficiency of wastewater treatment. With an improved monitoring system they will also be able to respond to outbreaks or incidents of water-related diseases. The Protocol provides assistance in target setting, requires international cooperation and also introduces a social component into water management. Activities under the Protocol, which is jointly serviced by UNECE and WHO EURO, cover a wide range of areas, including water supply and sanitation in extreme weather events, small-scale water supplies and equitable access to water.



Protocol on Water and Health to the UNECE Water Convention





Education and Training of Water Technicians

UNESCO-UNEVOC

Many developing countries are experiencing a rising gap between labour-market demand in key sectors and the supply of adequately trained and qualified professionals. Serious skills shortages have emerged within the water supply and sanitation sectors.

The UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training plays a key role in bridging this skills gap and in meeting new labour-market demands linked to the introduction of new technologies, trades and competencies in order to address the need for sustainable use of water resources in relation to water management, supply and sanitation systems.



Through the Network of over 280 UNEVOC Centres across UNESCO Member States, UNESCO-UNEVOC promotes and supports the development of skills and technical and institutional capacities in order to enhance the quality of life by improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation services.

UNESCO-UNEVOC...

- ... promotes and supports the accessibility and quality of TVET for the achievement of Education for All.
- ... supports the reorientation of TVET for Sustainable Development.
- ... strengthens the capacity of the global UNEVOC Network.



*Addressing the
Water and Sanitation
Challenge in Urban
Areas*



UN-HABITAT

The City Agency of the United Nations, UNHABITAT supports member countries in their efforts to improve access of poor urban and peri-urban communities to sustainable water supply and sanitation.

Programmes

UN-HABITAT works at a global scale through the:

- Water for African Cities Programme;
- Water for Asian Cities Programme;
- Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Programme;
- Mekong Regional Water and Sanitation Programme;
- The Water for Latin American and Caribbean Cities programme; and
- The Global Water Operators Partnership.

Reach

An estimated 2 million people have directly benefitted from innovative and community driven projects. New approaches demonstrated by UN-HABITAT together with capacity building and awareness raising activities are reaching out to even larger numbers of people.

Partnerships

UN-HABITAT works in close collaboration with government at national, sub-national and local levels; service providers; multilateral development banks, civil society organisations and the business sector.

Resources

Drawing from its experience on the ground, UN-HABITAT has produced manuals, tool-kits and other products to provide updated and practical guidance on new and sustainable approaches to improving access to drinking water and sanitation for the poor. The agency also publishes triennial global reports on topical themes related to urban water supply and environmental sanitation.





UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

*Advancing Knowledge
for Human Security,
Peace and Development*



UNU

UNU is a major think-tank for the United Nations System. With research and capacity building, UNU helps to resolve most burning global problems. The overarching goal of UNU is to contribute to global sustainable development. That is, development which enables present generations to live their lives in decency, safety, good health and freedom without compromising the ability of future generations to do the same.

The University employs an interdisciplinary and problem-solving approach. This encompasses not only the natural and physical science disciplines but also the social sciences and humanities.

With its unique identity as both a United Nations organization and a high-level research and teaching institution, UNU contributes directly to the advancement of knowledge relevant to the role and work of the United Nations.

Because of its intellectual independence which is guaranteed by its Charter, UNU can make these contributions with objectivity and integrity. Therefore, UNU presents openminded and alternative perspectives on global challenges to decision makers and scholars.

The University comprises UNU headquarters in Tokyo, Japan (since 1975) and a worldwide network of more than a dozen Research and Training Centers and Programmes.

IAH and BGR

The Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) has a long-lasting experience in supporting its partner countries in improving sustainability of groundwater management and embedding groundwater related aspects into IWRM approaches.

Together, with networks such as the African Groundwater Network (AGW-Net) or intergovernmental organisations like the Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD) capacity building measures are carried out to enable the partner countries to manage their groundwater resources sustainably.

Training Courses

In cooperation with AGW-Net six regional groundwater training courses in an IWRM framework have already been conducted (in South- and West Africa).



*Capacity Building
Activities towards
Sustainable
Groundwater
Management*



Training Workshops

BGR supports ACSAD in the implementation and institutionalisation of a Decision Support System for management, protection and sustainable use of soil and water resources (WEAPMODFLOW).

Technical Trainings

Technical trainings in the partner countries mainly focus on groundwater protection and IWRM.

International Symposium

In 2008 BGR organized an international symposium in Hanover on “Coupling Sustainable Sanitation and Groundwater Protection” to highlight the problems of groundwater pollution due to absent or inadequate sanitation facilities in developing countries.



ICID

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) is the leading scientific, technical, professional and not-for-profit Non-Governmental International Organisation (NGO) in the fields of irrigation and drainage. It draws together the diverse disciplines and professions involved in the planning, design, operation, management and development of irrigation, drainage and flood management works throughout the world.

ICID identifies and promotes improved practices of sustainable agricultural water management through a network of over 100 countries. The Commission holds annual international/ regional events on regular basis by partnering with UN and other international

organisations. It also publishes a bi-monthly journal “Irrigation & Drainage” and brings out technical publications/ position papers from time to time.

ICID recognizes outstanding contributions/ achievements in water saving in agriculture by individuals/ organizations from all over the world by presenting WatSave Awards annually. Agricultural drainage has proved to be useful in controlling waterlogging and salinity and enhancing crop productivity. Presently, world over only about 202 million ha (13%) of cultivated land has drainage provisions. Globally 1553



*Managing Water for
Agriculture*



million ha of land is cultivated and presently about 288 million ha (18.5%) is under irrigation. The irrigated land produces about 40% of the world food production and provides employment to 60% of the world population.



IHA

The International Hydropower Association (IHA) addresses the role of hydropower in meeting the world's growing water and energy needs as a clean, renewable and sustainable technology. With members active in more than 80 countries, IHA is a non-governmental, mutual association of organisations and individuals. Its membership is open to all those involved in hydropower.

Formed under the auspices of UNESCO in 1995, as a forum to promote and disseminate good practice and further knowledge about hydropower, today IHA has a Central Office based in London and a representative office in South America. In addition, IHA currently has consultative and/or observer status with all United Nations agencies addressing water, energy and climate change.



*Advancing Sustainable
Hydropower*



IHA Mission

IHA aims to advance sustainable hydropower's role in meeting the world's water and energy needs by:

- Championing continuous improvement and sustainable practices;
- Building consensus through strong partnerships with other stakeholders;
- Driving initiatives to increase the contribution of renewables, especially hydropower.

IHA Key Initiatives

- Sustainability;
- Energy;
- Water;
- Climate Change;
- Markets and Investment.



WWAP

The World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) is a United Nations system-wide effort to develop the tools and skills needed to achieve a better understanding of the processes, management practices and policies that will help improve the supply and quality of global freshwater resources. Founded in 2000, WWAP is a programme of UN-Water, hosted and led by UNESCO.

The principal objective of the Programme is to assess and report on the state, use and management of the world's freshwater resources and the demands on these resources, define critical problems and assess the ability of nations to cope with water-related stress and conflict. Its primary product, the United Nations World Water Development Report, is produced every three years.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Water
Assessment Programme

UN WATER

*Monitoring and
Reporting on the State,
Use and Management of
the World's Freshwater
Resources*

Initially housed in UNESCO's headquarters in Paris, the WWAP Secretariat has been relocated to Villa La Colombella, its new headquarters, in Perugia, Italy.

UN World Water Development Report

WWAP produces the triennial United Nations World Water Development Report, as well as case studies and recommendations resulting from the findings of these reports. The series of reports include:

- “Water in a Changing World” (2009)
- “Water: A Shared Responsibility” (2006)
- “Water for People, Water for Life” (2003)

The fourth edition of the Report will be launched in March 2012.



UNW-DPC

The broad mission of UNW-DPC is to enhance the coherence, credibility and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water, by strengthening its capacity development programmes, particularly in developing countries and economies in transition. In doing so, UNW-DPC will demonstrate a vanguard role and leadership in bringing together stakeholders in the capacity development field and creating added value for their programmes.

As this mission is implemented, national and local societies will be more able to:

- improve their absorption capacity and competence in water management
- enhance the effective management of their resources
- reduce their dependence on donors and
- support self-sufficiency within a globalized economy

thus contributing to the achievement of internationally-agreed objectives and targets worldwide. UNW-DPC clearly focuses on the needs of developing countries. The above outlined aspirations acknowledge the most urgent needs in those countries and also correspond with the general aims formulated and pursued by the donor community.



Adding Value in Water-Related Capacity Development



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UNW-DPC coordinated the activities of UN-Water at IFAT ENTSORGA 2010, the world's leading trade fair for environmental technology, to improve the coherence of the activities of members and partners and facilitate collaboration with industrial partners. Numerous UN-Water members, partners and programmes were represented at the UN-Water stand: FAO, UNCCD, UNECE, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNU, WHO, IAH, ICID, IHA/BGR, WWAP and UNW-DPC.

Main activities:

- a **UN-Water seminar** on “Institutional Capacity Development in Water Management, Water Supply and Sanitation,” with 200 participants from 63 countries
- a 200 m² **booth**, the “UN-Water Center,” with over 5,000 visitors, 40% from outside Germany, to whom nearly 10,000 materials were distributed
- a UN-Water **press conference**