

UNW-DPC

## ANNUAL REPORT 2009

Reporting No. 3  
UNW-DPC Publication Series



UNITED NATIONS  
UNIVERSITY  
UNW-DPC



UN WATER

UN-Water Decade Programme  
on Capacity Development

# ANNUAL REPORT 2009

**Reporting No. 3**  
**UNW-DPC Publication Series**

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# Forewords

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**Dr Reza Ardakanian**  
Founding Director, UNW-DPC

In 2009, UNW-DPC has been increasingly successful in extending its support to UN-Water from bilateral support for UN-Water members to multilateral support for the whole of UN-Water.

During the last 12 months UNW-DPC has supported more than half a dozen UN-Water members (including UN-Habitat, WMO, UNESCO, UNU, UN DESA, UNCCD and FAO) and other partners on more than 20 capacity development activities. In addition, we have initiated three major multilateral activities with UN-Water and two of its Task Forces.

The UNW-DPC team can also look back on a successful performance at the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, where we were involved in the organization of several sessions and were represented on several panels. UNW-DPC was also able to establish a framework of cooperation with two international NGOs working on irrigation and hydropower respectively, two major water-related topics of great importance to sustainable development.

We have also produced a large number of white papers on water-related capacity development issues, several workshop proceedings, a side publication of the third World Water Development Report and, last but not least, a peer-reviewed book on capacity development for improved water management, co-edited by UNESCO-IHE and UNW-DPC.

I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Federal Government of Germany for its financial support, provided through the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and for their undertaking to continue funding for the period 2010–2012. We are also grateful to the Government of the Netherlands for seconding one of the directors of the Ministry of Transport, Public Works, and Water Management in Den Haag to join the UNW-DPC team for three years since December 2008.

I would also take this opportunity to thank UN-Water, especially the Chair and Secretariat, for their ongoing support and guidance in the execution of our work. In 2009 we have

already benefitted greatly from the guidance of the UN-Water Programmes Advisory Group, and we hope to be able to benefit even more in 2010. I also look forward very much to fruitful cooperation with the other UN-Water programmes, WWAP and UNW-DPAC.

A special acknowledgment must go to the Under-Secretary-General of the UN and Rector of United Nations University (UNU) in Tokyo, and the Vice-Rectorate in Bonn (ViE) for hosting and supporting UNW-DPC and providing such an efficient infrastructure and enabling environment for our work. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the UNU Advisory Committee for its continuous and dedicated guidance.

Many thanks also go to the authorities and officials of the City of Bonn, without whose support we would not be able to organize as many events and activities as we do in this UN city.

Last but not least I would like to extend my gratitude to the UNW-DPC team, for their dedication to the mission of the programme and for providing their competent skills and valuable expertise in the accomplishment of the ambitious work plan and strategy of the programme.

The programme is approaching the end of its first phase; during the second phase we hope to achieve even more in terms of fulfilling the MDGs under UN-Water, through our continuous support to the capacity development activities of UN-Water members and partners.



**Dr Pasquale Steduto**  
Chair, UN-Water (2007–2009)  
Chief, Water Service  
Land and Water Division at FAO

**U**N-Water is an inter-agency mechanism which was established in 2003 to further strengthen collaboration and coordination among the 26 UN entities and a growing number of non-UN entities working on water resources, 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) and improve their water resources management.

However, without the further development of individual, organizational and institutional capacity of relevant stakeholders, the achievement of the MDGs will remain elusive. UN-Water has therefore decided that capacity development is one of the main cross-cutting issues in this respect, and has established the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) to support its members and partners on this specific issue. UNW-DPC's mandate 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.

This year's annual report clearly shows the immense progress that UNW-DPC has made in fulfilling its mandate. It has not only supported a large number of UN-Water members bilaterally in the execution of its capacity development activities. UNW-DPC has also played a fundamental and proactive role in contributing to increased coherence and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water as a whole through its support to UN-Water in general and a number of UN-Water's Task Forces in particular in their respective activities to map their related mandates and activities in specific areas, and to start the analysis of existing overlaps, gaps and needs. In 2009, this has included an overarching mapping of all water and sanitation related activities and two more focused exercises focusing on water and climate change and transboundary waters.

It has been a real pleasure for me to cooperate with UNW-DPC's team during the last two years in the function of Chair of UN-Water, and I look forward very much to further cooperation on water-related capacity development efforts in the near future as representative of one of UN-Water's members.





**Dr Zafar Adeel**

Director, UNU-INWEH

Chair-Elect, UN-Water (2010–2011)

**T**he UN system has a unique role to play in addressing the global water crisis, argued as critical to achieving the MDGs. Its legitimacy as a representative of its member states allows it to address water challenges from global to local scales and provides the mandate to assist where the capacity for action is limited. Over the years, the UN system has duly recognized this worldwide crisis and the underpinning capacity deficits, exemplified in UN-Water's gaining significance as the mechanism which strengthens coordination and coherence at the UN in all aspects of freshwater and sanitation.

From its inception, UN-Water has noted the capacity development needs and aspects identified in the context of the global water crisis, including human resources, technology, institutions and service delivery, and established UNW-DPC with generous financial support from the German government.

UNW-DPC has emerged over a very short time as a successful mechanism for strengthening UN-Water's capacity development activities by playing a significant role in extending the capacity development agenda of UN-Water and in contributing to the water-related capacity development actions taken by the UN system at large. As this report shows, the number of collaborative activities undertaken by UNW-DPC is a clear indication of the relevance of its work to UN-Water, and demonstrates its ability to add value by helping create new partnerships to address specific capacity development concerns.

As we look to UNW-DPC's future, it is clear that further consolidation of its work around capacity development "themes" will be important, including *inter alia* capacity to adapt water management to climate change impacts, capacity to respond to rapid urbanization, and capacity for providing safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. It can also play a leading role in pushing forward the capacity development agenda of UN-Water by clarifying UN-Water's potential role in harmonizing approaches by members and partners for capacity development.

I congratulate the Director and team at UNW-DPC for their achievements in these two years, having started *ab initio*. One can reasonably anticipate that this excellence in performance and networking with UN-Water members will continue for the years to come, and also that UNW-DPC will continue to be one of UN-Water's most important mechanisms.



**Prof. Dr Konrad Osterwalder**  
United Nations Under-Secretary-General  
Rector, United Nations University

Since August 2007 the UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe (UNU-ViE) has been providing administrative support to the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), as a UNU-hosted entity.

The past year, in particular, has been a period of close cooperation and has seen several joint achievements for UNW-DPC and the United Nations University.

In 2009, UNW-DPC has proven to be an important bridge from United Nations University to the UN system, and especially to UN-Water. Several joint activities have been executed in cooperation with UNU institutes and other UN entities, of which Topic 1.2. on "Water-related Migration, Changing Land Use and Human Settlements", which was organized jointly with UNU-EHS at the fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, was certainly a highlight.

I believe it is a sign of confidence in the role that UNU plays within UN-Water that UN-Water has chosen UNU, in the person of Dr Zafar Adeel, Director of UNU-INWEH, as UN-Water Chair for the period 2010–2011. I am positive that the good work of UNW-DPC over the last few years and its excellent reputation within the UN-Water family has certainly contributed to this important achievement for UNU as a whole.

I am therefore very pleased that my institution is host to this particular UN-Water programme, and I trust that UNW-DPC will be an important support for the new Chair in the execution of his responsibilities during his two-year term and at the same time will continue to contribute substantially to UN-Water's capacity development efforts in the coming years.



## About us

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The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is a joint programme of UN agencies and programmes cooperating within the framework of UN-Water and hosted by United Nations University.



The aim of UNW-DPC is to maximise system-wide concerted action and coherence, as well as the effectiveness of the capacity development support provided by UN-Water members and partners to Member States in their efforts to achieve the time-bound goals, targets and actions agreed by the international community, particularly those contained in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). It also links the efforts of the International Decade for Action “Water for Life” to the broader efforts of the UN International Decade ‘Education for Sustainable Development’ and other relevant UN Decades.

Figure 1. UN-Water Members and Partners



UN-Water is an interagency mechanism that strengthens coordination and coherence between UN entities (and non UN entities) dealing with issues related to all aspects of freshwater and sanitation.

## Operational Modalities

The UNW-DPC offices are co-located with other UN entities at the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany. UNW-DPC is hosted by the United Nations University (UNU), which provides logistic and administrative support; the programme is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. Moreover, the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) also supports the work of UNW-DPC by making contributions to individual projects. In addition, the government of the Netherlands supports UNW-DPC by providing a specialist to the programme for a period of three years.

## Mission Statement of UNW-DPC

Based on the firm belief that the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water and sanitation is conditional on stakeholders being able to mobilize essential required capacities, UNW-DPC's mission is to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of the capacity development activities of the UN-Water members and partners.

By working on the full range of human, organizational and institutional capacity development, UNW-DPC seeks to strengthen the ability of the UN-Water members and partners to support Members States to achieve these MDGs. In doing so, UN-Water will demonstrate a vanguard role and leadership in bringing together stakeholders in the capacity development field and creating added value for their programmes.

## UNW-DPC Work Plan

To reflect its mission, UNW-DPC has developed a work plan, approved by UN-Water, which includes four main fields of activity. The current work plan is valid until August 2010, after which a second approved work plan will become our new 'road map' (see figure 2).

## UNW-DPC Core Functions

UNW-DPC has identified five core functions for the undertaking of the wide range of specific activities that are specified in our current and future Work Plans.

First of all, UNW-DPC provides an observatory function that supports UN-Water in mapping the existing capacity development activities, in assessing capacity development needs, and in analysing capacity development gaps. For this purpose the Capacity Development Observatory (CDO) has been developed in 2009, and will be elaborated and further implemented in the coming years. In the Chapter *Observatory Function* you will find all the details.

UNW-DPC also closely cooperates with UN-Water members and partners to collate and produce required new knowledge, for example by jointly organizing expert group

Figure 2. UNW-DPC's current Work Plan



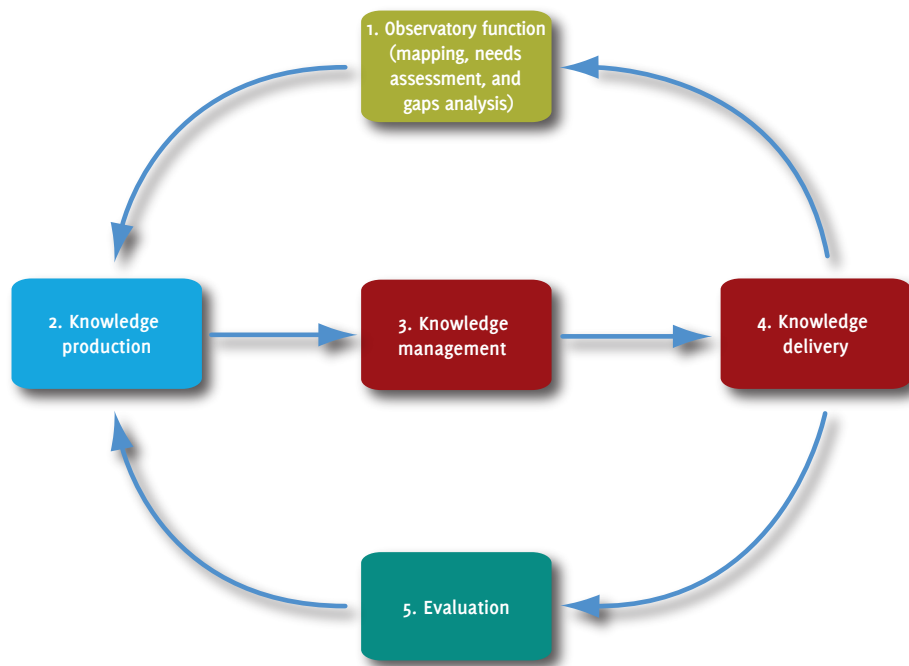
meetings and workshops, as well as compiling publications and producing white papers on cutting edge water-related capacity development issues and best practices. Please read the Chapter *Knowledge Production*.

Newly produced knowledge also has to be delivered, disseminated and managed. In order to do this, UN-Water members and partners are supported in transferring required knowledge and skills through effective and often novel delivery mechanisms, involving e-learning, training of trainers and vocational training. In addition, UNW-DPC continues to invest in the design and implementation of knowledge management tools, such as the UNW-DPC database of capacity development activities (CDIS). Lastly, the knowledge that is produced is disseminated via our communications activities, such as our website and our four publication series. More information on several activities conducted to deliver knowledge for and on capacity development can be found in the Chapter *Knowledge Delivery and Management*.



Finally, an evaluation of the efficacy of the knowledge delivered, and the mechanism of delivery, is used to adapt our support to meet future developments and needs. More information on our preliminary work on developing methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of capacity development activities can be found in the Chapter *Evaluation*.

**Figure 3.** *Knowledge and Capacity Development cycle, showing the core functions of UNW-DPC*



## UNW-DPC’s Governing Bodies

### UN-Water Programmes Advisory Group

UN-Water has established a UN-Water Programmes Advisory Group, which provides strategic guidance and advice to the UN-Water Programmes, including UNW-DPC, and supports the work of the programmes by assisting the Programme Coordinators/ Programme Directors in identifying concrete measures to increase collaboration between them and with UN-Water members and partners. The Advisory Group also provides feedback to the UN-Water Senior Programme Managers in order to facilitate their decision-making and support the Programme Coordinators/Directors to promote complementarity.

### *The UN-Water Programme Advisory Group members*

UNDP (Chair)

Chair of UN-Water

UNDESA

UNESCO

UNU

UN CBD

UNCCD

The Directors and Coordinators of the three UN-Water programmes UNW-DPC, WWAP and UNW-DPAC are ex-officio members of the Advisory Group.

### **UNU Advisory Committee**

Like other entities of the United Nations University, UNW-DPC also has an Advisory Committee (AC) that provides advice and guidance to the UNW-DPC Director and his staff. The Advisory Committee members have been appointed by the Rector of the United Nations University (UNU), while the Rector of UNU and the Director of UNW-DPC are ex-officio members of the AC. The AC may express its views to the UNU Council through the Rector, UN-Water and to the donors as it may deem necessary or desirable to ensure the effective functioning and continuity of UNW-DPC. The AC meets in regular sessions once a year.





## 2009 – A year in review

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**T**he year 2009 has been quite an outstanding one for UNW-DPC; we have been able to strengthen our own capacities by adding new support staff to our team, and we have succeeded in broadening the scope of our activities in line with our work plan and the mandate given to us by UN-Water.

One highlight of this year was certainly our presence at the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, which took place from 16–22 March 2009. A total of 33,058 people attended WWF5, which makes it the world's biggest-ever water-related event. UNW-DPC co-organized and co-conceptualized several sessions on the issues of institutional capacity development for equitable water allocation, water-related migration, and gender-disaggregated data on water and sanitation. In addition, our UNW-DPC side publication to the third edition of the World Water Development Report (WWDR-3) on "Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Water Management" was presented at the Forum. Furthermore, the pre-print of a peer-reviewed book of state-of-the-art approaches and case studies in the area of water-related capacity development, co-edited by UNW-DPC and UNESCO-IHE and entitled "Capacity Development for Improved Water Management", was also launched at the Forum.

Our information stand at the Forum, which was part of the UN-Water pavillion, was very well visited and received. We were able to communicate and disseminate information on our work and mandate to water professionals from around the world, and the reactions from visitors were overwhelmingly positive.

In addition, several other activities initiated by UNW-DPC in 2009 are also worth mentioning here, since they represent the work on water-related capacity development that UNW-DPC has initiated during recent years and continues to work on.

A contribution made by UNW-DPC to strengthen the link between two international UN decades, the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) and the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life', was to organize, in cooperation with UNESCO-IHP and the German Environment Ministry BMU, a workshop on "Education for Water Sustainability" during the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Bonn from 31 March–2 April. Some major recommendations were made by the participants at this workshop, and these have been followed up by UNW-DPC in subsequent events such as panel discussions during several symposia, and have also been documented in one of our joint publications.

We have furthermore continued and strengthened our core support to UN-Water as a whole, to bring more coherence to and increase coordination concerning the various activities of the UN-Water members and partners. UNW-DPC and the UN-Water Office of the Chair have been cooperating on the mapping of UN-Water members' mandates and key activity areas. This will serve as a basis for discussions and identification of concrete actions and activities that will improve internal coordination between the UN-Water members. We have also supported two UN-Water Task Forces, the Task Force on Transboundary Waters and the Task Force on Water and Climate Change, in implementing

mapping exercises on their key activities and regions of work. The Task Force mapping exercises will be continued in 2010.

A key knowledge management activity during the year was the first phase development of the Capacity Development Observatory. This provides an online information management tool and forum through which the UN-Water members and partners can share knowledge and information on their capacity development activities, as well as plan future ones in the light of analyses resulting from UNW-DPC-led mapping and gaps analysis exercises,



Active participation during UNW-DPC's session 6.1.2. at the fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey

currently focusing on UN-Water and its thematic Task Forces. One main feature of the CDO is the Capacity Development Information System (CDIS), a database that will manage and disseminate knowledge derived from the ongoing mapping exercises and the collection of information on activities of all UN-Water members. The first version of the CDIS went online in 2009. Throughout 2010 it will be continuously improved and the data augmented through our innovative automatic information collection system.

In addition to these core activities, UNW-DPC has supported several UN entities in organizing and conducting 18 training sessions and knowledge production workshops for different target groups around the world and on several thematic issues, including drinking water loss reduction, adaptation to climate change, IWRM and water productivity in agriculture.

We were also proud to present a new public image flyer in 2009 which clearly describes UNW-DPC's mission, objectives and core functions to the general public. Also, our newsletter "Capacity Pool" has been redesigned in line with our new image. We are likewise currently planning a complete new look for our website, and we expect to be able to present our completed new visual identity in Summer 2010.

By the end of 2009 UNW-DPC was therefore able to look back on a successful year, and we now look forward in 2010 to meeting the challenge of enhancing capacities for sustainable water resources management, water supply and sanitation in close cooperation with UN-Water members and partners in order to achieve the MDGs.

If we have piqued your curiosity, please do not hesitate to flip through this annual report for more information both on these and the numerous other activities of UNW-DPC.

On the next few pages you will find **2009 at a glance**, which gives a summary of joint bilateral activities with UN-Water members, a geographical overview of the numbers of people whose capacities have been developed through these activities, and a brief look at our ongoing multilateral activities that provide support to all UN-Water members and partners.

# 2009 at a glance

## Collaboration with UN-Water members and partners

In 2009 UNW-DPC has again been committed to supporting the work of UN-Water members and partners. The graphs below show a summary of the UN and UN-Water entities with which UNW-DPC has collaborated during the year, including both bilateral and multilateral support.

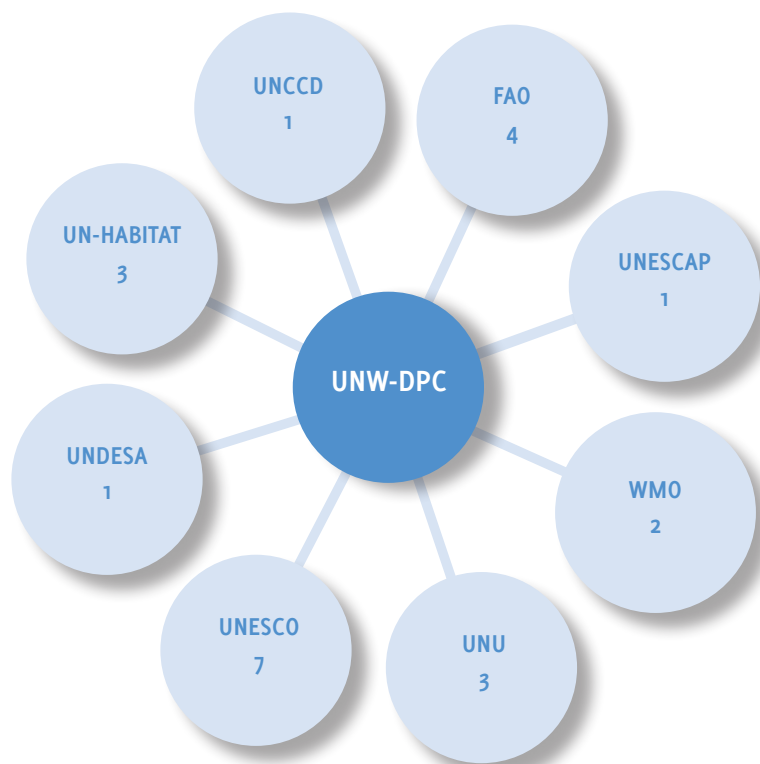
### Bilateral support

Date	UN-Water member or partner	Activity	Location
January 2009	UNCCD	Water and Land Capacity Development Workshop for Water and Environmental Journalists in the Arab Countries	Cairo, Egypt
January 2009	UN DESA, UNESCAP, FAO regional office	Workshop "Improving Agricultural Productivity, Water Use Efficiency and Strengthening Rural Livelihoods"	Bangkok, Thailand
March 2009	UNU-EHS	Topic 1.2 "Water related Migration, Changing Land-use and Human Settlements"	Istanbul, Turkey
March–April 2009	UNESCO-IHP, DUK	Workshop "Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet"	Bonn, Germany
April 2009	WMO	East European Training of Trainers Workshop on Climate and Water Affairs	Skopje, Macedonia
May 2009	UNU-EHS, UNESCO-IHP, UNU-INWEH	"Groundwater and Human Security – Case Studies (GWAHS-CS)" Workshop	Shiraz, Iran
May 2009	WMO	Integrated Flood Management for Countries in Western Asia and the Arab region	Tehran, Iran
July 2009	FAO	1st Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water productivity using AquaCrop	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

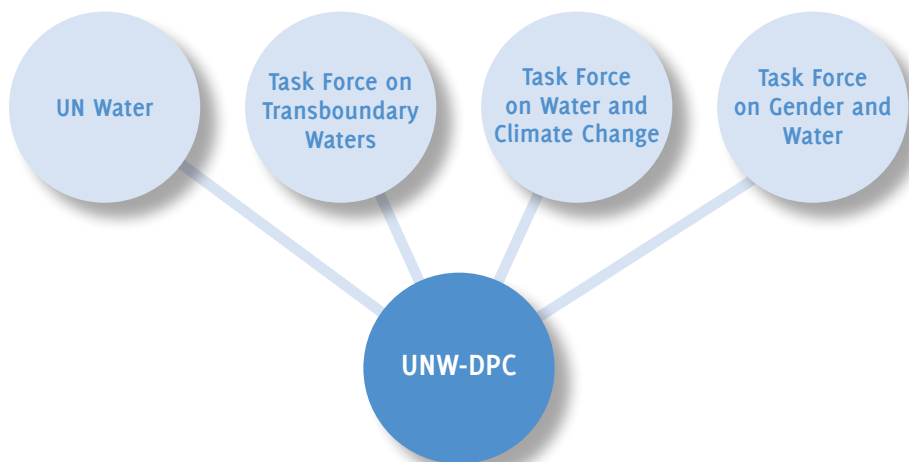


Date	UN-Water member or partner	Activity	Location
August 2009	FAO	2nd Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water productivity using AquaCrop	Tehran, Iran
September 2009	FAO	3rd Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water productivity using AquaCrop	Beijing, China
October 2009	FAO	4th Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water productivity using AquaCrop	Cairo, Egypt
October–December 2009	German Commission for UNESCO (DUK), UNESCO-IHP	Training programmes on Integrated Water Resources Management for decision makers from the Middle East and North Africa	Cairo, Egypt
November 2009	UN-HABITAT	Regional Workshop on Water Loss Reduction in Water and Sanitation Utilities	Leon, Mexico
November 2009	UN-HABITAT	Regional Workshop on Water Loss Reduction in Water and Sanitation Utilities	Sofia, Bulgaria
November–December 2009	UNU-EHS, UNESCO-IHP, UNU-INWEH	"Groundwater and Human Security– Case Studies (GWHAS-CS)" Workshop	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
December 2009	UNESCO-IHP, UN-HABITAT	Capacity Development Workshop for Water Journalists in the LAC region	Montevideo, Uruguay

Bilateral support

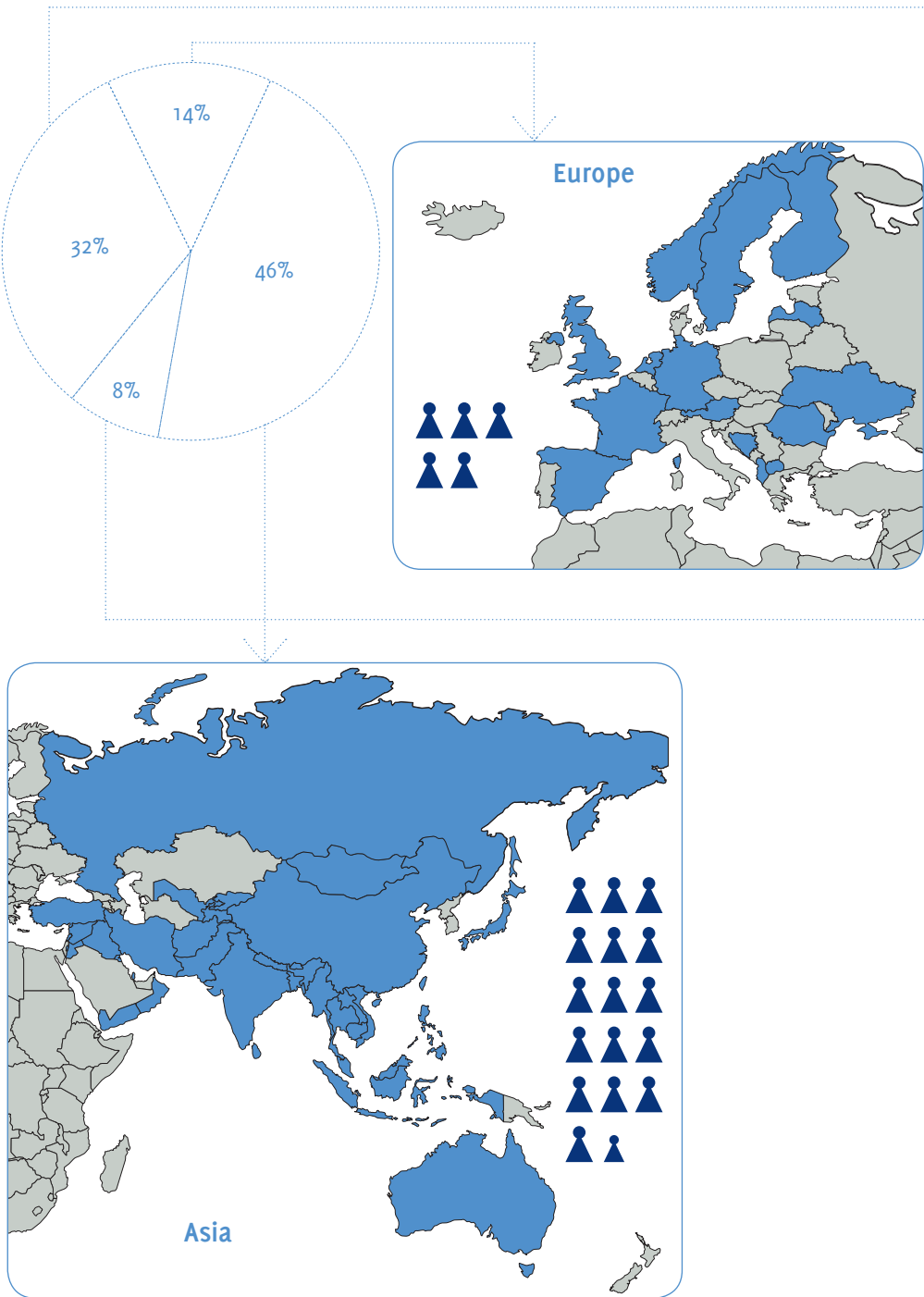


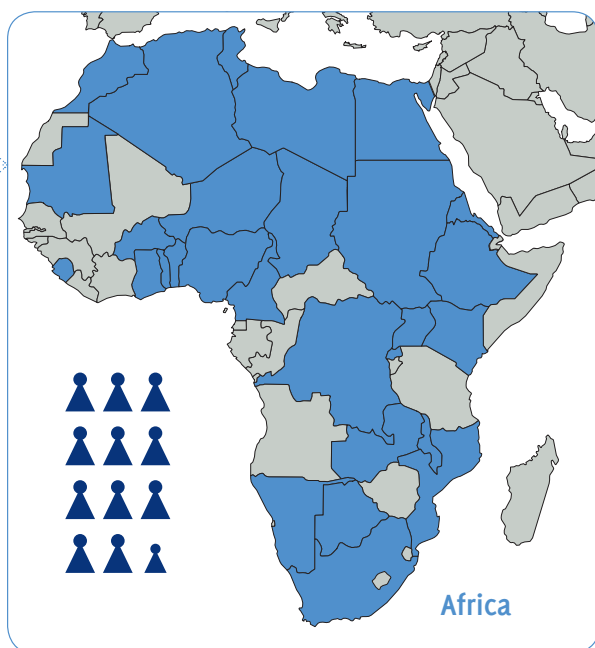
Ongoing multilateral support







# Geographical distribution of participants in UNW-DPC joint bilateral activities in 2009





Total: 365 people\*

-  = 10 people
-  = 5 people

\* see page 72 for the exact figures and countries

The background image shows a coastal scene with several people wearing traditional conical hats. They are gathered on a sandy beach, some sitting and some standing, near several large, round, woven boats. The water is calm, and the overall atmosphere is one of a busy but traditional fishing or gathering activity.

# Observatory function

UNW-DPC provides an observatory function that supports UN-Water in mapping the existing capacity development activities, in assessing capacity development needs, and in analysing capacity development gaps.

## Capacity Development Observatory

In order to undertake the observatory function, a Capacity Development Observatory (CDO) was developed in 2009. This is a tool which supports UN-Water members and partners and Task Forces in observing and monitoring what is being done in terms of capacity development within the UN-Water mechanism, and supports them in responding to regional and country-level needs. It will also allow them to subsequently identify important new opportunities for collaboration and coordination in the provision of capacity development to UN member states.

The CDO is comprised of three component activities:

1. Support of monitoring, mapping and gaps analysis exercises, related to the provision of and need for capacity development activities;
2. Management and dissemination of the collected information and analyses through the UNW-DPC Capacity Development Information System (CDIS);
3. Facilitation of group discussions within the UN-Water system about how to respond, in terms of capacity development activities, to the final analyses concerning the coherence of the UN-Water activities in the different fields of work identified.

## Mapping UN-Water: moving towards improved coordination and coherence in UN-Water

UN-Water complements and adds value to UN programmes and projects by facilitating and increasing synergies and joint efforts among the implementing agencies and in the water sector. The expected impact of UN-Water is increased effectiveness in the support to member countries in their efforts towards achieving time-bound goals, targets and actions in the water sector.





To follow up on this mandate, UN-Water has decided to map water-related responsibilities of its members, while indicating possible overlaps and duplications, as a fundamental base-line activity. Next to mapping water-related responsibilities of UN-Water as a whole, the UN-Water thematic Task Forces have also included mapping exercises in their work plans.

Besides providing a base-line analysis, the mappings also serve as a basis for discussions and identification of concrete actions and activities for improved coordination, and for improved communication to non UN actors on UN activities related to water issues.

In 2009 UNW-DPC supported the UN-Water Office of the Chair and two UN-Water Task Forces in their respective mapping exercises.

### UN-Water mapping exercise

UNW-DPC and the UN-Water Office of the Chair cooperated on the mapping of UN-Water members' mandates and key activity areas. The scope of the mapping was to look at activities related to the entire water sector, issues related to water supply and sanitation, as well as water resources management, including disasters. The focus of the mapping was on the overall organizational mandate (not project) level related to water issues of UN-Water members, and also on strategic activity areas. The analysis also highlighted the cross-cutting nature of water issues within the mandates of the UN, and showed how the UN system is responding collectively.

Cooperation Partner: UN-Water  
Dates: May–November 2009

The final report was submitted to UN-Water for review in October 2009.

### UN-Water Task Force mapping exercises

The UN-Water Task Forces intend to provide a platform to promote coherence and coordination of activities by UN-Water members and partners in specific thematic focus areas. Obtaining a clear and comprehensive picture of current activities on specific water-related topics is an essential step towards improving and promoting coordination among the



UN-Water Task Force on Water and Climate Change meeting in Istanbul, Turkey

relevant UN-Water Task Force members. Therefore several Task Forces have included a mapping exercise and gaps analysis in their work plans.

In 2009 UNW-DPC began two Task Force-related mapping exercises and gaps analyses, which ran parallel to ensure as much synergy and coherence as possible between the various mapping exercises.

#### *Task Force on Transboundary Waters*

UNW-DPC cooperated with the Task Force on Transboundary Waters, in close collaboration with its coordinators UNECE and UNESCO-IHP, on the implementation of a mapping exercise of the activities being carried out by UN-Water members and partners in the area of transboundary waters. The mapping exercise will be followed by an analysis of gaps and possible opportunities for cooperation, and will eventually lead to the identification of new possible areas of activity for the Task Force.

Cooperation Partner: UN-Water  
Task Force on Transboundary  
Waters  
Dates: May 2009–ongoing

#### *Task Force on Water and Climate Change*

UNW-DPC and the Task Force coordinator, WMO, jointly supported the Task Force on Water and Climate Change in implementing a key part of its agreed work plan and in designing and conducting a Task Force-driven gaps analysis exercise. The main outcome will be a report on gaps analysis and guidelines to influence UN-Water's response to key challenges to adaptations in the water sector, and the water sector as a key to climate change adaptation, planned for May 2010.

Cooperation Partner: UN-Water  
Task Force on Water and Climate  
Change  
Dates: March 2009–ongoing

The final results of the two mapping exercises will be discussed by Task Force members during two Task Force mapping workshops, which are planned to take place back-to-back in February 2010.

#### **Storage and update in CDIS**

The results of the discussions and mapping exercises will be managed and disseminated through the online Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) for use by UN-Water members and partners in their Task Force activities and everyday work.



## Assessing needs on water-related capacity development

Assessing capacity is a prerequisite for deciding if capacity development is necessary and what kind of capacity development is required. Needs assessment, in other words, is a fundamental step towards preparing or implementing support: technical, financial, training or knowledge transfer. It is important to know if there is sufficient domestic demand; if this is not the case, capacity development instruments may not be the solution to the problem on the ground.

UNW-DPC is tackling the issue of needs assessment on capacity development in the water sector along different parallel trajectories.

### Analysing existing capacity needs assessment methodologies

As part of its efforts to support UNW-members to carry out needs assessment in capacity development, UNW-DPC undertook a comparative analysis of selected methodologies that had been applied by different agencies in water-related areas, and an evaluation of the existing assessments and the use of various indicators for these assessments. This analysis of the benefits and drawbacks of each case study led to preliminary recommendations on how to design a water-related capacity needs assessment.

This ongoing analysis will ultimately lead to supporting UN-Water members and partners, and hopefully also other international players in this field, in defining their capacity development policies for their relevant work areas.

### Integrating needs assessment in ongoing activities

UNW-DPC also integrates needs assessment exercises on different thematic areas into its ongoing activities.

### *Assessing national capacity needs for adaptation to climate change*

Parallel to the mapping exercise of the UN-Water Task Force on Water and Climate Change, and on the basis of the comparative analysis, UNW-DPC has started to lead



Discussing capacity development needs during the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Bonn, Germany

an expert-based needs assessment in the area of national capacities to produce water-related climate change adaptation strategies. This will be the focus of one of the discussions in the Task Force on Water and Climate Change workshop planned for February 2010.

Cooperation partner: UN-Water  
Task Force on Water and Climate  
Change  
Date: ongoing

### *Assessing needs through participants in joint activities*

While supporting specific activities of UN-Water members, UNW-DPC also seeks to collate and assess capacity development needs delineated by workshop and training participants, so that this information can be disseminated back to UN-Water as a whole.

Since the beginning of 2009, nearly 200 participants have been asked to identify capacity development needs. For instance, participants at four regional AquaCrop workshops were asked about current and future challenges in the water and agriculture sector in their countries and regions, and identified capacity development needs at different levels to react to the challenges described. The results and analysis of these survey data will be used to support the planned development of a capacity development strategy for water and agriculture in the light of climate change adaptation.

Also, participants at the Climate and Water Affairs training-of-trainers course, organised in cooperation with WMO in Skopje in April 2009, identified what their capacity development needs would be if their designs for new postgraduate programmes were to be realised. In addition, participants from the training-of-trainers workshop "Capacity Development in Adaptive Water Management" were asked to complete a questionnaire describing what they thought was needed in term of capacity development support for curriculum development in universities in their region. UNW-DPC will analyse the responses to these questionnaires and integrate them into a planned gaps analysis exercise it will be conducting for the UN-Water Task Force on Water and Climate Change.





# Knowledge production

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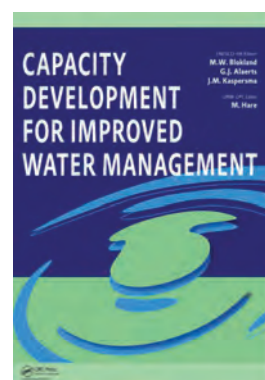
UNW-DPC closely cooperates with UN-Water members and partners to collate and produce required new knowledge on cutting-edge water-related capacity development issues and best practices related to various thematic areas.

## Capacity Development for Improved Water Management

Capacity development can significantly contribute to improved, effective water management. In 2009 UNW-DPC and UNESCO-IHE compiled a publication about state-of-the-art approaches, including lessons learned in the areas of tools and techniques, applications and evaluation, and case studies in the area of water-related capacity development, entitled "Capacity Development for Improved Water Management".

Topics presented range from e-learning and networking to community knowledge management and the running of training-of-trainers courses, and the book includes examples from Asia, Africa, the Americas and Europe. The authors comprise a diverse and representative group of prominent practitioners, capacity developers and academics within the field of water-related capacity development. The book includes contributions by authors from UN-Water members and programmes, such as the World Bank, UNESCO-IHE, UN-HABITAT, UNESCO's PCCP, UNU-INWEH and UNW-DPC, and from non-profit as well as commercial organizations including the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (Uganda), OECD, Office de l'Eau, the Asian Development Bank, and Project WET. From the university sector, the Universities of Waterloo (Canada), Osnabrück (Germany), Wageningen (Netherlands), del Valle (Colombia), and the Sharif (Iran) and Delft (Netherlands) Technical Universities are represented.

The publication is an expanded version of the collection of chapters first introduced at the Fifth World Water Forum held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16–22 March 2009, in support of the various sessions that were organized under the topic "Education, Knowledge and Capacity Development Strategies".



Cooperation partner: UNESCO-IHE  
Dates: January–December 2009

Cooperation Partners: UNESCO/  
WWAP, UNESCO-IHE  
Dates: March 2008–March 2009



Cooperation Partner: UNESCO/  
WWAP  
Dates: November 2008–March 2009

## World Water Development Report 3 Section on Capacity Development

The United Nations World Water Development Report, released every three years in conjunction with the World Water Forum, is the UN's flagship report on water. It is a comprehensive review that gives an overall picture of the state of the world's freshwater resources and aims to provide decision-makers with the tools to implement the sustainable use of water.

UNW-DPC was co-responsible for the Capacity Development section of Chapter 14 called "Options inside the Water Box" of the Third World Water Development Report (WWDR3), in cooperation with UNESCO–IHE and UNESCO/WWAP. The chapter concluded that one of the main options "inside the water box" is developing institutional and human capacity, both within and in areas or sectors outside the water domain. The chapter shows that capacity development can occur through traditional forms of education, on-the-job training, e-learning, public awareness raising, knowledge management and professional networks.

In addition, in order to provide detailed information to accompany the Third World Water Development Report, a large number of official WWDR3 side publications were created and presented to the public by WWAP during the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul.

## UNW-DPC WWDR3 Side Publication on Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Water Management

UNW-DPC also wrote one of the WWDR3 side publications entitled "Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Water Management". This publication, inspired by the results of the 2008 UNW-DPC/UNESCO-IHP International Workshop on "Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Basins", identifies different successful institutional mechanisms (related to cooperation, legal and policy frameworks and funding) that support joint decision-making, monitoring and data sharing



in transboundary waters around the world. It also discusses suggested capacity development activities that can potentially lead to the development and strengthening of these mechanisms in other basins.

### **Institutional Capacity Development for Equitable Water Allocation**

Several of the participants from organizations around the world that had taken part in activities implemented by UNW-DPC in 2008 on institutional capacity development issues in the water and sanitation sector, were asked to contribute to interactive platform discussions and provide input for the Fifth World Water Forum session on "Institutional Capacity Development: How to get the balance right for equitable water allocation in regions of water scarcity", as part of Topic 6.1 on Education and Capacity Development Strategies.

Over a period of six months, up to ten contributing organizations actively participated in setting the agenda for the session, discussing their views on answers to the session's key questions and defining discussion themes for the participants, as well as creating an input synthesis document for the session, based on these views. During the session at the forum the participants addressed the six identified discussion themes in moderated discussion groups. These were: definitions of equitable allocation, integrating traditional knowledge and traditional water rights into legislation, regulating and enforcing legislation, developing an effective mix of governmental regulation and market mechanisms to promote water access, developing tools for measuring water demands and establishing knowledge-sharing platforms for institutional capacity development.

The publication "Institutional Capacity Development: Working together to support policy and legal reforms for equitable water allocation", published in the UNW-DPC series as Knowledge No. 3, covers the main outcomes and recommendations of this session.

Partners: Arab Water Council (AWC)  
Location: Istanbul, Turkey  
Date: 20 March 2009



Lively discussions during session 6.1.2. at the World Water Forum

## Water-related Migration

Climate change, land degradation and water shortage, as well as floods, poverty, famine and population pressure are amongst the primary push factors of migration. The question is how they influence migration and human settlement patterns within rural and urban areas, within and across international borders.

Cooperation partners: UNU-EHS,  
GAP Administration  
Location: Istanbul, Turkey  
Dates: 17–18 March 2009

To better understand the specific context in which rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban and cross border migration take place, UNW-DPC, together with the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and the Southern Anatolia Project (GAP Administration) in Turkey, co-convoked four sessions under Topic 1.2, "Water related Migration, Changing Land-use and Human Settlements", at the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, on 17–18 March 2009. These four sessions addressed the linkages between changing rural livelihoods, resource scarcity, and conflict and migration patterns, and aimed at identifying the gap between existing and planned infrastructure in urban environments and the increasing needs due to informal and unplanned migrant fluxes.



Interventions of the public during the panel discussion on "Resource Disputes"

UNW-DPC provided inputs for and moderated discussions on these four sessions on how strengthening capacities for an efficient use and management of water resources can assist countries in limiting and mitigating the impacts of migration and human settlements on these resources. The sessions included expert panels, which addressed the different issues under this topic. An additional high-level panel was organized to which high-level representatives from IOM, UNCCD, UN/ISDR, GWP, UNU-EHS, UNW-DPC and GAP Administration contributed.

The outcomes of the discussions held under Topic 1.2 have been published in UNW-DPC's Publication Series as Knowledge No. 4, "Water Related Migration, Changing Land Use and Human Settlements".

## Gender, Water and Sanitation

Gender mainstreaming has been proven to be imperative in guaranteeing safe water and sanitation for all. There is an urgent need to bridge the gender divide in the water and sanitation sector, and to bring both men's and women's voices, concerns, needs, priorities and visions to the forefront.

The UN-Water Task Force on Gender and Water, of which UNW-DPC is a member, and its partners therefore organised a special session during the World Water Forum which focused on gender, water and especially sanitation issues, called "Health, Dignity and Economic Progress: a Way forward to Gender Equity – Developing and Monitoring Gender-Sensitive Sustainable Sanitation Programmes and Indicators for MDG7".

The purpose of this event was to promote gender awareness, to offer inspiring examples, and to contribute to ensuring gender equality in the water and sanitation agendas, policies and practices.

The session included remarks by the chair of the UN-Water Gender and Water Task Force on the importance of gender-disaggregated data in water and sanitation monitoring, and a subsequent high-level debate with ministers and state secretaries from Turkey, India and Ethiopia that presented best practices and lessons learned concerning the mainstreaming of gender in existing water and sanitation programmes from their own countries. The session ended with a discussion between an expert panel and session participants on recommendations for global and national targets and indicators for gender and sanitation, such as the creation and use of gender indicators, data collection issues, funding, and capacity development for women's participation in decision-making processes.

Cooperation partners: UN  
DESA, UNW-DPC, WECF, SEI,  
IUCN, WaterAid, GWA, WfW, IRC,  
Soroptomists go for Water  
Location: Istanbul, Turkey  
Date: 16 March 2009



## Education for Water Sustainability

Education plays an essential role in achieving sustainable natural resources management, and especially sustainable water management. UNW-DPC has a mandate to strengthen the link between two parallel UN Decades that promote these issues internationally, the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014) and the International Decade for Action "Water for Life" (2005–2015).

Cooperation partners: UNESCO-IHP,  
BMU

Location: Bonn, Germany

Dates: 30 March– 1 April 2009

To follow up on this mandate, a workshop on "Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet", was held during the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), in Bonn, Germany, 31 March–1 April 2009. This was jointly organized by UNW-DPC with the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO-IHP) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), and particularly highlighted the essential role that water issues play in contributing to high quality education on sustainability, and by carrying out a stock-taking of DESD implementation and identifying ideas for the way ahead for water and education.



The discussion group on community and stakeholder education

About 50 participants from around the world, including school teachers, university lecturers, staff of educational and environmental ministries and country delegates, attended the workshop. The participants' experiences on linking water and education from many fields of education around the world were discussed in six working groups. Current progress and future recommended actions with respect to School Education, Vocational Education and Training, Higher Education, and Community and Stakeholder Education were discussed. As one result of the workshop, specific references to water and the UN Decade for Action "Water for Life" were made in the ESD world conference declaration.

The main recommendations resulting from the workshop discussions have been published in UNW-DPC's Publication Series as Knowledge No. 2, "Main Outcomes of the Workshop Education for Water Sustainability – Where two decades meet".

# Capacity Development for Water Efficiency

## UNW-DPC Working Group on Capacity Development for Water Efficiency

As a follow-up of the International Workshop on "Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Developing Capacity for Applying Solutions", co-organized by UNW-DPC and UN-HABITAT and held at the UN Campus in Bonn from 3–5 September 2008, UNW-DPC has established a Working Group on Capacity Development for Water Efficiency, made up of experts and researchers in the field of water efficiency and capacity development.

With the establishment of this working group and the organization of a series of regional activities on this topic, UNW-DPC is seeking to raise awareness among water managers, decision makers and users about the importance of controlling water losses as a way to increasing the water supply available, and enhancing the efficiency of water utilization. As part of the main activities of this working group, the experts are currently working on the preparation of a series of publications on Capacity Development for Water Efficiency; the first volume will be on "Management and Operations of Water Loss Reduction" and is due to be published at the beginning of 2010.



## Regional Capacity Development Workshops on Water Loss Reduction

One of the main recommendations of the International Workshop on "Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Developing Capacity for Applying Solutions", was to address the issue of water efficiency in water and sanitation utilities at the regional level. Therefore, in 2009 UNW-DPC and UN-HABITAT decided to jointly organize a number of regional workshops around the globe on this topic.



Dates: 2–4 November 2009  
Location: ANEAS Conference, Leon,  
Guanajuato, Mexico  
Cooperation partners: UN-HABITAT,  
National Association of Water  
Utilities (ANEAS), Inter-American  
Development Bank (IADB)



Participants sharing experiences in  
Leon, Mexico

Dates: 16–18 November 2009  
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria  
Cooperation partners: UN-HABITAT,  
Bulgaria Water Association (BWA)

### *1st Regional workshop on "Water Loss Reduction in Water and Sanitation Utilities" (Latin American and Caribbean countries)*

More than 25 participants, including top and mid-level managers and professionals from water utilities, met in Leon to share their experiences and best practices regarding their water loss reduction programmes. Representatives from water operators from Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Uruguay participated in the workshop.

### *2nd Regional workshop on "Water Loss Reduction in Water and Sanitation Utilities" (South East European countries)*

About 100 managers and professionals from water utilities in the region, including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia as well as experts from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta, Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom, met in Sofia to share their experiences and best practices regarding existing water loss reduction programmes.

The workshop programmes included three sessions with case study presentations and panel discussions addressing three topics, i.e. technical solutions, contextual conditions for creating enabling environments (political, institutional and economic barriers and opportunities), and national and regional initiatives supporting the water and sanitation sectors in the region. The presentations of case studies of cities represented at the workshop enabled the participants to exchange views on the efficiency of the methodologies and strategies that the water utilities are currently implementing to control and reduce water losses.

In Mexico an interactive session in working groups was also included to discuss capacity development needs in the region and opportunities for exchange.

Please read the Close-Up on page 39 for more details about our regional capacity development activities with UN-HABITAT on water efficiency.

# Close-up

## Capacity Development for Improving Water Efficiency

Water loss from distribution systems is a problem in almost all urban and peri-urban areas around the world, but can be a serious challenge in areas where water is scarce. This problem deserves immediate attention and appropriate action to reduce avoidable stress over scarce and valuable water resources. Several mid-size and large cities have already started incremental programmes geared towards the step-by-step reduction of the losses, and it is well known that many institutions and water and sanitation utilities have developed and implemented strategies and technologies to control leakages and water loss. These strategies have proven highly efficient and have received worldwide recognition.

In order to address this problem at the regional level, in 2009 UNW-DPC and UN-HABITAT started to jointly organise a series of regional workshops on Capacity Development for Improving Water Efficiency: "Water Loss Reduction in Water and Sanitation Utilities", two of which were held in 2009, in Mexico and Bulgaria. The third regional workshop for the Arab region will be held in Morocco in January 2010.

These workshops have gathered and documented available and most recent know-how and best practices concerning water loss reduction strategies, and in addition have come up with several

recommendations on new approaches for more efficient water management, with a specific focus on water loss reduction. The workshops have also focused on analysing the important contextual conditions – political, institutional and economic – that create an enabling environment for success (or failure) in water loss reduction in countries of the LAC and SEE regions.

The workshops were aimed mainly at decision-makers and water operators responsible for water supply and sanitation in major cities from these countries. It is hoped that they encourage follow-up actions and projects and to help establish communication between policy makers, water managers, researchers, financial institutions, and providers of technical solutions.

Another core objective is to disseminate and present the results of these activities in international fora such as the 6th World Water Forum and the 5th World Urban Forum, which will take place in March 2010 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The outcomes and recommendations of the regional workshop series will be published in UNW-DPC's Proceedings series in 2010.





The potential impact of study findings are discussed in Vietnam

## Groundwater and Human Security

Groundwater can play a major positive role for the livelihoods of communities facing water supply shortages, but can also be a threat when the resource becomes degraded. To address the threats to human security and well-being currently posed by water scarcity and water quality degradation in developing countries, and the role of groundwater management and protection in alleviating such threats, an inter-agency project coordinated by UNU-EHS, UNESCO-IHP and UNU-INWEH was initiated in 2008. The project aims at adapting and applying vulnerability assessment methods to determine the vulnerability of communities that face freshwater supply problems, with an emphasis on groundwater. The five case studies of this project are Egypt (Wadi El Natroun), Vietnam (Mekong Delta, Tra Vinh Province and Binh Thuan Province), Iran (Gareh Bygone Plain), and Bangladesh.

In 2009 UNW-DPC joined this "Groundwater and Human Security – Case Studies (GWAHS-CS) Project", in order to strengthen the outcomes of this project by introducing a component related to capacity development, aiming at increasing the impact of the findings and results achieved by GWAHS-CS.

As part of the implementation of this project, the four partners organized the third GWAHS-CS Workshop from 16–18 May in Shiraz, Iran, with the support of the Iranian NGO REaSSURED and the Fars Research Center for Agriculture and Natural Resources. In this workshop, the focal points of the five case studies at the core of this project presented the progress made and results achieved in their respective studies and discussed future developments of the project with the representatives of the UN institutions.

Following up, between 29 November and 4 December the four partners organized a fourth and final workshop in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, with the support of the Center for Water Resources Planning and Investigation, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE), and the Mekong Delta Research and Development Institute.

Cooperation partners: UNU-EHS,  
UNESCO-IHP, UNU-INWEH  
Location: Shiraz, Iran  
Dates: 16–18 May 2009

Cooperation partners: UNU-EHS,  
UNESCO-IHP, UNU-INWEH  
Location: Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  
Dates: 25 November–4 December  
2009

## Improving Agricultural Productivity, Water Use Efficiency and Strengthening Rural Livelihoods

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) is responsible for reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as providing policy guidance to follow up the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) at the local, national, regional and international levels.

To contribute to the provision of inputs for the CSD-17 process in 2009, UN DESA, UN ESCAP, FAO regional office and UNW-DPC organised a joint capacity development workshop on "Improving Agricultural Productivity, Water Use Efficiency and Strengthening Rural Livelihoods". Up to 50 participants, representatives of UN Member Countries, UN agencies and programmes and resource persons from NGOs, took an active part in the workshop.

The focus of the workshop was primarily on the preparation for the CSD-17 process with special sessions on (1) agriculture development and food security, (2) improving agricultural water management, (3) strengthening rural livelihoods, (4) improving land use planning and management, and (5) scaling up of good practices in agriculture and resources management. The workshop assessed the effectiveness of existing national policies and strategies on rural development, irrigation water management and agriculture development in reducing rural poverty, identified interventions and adjustments (policies and actions) needed in the existing policies and strategies to promote sustainable agriculture, including irrigation management and rural development, and raised the awareness that interventions in the non-farm sector are important in addressing rural poverty.

A Bangkok Declaration summarised the agreed recommendations of the workshop under the following categories: increase agricultural productivity, promote integrated management of land and water resources, provide access to social capital, secure access to tenure, adapt to climate change, and scale up successful practices. This summary was subsequently presented as a contribution to the seventeenth session of the CSD, 4–15 May 2009 in New York.

Cooperation partners: UN DESA,  
UNESCAP, FAO regional office  
Location: Bangkok, Thailand  
Dates: 28–30 January 2009



Representatives of UN agencies, member countries and NGOs discuss recommendations for the CSD-17



The background image shows a flooded street with several people on motorcycles. A man in a blue shirt is riding a red Honda motorcycle through the water, splashing. Another person in a yellow shirt is visible on the left. The scene is outdoors with trees in the background.

# Knowledge delivery & management

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UNW-DPC supports UN-Water members and partners in transferring knowledge and skills to their target groups. UNW-DPC also disseminates newly produced knowledge widely and manages it through specific knowledge management tools.



## Knowledge Delivery

**N**ewly produced knowledge needs to be delivered to the right target groups in such a way that it can be used as effectively as possible. In order to achieve this, UN-Water members and partners are supported by UNW-DPC in transferring required knowledge and skills through effective and often novel delivery mechanisms, involving e-learning, training of trainers and vocational training.

### Improving Water Productivity in Agriculture

Agriculture needs to improve its overall performance in general, and its water productivity in particular, to be able to meet future food and fodder demands under changing climate conditions, increasing demographic pressure and changing diet patterns. Hence new approaches to capacity development are needed for rain-fed and irrigated agriculture to ensure sustainable water and land use management.

Modern technology with user-friendly software and simulation models can help in developing these capacities within the agricultural sector. AquaCrop is a new crop model recently developed by FAO which focuses on simulating the attainable yield in response to water, which is the key driver for agricultural production.

The main objective of the regional workshop series is to train participants in the practical applications of AquaCrop in order to improve their skills in strategic farm management practices with the aim of increasing crop water productivity in rainfed and irrigated production systems, and to identify possible paths of action towards implementation of the concept in their own field of work. The second objective is to encourage the participants to take their newly derived knowledge back to their institutions and countries and to use and disseminate the tool during their teaching, research and project activities.

Selected participants came from governmental and non-governmental agencies dealing with agricultural water resources management, from extension services



Participants of the Beijing AquaCrop workshop team up to carry out the exercises



Attending AquaCrop lectures in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Cooperation partners: FAO, Institut International d'Ingénierie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement (2iE)  
Location: Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso  
Dates: 27–31 July 2009

Cooperation partners: FAO, Ministry of Energy of Iran, Deputy for Water and Wastewater Affairs  
Location: Tehran, Iran  
Dates: 9–13 August 2009

formulating practical advice to farmers, and from relevant research or higher education institutions. The programme of the training workshop was divided in two parts. The first part included a set of modules in which the main theoretical concepts used in AquaCrop were introduced. The second part included a set of modules of practical exercises on PC using the AquaCrop software. The training programme was designed to provide the participants with an in depth overview of the functionalities and features of AquaCrop dealing, among others, with climatic data processing, soil and crop characteristics, yield response to water, irrigation management, field management and crop water productivity.

***1st Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity Using AquaCrop (West and North African countries)***

UNW-DPC and FAO, together with the "Institut International d'Ingénierie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement (2iE)", organized the first of a series of five regional workshops on "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity Using AquaCrop", that was held on the 2iE premises in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso from 27 to 31 August 2009. More than 25 participants, representatives from institutions from 11 countries, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Congo RD, Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco, Niger and Togo, attended the training workshop.

***2nd Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity Using AquaCrop (West Asia and Middle East countries)***

UNW-DPC and FAO, together with the Ministry of Energy of Iran, Deputy for Water and Wastewater Affairs, organized the second regional workshop held in Tehran, Iran from 9 to 13 August 2009. More than 35 participants, representatives from institutions from ten countries, i.e. Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Yemen, attended the training workshop.

***3rd Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity Using AquaCrop (South-East and Asian countries)***

UNW-DPC and FAO, together with the China Agricultural University, organized the third regional workshop held in Beijing, China from 14 to 18 September 2009. More than 30 representatives from institutions in India, PDR Laos, DPR Korea, South Korea, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Nepal, and the host country China attended the training workshop.

Cooperation partners: FAO, China Agricultural University  
Location: Beijing, China  
Dates: 14–18 September 2009

***4th Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity Using AquaCrop (Sub-Saharan African countries)***

UNW-DPC and FAO, together with the Soil, Water and Environment Research Institute, organized the fourth regional workshop held in Cairo, Egypt from 25 to 29 October 2009. More than 25 representatives from institutions in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, Libya, Sierra Leone, Syria, Rwanda and the host country Egypt attended the training workshop.

Cooperation partners: FAO, Soil, Water and Environment Research Institute (SWERI)  
Location: Cairo, Egypt  
Dates: 25–29 October 2009

**Climate Change-related Curriculum Development**

In 2009, UNW-DPC and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) co-organized the "East European Training of Trainers Workshop on Climate and Water Affairs", hosted by the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Skopje in FYR Macedonia.

Cooperation partners: WMO, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University  
Location: Skopje, FYR Macedonia  
Dates: 20–24 April 2009

The purpose of the course was to offer training (given by CCB, UNW-DPC and WMO) to university staff in order to support universities in strengthening their capacity to adapt curricula and course material to reflect new knowledge about climate and water affairs and allow students to develop a cross-sectoral, climate change-aware approach to decision-making within their own disciplines. Twenty participants, from



Cooperation partners: WMO,  
RCUWM-Tehran  
Location: Tehran, Iran  
Dates: 11–14 May 2009



Exchanging views on integrated flood management plan development

FYR Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Tajikistan, Iran and Kyrgyzstan, met to share experiences and develop strategies for creating interdisciplinary curricula, including drafting designs for new postgraduate programmes. Please read the Close-up on page 50 for more details about this activity.

More information on the topic of curriculum development on this issue can be found in the publication "Curriculum Development for Water and Climate Change", which was published by UNW-DPC as Knowledge No. 5 in December 2009.

### Integrated Flood Management Training

In view of a changing climate, including changing rainfall patterns that can lead to severe flooding, and with the aim of preparing water managers for such events, UNW-DPC and WMO, together with the Regional Center on Urban Water Management (RCUWM-Tehran) organized a training workshop on "Integrated Flood Management for countries in Western Asia and the Arab region", held in Tehran, Iran from 11 to 14 May 2009. More than 29 participants, including top and mid-level managers and professionals in water resources management, disaster management, land use management and spatial planning, met in Tehran to share their experiences and best practices regarding the national situation regarding Integrated Flood Management (IFM) in their countries. Representatives from institutions from the nine countries in Western Asia and the Arab region (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Pakistan and Tajikistan) participated in the workshop.

The main objective of the training workshop was to familiarize participants with the concept of IFM and prepare them to identify possible courses of action towards implementing of the concept in their own field of work. The technical presentations and the practical exercises were designed to provide the participants with in-depth exposure to the social, economic, environmental and institutional dimensions of flood management, and allow them to develop an integrated perspective on floods, floodplains and the development process in their own countries. Using

these modules, the participants exchanged views on the implications of the development of IFM plans in their countries, analyzed the different dimensions of flood management, and identified multidisciplinary requirements for IFM. The participants also learned about the tools and methodologies available to improve flood management practices.

### **IWRM Trainings for Policy and Decision Makers**

Training decision makers and increasing their awareness about recent water-related international policy developments is an important activity to influence political decision-making for increased sustainable water management, especially in water scarce regions.

In order to provide policy makers with information on the latest developments in water management, an Integrated Water Resources Management training programme for decision makers from the Middle East and North Africa was developed and organized by the German Commission for UNESCO (DUK), the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) and the German IHP/HWRP National Committee, financially supported by the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, in November and December 2009.

The aim of the training programme was to strengthen the capacities of government decision makers in the MENA region and address government officials at the intermediate decision-making level. Representatives from ministries of water, planning, environment and agriculture from Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen participated in the three eight-day training courses offered. The programme was based on a new IWRM curriculum, which takes account of the vast experience on planning and implementation of IWRM available worldwide.

Since the training programme addressed decision makers with a relevant university education, but which previously did not cover policy instruments such as

Cooperation partners: DUK,  
German IHP/HWRP  
Location: Cairo, Egypt  
Dates: 26 October–2 November  
2009, 16–24 November 2009, 7–15  
December 2009



Participant and trainer discuss IWRM policy implementation tools



IWRM, it also dealt with topics such as networks, team roles and project management, and multi-stakeholder cooperation.

The training course is expected to support regional integration and transboundary cooperation, and thus foster peace and security in the region.

### **Advocacy and Awareness-raising of Media**

The media today can be a powerful and influential partner in changing people's behaviour towards available water resources and making decision makers aware of emerging water-related issues. UNW-DPC has therefore initiated a series of regional workshops for journalists, two of which took place in 2009, to raise awareness among media professionals regarding the current situation of water resources management and urban water supply and sanitation issues in their respective regions. An additional aim was to seek the active involvement of the media to create public awareness and promote sectoral reforms to support the Millennium Development Goals. The expectation is that increased media attention will lead to greater public awareness of these issues, which in turn will lead to decision-makers paying them greater attention.



Field trip in Egypt to raise awareness about land degradation

Cooperation partners: UNCCD, AWC  
Location: Cairo, Egypt  
Dates: 22–24 January 2009

### ***Water and Land Capacity Development Workshop for Water and Environmental Journalists in the Arab Countries***

UNW-DPC, UNCCD and the Arab Water Council jointly organized a Capacity Development Workshop for Water and Environmental Journalists in the Arab Countries on the important topic of Water and Land in Egypt. This was held in Cairo, Egypt, from 22–24 January 2009.

More than 20 journalists and representatives from different media organizations from seven countries in the Arab region (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan and Yemen) actively contributed to the workshop discussions. In particular, these focused on how to create awareness among media professionals in Arab countries about the current situation regarding water resources management and land degradation

in the region, and how to involve the media to create public awareness and promote sectoral reforms to support the Millennium Development Goals and the Convention to Combat Desertification.

Working in three groups, the participants developed a list of media activities they would undertake, making use of the new knowledge and information they had gained from the workshop. These activities were related to water and land events in 2009, including World Water Day on 22 March and Desertification Day on 17 June. At the end of the workshop, the participants drew up a set of recommendations for future activities.

### *Capacity Development Workshop for Water Journalists on Climate Change and Adaptation*

As a follow-up to the workshop in Egypt and in order to also raise the awareness of journalists in Latin American and Caribbean countries, UNW-DPC, UNESCO-IHP LAC and UN-HABITAT jointly organized a "Capacity Development Workshop for Water Journalists on Climate Change and Adaptation", held on 10–11 December 2009 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The workshop brought together nearly 25 water journalists and media professionals from LAC countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Mexico, Chile, Peru and Paraguay. The participants represented different print and electronic media (radio, television, newspapers, Internet) and were actively involved before and during the workshop in the preparation of input and in the exchange of experiences and lessons learnt.

During the workshop the participants explored how key water-related issues are linked to the news and feature stories they investigate, and where to look for additional information. The participants were also encouraged to report after the workshop on how they have adopted the ideas learnt in their work. These reports will be included in a final workshop report that will be widely disseminated in 2010.

Cooperation partners: UNESCO-IHP,  
UN-HABITAT  
Location: Montevideo, Uruguay  
Dates: 10–11 December 2009



Participating journalists develop a list of media activities

# Close-up

## Climate-change-related curriculum development

Climate change and its impacts are issues that must be included in school and university curricula to prepare future water professionals for the challenge of adapting to ongoing and future climate variability and extreme events.

UNW-DPC sees training of trainers (ToT) courses as an important way to multiply the effect of capacity development delivery in this respect. Further to the climate change-related curriculum development ToT course supported by UNW-DPC in 2008, in 2009 UNW-DPC and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) co-organized the "East European Training of Trainers Workshop on Climate and Water Affairs", hosted by the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Skopje in FYR Macedonia.

Based on the Climate and Water Affairs approach advocated by the Consortium for Capacity Building of Colorado University (CCB), the course offered training (by CCB, UNW-DPC and WMO) to university staff to support universities in strengthening their capacity to adapt curricula and course material to reflect new knowledge about climate and water affairs and allow students to develop a cross-sectoral, climate change-aware approach to decision-making within their disciplines.

When supporting specific activities of UN-Water members, UNW-DPC also seeks to collate and assess the capacity development needs voiced by participants and communicate these to UN-Water as a whole. In the Climate and Water Affairs ToT course, participants were asked to define their capacity development needs if their designs for new postgraduate programmes were to be realised. One of the first points noted was that new courses are only sustainable if they attract enough students. But courses not linked to clear job opportunities are not attractive in many parts of the region, and it was felt that workshops were also needed for decision makers: to raise awareness about climate and water affairs so that new policies will lead to jobs requiring the interdisciplinary skills being taught in these new courses. Another issue was the lack of trainers able to cover all the subjects to be taught. In the short term, this could be resolved by creating a pool of lecturers from inside and outside the region, but more ToT courses were needed to create a pool of multi-disciplinary lecturers within the regions' universities. Also more support was needed to provide universities with course materials and successful postgraduate climate and water affairs course models.



## Knowledge dissemination

UNW-DPC promotes capacity development and related capacity development activities and raises awareness about UNW-DPC activities and activities organized by UN-Water members and partners. To ensure a high level of awareness, UNW-DPC has begun to use multiple forms of awareness-raising activities, to reach out to as large an audience as possible. Here, the main aim is to ensure that the activities of UNW-DPC and the UN-Water members and partners co-organizing events with them will be made public to its target group.

UNW-DPC has also begun to build up a worldwide network of water journalists, and has collaborated with national media to report on UNW-DPC events. Finally UNW-DPC has created a publication series which currently includes four categories of publications: Knowledge, Mapping, Proceedings and Reporting. The publications cover a wide area of topics, ranging from this Annual Report (Reporting), to workshop proceedings (Proceedings), UNW-DPC's first publication, "Water-Related Capacity Development: A survey of UN-Water members' and partners' activities" (Mapping), and White Papers on several thematic issues (Knowledge).



## Public Relations

UNW-DPC has created and disseminated a considerable amount of public relations and other material, including a UNW-DPC image flyer to provide general information about UNW-DPC and numerous flyers and posters; these are distributed at meetings around the world to advertise UNW-DPC, activities. The UNW-DPC website at [www.unwater.unu.edu](http://www.unwater.unu.edu) has been set up to inform the general public about UNW-DPC's mandate and ongoing activities.

## Capacity Pool

UNW-DPC also publishes a newsletter to inform about UNW-DPC and UN-Water capacity development activities and to act as a source of information on matters connected to capacity development in the water sector in general.

Now entitled "Capacity Pool", the newsletter was redesigned and enlarged in 2009. This year's newsletters have included an edition on Transboundary Waters (04/2009) featuring an interview with Dr Szöllösi-Nagy on Transboundary Water Cooperation, a special edition on the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum (05/2009), one on Water and Land (06/2009) featuring an interview with Luc Gnadjaca, and another on Climate Change (07/2009) featuring an interview with Avinash Tyagi about the UN-Water Task Force on Water and Climate Change.

### UNW-DPC Publications Series

In the past year UNW-DPC has produced the following publications in its various series:

#### *Knowledge Series*

*Knowledge No. 1:* "Gender-disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation", is a follow-up of the Expert Meeting Group on Gender-disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation (United Nations Headquarters New York, USA, 2–3 December 2008), jointly organized by UNW-DPC and UN DESA.



*Knowledge No. 2:* "Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet". It includes outcomes of the workshop on Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet (Workshop 1 of the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, Bonn, Germany 31 March–2 April 2009), which was organized by UNW-DPC, UNESCO-IHP and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

*Knowledge No. 3* "Institutional Capacity Development: Working together to support policy and legal reforms for equitable water allocation". This publication covers the main outcomes of Session 6.1.2. at the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, held on 20 March 2009. Conveners were UNW-DPC and the Arab Water Council (AWC).



*Knowledge No. 4* "Water Related Migration, Changing Land Use and Human Settlements". This publication is a report of Topic 1.2 of the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey (17–18 March 2009), which was jointly organized by UNU-EHS, the GAP Administration and UNW-DPC.

*Knowledge No. 5:* "Curriculum Development for Water and Climate Change". This publication is a compilation of best practices and experiences with curriculum development trainings that UNW-DPC conducted with UN-Water members and partners in 2008 and 2009.

### ***Proceedings***

*Proceedings No. 1:* Proceedings of the International Workshop on "Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Developing Capacities for Applying Solutions", held at the UN Campus, Bonn, on 3–5 September 2008, co-organized by UNW-DPC and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

*Proceedings No. 2:* Proceedings of the International Workshop on "Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Basins: Lessons learned from practical experience", which was held at the BMZ in Bonn on 10–12 November 2008, co-organized by UNW-DPC and the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO-IHP).

### ***Mapping***

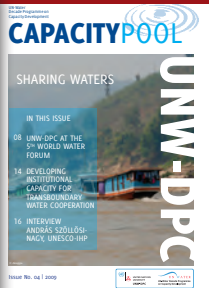
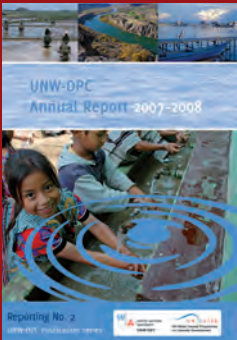
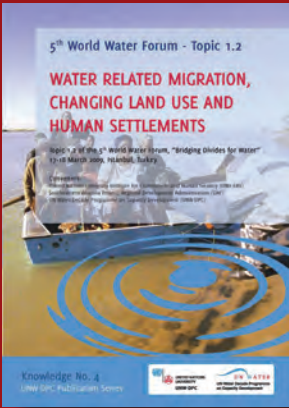
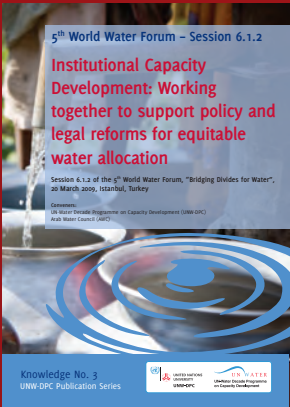
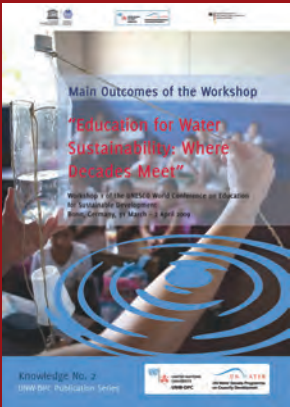
*Mapping No. 1:* "Water-Related Capacity Development. A survey of UN-Water members' and partners' activities", which presents the results from the UNW-DPC Survey 2007–2008.

### ***Reporting***

*Reporting No. 1:* Annual Report for the period 2007–2008, which provides a comprehensive summary of the main achievements of UNW-DPC since its establishment.



2009 publications



## Knowledge Management

In 2009 UNW-DPC has continued to invest in the design and implementation of innovative and user-friendly knowledge management tools, and for this purpose has developed a UNW-DPC database of capacity development activities, the Capacity Development Information System (CDIS).

### Capacity Development Information System

The UNW-DPC Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) has a pivotal role to play in the Capacity Development Observatory (CDO) (see the Chapter Observatory Function). It manages and disseminates results and knowledge derived from the mapping, needs assessment and gaps analysis exercises carried out by UN-Water. It also supports the continuous mapping of UN-Water members' and partners' activities through an automated Information Collection System (ICS).

The last CDIS version that was created in 2009 includes the components Mapping and Analysis.

### Mapping Component

The mapping component stores and provides access to information about the ongoing, planned, and completed capacity development activities of the UN-Water members and partners. It allows the user to find out what UN-Water members and partners are doing related to different themes, types, locations and targets of capacity development activities. The CDIS currently contains results from the UNW-DPC Survey 2007–2008, the results of the mapping exercises and the updates from the ICS.

### *Information Collection System*

The purpose of the Information Collection System (ICS) is firstly to automate the collection of relevant information about capacity development activities from UN-Water members and partners for entry into the CDIS. Secondly, it aims to facilitate the mapping of UN-Water members' and partners' capacity development activities and the updating of such information.



In an effort to reduce the need for email- or paper-based surveys, the ICS collects information about various capacity development activities directly from the websites managed by the UN-Water members and partners. This procedure is based on the assumption that every organization updates their related webpage(s) with information about their capacity development activities. Eventually, all collected activities will be updated into the CDIS via the ICS, from where the community will have access to an overview of all collected activities. The ICS follows the UNW-DPC policy of not replicating existing databases; instead it categorizes and makes easily available existing knowledge on web sites.

### **Analysis Component**

The analysis component stores and provides access to information resulting from UN-Water discussions about mapping of and possible gaps in water-related capacity development activities of UN-Water members and partners. It also provides analytical tools for use by UN-Water, based on the information available in mapping and needs assessment components. This component will allow the UN-Water members and partners to compare the supply and needs in water-related capacity development, eventually in order to identify possible gaps in the provision of capacity development to its Member States that UN-Water members might be able to fill.

Future versions of the CDIS will further refine and develop these two components and their contents. It is planned that the CDIS in future will also include a needs assessment component which stores and provides access to information about the needs for capacity development at different levels.



# Evaluation



UNW-DPC evaluates the efficacy of knowledge delivered and the mechanisms of delivery to adapt support to meet future developments and needs.



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In 2009 UNW-DPC started to evaluate its joint activities with UN-Water members to get a better idea of the efficacy of the knowledge delivered as well as the delivery mechanism itself. This evaluation process will be used to adapt UNW-DPC's support to meet future developments and needs. In addition it will test the evaluation methods themselves, leading in the long run to improved methods for use by UN-Water members and partners to evaluate their own activities.

In the past year UNW-DPC has engaged in evaluation via two different pathways.

## Direct evaluation of activities



Participants of the IFM training in Iran fill out evaluation forms

UNW-DPC has developed a questionnaire to evaluate the activities organized jointly with UN-Water members and partners. The questions cover content, usefulness for the participant's professional life, the training methods used and the overall organization. There is also an evaluation round at the end of each activity to obtain participants' views on the usefulness of the activity and its contents, and asking for suggestions for improvement. This evaluation process has helped UNW-DPC and the co-organizing entities to continuously adapt their training programmes and materials to the needs of the participants. As a next step, while following up on its approved Work Plan, UNW-DPC will increasingly engage in collecting and if necessary will develop standard evaluation methods, based on already existing methods, which can be used by UN-Water members and partners as examples for rapid and cost-effective evaluation of their own activities.

## Follow-up activities to monitor impact

Monitoring the actual impact of activities is another way in which participatory and often simple and cost-effective tools can be used to gain a complete and accurate picture of an activity's impact, while at the same time allowing participants to share with each

other their experience of the impact of the activities. Much can be learned for the development of new activities by encouraging the active sharing of such knowledge.

For example, as a follow-up to a curriculum development activity implemented in 2008, UNW-DPC and Alterra organized from 20–24 April 2009 the "Six months on: Evaluating progress in curricula development for Adaptive Water Management" session, held as part of the UNU-IHDP Open Meeting 2009.

The aim of this session was to follow up on and monitor the impact of the training-of-trainers workshop "Capacity Development in Adaptive Water Management" (co-convened by UNW-DPC and NeWater) that took place at UNU-IHDP's IHDW 08, in New Delhi. The aim of the original workshop had been to support university lecturers in the development of curricula regarding the cross-cutting themes of water resources management and climate change. The follow-up was designed to provide further practical support and opportunities for participants of the IHDW workshop to share their subsequent experiences in curriculum development (based on use of the NeWater-GWSP curriculum on Adaptive Water Management) as well as to discuss issues and questions that had arisen since the workshop with trainers from UNW-DPC and Alterra.

This activity was well-received, and UNW-DPC consequently decided to start a process, based on participatory methodologies, to follow up on training activities implemented in 2009 and to monitor their impact.



University lecturers evaluate the impact of the UNW-DPC/Alterra training





## The way forward

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UNW-DPC has started to prioritize and plan its future activities for 2010–2011.

**T**he first UNW-DPC work plan runs until July 2010; a new work plan for the next two years has therefore been presented to the donors and will be presented to UN-Water by mid 2010.

UNW-DPC's first priority is to support UN-Water in conducting studies and projects needed to increase the synergy of UN-Water, thereby complementing and adding value to the existing programmes and projects of the members and of UN-Water as a whole.

As part of its efforts to support UN-Water members to carry out needs assessments in capacity development, UNW-DPC will be undertaking a comparative analysis of selected methodologies that have been applied by different agencies in water-related areas, including an evaluation of existing assessments and the use of various indicators for these assessments. It is expected that this analysis of the benefits and drawbacks of each case study will lead to preliminary recommendations on how to design water-related capacity needs assessment.

Based on the results of this analysis, UNW-DPC plans to initiate a process of assessing existing indicators and methods for capacity needs assessments and, building on this, will develop specific indicators and/or methods to support a regional and eventually worldwide assessment of needs in water-related capacity development. The ultimate intention is that this assessment will support UN-Water members and partners, and hopefully also other international players in this field, in defining capacity development policies for their relevant work areas.

Similar support will be given to the different thematic UN-Water Task Forces, particularly by conducting mapping activities to indicate possible overlaps, but moreover by analyzing possible needs and gaps. For example, in 2010 the UN-Water Task Force on Water and Climate Change, facilitated by UNW-DPC, will initiate a gaps analysis on activities related to supporting capacity development in climate change adaptation. It is expected that these discussions will lead to the publication of a Task Force gaps analysis and guidelines report in 2010, providing recommendations as to how UN-Water can overcome overlaps, strengthen collaboration and plan new joint activities to support member states in developing water-related climate change adaptation strategies.

Bilateral support for individual members of UN-Water will focus either on the provision of specialized knowledge or assistance in the field of capacity development methodologies. UNW-DPC will provide specific training and thematic expertise in this field for workshops and trainings organized by UN-Water members, and offer expertise on the evaluation of trainings, courses and curricula.

Last but not least, UNW-DPC will continue its efforts to make tools available for the exchange of information on capacity development between UN-Water members.





## People

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In 2009 the team of the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development comprised of the following people.



**Dr Reza Ardakanian**

Director

**Faridah Bukirwa**

Consultant Research Assistant

**Dr Matthew Hare**

Senior Programme Officer

**Prof. Dr Jan Leentvaar**

Senior Advisor to the Director

**Tanja Maidorn**

Information Assistant

**Dr José Luis Martin Bordes**

Programme Officer

**Jennifer Moeller-Gulland**

Consultant Research Assistant

**Srikanth Mudireddy**

ICT Administrator and IS Assistant

**Lis Mullin Bernhardt**

Programme Implementation Consultant

**Patricia Stadié**

Executive Assistant

**Dr Charlotte van der Schaaf**

Programme Officer



# UNW-DPC budget

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UNW-DPC's financial affairs are centrally administered by the UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe (UNU-VIE) in the same manner as other UNU entities in Bonn. The statement below from the UNU-VIE finance department concerns UNW-DPC's overall financial situation.

## UNW-DPC budget statement

UNW-DPC is jointly financed by two German Federal Ministries, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Both ministries have committed to continue their current funding levels of €500,000 per year until mid 2012. Thus, total funding committed since inception amounts to 2.5 million euros from each ministry over five years, for a total UNW-DPC funding package of five million euros over five years.

Since early summer 2008, the programme has been run by a dozen staff. There are six professional positions as follows: the director, two senior professionals, one senior adviser to the director, and two professionals. There are also four supporting administrative staff and two consultants.

Currently, personnel costs reflect the amount included in the funding agreement. Programme costs are also in line with the funding agreement as they correspond to the project activities.

In addition to the core funding mentioned above, the Dutch government has made a generous contribution to UNW-DPC by agreeing to fund all costs incurred in bringing in a full-time professional from the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management. The individual is posted at UNW-DPC for three years from December 2008 to 2011.

Based on initial activities, the approved work plan covers a wide range of strategic areas, which leads to the creation of a steady stream of operational activities. UNW-DPC expenditure allocations reflect the donors' desired benchmark percentages. From a financial point of view, UNW-DPC is utilizing its resources efficiently and effectively towards the realization of its stated objectives. Based on the figures, it is projected that UNW-DPC will realize its goals, as stated in the current work plan, by mid 2010.

As of 31 December 2009, while 45% of UNW-DPC's five year funded lifespan has elapsed, only 40% of total budget has been spent. This cost containment is a strong reflection of UNW-DPC's commitment to efficiency as it still manages to implement its full range of programme activities. Additionally, UNW-DPC has been successful in attracting third party cash and in-kind contributions while organizing its activities.



# TODAY'S WEATHER:

## Facts and figures for 2009

UNW-DPC staff has been involved in a large number of activities, meetings and conferences worldwide.

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**T**he UNW-DPC team in 2009 has participated in a large number of meetings and conferences worldwide to promote UN-Water and UNW-DPC's role and actions, in addition to the events that have been highlighted in this Annual Report.

Below you will find detailed facts and figures concerning the main meetings and activities UNW-DPC staff members were involved in during this year.

Type of Activity	Dates in 2009	Event Title	Venue	UN-Water Member/ Partner	Other Organizations Involved
Workshop	22–24 January 2009	Water and Land Capacity Development Workshop for Water and Environment Journalists in Arab Countries	Cairo, Egypt	UNCCD	AWC
Workshop	28–30 January 2009	Capacity Development Workshop on Improving Agriculture Productivity, Water Use Efficiency and Rural Livelihoods	Bangkok, Thailand	UNDESA	UNESCAP
Forum	23–26 February 2009	First G-77 Ministerial Forum on Water	Muscat, Oman		
Forum	6 March 2009	22nd Forum Global Questions	Berlin, Germany		
Panel	9 March 2009	Bonn Platform for International Cooperation	Deutsche Welle, Bonn, Germany		KfW, InWEnt
Conference session	16 March 2009	WWF5 Special Session on "Health, Dignity and Economic Progress: A way forward to gender equity"	Istanbul, Turkey	UN-Water Task Force on Gender and Water/ UN-DESA	WECF, SEI, IUCN, Water-Aid, GWA, IRC, WfW, Sorop-tomists go for Water
Conference sessions	17–18 March 2009	WWF5 Sessions 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and 1.2.4 under Topic 1.2: "Water-related Migration, Changing Land Use and Human Settlements"	Istanbul, Turkey	UNU-EHS	GAP



Type of Activity	Dates in 2009	Event Title	Venue	UN-Water Member/ Partner	Other Organizations Involved
Conference Session	20–21 March 2009	WWF5 Session 6.1.2 on "Institutional Capacity Development: How to get the balance right for equitable water allocation in regions of water scarcity", under Topic 6.1: "Education and Capacity Development Strategies"	Istanbul, Turkey		AWC
Forum	21 March 2009	Oman Water Event	Istanbul, Turkey		Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources, Sultanate of Oman
Training	24 March 2009	Summer School on Transboundary Water Management	Cologne, Germany		Cologne University of Applied Sciences
Presentation	25 March 2009	Parliamentary Committee for Economic Cooperation and Development	Berlin, Germany		
Presentation	30 March 2009	Wasser Berlin: Second International Symposium on Water Resources Management	Berlin, Germany		German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste (DWA)
Workshop	31 March–2 April 2009	UNESCO World Conference on ESD workshop "Education for Water Sustainability: Where decades meet"	Bonn, Germany	UNESCO-IHP	BMU
Workshop	11–14 April 2009	"Integrated Flood Management for countries in Western Asia and the Arab region"	Tehran, Iran	WMO	RCUWM-Tehran

Type of Activity	Dates in 2009	Event Title	Venue	UN-Water Member/ Partner	Other Organizations Involved
Training	20–24 April 2009	South East European Training of Trainers Workshop on "Water and Climate Affairs"	Skopje, Macedonia	WMO	CCB
Training	20–25 April 2009	"Six months on: Evaluating progress in curricula development for Adaptive Water Management"	Bonn, Germany		Alterra
Workshop	11–14 May 2009	GWAHS-CS "Groundwater and Human security – Case studies"	Shiraz, Iran	UNU-EHS, UNU-INWEH, UNESCO-IHP	Far East Research Center for Agriculture and Natural Resources
Meeting	10 June 2009	UNW-DPC Advisory Committee	Bonn, Germany	UNU	
Panel	24 July 2009	Carlo Schmid Programme summer seminar	Bonn, Germany	German Commission for UNESCO	
Training	27–30 July 2009	1st "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop"	Burkina Faso	FAO	Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE)
Training	9–13 August 2009	2nd "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop"	Tehran, Iran	FAO	Iranian Ministry of Energy
Participation	1–2 September 2009	World Climate Conference 3	Geneva, Switzerland	WMO	
Training	14–18 September 2009	3rd "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop"	Beijing, China	FAO	China Agricultural University (CAU)

Type of Activity	Dates in 2009	Event Title	Venue	UN-Water Member/ Partner	Other Organizations Involved
Working Group	13 October 2009	"Alternative Futures for Afghanistan and the Stability of South-west Asia: Regional Cooperation on Water"	Paris, France	EastWest Institute	
Training	25-29 October 2009	4th "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop"	Cairo, Egypt	FAO	Soil, Water and Environment Research Institute (SWERI)
Training	26 October-3 November 2009	1st Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management	Cairo, Egypt	German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	
Workshop	2-4 November 2009	Regional Workshop on "Water Efficiency and Drinking Water Loss Reduction in Latin American and Caribbean Countries"	Guanajuato, Mexico	UN-HABITAT	ANEAS, IADB
Workshop	15-18 November 2009	Regional Workshop on "Water Efficiency and Drinking Water Loss Reduction in South East Europe"	Sofia, Bulgaria	UN-HABITAT	BWA
Training	16-24 November 2009	2nd Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management	Cairo, Egypt	German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	
Meeting	23 November 2009	Three Directors' Meeting of UN-Water programmes	Bonn, Germany	UNW-DPAC, WWAP	

Type of Activity	Dates in 2009	Event Title	Venue	UN-Water Member/ Partner	Other Organizations Involved
Presentation	24 November 2009	Bonn Symposium on Sustainable Development	Bonn, Germany	German Commission for UNESCO	Peace and Development Foundation (SEF)
Meeting	28 November-2 December	UNU Conference of Directors meeting (CONDIR)	Tokyo, Japan	UNU	
Workshop	29 November-3 December 2009	GWAHS-CS "Groundwater and Human security – Case studies"	Vietnam	UNU-EHS, UNU-INWEH, UNESCO-IHP	
Training	7-15 December 2009	3rd Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management	Cairo, Egypt	German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	
Workshop	10-11 December 2009	Capacity Development Workshop for Water Journalists in Latin American and Caribbean Countries	Montevideo, Uruguay	UNESCO-IHP LAC, UN-HABITAT	

## Geographical distribution of participants in UNW-DPC joint activities\* in 2009

### Africa (117)

Algeria (5); Benin (2); Burkina Faso (5); Botswana (2); Cameroon (2); Cape Verde; Chad (2); Congo DR (3); Egypt (30); Eritrea; Ethiopia (4); Ghana (3); Kenya(3); Libya (3), Malawi (2); Madagascar; Mauritania (3); Morocco (9); Mozambique; Namibia; Niger (1); Nigeria (3); Rwanda (1); Sierra Leone (1); South Africa (6); Sudan (6); Tunisia (3); Togo (1) Uganda (5); Zambia

### Americas (31)

Argentina (3); Brazil (5); Chile (1), Cuba (1) Canada (2); Colombia (5); Costa Rica; Ecuador (2); Mexico (3); Nicaragua (1); Peru (2); Paraguay (1); Republica Dominicana (1); United States; Uruguay (2)

### Asia (166)

Afghanistan (2); Australia (3); Bangladesh (3); Bhutan; Cambodia; China (7); Cook Islands; India (5); Indonesia; Iran (31); Iraq (3); Japan (6); Jordan (9); Kuwait; Kyrgyzstan (2); Lao PDR; Lebanon (5); Malaysia; Mongolia (3); Myanmar; Nepal; Oman (4); Pakistan (9); Palestine (2); Philippines (2); Qatar; Russia (2); Syria (7); Sri Lanka; Tajikistan (4); Thailand (7); Turkey (7); Vietnam (12); Yemen (7); Uzbekistan (3);

### Europe (51)

Albania (5); Austria (2); Bosnia and Herzegovina (4); Finland; France; Germany (12); Latvia; FYR Macedonia (6); Monaco; Netherlands (5); Norway; Romania (3); Spain; Sweden; Ukraine; UK (3)

\* Individuals who actively participated in UNW-DPC joint events such as workshops and training programmes





The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is a joint programme of UN agencies and programmes cooperating within the framework of UN-Water and hosted by United Nations University.

### Adding Value in Water-Related Capacity Development

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 and sanitation.