Adding Value in Water-Related Capacity Development

UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) celebrated its opening in August 2007 at the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany. UNW-DPC is hosted by the United Nations University and supported by the Federal Government of Germany. The broad mission of UNW-DPC is to enhance the coherence and integrated effectiveness of the capacity development activities of the more than two-dozen UN organisations and programmes already cooperating within the inter-agency mechanism known as UN-Water and thereby to support them in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water.
Disclaimer

This publication describes the information received from a survey of UN-Water members’ and partners’ water-related capacity development activities; it is not an inventory of such activities.

UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)
United Nations University
UN Campus
Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10
D-53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel. +49 228 815 0652
Email: info@unwater.unu.edu

Acknowledgements

The international survey reported in this publication was conducted as an inception activity of UNW-DPC which began in August 2007 in Bonn. The activity was coordinated by Dr Reza Ardakanian, Director of UNW-DPC (ardakanian@unwater.unu.edu), and implemented by Dr Virginie Aimard of UNU-VIE (aimard@vie.unu.edu), both of whom are editors for this publication. This publication was additionally reviewed by Dr Matthew Hare of UNW-DPC. Graphic design and layout by Louise Smith of UNW-DPC. Cover border image by Helmut Langer Design.

Bonn, Germany
November, 2008
© UNW-DPC
# Table of Contents

**Foreword**

**Executive Summary**

1. **Background**

2. **Survey Results**
   2.1 **Current Activities**
   2.1.1 Types of capacity development activities
   2.1.2 Type of framework for the activity
   2.1.3 Target group
   2.1.4 Geo-political level of activity

2.2 **Future Plans and Needs**
   2.2.1 Perceived challenges in fulfilling the mandate of the MDGs, Water Decade and JPOI
   2.2.2 Respondents’ needs in terms of water-related capacity development
   2.2.3 Priority target groups for water-related capacity development
   2.2.4 Priority thematic areas for water-related capacity development
   2.2.5 Perceived added value of UNW-DPC
   2.2.6 Ideas and suggestions for UNW-DPC

3. **Conclusion**
   3.1 Next Steps
   3.1.1 From survey to inventory and beyond
   3.1.2 Design and implementation of the Capacity Development Observatory

**Abbreviations and acronyms**

**ANNEX I**

**ANNEX II**
UN-Water is an inter-agency mechanism which has been set up to further strengthen collaboration and coordination among the 25 UN agencies, offices and programmes working with water and sanitation issues. The ultimate goal is to provide better service to Member States in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In August 2007, a new programme of the UN-Water Decade “Water for Life” was inaugurated in Bonn, Germany. The role of this programme, the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), is to enhance the coherence and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water, by supporting and adding value to its members’ and partners’ capacity development activities, particularly in developing countries and economies in transition.

Without the further development of individual, organisational and institutional capacity of water-sector stakeholders, the achievement of the MDGs will remain elusive. Thus, the UNW-DPC has an important role to play and it started off by investigating the current situation and capacities through a survey on the capacity development activities of the more than two dozen members and partners cooperating within UN-Water.

The results of this survey are reported in this publication presenting the diversity of capacity development activities currently being undertaken by UN-Water members and partners. It is the first periodical of a series of UNW-DPC mapping publications that will, over the coming years, chart the extent of global water-related capacity development activities, identify critical gaps in the provision of capacity development services and propose ways to further strengthen such capacities among UN-Water members and partners. It highlights requirements for future capacity development activities in the water sector and provides important guidance for the work of UNW-DPC. Consequently, these publications will also help in defining the future focus and operations of UN-Water in terms of capacity development with the support of UNW-DPC.

Pasquale Steduto
Chair of UN-Water
FAO
Soon after its inauguration in August 2007, the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) designed and deployed a survey among the UN-Water members and partners. The objective of the survey was to provide a first snapshot overview of ongoing capacity development activities implemented by UN-Water members and partners, as well as to identify their future plans and requirements for support and suggestions for capacity development focus within the UN-Water mechanism.

This document presents the outcomes of this first survey and the results of the analysis, presenting information about types of capacity development undertaken, the framework under which they have been carried out, as well as the target groups and scale-level of capacity development activities. It also provides an insight into the expectations of some UN-Water members and partners regarding future water-related capacity development projects including challenges, needs and thematic priorities.

Thanks to the survey, for the first time a single report acknowledges the variety of capacity development activities being currently undertaken by organizations within or associated with the UN-Water mechanism and gives an insight into particular trends. In summary, reported activities tend more often to be those:

- organising training, collecting and disseminating knowledge and developing toolkits and other similar resources, rather than exchange programmes and e-learning;
- operating within established programmes, rather than those based on particular funds;
- targeted at policy-makers and diverse water professionals, rather than at higher education;
- focusing on the national, regional and international levels, rather than at the local level.

Importantly, the different focus of attention of the members and partners within the UN-Water mechanism can begin to be observed; this is something that will be important if opportunities for cooperation and synergies between organizations and their activities are to be identified.

In terms of the expectations of UN-Water members and partners, the following are some of the main conclusions for the tasks of UNW-DPC that can possibly be drawn from the respondents’ answers:

- Institutional and organizational capacity development needs to be focused upon more than individual capacity development;
• Support for the evaluation of capacity development activities and the analysis of best practices is needed;
• Integrated water resources management and, as part of this, water supply and sanitation, financing, social equity and adaptation to climate change are important themes for capacity development;
• Whilst government policy makers, stakeholders in the agricultural sector and water utility managers are deemed to be priority target groups for capacity development activities, future activities should attempt to address multiple target groups together to support an integrated multi-stakeholder approach to water resources management;
• UNW-DPC should consider paying special attention to:
  • supporting the improvement of the didactic skills of trainers within UN-Water
  • sourcing additional funds for capacity development activities
  • managing and disseminating knowledge about capacity development activities
• The main priorities of UNW-DPC could be:
  • To map capacity development activities and needs and to identify gaps in provision
  • To support the UN-Water members and partners in seeking synergies and create opportunities for cooperation in each other’s fields of activities and specialisms.

A catalogue of the reported capacity development activities derived from this survey has been compiled, which will be available on the UNW-DPC online Repository of Capacity Development Activities (see www.unwater.unu.edu). It should be borne in mind that currently the catalogue is a sample of capacity development activities undertaken by the UN-Water members and partners. It should not be seen as an inventory, since it is not exhaustive. Thanks to the contribution of UN-Water members and partners, UNW-DPC will seek to continuously update this catalogue and create an inventory of all members’ and partners’ activities. The results of the survey, and updates received, will be used to support the design and implementation of the Capacity Development Observatory, a key element of the work of UNW-DPC in its support of the UN-Water inter-agency mechanism.
UNW-DPC is one of the three programme offices of the inter-agency mechanism UN-Water that has been created to follow up on the World Summit on Sustainable Development’s (WSSD) water-related decisions and the Millennium Development Goals concerning water. UNW-DPC is hosted by the United Nations University (UNU), on behalf of, and with oversight from, UN-Water. It is based in Bonn, Germany and financially supported by the Federal Government of Germany through the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

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.

One of the UNW-DPC inception activities is to map out the different ongoing and future capacity development activities related to water undertaken by the UN-Water members and partners, and to get a better understanding of their needs, ideas and future plans so as to identify opportunities for collaboration.

This document presents a first synopsis of the data collected. It gives a concise overview of activities, thematic priorities, and perceived needs and challenges faced by organizations working on capacity development in the field of water management. For the first time, activities can be overviewed in a catalogue format (see Annex I) to identify gaps, synergies and overlaps. By analysing the different approaches and concepts, it becomes apparent that there is a vast potential for an exchange of experiences be-
tween the different actors involved and a large number of synergies that can be realized through intensified cooperation.

UNW-DPC sees its role as facilitator and supporter of concerted activities of all UN-Water members and partners in the field of capacity development activities. We would like to thank all contributing partners who made this survey a success.

The results presented here are based on responses from the following organisations:

**UN-Water members**
- **FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
  - Water Development and Management Unit
- **UN-DESA** (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)
- **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme)
  - Cap-Net
- **UNEP** (United Nations Environment Programme)
  - Division of Environmental Policy Implementation - Natural Resource Management Branch - Water Unit
- **UNESCA** (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia)
- **UNICEF** (United Nations Children’s Fund)
  - Water, Environment and Sanitation Section
- **UN/ISDR** (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction)
- **WMO** (World Meteorological Organization)
- **IFAD** (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
- **UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
  - International Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE)
- **IAEA** (International Atomic Energy Agency)
- **UNU** (United Nations University)
  - International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH)
  - Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

**World Bank Group**
- World Bank Institute (Sustainable Development Division / Water Program)
UN-Water programmes

WWAP (World Water Assessment Programme)

Other UN-related projects, initiatives or organizations

GEF (Global Environment Facility)

• IW:LEARN

Thanks to the 19 comprehensive responses from 14 UN-Water members, two UN-Water partners, one UN-Water Programme and GEF/IW:LEARN, information on 131 current capacity development activities was received. A catalogue of these activities, as reported by the respondents, is presented in Annex I. The data thus collected constitutes a first step towards the construction of a knowledge base, which is being developed into an online repository, in order to enhance its accessibility. Future work will focus on working to create an inventory of all the activities of all the UN-Water members and partners.

1 GEF initiated the IW:LEARN project with joint implementation by all three GEF implementing Agencies, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank.
Survey Results

2.1 Current Activities

The respondents were asked to list the current water-related capacity development initiatives and activities that are supported or initiated by their organisation. For each listed activity they were asked to provide more details.

2.1.1 Types of capacity development activities

Question: What type of capacity development activity is it?

The data extracted from the survey comprises 131 activities currently being undertaken by the respondents of the UN members and partners. Respondents described their activities according to the seven different types provided in the questionnaire:

- organizing training courses, seminars, workshops
- developing toolkit, resources, materials
- organizing awareness-raising events
- collection and dissemination of best practices, case studies
- exchange, placement programmes (PhD, scholars, postgraduate etc.)
- e-learning; and
- other capacity development efforts.

Figure 1 shows the percentage of the 131 activities categorised according to different capacity development activity types. Statistics from the survey indicate that the three main types of capacity development activity are: organizing training courses, seminars, workshops (>70%), collection and dissemination of best practices.

---

2 For a breakdown of the number of these activities per organization, see Table 1, Annex II.
and developing toolkits, resources and materials (both between 40 and 50%). Exchange and placement programmes as well as e-learning activities are less represented (<20%).

Results indicate that although many activities focus on more than one type of capacity development, there is a tendency for organizations to specialize in specific types. For example, of the three types of activity most often being undertaken (see Figure 2), reported activities from UNECE are clearly focusing a lot on organising training, in comparison to the two other activity types. Of those generally less often undertaken activities (see Figure 3), a large percentage of reported UNEP, WSSCC and IFAD activities are providing awareness-raising and a large percentage of reported GEF/IW:LEARN activities are based on exchange programmes and/or e-learning. (Note that ISDR and WWAP reported no current capacity development activities at the time of the survey and are therefore not included in the statistics for Section 2.1. They did however complete the rest of the survey and their views are reflected in Section 2.2.)

The analysis of the category “other capacity development activities”, which accounted for over 30% of all reported activities, revealed a wide range of activities which can be grouped into four clusters: a) partnership and networking; b) evaluation and needs assessment; c)
education and research; and d) policy development (see Table 3, Annex II). Specific examples include regional and global adaptive management dialogue processes, peer-to-peer support, coaching, curriculum development and the development of policy and strategy papers.

It is interesting to note an important distinction, raised by one respondent, in the delivery mode of capacity development between technical assistance (aiming at enabling the target audience to implement reforms, policies/programs or strengthen its institutions) and training and education (aimed at skills enhancement, through knowledge sharing fora or direct instruction).

2.1.2 Type of framework for the activity

Question: Of which kind of framework is this activity a part?

Respondents were asked to describe the type of framework of which their activities are part according to the five following categories: programme, project, partner/networking, fund and ad hoc. The results show that over 60% of capacity development activities are run under ongoing programmes (see Figure 4), while both networking and project activities represent respectively over 30% of the activities. Once again, individual activities are obviously part of more than one type of framework. Figure 5 shows the type of framework per organization. Of note is that the reported activities of UNICEF, IFAD, ICID and GEF/IW:LEARN contain a higher proportion of activities undertaken within partnerships/networking than the reported activities of
other organisations. Other sources suggest (cf. World Water Development Report 3, to be published) that this kind of framework, networking and partnerships, such as the learning alliance, holds a great potential for creating innovative environments for capacity development.

2.1.3 Target group

Question: For which target group is this activity designed?

The respondents were asked to indicate the groups to whom their activities were targeted. Four choices were offered in this section: policy makers, higher education, water professionals and “others”. The results (see Figure 6) show that water professionals constitute the major target groups of water-related capacity development activities (just under 80%). A slight majority of the activities, over 50% as sampled in the survey, are targeted towards policy makers, while more than 30% of them are geared towards higher education. A large proportion, just over 40%, is targeted towards “other” stakeholders who, according to the respondents, include: end-users, water user associations, farmers, UN agencies, humanitarian organisations, urban planners as well as researchers, technicians and artisans (see Table 6, Annex II). This variety in targets could be attributed to the mainstreaming of IWRM – its holistic dimension involves a broad range of partnerships and networks.

Footnote 4: The raw data for Figures 4 and 5 can be found in Table 4, Annex II.
of stakeholders at various levels of intervention.

Figure 7 indicates that at least 50% of the reported activities from all the respondents (except those of the FAO, WMO, IAEA and UNICEF) target policy makers. In addition, over 50% of reported activities from the FAO, UNU, UNESCO-IHE, UNDP/Cap-Net target higher education. The latter two manage to focus a large proportion of reported activities on each of the categories of target groups.

2.1.4 Geo-political level of activity

Question: At which level is this activity running?

Most capacity development activities are organised at the international level (just under 60%). While both national and regional levels comprise between 35 and 45% of reported activities, those organised at the local level represent just over 20% of the total (Figure 8). The percentage figures imply that many activities are carried out at more than one level.

Figure 9 illustrates how the different respondents divide their activities up across geo-political levels. Based on their responses, those reported activities focusing exclusively either on the international and/or regional levels belong to UN-DESA and GEF/IW:LEARN. Most often focused at the local level are the reported activities of FAO, UNDP/Cap-Net, WSSCC and UNEP. Practically all organisations’ reported ac-

---

5 The raw data for Figures 6 and 7 can be found in Table 5, Annex II.
activities have a sizeable proportion focused on capacity development at the national level. Naturally, the focus of the respondents can simply reflect their mandate; UNESCWA for example has a regional remit. The reported activities of some organizations such as those of the FAO, however, do appear to be divided fairly evenly across all levels.6

Below are some examples of reported activities that are carried out at multiple geo-political levels:

1. Preparation of guidelines, manuals, resource material, and toolkits;
2. National Policy Dialogues (NPD) on integrated water resources management;
3. Surveys and workshops to promote environmentally sound drinking water and wastewater facilities at community level;
4. Capacity development of water user associations;
5. Integrated flood management workshops;
6. Distance learning programmes.

2.2 Future Plans and Needs

In this section of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked for information about future plans and needs, including the perceived challenges in fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals, the International Decade for Action “Water for Life” (2005-2015) and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI); the needs of each organisation in terms of capacity development; the priority target group(s) to which capacity development activities should be directed and the perceived added-value of UNW-DPC.

6 The raw data for Figures 8 and 9 can be found in Table 7, Annex II.
2.2.1 Perceived challenges in fulfilling the mandate of the MDGs, Water Decade and JPOI

Question: What kind of challenges do you see in fulfilling the mandate of the Millennium Development Goals, Water Decade and JPOI (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)?

It is clear that the main challenge that has been identified by the respondents is that of raising capacity at all levels in the field of integrated water resources management to a sufficient level to fulfil the requirements of the Millennium Development Goals. Whilst the lack of skills of individuals involved in implementation has been mentioned, most often it is organizational and institutional capacity that is seen to be lacking. The currently perceived lack of capacity extends to poor governance structures, weak and contradictory institutional settings, low enforcement capacities, the low priority of environmental and water issues in the agenda, non-equitable water sharing and the unsustainable use of the resources. Although the respondents are not unanimous as to whether or not finding enough funding is a major issue in fulfilling the various goals, it is important not to forget that even if funding is available, sometimes the capacity of organisations to make use of the money effectively or in a transparent manner may not be sufficient.

A “critical mass” of properly skilled professionalised water managers was also thought to be required, which would more easily be achieved if currently small-scale capacity development activities could be capitalized on in a synergetic manner and scaled up to increase impact. In this context, a special emphasis was placed by at least one respondent on the capacity of staff in emergency contexts where this remains one of the most significant current limitations to effective humanitarian programming.

Additionally, some respondents voiced a demand for a change in priorities currently put forward to implement the Millennium Development Goals effectively and efficiently. If MDGs 1 and 7 are to be achieved, it was suggested that more focus should be put on agriculture and this sector’s water use. Transboundary groundwater management would also need more emphasis, as would the search for a strong commitment to a global transition to ecosystem-based management for sustainable development. The latter would be of particular importance in the context of an increasing need to design adaptation and resilience strategies to cope more effectively with the consequences of climate change.
Finally, better integration and coordination at three key levels was proposed:

- **International**: across UN-Water members and partners, including major NGOs, bilateral donor countries and beneficiary national governments;
- **Regional**: across regional IWRM, institutional and legal frameworks;
- **Basin level**: across sectors (e.g. natural resources management and spatial planning) between and within countries cooperating in transboundary watershed management.

### 2.2.2 Respondents’ needs in terms of water-related capacity development

**Question**: How would you define the needs of your organization in terms of water-related capacity development?

The respondents’ answers give an insight into experiences from the field, and reflect some strategic issues. Respondents highlighted the following support needs:

**Funding participation and networking**
1. Financing the participation of stakeholders in water management;
2. Financing networking and knowledge management activities;
   - Breaking the “silo mentality” of individual organizations by bringing them into more contact with “leaders of industry”;

**Monitoring of water resources**
4. Provision of support for continuous monitoring of water resources;

**Monitoring and evaluation of capacity development activities**
5. Effective monitoring tools and indicators for carrying out assessments in order to prove effectiveness and impacts of the activities developed and to work towards sustainable capacity development initiatives;
6. An analysis of best practices in order to learn from each other and work to transfer successful concepts;

**Training quality**
7. Better didactical approaches in order to couple trainers’ competence in the subject matter topics with expertise in capacity development;
8. Capacity development to be modernised to embrace new paradigms of thinking;

Creating water-related capacity development partnerships

9. Creating improved joint training activities between UN-Water members and partners so as to facilitate a more comprehensive and integrated training approach. For example bringing together knowledge and capacity in isotope hydrology with knowledge in basic hydrology or water chemistry;
10. Bringing together organizations skilled in training with knowledge-rich organizations;
11. Up-scaling current capacity development programmes through integration with national/international actors’ activities;
12. Seeking and training local partners to implement capacity development locally;

Institutional capacity development

13. The organizational capacity of national and local government needs to be addressed in a systematic and professional way;
14. Sustainable regional IWRM institutions and organizations are required;

Outreach

15. Support for work in currently poorly covered geographical areas such as the Pacific Islands and Eastern Europe;

Internal capacity development

16. Skills and career development of UN-Water members’ and partners’ staff.

2.2.3 Priority target groups for water-related capacity development

Question: Which target groups should be the priority for water-related capacity development efforts?

The respondents are working with a diverse range of target groups and clearly represent a wealth of experiences and knowledge in implementing action on the ground; this can be understood as the capital to build on for future activities and plans.

The question as to which target groups should be addressed in the future reveals that integrated water resources management demands a multi-
faceted approach. Most respondents identify government policy makers and decision makers at all geo-political levels as key priorities, with local government being recognised as especially requiring support. Next in terms of priority are water-utility managers and stakeholders in the agricultural sector. Also of importance, but less often mentioned, are financiers, transboundary basin organizations, students (the next generation of water professionals) and the general public.

In particular, the need for a transboundary approach has been mentioned in the context of the importance of viewing watersheds as holistic entities and not only from the perspective of political boundaries. This poses a challenge for capacity development since the need for spatial and sectoral integration can contradict the traditional approach of capacity building, which tends to consider target groups as separate entities, each with their own needs and scope of action. Capacity development approaches that can integrate different groups’ needs and scope therefore become crucial. Such an approach could benefit from what one respondent called a “pyramidal” approach, in which several groups, ranging from top level policy makers to sector professionals and to local actors, are taking part in common capacity development actions.

2.2.4 Priority thematic areas for water-related capacity development

*Question: Which thematic areas should be the priority for water-related capacity development efforts?*

One respondent stressed that the development of thematic priorities first requires a thorough compilation of what is available and from whom, as well as a gaps analysis to identify redundancies and gaps particularly within the UN system. In the meantime, however, the most oft cited priority thematic areas were:

- IWRM and the balancing of multiple sectoral demands
- Water supply and sanitation
- Financing, including micro-financing
- Adapting to and dealing with the consequences of climate change
- Water management and social equity

Those areas mentioned by single respondents included:

- Gender mainstreaming
- Change management
- Integrating groundwater management into IWRM
- The use of information and communication technologies (ICT)
Regarding IWRM as a priority area, one respondent warned that the development of IWRM concepts needs to be pushed further as it is too often linked to the “hydraulic paradigm” and not sufficiently to the paradigm of “sustainability and growth”.

2.2.5 Perceived added value of UNW-DPC

Question: What do you perceive could be the added value of UNW-DPC?

The most frequently cited added value of UNW-DPC as perceived by the respondents can be summarized in two main points:

1. Mapping capacity development activities and needs, as well as identifying gaps in provision:
   - Assist in avoiding overlaps and contribute in filling the existing gaps;
   - Consolidate, verify and prioritise knowledge on capacity needs;
   - Carry out capacity development needs assessment;
   - Carry out performance tracking and trend spotting;
   - Prioritize specific areas for capacity development, as well as geographical areas, where UNW-DPC could seek to provide support.

2. Identifying synergies in current capacity development activities and build up cooperation between the individual UN-Water members and partners
   - Provide the grounds for a better understanding and collaboration between the UN-Water members and partners through joint programmes and projects;
   - Drive integration and cooperation across the UN system/agencies;
   - Help UN-Water provide a coordinated and holistic planning and execution of capacity development, both in-house and externally;
   - To bring “active players” together and inspire them.

Of further importance to the respondents were:

3. Improving the quality of training within capacity development activities
   - Further strengthen the didactic skills of organisations involved in capacity development;
   - Create more train-the-trainer programmes.
4. Identifying funding sources for activities
   • Source and mobilise funds.

5. Managing and disseminating knowledge about capacity development activities worldwide
   • Provide a single point of entry database highlighting existing efforts.

2.2.6 Ideas and suggestions for UNW-DPC

*Question: If you want to share with us your ideas, suggestions...*

A wealth of creative and sound suggestions was voiced in the survey. These range from policy-related programmes that should be implemented to grassroots activities. UNW-DPC sees in the richness of the answers a clear confirmation of the need to take up dialogue with all UN-Water members and partners to work on realising the challenges posed and the ideas submitted.

In the following, we present a selection of some suggestions from the respondents for specific UNW-DPC activities, related to the points made in section 2.2.5, above.

**To map capacity development activities and needs and identify gaps in provision:**
- To support capacity development assessment, either by developing indicators or by implementing assessment activities in specific countries;
- To develop a database of capacity development activities and to take a lead in making existing initiatives and documents accessible and readily available. It should also explore ways to translate documents into more languages, where there is a need.

**To identify synergies in capacity development activities of the individual UN-Water members and partners and intensify cooperation between them:**
- To review the relative strengths of the different UN-Water members and partners to identify areas of specialisation and synergy;
- To tie in the efforts of UNW-DPC with the other Programmes focusing on the International Decade for Action “Water for Life” 2005-2015;
- To improve cooperation between UN-Water members and partners by
  - Supporting staff exchange programmes;
- Twinning different members and partners, by bringing in tools and experience of one to support the operations of another;
- Suggesting “outstanding” students for internships in UN-Water members and partners.

**To support capacity development activities:**
- To support activities aimed at institutional and organizational capacity development, rather than individual capacity development, and thus engage in change management;
- To strengthen the capacities of countries to respond efficiently and effectively to challenges in implementation and reporting obligations;
- To examine the possibility of creating a professional career structure, especially in water and sanitation;
- To develop an educational programme on “Capacity Development” with affiliated universities;
- To foster regional and cross-sectoral dialogue processes to
  - drive a dialogue between science and policy;
  - optimise stakeholder benefits and ‘ecosystem efficiency’ through benefit-sharing methodologies e.g. multi-stakeholder consultations on balancing multiple uses of resource systems.
The results of the survey documented in this report provide a first snapshot of reported current capacity development activities implemented by those UN-Water members and partners who so far responded to the survey questionnaire. 130 capacity development activities were reported in 19 responses from 14 UN-Water members, two partners, one UN-Water Programme and GEF/IW:LEARN. Bearing this in mind, this report should therefore not be seen as an inventory of activities carried out by UN-Water. It is however a starting point for creating one: for mapping, cataloguing and analysing the myriad activities of UN-Water members and partners in the field of water-related capacity development. It is also an important first step to understanding the gaps in the provision of capacity development.

Thanks to the survey, for the first time in a single report, an idea can be gained as to the diversity of capacity development activities being currently undertaken, for different target groups, at different geo-political levels and within different frameworks, and by organizations within or associated with the UN-Water mechanism. There are, however, trends that can be recognised within this diversity. In summary, reported activities tend more often to be those:

- organising training, collecting and disseminating knowledge and developing toolkits and other similar resources, rather than exchange programmes and e-learning;
- operating within established programmes, rather than those based on particular funds;
- targeted at policy-makers and diverse water professionals, rather than at higher education;
- focusing on the national, regional and international scale-levels, rather than at the local scale-level.

3 Conclusion
Importantly, the different focus of attention of the members and partners within the UN-Water mechanism becomes clearer. This is something that will be important if opportunities for cooperation and synergies between organizations and their activities are to be identified.

In the second half of the report an insight is provided into the respondents’ challenges in meeting goals such as the MDGs; their needs in terms of capacity development and their priorities in terms of target group and themes. Related to these issues, suggestions as to the added value of UNW-DPC, as perceived by UN-Water members and partners, as well as to its work, complete the picture. The following are some of the main points that can be drawn from the respondents’ answers:

- Institutional and organizational capacity development needs to be focused upon more than individual capacity development;
- Support for the evaluation of capacity development activities and the analysis of best practices is needed;
- IWRM and, as part of this, water supply and sanitation, financing, social equity and adaptation to climate change are important themes for capacity development;
- Whilst government policy makers, agriculturalists and water utility managers are deemed to be priority target groups for capacity development activities, future activities should attempt to address multiple target groups together to support an integrated multi-stakeholder approach to water resources management;
- UNW-DPC should consider paying special attention to:
  - supporting the improvement of the didactic skills of trainers within UN-Water;
  - sourcing additional funds for capacity development activities;
  - managing and disseminating knowledge about capacity development activities;
- The main priorities of UNW-DPC could be:
  - To map capacity development activities and needs and to identify gaps in provision;
  - To support the UN-Water members and partners in seeking synergies and create opportunities for cooperation in each other’s fields of activities and specialisms.

It is upon this last point that it is most important to reflect. The members and partners of the UN-Water mechanism all possess rich amounts of knowledge about different aspects of integrated water resources management, and have built up specific experience in different types of ca-
capacity development activities. According to many of the respondents of the survey, the filling of gaps in provision will not and cannot be done by one organization alone. This would be a job for programmes such as UNW-DPC to different UN-Water members and partners to provide their capacity development skills, such as in e-learning or in organising local-scale training, to support other members and partners to develop capacity in areas their activities have not yet been able to reach. To quote two respondents: the “relative strengths of different organizations on capacity [development]” should be identified so that “we can better specialise and be mutually complementary”. Whilst doing so, one must not “stay in the spheres of inventories, surveys, and other static approaches … but rather use active dialogues … to bring active players together …”

3.1 Next Steps

3.1.1 From survey to inventory and beyond

The data on capacity development activities is currently being catalogued and placed in an online Repository of Capacity Development Activities, on the UNW-DPC website (see www.unwater.unu.edu). The next step will be to turn what is a survey sample into an inventory and thereby to map the current activities of all the UN-Water members and partners. UNW-DPC will also have to develop a mechanism for allowing the latter to update their information so that the repository remains relevant and useful.

3.1.2 Design and implementation of the Capacity Development Observatory

The results of the survey as reported here (and future updates) will be used to allow UNW-DPC to further specify its activities so that the maximum amount of support can be given to UN-Water members and partners. It is therefore a major task to design and implement the Capacity Development Observatory. In light of the results of the survey presented in this report, the Observatory should be designed as a platform in which the UN-Water members and partners can continue to exchange information on their capacity development activities (as well as the efficacy of different approaches and best practices) and to engage in dialogue with potential cooperation partners within and outside the UN-Water mechanism, who can complement and add value to their planned activities. It should also become a platform for gathering and disseminating information concern-
ing funding mechanisms and for providing members and partners with support in activities on capacity development needs assessment.

As with the online repository of capacity development activities, all the instruments developed by UNW-DPC, to contribute to enhancing the coherence, credibility and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water capacity development activities, depend on the active support and inputs of all UN-Water members and partners. It is therefore essential to create a relevant “culture of use” within UN-Water for such instruments that will reflect the needs of the UN-Water members and partners.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACWUA</td>
<td>Arab Countries Water Utilities Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRWG</td>
<td>African Regional Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMRWG</td>
<td>American Regional Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOAD</td>
<td>Arab Organization for Agricultural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQUASTAT</td>
<td>Global Information System on Water and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASARECA</td>
<td>Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASRWG</td>
<td>Asian Regional Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWARENET</td>
<td>Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWWA</td>
<td>American Water Works Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMBF</td>
<td>German Federal Ministry of Education and Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td>German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMRE</td>
<td>Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap-Net</td>
<td>Capacity Building for Integrated Water Resources Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITWES</td>
<td>Centre for International Transboundary Water and Eco-Security, Tsinghua University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSP</td>
<td>Country Policy Support Program of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPWF M-Power</td>
<td>Grant-funded innovations on water governance in Greater Mekong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRPs</td>
<td>coordinated research projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSD</td>
<td>Commission on Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWC</td>
<td>Capacity for Water Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLIST</td>
<td>Digital Library of Information Science and Technology of Arizona State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELI</td>
<td>Environmental Law Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERWG</td>
<td>European Regional Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>Environmental Systems Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCLME</td>
<td>Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETF</td>
<td>Global Environment and Technology Foundation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GTZ  German Technical Cooperation  
GWP  Global Water Partnership  
GWP-Med  Global Water Partnership Mediterranean  
IAEA  International Atomic Energy Agency  
IAHR  International Association of Hydraulic Engineering and Research  
IAHS  International Association of Hydrological Sciences  
ICARDA  International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas  
ICID  International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage  
ICRAF  World Agroforestry Centre  
ICT  Information and Communication Technologies  
IFAD  International Fund for Agricultural Development  
IFPRI  International Food Policy Research Institute  
IGRAC  International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre  
IMAWESA  Improved Management of Agricultural Water in Eastern and Southern Africa  
INBO  International Network of Basin Organisations  
IRC  International Water and Sanitation Centre  
ISARM  Internationally Shared Aquifer Resource Management  
ISOHIS  Isotope Hydrology Information System  
ISRIC  International Soil Reference and Information Centre  
IUCN  International Union for Conservation of Nature  
IWMI  International Water Management Institute  
IWRM  Integrated Water Resources Management  
JPOI  Johannesburg Plan of Implementation  
LAC  Latin America and Caribbean  
LakeNet  World Lakes Network  
MASSCOTE  Mapping Systems and Services for Canal Operation Techniques  
MDGs  Millennium Development Goals  
MIO-ECSDE  Mediterranean Information Office for Environment Culture and Sustainable Development  
NBCBN-RE  Nile Basin Capacity Development Network for River Engineers  
NBI  Nile Basin Initiative  
NGO  Non Governmental Organization  
NOAA  National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
NPD  National Policy Dialogues  
NWS-USA  National Water Service (USA)  
OECD  Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development  
PALDIF  Pan-African Leadership Development Institute  
PERSGA  Regional Organisation for Conservation of the Environment and the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden  
PMP  Permanent Monitoring Panel – Water
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PALDIF</td>
<td>Pan-African Leadership Development Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSGA</td>
<td>Regional Organisation for Conservation of the Environment and the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMP</td>
<td>Permanent Monitoring Panel – Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROHIMET</td>
<td>Ibero-American Network on Monitoring and Forecasting Hydrometeorological Phenomena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPF</td>
<td>Quantitative Precipitation Forecasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC-PF</td>
<td>Parliamentary Forum of Southern African Development Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANDEC</td>
<td>Department of Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries at the Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEI</td>
<td>Stockholm Environment Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SID s</td>
<td>Small Island Developing states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIWI</td>
<td>Stockholm International Water Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPREP</td>
<td>South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPREP-IWP</td>
<td>International Waters Project at the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWALIM</td>
<td>Somalia Water and Land Information Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCCD</td>
<td>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDOALOS</td>
<td>United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP-BRC</td>
<td>Bratislava Regional Centre of the United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP/CAR-RCU</td>
<td>Caribbean Regional Co-ordinating Unit at the United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP/DELC</td>
<td>Division of Environmental Law and Conventions at the United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP/DEPI</td>
<td>Division of Environmental Policy Implementation at the United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP-DEWA</td>
<td>Division of Early Warning and Assessment at the United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP/DRC</td>
<td>Division of Regional Cooperation at the United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP/DTIE</td>
<td>Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics at the United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP/GPA</td>
<td>Global Programme of Action of the United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNEP/ROWA  Regional Office for West Asia of the United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCO-IHE  Institute for Water Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCWA  United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFCCC  United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-HABITAT  United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF  United Nations Children’s Fund
UN-ISDR  United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNSGAB  UN Secretary General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation
UNU  United Nations University
UNU-EHS  Institute for Environment and Human Security of the United Nations University
UNU-INWEH  International Network on Water, Environment & Health
UNU-ViE  Vice-Rectorate in Europe of the United Nations University
UNW-DPC  UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
URI  Uniform Resource Identifier
USGS  U.S. Geological Survey
VEWIN  Dutch Association of Water Utilities
WAND  Water Action Network Database
WANI  Water and Nature Initiative
WASH  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBI  World Bank Institute
WEDC  Water Engineering Development Centre
WHO  World Health Organization
WMO  World Meteorological Organization
WOPs  Water Operators Partnerships
WSS  Water Supply and Sanitation
WSSCC  Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WSSD  World Summit on Sustainable Development
WVLC  Water Virtual Learning Center
WWAP  World Water Assessment Programme
**ANNEX I**

Catalogue of Water-Related Capacity Development Activities
This section presents the compilation of all the data collected as of 10 July 2008.

**Explanation of the categories used for the table**

1. **Name and brief description of the activity currently undertaken by your organization**
   (scope, timeframe, topic)

2. **Type of Capacity development activities**
   I. Organizing training courses /seminars/workshops
   II. Developing Toolkit/resources/materials
   III. Organizing awareness-raising events
   IV. Collection and dissemination of best practice/case studies
   V. Exchange/placement programmes
      (PhD, scholars, postgraduate…)
   VI. E-learning
   VII. Other capacity development efforts

3. **In which kind of framework this activity is a part of:**
   1. Programme
   2. Project
   3. Partnership/ networking
   4. Fund
   5. Ad hoc

4. **For which target group:**
   a. Policy makers,
   b. Higher education,
   c. Water professionals,
   d. Others?

5. **With which partner(s) this activity is run:**
   (Name)

6. **At which level this action is running:**
   (L) Local
   (N) National
   (R) Regional
   (I) International
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Framework: 1  
Target Group: a,b,c,d (extension workers, farmers)  
Partner: -  
Level: All |
| 2 | Development of computer software such as AQUACROP, CROPWAT (http://www.fao.org/nr/water/infores_databases_cropwat.html) | Type: II  
Framework: 1  
Target Group: b,c  
Partner: -  
Level: All |
| 3 | Courses on planning, development, monitoring and evaluation of irrigated agriculture with farmer participation (http://www.fao.org/landandwater/training.stm) | Type: I  
Framework: 2  
Target Group: c  
Partner: national consultants, government institutions  
Level: N (African countries) |
| 4 | Courses on crop water requirement and irrigation scheduling | Type: I  
Framework: 1,2  
Target Group: c  
Partner: national consultants, government institutions  
Level: N |
| 5 | Courses on small-scale irrigation, water harvesting, soil moisture management, national policies and strategies on irrigation | Type: I  
Framework: 2  
Target Group: c  
Partner: African training institutions  
Level: I (less developed countries across Africa) |
| 6 | Workshops on MASSCOTE, mapping systems and services for canal operation techniques: step-by-step methodology for water engineering professionals, managers and practitioners involved in the modernization of medium-scale to large-scale canal irrigation systems from the perspective of improving performance of conjunctive water supplies. | Type: I  
Framework: 1,2  
Target Group: b,c  
Partner: government institutions  
Level: N, R, L |
| 7 | Workshops on capacity development for agricultural water management (http://www.fao.org/landandwater/iptrid/EN/publications.html#events) | Type: I  
Framework: 1  
Target Group: c  
Partner: ICID  
Level: I |
| 8 | Participatory Training and Extension Programmes in Farmers’ Water Management (http://www.fao.org/landandwater/training.stm) | Type: I  
Framework: 1,2  
Target Group: d (extension workers and farmers)  
Partner: government institutions  
Level: L |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9</th>
<th>Farmer Field Schools on Integrated Soil, Water and Nutrient Management (<a href="http://www.fao.org/landandwater/training.htm">http://www.fao.org/landandwater/training.htm</a>)</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>Working with researchers in universities to identify best practices for sustainable wetland management</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>Strengthening national water monitoring capacities, with emphasis on agricultural water management</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>Organization of World Water Day</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14</th>
<th>“Information Products for Nile Basin Water Resources Management” project: intended to strengthen the ability of the governments of the ten Nile countries to take informed decisions with regard to water resources policy and management in the Nile basin (<a href="http://www.fao.nile.org">http://www.fao.nile.org</a>)</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15</th>
<th>“Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM)” project: an information management unit serving Somali administrations, non-governmental organizations, development agencies and UN organizations engaged in assisting Somali communities whose lives depend directly on water and land resources (<a href="http://www.fao.somaliland">http://www.fao.somaliland</a>)</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>AQUASTAT, FAO’s global information system on water and agriculture (<a href="http://www.fao.org/nr/aquastat">http://www.fao.org/nr/aquastat</a>)</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17</th>
<th>Websites, e-conferences, etc. (<a href="http://www.fao.org/nr/water">http://www.fao.org/nr/water</a>)</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Group:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Program/Project/Event</td>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 18  | **International Decade for Action “Water for Life” 2005-2015**                                                | **Type**: III  
**Framework**: I  
**Target Group**: a, b, c, d (public at large)  
**Partner**: United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system  
**Level**: I |
| 19  | **UN DESA as Focal Point for International Year of Sanitation 2008**                                          | **Type**: III  
**Framework**: I, 3  
**Target Group**: a, b, c, d (public at large)  
**Partner**: UN system, UN Secretary General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB), and other relevant actors  
**Level**: I |
| 20  | **CSD WAND - Water Action Network Database** ([http://www.csdwand.net/](http://www.csdwand.net/))  
CSD WAND is a web-based case study database to disseminate information on implementation and best practices of the decisions taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and to provide a growing resource to those working on water and sanitation issues. | **Type**: IV  
**Framework**: 3, CSD-13 : “develop web-based tools to disseminate information on implementation and best practices”  
**Target Group**: a, c  
**Partner**: Merged with the Portfolio of Water Actions developed by Japan for the Third World Water Forum in 2003  
**Level**: I |
| 21  | **Case Studies for Sustainable Development**  
The case study database provide valuable inputs to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development as examples of best practices as well as illustrating lessons learned submitted by Governments, Intergovernmental Organizations and Major Groups.  
http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/caseStudy/public/Welcome.do | **Type**: IV  
**Framework**: 1, Commission on Sustainable Development  
**Target Group**: a  
**Partner**: -  
**Level**: I |
| 22  | **Partnerships for sustainable development**  
Partnerships for sustainable development are voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiatives aimed at implementing sustainable development - an important complementary outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).  
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/partnerships.htm  
Database at: [http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/browse.do](http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/browse.do) | **Type**: VII, Partnership opportunities  
**Framework**: 3  
**Target Group**: a, c  
**Partner**: -  
**Level**: I |
| 23  | **Capacity Development Workshop on Partnerships for Improving the Performance of Water Utilities**  
The workshop aimed to strengthen the capacities of water utilities to meet the challenge of service expansion and efficient delivery of services. During the workshop, the first steps were taken to establish a Water Operators Partnerships (WOPs), with UN-Habitat establishing a Global Water Operators Partnership in August 2007.  
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/partnerships.htm | **Type**: I, Organization of three workshops  
**Framework**: 1  
**Target Group**: c (water utility managers)  
**Partner**: UN Secretary General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB); Workshop in African Region with UN-Habitat  
**Level**: R, I |
25 Capacity for Water Cooperation (CWC) project.
Ongoing project aiming to strengthen the capacity of transboundary water management in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. The objective is to create a framework for cross-fertilization and exchange of experience between river basins and countries on regulatory, institutional, methodological and other aspects of integrated management of transboundary waters, and, at the same time, bring in valuable experience from other parts of the UNECE region.

26 Capacity development activities in the programme of work of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
The triennial plan of work under the Water Convention includes a number of capacity development activities (mostly regional or sub-regional workshops) on different aspects of transboundary water management. The topics identified for the current triennium (2007-2010) are: payments for ecosystem services, management of transboundary groundwaters, water and industrial accidents (contingency planning and tailing dam management), transboundary flood management, joint monitoring and assessment. Each workshop/activity has usually one or more lead countries responsible for the main substantial input.

27 Capacity development activities in the programme of work of the Protocol on Water and Health
The triennial plan of work under the Protocol includes a number of capacity development activities (mostly workshops for the whole UNECE region or parts of it, such as Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe, etc) to strengthen the Protocol’s implementation. The topics identified for the current triennium (2007-2010) are: targets setting under the Protocol; equitable access to water and solidarity measures; water supply and sanitation in short-term critical situations and adaptation to climate change, man-made recreational waters and other bathing waters; protection of groundwater as a source of drinking water; legal and institutional aspects of the Protocol’s implementation; water safety plans; health risk from chemicals in drinking water. Each workshop/activity has usually one or more lead countries responsible for the main substantial input.
National Policy Dialogues (NPD) on integrated water resources management in countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

National Policy Dialogues are part of the EU Water Initiative. They are designed to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, most prominently targets 9 and 10 of Goal 7. The NPD framework involves major stakeholders acting at the national, regional and local levels (Ministries and government agencies (environment, water, agriculture, health, finance, economy, justice, public local administration), representatives of national Parliament, National Academy of Science, selected municipalities, national non-governmental organizations) to contribute to and facilitate the implementation of IWRM principles and the principles of the Water Convention and the EU Water Framework Directive. Capacity development and awareness-raising focus on water-related legislation and regulations, establishment of river basin management authorities, water management tools and financing. So far, NPD are carried out in Armenia and Moldova with the likelihood of involving more countries from 2008 onwards.

Improving Water Management and Governance in African Countries through support in development and implementation of IWRM Plans.

This project aims, through capacity development and regional partnerships, at supporting the development of national IWRM roadmaps (in Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone), and the implementation of the national IWRM Roadmaps leading to national IWRM plans (in Liberia, Togo and Côte d’Ivoire). West Africa, 2007-2010

Training Course on Improving Municipal Wastewater Management in Coastal Cities: Course Delivery in Portuguese language in Papua New Guinea.

The course aims at overcoming existing weaknesses in infrastructure planning processes by improving skills and knowledge of municipal wastewater managers in project identification, planning and financing of projects in the water and wastewater sector. Papua New Guinea, 2005 - Ongoing

Environmental Stewardship of Sustainable Development and Regional Capacity Development

Utilizing the partnership with CAMRE and building on UNEP’s global role on the environment, facilitate the development of the three AISD priority programmes on: integrated management of water resources, land deterioration and combating desertification and integrated management of coastal zones and marine resources. Africa, Asia and the Pacific and West Asia - Ongoing

Nairobi River Basin Programme Phase III

The overall objective of the Nairobi River Basin Programme Phase III is to rehabilitate, restore and manage the Nairobi River ecosystem in order to provide improved livelihoods, especially for the poor, enhanced biodiversity and a sustainable supply of water for domestic and industrial, recreational and emergency uses. Nairobi Kenya, 1 October 2005 - Ongoing
33 Land Degradation and Biodiversity
To enhance the capacity of the West Asian countries toward fulfillment of their obligations in implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity and other related conventions and MEAs. To facilitate the development of the regional biodiversity conservation programme.
Africa - Ongoing

34 Water and Environment Programme
Develop and launch a focused environment and water programme in the region, supporting the regional task force on water resources and playing a key role in implementing projects on water resources management.
West Asia, January 2006 - Ongoing

35 Support for Environmental Management of Iraqi Marshlands
The overall goal of the project is to support sustainable management of the Iraqi Marshlands, with objectives to: 1. To monitor and assess baseline characteristics of the marshland conditions, to provide up-to-date information, and to disseminate tools needed for assessment and management 2. To build capacity of decision makers and community representatives on marshland management, including: policy and institutional aspects, technical subjects, and analytical tools. 3. To identify EST options that are suitable for immediate provision of drinking water and sanitation, as well as wetland management, and to implement them on a pilot basis 4. To identify needs for additional strategy formulation and coordination for the development of longer term marshland management plan, based on pilot results and cross-sectoral dialogue.
Iraq, 2004 – 2008

36 Training Course on Improving Municipal Wastewater Management in Coastal Cities: Course Delivery in Guam
It aims at overcoming existing weaknesses in infrastructure planning processes by improving skills and knowledge of municipal wastewater managers in project identification, planning and financing of projects in the water and wastewater sector. The course contributes to building decentralised capacity towards achieving the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets on water and sanitation, by strengthening municipal efforts to identify, design and finance projects to collect and treat domestic wastewater through training of their managerial staff.
Asia and the Pacific, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), 1 October 2005 Ongoing

37 Survey and Workshop to promote environmentally sound water and wastewater provision at community level
The project objective is to identify potential technology options that are environmentally sound for water and wastewater provision in a number of communities located in ecologically sensitive areas in Jamaica.
Jamaica, 2007 –
Pilot Demonstration on the Application of Phytotechnology to Improve Water Quality in Bocaina City
The project objective is to demonstrate the applicability and effectiveness of ESTs in the improvement of water quality and in decreasing environmental impact on freshwater resources from pollution.
Brazil, 2006

Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network (AWARENET)

Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA)

Capacity development on shared water resources

Capacity building on IWRM

Global WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) Cluster Group Learning Project 2007-08

Global WASH Cluster Coordinator Training 2007

Global WASH Cluster Training For Capacity Development 2007-08
Global WASH Cluster Capacity Mapping and Assessment 2007-08

WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
No specific timeframe
Support national capacity for monitoring, through the use of the JMP data and methodologies.

UNICEF supported WASH capacity development at local level (in more than 80 developing countries)
No specific timeframe

UNICEF supported WASH capacity development at the intermediate level (in more than 50 developing countries)
No specific timeframe

UNICEF supported WASH capacity development at the national level (in more than 30 developing countries)
No specific timeframe

UNICEF India’s International Learning Exchange
Organised once a year

Building UNICEF’s capacity for WASH (in more than 50 developing countries) 2008-2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Program Description</th>
<th>WMO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 53  | Latin-American hydrology course, 1-year, post-graduate level                        | Type: I-VI  
Framework: 1  
Target Group: b  
Partner: Universidad Central de Venezuela  
Level: I |
| 54  | International flood forecasting course (2 months)                                   | Type: I  
Framework: 1  
Target Group: c  
Partner: Nws-usa  
Level: I |
| 55  | International course on hydrology and water information systems                    | Type: I  
Framework: 1  
Target Group: c  
Partner: Nairobi University  
Level: I |
| 56  | Integrated flood management workshops                                               | Type: III  
Framework: 3  
Target Group: a, d (communities)  
Partner: GWP, Cap-Net  
Level: L, R, N |
| 57  | Roving seminars on maintenance of automatic stations                               | Type: I  
Framework: 1  
Target Group: c, d (technicians)  
Partner: -  
Level: N |
| 58  | Seminars on flood forecasting                                                      | Type: I  
Framework: 2  
Target Group: c, d (sociologists, civil defense)  
Partner: PROHIMET  
Level: I |
| 59  | Preparation of manuals, guides on: flood forecasting, hydrological practices, WRA, PMP, QPF and others | Type: II  
Framework: 1  
Target Group: c  
Partner: IAHS, UNESCO, IAHR  
Level: I |
| 60  | Capacity development on water resources management and use                          | UNDP/ CAP-NET  
Type: I, II, III, IV, VII (education programmes)  
Framework: 2 (UNDP)  
Target Group: a, b, c, d (various new stakeholders in water management, local government)  
Partner: 25 networks, GWP, UNESCO-IHE and others.  
Level: International to local through network partners. |
61 Knowledge management

UNDP/CAP-NET
Type: II, IV
Framework: 2 (UNDP)
Target Group: a, b, c, d (various new stakeholders in water management, local gvt)
Partner: 25 networks, GWP, UNESCO-IHE and others
Level: International to local through network partners.

62 Network Development

UNDP/CAP-NET
Type: I (Training trainers), VII (strengthening networks of capacity developers)
Framework: 2 (UNDP)
Target Group: b (university plus other capacity development professionals)
Partner: 25 networks, GWP, UNESCO-IHE and others
Level: N, I. Most networks are regional or national.

63 Knowledge Working Groups*

Working Group on Research and Development (WG-R&D)
Timeframe: (1994-Contd.)
Scope: To keep National Committees informed of relevant new developments in irrigation, drainage and flood control and to promote multidisciplinary research, effective training and technology transfer, and assessment of the impacts Research and Development makes on performance in the field.

Working Group on Coordination of Dictionaries (WG-CD)
Timeframe: (1998-2008)
Scope: To encourage preparation and publication of translations of the English/French revised edition of the Multilingual Technical Dictionary (MTD) on Irrigation and Drainage into additional languages.

Committee on Public Relations and Publications (C-PR&P)
Timeframe: (1992-Contd.)
Scope: To identify messages and associated audiences for the dissemination of ICID’s objectives and activities, both directly and through National Committees, encouraging the use of the latest communication techniques.

Working Group on History of Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control (WG-HIST)
Timeframe: (1998-Contd.)
Scope: To motivate ICID National Committees in various countries to set up their National Working Groups and provide them guidance to compile, publish, update and/or translate documents on history of irrigation, drainage, flood control, and river engineering, incorporating relevant agricultural, political, socio-economic, climatological and geographical aspects for proper understanding of the technological developments in the subject.

* This was declared as a single activity by the respondent
Working Group on Capacity Development, Training and Education (WG-CBTE)
Timeframe: (1995-2007)
Scope: Compile a set of selected cases to describe the current situation, draw lessons from these cases and prepare guidelines for best practices in land and water management on (i) the creation and establishment of an enabling environment, (ii) the institutional setting including beneficiary participation, and (iii) the development and strengthening of human resources and managerial systems. Compile the status of training and educational programmes offered in different regions, identify the training and education requirements, identify gaps and prepare guidelines for development and appropriate modification of education and training programmes and strengthening of education and training institutions to meet the changing requirements of the sector. Facilitate the process of balancing education and training requirements, and provision and training services.

Working Group on Socio-economic Impacts and Policy Issues (WG-SOCIO)
Timeframe: (1998-Contd.)
Scope: To establish evaluation parameters for judging economic, social and cultural changes brought about by irrigation development; to develop appropriate criteria for quantification of economic benefits as assessment of social benefits accruing from introduction of irrigation.

Working Group on Modernization of Irrigation Services (WG-MIS)
Timeframe: (2006-2012)
Scope: To provide a continuing focus in ICID for sustainable improvement of irrigation service delivery through progressive modernization of infrastructure, management and institutions.

Working Group on Water Saving for Agriculture (WG-WATS)
Timeframe: (1994-Contd.)
Scope: To promote successful water conservation among member countries as part of appropriate water management; to understand and compare water conservation programs and lessons from member countries; to provide guidelines to member countries on national and regional water conservation programs; to promote the building of partnerships between member countries; and to recognize water saving successes.

Working Group on Drainage (WG-DRG)
Timeframe: (1983-Contd.)
Scope: To determine state of the art of construction and maintenance of surface and subsurface drainage systems under various conditions; investigate case histories and address issues concerning disposal and/or reuse of saline drainage water, enhance the applicability of drainage simulation models.

* This was declared as a single activity by the respondent
Working Group on Irrigated Agriculture under Drought and Water Scarcity (WG-IADWS)
Timeframe: (1996-2007)
Scope: To identify and study the phenomena of drought and water scarcity in their various manifestations, and the ecological, social, economic and political implications thereof in the context of irrigated agriculture; to identify research priorities which will contribute to the achievement of the above-mentioned objectives, and to promote the execution of this research; and to promote the development of appropriate technology packages to manage irrigated agriculture in situations of drought and water scarcity.

Working Group on Sustainable Development of Tidal Areas (WG-SDTA)
Timeframe: (2001-Contd.)
Scope: (a) To collect information about the natural environment in tidal areas around the world; (b) To identify sustainable development and conservation options in the tidal areas; and (c) To find a balance between the preservation and development of tidal areas.

Working Group on Environmental Impacts of Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects (WG-ENV)
Timeframe: (1986-Contd.)
Scope: To understand the process of environmental impact analysis making this a part of all project evaluation, major environmental problems as addressed by each country, and effects of irrigation and drainage on the natural environment, flora, fauna and human beings; project/site specific nature of the problem, to provide guidance to project designers and managers in identifying and minimizing adverse environmental impacts.

Working Group on Comprehensive Approaches to Flood Management (WG-CAFM)
Timeframe: (1999-2007)
Scope: To identify and disseminate various structural and non structural measures of flood management, and to study the social, political and economic aspects of flood mitigation measures, ecologically sound development, international co-operation, as well as people’s participation in disaster preparedness.

Working Group on Global Climate Change and Irrigation (WG-CLIMATE)
Timeframe: (2005-2008)
Scope: To review existing information and predictions on Global Climate Change and to explore and analyse the medium-term implications for irrigation, drainage, and flood control (termed “irrigation” for short).

* This was declared as a single activity by the respondent
### On-Farm Working Groups*

**Working Group on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources for Crop Production (WG-CROP)**

Timeframe: (1986-Contd.)

Scope: To execute and promote suitable crop water and environmental models; to promote methods to optimize irrigation water supplied under different agro pedoclimatic conditions; to study methods and techniques for irrigation scheduling and to include use of rain.

**Working Group on Use of Poor Quality Water for Irrigation (WG-PQW)**

Timeframe: (1995-Contd.)

Scope: To produce guidelines on irrigation management under poor quality waters, including saline and brackish water.

**Working Group on On-Farm Irrigation Systems (WG-ON-FARM)**

Timeframe: (1998-Contd.)

Scope: To promote the science and art of on-farm technology (mechanized and micro irrigation) to improve irrigation management and optimal use of resources, and its technology transfer and to study its impact on crop yields and water usage under various situations and conditions.

### Regional Working Groups*

**African Regional Working Group (AFRWG)**

Timeframe: (1994-Contd.)

Scope: To promote links and networking among the African countries as well as regional and international institutions for enhancing cooperation and coordination, and to support integrated river basin development, training and research issues and information system for African needs.

**European Regional Working Group (ERWG)**

Timeframe: (1995-Contd.)

Scope: The mission of ERWG is to promote awareness about critical ICID relevant water issues at all levels in Europe and to pay special attention to the environmentally sustainable water management in Europe.

**Asian Regional Working Group (ASRWG)**

Timeframe: (1996-Contd.)

Scope: To focus on common topics and issues and to enhance the transfer of appropriate technology in irrigation and drainage to and from the Asian Region. The mission of ASRWG is to encourage membership and to coordinate activities in the region.

**American Regional Working Group (AMRWG)**

Timeframe: (2003-Contd.)

Scope: To obtain and disseminate information on irrigation and drainage in Americas; (3) To organize national and international discussions on relevant scientific and technical issues; and (4) To provide and promote better contact with ICID and other relevant international organizations.

---

* This was declared as a single activity by the respondent
Special Work Team on Aral Sea Basin (ST-ARAL)
Timeframe: (1994-Contd.)
Scope: To obtain and disseminate information on problems of Aral basin to other ICID countries with similar problems; to organize national and international discussions on related scientific and technical issues in the basin; and to cooperate with other international organizations in related activities.

Working Group on Young Irrigation Professionals Forum (WG-YPF)
Timeframe: (1993-Contd.)
Scope: To provide an international platform for young irrigation and drainage professionals and to encourage and promote amongst the young professionals a high standard of professional development in the subjects of irrigation, drainage and environment. To facilitate the development, acquisition and wider dissemination of knowledge and information about irrigation, drainage, flood control and environment amongst the young professionals. To maintain and enhance links with national and international youth having interests in the related subjects or the activities relevant to ICID objectives.

Special Work Team on Lake Chad Basin (ST-LCB)
Timeframe: (2005-Contd.)
Scope: To organize national and international discussions on related scientific and technical issues in the basin, and to cooperate with other international organizations in related activities.

Task Force to Guide ICID’s Inputs to WWF-5 (TF-WWF-5)
Timeframe: 2007-2010
Scope: Coordinating with Workbodies on specific subjects related with 5th WWF. To coordinate joint contributions with other water-related International Organizations. To suggest ICID inputs for 5th WWF for consideration in IEC.

Task Force to review Inter-Basin Water Transfers (TF-IBWT)
Timeframe: (2004-Contd.)
Scope: To collect relevant information existing and projected interbasin water transfers for irrigation, drainage and flood management, to analyse the crucial issues of such transfers and recommend good practices to deal with such issues, to compile the collected information and circulate and to publish the material as ICID reference document.

Task Force for Least Developed Countries in Asia (TF-LDCsAS)
Timeframe: (2004-2007)
Scope: The Task Force will create a Knowledge Base to understand the problems faced by Least Developed Countries in Asia, work out requirements of the LDCs, identify level and extent of support from ICID and explore the avenues for bilateral/multilateral cooperation.
Task Force for Least Developed Countries in Africa (TF-LDCsAF)  
Timeframe: (2004-2009)  
Scope: The Task Force will create a Knowledge Base to understand the problems faced by Least Developed Countries in Africa, work out requirements of the LDCs, identify level and extent of support from ICID and explore the avenues for bilateral/multilateral cooperation.

ICID’s Country Policy Support Program (CPSP)  
Timeframe: (2002-2006)  
Scope: To offer effective options for water management to achieve an acceptable food security and sustainable rural development in five member countries of ICID, viz. China, Egypt, India, Mexico and Pakistan.

Text Delivery Service  
Timeframe: (2001-Contd.)  
Scope: To facilitate exchange of information on irrigation, drainage and flood related literature amongst all professionals at large, including ICID members and to provide grey literature in electronic format.

Publications*  
ICID Journal – 5 issues published per year regularly. In addition, special issues on flood management or irrigation and drainage related matters are brought out occasionally.

ICID Newsletter – Published quarterly to update the professionals in the irrigation, drainage and flood management sector about the recent developments in the subject areas.

ICID News Update – A monthly publication to disseminate information about the activities being organized by ICID in its core subject areas.

Technical Events*  
ICID organizes the following periodical congresses/conferences/workshops/seminars on topics related to its core subjects – irrigation, drainage and flood management.

Triennial International Congresses on Irrigation and Drainage  
ICID  
Type: I, IV  
Framework: 3, 4  
Target Group: a, c, d  
Partner: NCs, IOs  
Level: N, I

* This was declared as a single activity by the respondent
### Regional Conferences

- African Regional Conference
- Pan-American Regional Conference
- European Regional Conference
- Asian Regional Conference

### International Workshops/Seminars/Special Sessions

- International Drainage Workshops
- International Seminar on History of Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control
- Special Sessions during ICID's Annual Meetings and Triennial Congresses

### Project related capacity development of water user associations and qualifying service providers to do so

- **ICID**
  - Type: I, IV
  - Framework: 3
  - Target Group: a, c, d
  - Partner: NCs, IOs
  - Level: R, N, I

### Project related capacity development of water user associations and qualifying service providers to do so

- **ICID**
  - Type: I, IV
  - Framework: 3
  - Target Group: a, c, d
  - Partner: NCs, IOs
  - Level: R, N, I

### Policy dialogue and awareness related to allocation of loan resources to country

- **IFAD**
  - Type: I, II, III, IV
  - Framework: 1, 2, 3
  - Target Group: District assembly members, Ministry of Agriculture
  - Partner: Projects, Universities, NGOs, Service providers
  - Level: L

### East/Southern Africa water networking

- **IFAD**
  - Type: I, II, III, IV, VI
  - Framework: 1, 3
  - Target Group: a, b, c, water appliers
  - Partner: IMAWESA-ASARECA
  - Level: Inter-regional

### Grant-funded innovations in green-blue water interactions (Green Water Credits)

- **IFAD**
  - Type: IV
  - Framework: 2, 3, 4
  - Target Group: a
  - Partner: ISRIC, SEI, ICRAF
  - Level: N, I

### Grant-funded innovations on water governance in Greater Mekong (CPWF M-Power)

- **IFAD**
  - Type: all
  - Framework: 2, 3, 4
  - Target Group: a, b, c, d
  - Partner: IFPRI, IMWI, M-Power
  - Level: N, I
Attend international events/network meetings

IFAD
Type: III, IV
Framework: 3, 5
Target Group: a, c
Partner: UN-Water, ICID, CPWF
Level: I

GEF IW Resource Centre; global info resource portal, GEF/UNEP project support through 2009.

GEF/IW:LEARN
Type: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII
Framework: 1, 2, 3
Target Group: GEF IW projects and partners (government ministries and regional basin, LME, or SIDs institutions)
Partner: UNEP-DEWA
Level: I

Regional and thematic structured learning workshops (for River and Lake basin, groundwater aquifer, and LME projects or groups of projects in LAC, Carib, Africa, CEEC, and Asia regions).

Topics include Public Participation in all regions, Info Management in CEEC, IWRM in Africa, GEF Interfocal synergies and regional knowledge-sharing in Carib, Socioeconomics and governance in LMEs, EV in decision-making for transboundary basins in Africa and LMEs, Use of Environmental Flows in LAC, Payments for Ecosystem services in Asia, coral reef management, virtual groundwater learning environments, etc.

Generally 1-2 wk workshops often involving 1/2 – 1-day technical site study visit, during 4-year IW:LEARN project

Inter-project learning exchanges

GEF/IW:LEARN
Type: V, with contributions to I-V, VI, VII
Framework: 1, 2, 3
Target Group: a, c, d (regional and ecosystem-type subsets of projects in GEF IW portfolio, approx 70 transboundary projects, and their institutional and on-the-ground partners)
Partner: IUCN (WANI and GMP), UNECE, EIL, InWEnt, LakeNet, WorldFish UNESCO-IHP; also URI, NOAA, WBI, GWP, etc.
Level: R, I

Biennial GEF IW Conferences

GEF/IW:LEARN
Type: VI; contributes to and supported by I-VI
Framework: 1, 2, 3
Target Group: a, c, d (regional and ecosystem-type subsets of projects in GEF IW portfolio, approx 70 transboundary projects, and their institutional and on-the-ground partners)
Partner: GETF with GEF Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank
Level: I
84 Regional dialogue processes:
Athens Declaration/Petersberg Process in Southeastern Europe; African dialogue and twinning

GEF/IW:LEARN
Type: VII; contributes to and supported by I-VI
Framework: 1, 2, 3
Target Group: a, c, d (regional and ecosystem-type subsets of projects in GEF IW portfolio, approx 70 transboundary projects, and their institutional and on-the-ground partners)
Level: -

85 Support for GEF IW project participation in and benefits from regional and international fora related to trans-boundary water resources management and governance

GEF/IW:LEARN
Type: III, contributed to and supported by I, II, IV-VII
Framework: 3
Target Group: d (GEF/IW Projects)
Partner: CSD, World Water Forum, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, Nitrogen Initiative, INBO, UNFCCC Nairobi Work Program, etc.
Level: R, I

86 GEF IW Experience Notes

GEF/IW:LEARN
Type: II, IV
Framework: 1, 2, 3
Target Group: a, c, d (Regional and ecosystem-type subsets of projects in GEF IW portfolio, approx 70 transboundary projects, and their institutional and on-the-ground partners)
Partner: GEF IAs (World Bank, UNDP, UNEP) and GEF IW projects
Level: I

87 GEF IW Bridges Newsletter

GEF/IW:LEARN
Type: II, IV
Framework: 1, 2, 3
Target Group: a, c, d (Regional and ecosystem-type subsets of projects in GEF IW portfolio, approx 70 transboundary projects, and their institutional and on-the-ground partners)
Partner: GEF IAs (World Bank, UNDP, UNEP) and GEF IW projects
Level: I

88 Thematic Networking through specialised thematic working groups and networks on variety of themes

WSSCC
Type: I, II, III, IV
Framework: 1
Target Group: a, c
Partner: IRC, SKAT, SANDEC (various partners depending on topic)
Level: I

89 Development of Guidelines, Toolkits, etc on hygiene, sanitation

WSSCC
Type: II
Framework: 1
Target Group: a, c
Partner: IRC, SKAT, SANDEC and country-level partners and members (various partners depending on topic)
Level: R, N, I
Organise awareness-raising events, experience exchange workshops

Postgraduate education: Masters level (1.5 year thesis course) on
- IWRM
- Water supply and sanitation/ sanitary engineering
- Management and Institutions in water resources and utilities
- Irrigation
- Hydraulic engineering
- Aquatic ecology
- Environmental engineering
- Hydroinformatics
Every year new course

Postgraduate program: PhD (4-year research program based in Delft or abroad) on
- IWRM
- Water supply and sanitation/ sanitary engineering
- Management and Institutions in water resources and utilities
- Irrigation
- Hydraulic engineering
- Aquatic ecology
- Environmental engineering
- Hydroinformatics

Nile Basin Capacity Development Network for River Engineers (NBCBN-RE) includes institutions and members from 10 countries and has developed regional research clusters for collaborative research, training and academic exchanges, opportunities to meet face-to-face, and an online e-based collaborative platform which facilitates communication and the exchange of documentation through this large geographic region. The network is embedded in the regional and national activities and programmes of the respective sector ministries and technical agencies to maximize professionalism, relevance of research, and innovation in public administration

WaterNet is a Southern and East African network of 52 university departments and research and training institutes specialising in water. WaterNet programmes together account for 15-20% of all water-related peer reviewed publication from Africa in recent years. Symposia, joint research, training and education are part of the network activities

WSSCC
Type: I, III, IV
Framework: 1, 3
Target Group: a, c, d (other development sectors)
Partner: Various partners, national coordinators, country-level partners and members
Level: R, N, I

UNESCO-IHE
Type: I, II, IV, V, VI, VII (joint programmes with partners across the world)
Framework: 1, 3
Target Group: b, c, d (middle management)
Partner: Birzeit Univ., Palestine;
Univ. del Valle, Colombia; and network of universities in Latin America; Network of universities in East Asia AIT Bangkok;
Several universities in Europe and US; Network universities in southern Africa - Kumasi Univ., Ghana Makerere Univ., Uganda
Level: I

UNESCO-IHE
Type: I, II, IV, V
Framework: 1, 3
Target Group: b, c, d (middle management)
Partner: A variety of universities, research establishments and corporations in the world, e.g., Birzeit Univ., Palestine Univ. del Valle, Colombia, and network of universities in Latin America; Network of universities in East Asia AIT Bangkok; Several universities in Europe and US, Network of universities in southern Africa, Kumasi Univ., Ghana, Makerere Univ., Uganda
Level: I

UNESCO-IHE
Type: I, II, IV, VII (Developing joint research and dissemination; Management and institutional development support / peer-to-peer support; Network development)
Framework: 1
Target Group: a, b, c (ministry officials), d (middle management)
Partner: Ministerial agencies and universities and research establishments in Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda
Level: L, R, I,

UNESCO-IHE
Type: I, II, IV, VII (Developing joint research and dissemination; Management and institutional development support / peer-to-peer support; Network development)
Framework: 1
Target Group: a, b, c (ministry officials), d (middle management)
Partner: Universities and research establishments in all southern African countries, with core secretariats in E. Mondlane Univ., Maputo, Mozambique, and Univ. of Mozambique, Mozambique
Level: N, R, I
PoWER is a North-South network of 18 educational institutes in the field of water. Through this partnership came the development of new curricula in order to improve and scale up the efforts of all the partner institutions, joint master programmes and 11 online course modules (e-learning). It is a synergetic approach to combine the strengths of all partners to enhance each institute’s capacity.

SWITCH is a $25 million European-funded international collaborative North-South network for research and innovation. Areas covered: integrated water management, environmental impacts, pollution control, ecological engineering, management of nutrients.
Time frame: 2006-2015

CICA-Net supports the Government of Indonesia with capacity development of a network of national universities that are to support the government in its endeavour to reform the sector. Specialized training in IWRM, irrigation, hydraulic engineering, and water supply and drainage, for staff from Ministries and local governments.

Policy Forum and Research Program on Knowledge and Capacity
Understanding knowledge and capacity, Measuring impact, Optimized tools and instruments, and improved policies

Coordinated Research projects (CRPs)
Scientists from developed and developing countries are brought together to exchange knowledge and to enhance research capabilities while working on themes of common interest. The project timeframe is 3 to 5 years. Some on-going CRPs are: use of isotopic techniques for assessment of hydrological processes in wetlands; isotopic age and composition of stream flow as indicators of groundwater sustainability; geostatistical analysis of spatial isotope variability to map the sources of water for hydrology studies; isotope methods for the study of water and carbon cycle dynamics in the atmosphere and biosphere.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Technical Cooperation Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The IAEA Water Resources Programme promotes use of isotope techniques in water resources projects funded by the IAEA. These projects support capacity building, infrastructure development and support for field related studies in the member states. Technical projects are implemented on a 2-year cycle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Laboratory Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Isotope measurement of water samples is performed, providing support to developing member states and improving analytical techniques and methodologies. Distribution of references materials for isotope measurements. The activity is continuous.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintaining, and upgrading isotope database ISOHIS for isotopes in precipitation, groundwaters, rivers, etc. Compilation and production of atlases. The database is maintained by the IAEA since 1960. The activity is continuous.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|   | Development of learning and resource materials for water professionals – printed, electronic and web-based. These include technical documents, symposia proceedings, guidebooks, learning materials, CD-ROMs, and web based applications. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Promote higher education in the field of isotope hydrology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is a flagship virtual training programme targeted at adult professionals in developing countries. It was jointly developed by UN-DESA and UNU-INWEH during 2002-2005 with a grant from the UN Development Account.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Water Virtual Learning Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timeframe: On-going activity Topic: distance learning programme on IWRM focused on adult practitioners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lake Twining Initiative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timeframe: 2-year GEF medium-sized project Topic: lake management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Coastal Biodiversity in Mangrove Ecosystems
Timeframe: On-going annual course
Topic: Focused 15-day programme that targets practitioners, managers and researchers. It aims to improve the understanding of mangroves as complex, interactive ecosystems.

Coral Reef Research and Capacity Building:
Timeframe: 2005-2009; GEF targeted research project
Topic: coastal management and marine protected area

Master's Degree Programme in Integrated Land Management in Dry Areas:
Timeframe: Ongoing
Topic: Sustainable management of water resources in drylands
This is a joint international programme where graduate students experience course work and research methodology in a number of countries, and complete a research project/dissertation in their home country.

WaterBase project
Timeframe: on-going
Topic: This is a river-basin management-decision tool. It is to be deployed through an international network of users and developers of IWRM tools and resources

PhD Programme Environment and Human Security
Timeframe: ongoing
Topic: UNU-EHS has a PhD programme on the overall theme of "Environment and Human Security". The majority of the PhD researchers deal with water issues (vulnerability/risk assessment with respect to climatic or coastal hazards; water pollution; risk perception to floods, etc.)
| **112** Risk and Vulnerability Training Course | UNU-EHS  
**Type:** I, III, IV  
**Framework:** 1  
**Target Group:** c, d  
**Partner:** Various regional organizations, University of Bonn  
**Level:** I |
|---|---|
| **Timeframe:** on-going  
**Topic:** annual training course targeting experts dealing with disaster management/preparedness/planning in urban areas to update them on risk and vulnerability assessment methodologies. Strong focus on floods. |

| **113** PhD Vulnerability Block Course (covering vulnerability, early warning and risk management) | UNU-EHS  
**Type:** I  
**Framework:** 1, 3  
**Target Group:** b  
**Partner:** Centre for Development Research, University of Bonn  
**Level:** L but the students come from around the world |
|---|---|
| **Timeframe:** on-going  
**Topic:** annual block course at the Centre for Development Research, University of Bonn on vulnerability and risk to natural hazards |

| **114** Contribution to the Training Programme on Regional Ocean Governance for Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries | UNU-EHS  
**Type:** I  
**Framework:** 3  
**Target Group:** d (experts working in government organizations)  
**Partner:** International Ocean Institute, Malta, UNDP  
**Level:** R |
|---|---|
| **Timeframe:** on-going  
**Topic:** Annual training course on Ocean Governance. UNU-EHS is one of several organisers of the course and provides teaching modules |

| **115** International Flood Initiative (IFI) | UNU-EHS  
**Type:** I, II, III, IV  
**Framework:** 1  
**Target Group:** a, c, d (local communities)  
**Partner:** UNESCO, WMO, UNU, IAHS, ISDR  
**Level:** I |
|---|---|
| **Time frame:** on-going  
**The IFI is an international multi-stakeholder programme to address existing management gaps through a holistic approach and to provide a platform for further collaborative efforts.**  
**The overall aim of the initiative is to build capacity in countries to understand and better respond to floods by taking advantage of their benefits while at the same time minimizing their social, economic and environmental risks.**  
**The initiative will focus on research, information networking, education and training, empowering communities and providing technical assistance and guidance.**  

| **116** Vulnerability to Floods Project estimates the vulnerability and coping capacity of cities regarding water related natural hazards in urban areas – case study Cologne and Dresden/Germany | UNU-EHS  
**Type:** I, II, III  
**Framework:** 1  
**Target Group:** a, b, c, d (land-use as well as urban planning professionals)  
**Partner:** Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg (Uni Halle); German Space Agency (DLR); Flood-protection Agency iCologne; City of Cologne; Environmental Agency of the City of Dresden  
**Level:** L |
|---|---|
| **Timeframe:** on-going  
**Topic:** The focus of the activity is on the analysis, measurement and assessment of vulnerability to floods as well as particularly on the development of Indicators to assess flood vulnerability  
**Within this scope the research focuses on the vulnerability of different social groups and critical infra-structure as well as on the vulnerability of the economy and environment.**  
**In this context vulnerability is seen as the starting point for innovative strategies to enhance Human Security, particularly regarding preventive civil protection and disaster management.** |

| **117** Water-related Information System for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong Delta, Vietnam | UNU-EHS  
**Type:** I, V  
**Framework:** 2  
**Target Group:** a, b  
**Partner:** German Aerospace agency, Southern Institute for Water Resources Research, University of Bonn, Can Tho University, Geoforschungs-Zentrum Potsdam  
**Level:** L but with international partners |
|---|---|
| **Timeframe:** April 2007 – October 2010  
**Topic:** multi-partner project and UNU-EHS covers research and capacity development on vulnerability to rapid- and slow-onset hazards (floods, droughts, salinisation) as well as monitoring and modelling of pesticide pollution in surface water. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>UNU-EHS</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Framework</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Contribution to EC-funded research project “A Micro Level Analysis of Violent Conflict (MICROCON).”</td>
<td>UNU-EHS</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>a, b, d (experts)</td>
<td>University of Sussex, Cambridge University</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Contribution to EC-funded research project on Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios (EACH-FOR).</td>
<td>UNU-EHS</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>a, b, d (experts)</td>
<td>IOM, UNEP, Oxford University</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Reforming Water Utilities in Indonesia, 2005-2009</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a, c</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Strengthening Water Associations (utilities, farmers) 2005 - 2009</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>I, IV, VII</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a, c</td>
<td>American Water Works Association (AWWA); VEWIN (Dutch Association of Water Utilities)</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Global WBI Flagship Courses in Water</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>I, VI</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a, c</td>
<td>Harvard Business School, AWWA</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Water Management in the Political Economy, in blended-learning format, fee-based, starting in May 2009
- Non-Revenue Water Reduction and Management – in distance learning format, fee-based, starting in December 2008
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Type:</th>
<th>Framework:</th>
<th>Target Group:</th>
<th>Partner:</th>
<th>Level:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Benchmark Irrigation Performance in Support for Improving Water Management in China – 2007-2009</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>I, VII</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a, c</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Enhancement of WSS Regulatory and Knowledge Capacity in Egypt, 2008-2010</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>I, VII</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a, c</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Capacity Building for Agriculture and Rural Development (Irrigation Initiative) in Africa 2007-2010</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Development, Enhancing and Strengthening Knowledge and Learning Institutions 2006-2010</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>I, VII</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a, c</td>
<td></td>
<td>N, R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Arab Water Academy and the Arab Water Council in UAE for MNA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The 2IE Institute in Burkina Faso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Tanzania Water Management Institute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- CITWES in China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Advising and Organizing Sessions at the Water Tribune of the Water Expo 2008 in Zaragoza, Spain June – September 2008 (requested by Spanish Government, and co-funded by Government of Spain and WB)</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>I, VII</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>a, c</td>
<td>Water Expo</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Africa Water Sector Executive Leadership Academy, 2008 – 2011</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>I - VII</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX II

Data tables relating to answers to section I of the survey

Table 1: Total number of activities reported by each organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization reported</th>
<th>Number of activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCWA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP/Cap-Net</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICID</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF/IW:LEARN</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSCC</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO-IHE</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>131</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Type of capacity development activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization reported</th>
<th>Organising training</th>
<th>Developing toolkits</th>
<th>Awareness-raising</th>
<th>Collection/dissemination</th>
<th>Exchange programmes</th>
<th>E-Learning</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCWA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP/Cap-Net</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICID</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF/IW:LEARN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSCC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO-IHE</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: List of capacity development activities categorized under “other” by respondents

a) Partnership and networking:
- regional and global adaptive management dialogue processes;
- dialogue processes (Interlinked w/regional dialogue forum);
- partnership opportunities;
- joint programs with partners across the world;
- network development;
- strengthening networks of capacity builders;
- management and institutional development support;
- twinning initiatives.

b) Evaluation and needs assessment:
- evaluation;
- learning needs assessments.

c) Education and research:
- education programmes;
- developing joint research and dissemination;
- peer-to-peer support/ collaboration/ learning and coaching;
- curriculum development;
- inter-disciplinary research;
- laboratory services.

d) Policy development:
- policy and strategy document.

Table 4: Framework of the activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Partnership/Networking</th>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Ad hoc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCWA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP/Cap-Net</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICID</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF/IW:LEARN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSCC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO-IHE</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: Target group of activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Policy-makers</th>
<th>Higher Education</th>
<th>Water Professionals</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCOWA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP/Cap-Net</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICID</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF/IW:LEARN</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSCC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO-IHE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>74</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>103</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Specifications of the category term “others” made by respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>End-users, community</th>
<th>Intermediaries</th>
<th>Experts &amp; staff</th>
<th>Other sectors</th>
<th>Other organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>Extension Workers</td>
<td>Experts within government departments</td>
<td>Urban Planners</td>
<td>Humanitarian Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Community Leaders</td>
<td>Emergency Experts</td>
<td>Civil Defense</td>
<td>National planning bodies in developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community residents</td>
<td>Local water and sanitation committee members, pump mechanics</td>
<td>Staff of WASH organisations</td>
<td>Research community</td>
<td>Capacity building institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water User</td>
<td>Water user associations</td>
<td>On-the-ground partners</td>
<td>Masons, artisans, technicians</td>
<td>UN Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Staff of statistical offices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7: Level at which activity is running

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Local level</th>
<th>National level</th>
<th>Regional level</th>
<th>International level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCWA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP/Cap-Net</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICID</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEF/IW:LEARN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSCC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO-IHE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNU</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

7 On analysis, a few activities classified as “regional” were reclassified to “local” and therefore numbers here do not necessarily match classifications found in the catalogue in Annex I.
OTHER PUBLICATIONS, AS OF NOVEMBER 2008, IN THE UNW-DPC PUBLICATION SERIES:

Mapping

No. 1
Water-related Capacity Development – a survey of UN-Water members’ and partners’ activities

Reporting

No. 1
Activities of the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development

Available at www.unwater.unu.edu for download.
United Nations Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) celebrated its opening in August 2007 at the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany. UNW-DPC is hosted by the United Nations University and supported by the Federal Government of Germany. The broad mission of UNW-DPC is to enhance the coherence and integrated effectiveness of the capacity development activities of the more than two-dozen UN organisations and programmes already cooperating within the interagency mechanism known as UN-Water and thereby to support them in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water. UNW-DPC is clearly focusing on developing countries and economies in transition. It is envisaged that UNW-DPC capacity development activities will improve the capacity and competence of national and local stakeholders in integrated water resources management and to reduce stakeholders’ dependence on donors and support self-sufficiency within a globalised economy.
Water-Related Capacity Development:
A survey of UN-Water members' and partners' activities

Edited by Reza Ardakanian and Virginie Aimard

UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) celebrated its opening in August 2007 at the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany. UNW-DPC is hosted by the United Nations University and supported by the Federal Government of Germany. The broad mission of UNW-DPC is to enhance the coherence and integrated effectiveness of the capacity development activities of the more than two-dozen UN organisations and programmes already cooperating within the inter-agency mechanism known as UN-Water and thereby to support them in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water.