RIPPLE EFFECT

UNW-DPC Report on the First Work Plan 2007-2010

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNW-DPC

WATER FOR LIFE
2005-2015

UN WATER

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

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RIPPLE EFFECT

UNW-DPC Report on the First Work Plan 2007 - 2010

Reporting No. 4

UNW-DPC Publication Series

Highlights

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNW-DPC

The decision is made to establish the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development hosted, by United Nations University, at a meeting of UN-Water in Bonn, Germany on 17-19 January 2007.

FOUNDING DIRECTOR APPOINTED

Dr. Reza Ardakanian is appointed as the founding director of the programme by the Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and the Rector of the United Nations University on 1 August 2007.

INAUGURATION & OPENING CEREMONY

On 31 August 2007, UNW-DPC is officially inaugurated at an opening ceremony in its honor.

UNW-DPC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The United Nations University Advisory Committee to UNW-DPC is established in February 2008.

UN-WATER MEMBER ACTIVITIES SURVEY

September 2007 marked the start of the survey on the capacity development activities of UN-Water members and partners. The results were used in a mapping activity which came to a close with the publication of "Water-Related Capacity Development: A survey of UN-Water members' and partners' activities".

See p. 117

UNW-DPC WORK PLAN

UNW-DPC's first Work Plan is approved by UN-Water members at the 8th Meeting of UN-Water held at FAO headquarters in Rome from 15-17 January 2008.

See p. 24

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
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WATER FOR LIFE 2005–2015
UN WATER

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

UNW-DPC LOGO APPROVED

UNW-DPC logo is approved in February 2010 along with those of the other UN-Water Programmes, marking a step towards further coherence within the framework.

LAUNCH OF NEW UNW-DPC WEBSITE

In late February 2010, the newly redesigned UNW-DPC website was launched, incorporating the new visual identity agreed by UN-Water. The website lists latest activities and serves as a portal to thematic areas and the UN-Water Activity Information System.

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Foreword

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

Since August 2007, the UNU has been the host to the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC).

Over the past three years, we have been happy to see UNW-DPC grow in its capacities and ability to add coherence and support to the UN-Water mechanism. While the main mandate for UNW-DPC is to work with/ for the inter-agency mechanism of UN-Water, UNW-DPC is simultaneously an integral part of the UNU system. UNW-DPC supports the UNU in its mission of contributing, through collaborative research, capacity development, and advisory services to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States.

As such, as part of its main mandate UNW-DPC has planned numerous multilateral activities on behalf of UN-Water that involve UNU, including recent highlights such as the UN-Water Seminar on "UN-Water's Perspective on Water Supply and Sanitation and Needs for Capacity Development in Africa" held at the International African Water Congress organized by the African Water Association (15-18 March 2010) in Kampala, Uganda, and the recent publication "Capacity Development for Improved Water Management," co-compiled with UNESCO-IHE and involving the UNU Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) among other UN-Water members. UNW-DPC additionally coordinated other major multilateral activities in which UNU has been directly involved, including the mapping activities of the UN-Water Task Forces on Climate Change and Transboundary Waters, of which UNU is a member, as well as the development of the Activity Information System for UN-Water.

I am very pleased that my institution is host to this particular UN-Water programme, and I trust that in UNU's present chairmanship of UN-Water, we will have many more opportunities for common support and collaboration.

Foreword

Dr. Zafar Adeel
Chair, UN-Water 2009 - 2011
Director, UNU-INWEH

In recent years, UN-Water has emerged as a key mechanism for mobilizing action to respond to the needs of the UN Member States. As the impacts of the global water crisis come into sharper focus and we get closer to the target date for achieving the Millennium Development Goals around water and sanitation, UN-Water's contributions are in greater demand. We believe that UN-Water can facilitate the efforts related to removing the capacity deficits in many developing countries – by identifying innovative solutions and by synergizing the work of its members in deploying them.

At the forefront of these capacity development initiatives is the UN-Water Decade Programme for Capacity Development (UNW-DPC). It plays an important role in the UN-wide efforts to build capacity to adapt water management to climate change impacts; respond to rapid urbanization; and provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. Utilizing the solid institutional foundation developed in the last three years, UNW-DPC has effectively executed a number of capacity building initiatives. Most notably, it brings together a broad spectrum of UN-Water members and partners to tackle specific capacity challenges. One may argue that such initiatives would not even exist if UNW-DPC had not served as a catalyst in bringing together these partners.

Established only three years ago, UNW-DPC has undergone significant growth as an organization and has established its bona fides in the international water community. This is an impressive achievement, considering that developing a UN institution requires considerable inputs of energy, enthusiasm and intellectual resources. I congratulate the Director and team of UNW-DPC for their achievements.

Successful operation of UNW-DPC is also owed to the financial and technical support provided by the German Government. The UN-Water membership takes great satisfaction in this supportive relationship and is grateful for the contributions from the German side.

As we look to the future, the expectations associated with UNW-DPC are high. UN-Water has recently approved an ambitious three-year work plan for UNW-DPC that aligns very closely with the UN-Water work programme. We anticipate that UNW-DPC would continue to implement many activities on behalf of UN-Water, and strengthen its effectiveness in so doing.

Finally, I offer my best wishes to UNW-DPC for an equally successful implementation of the second three-year phase.

Foreword

Dr. Pasquale Steduto
Chair of UN-Water (2007-2009)
Deputy Director, Land and Water Division, FAO

During my mandate as chair of UN-Water (2007-09) I had the privilege to participate in the establishment of UNW-DPC. I attended several meetings with the representatives of the German government to address their sponsorship, I had the chance to be part of the selection panel of its Director, I was present at the inauguration of UNW-DPC and met several of the young professionals that initiated to populate the office in Bonn. Today, more than three years after its establishment, I'm particularly happy that I had the chance to be involved in the start-up phase of UNW-DPC because it turned out to be a very successful programme of UN-Water and, of course, this gives me a great sense of pride.

UNW-DPC has showed the capacity to interpret correctly from the first day the "service" that it was called to deliver, to develop a vision in capacity development, and to build up a strategy for working with the UN-Water members and partners. Essentially, in just three years it has evolved rapidly from its infancy into full maturity. It began with a series of bilateral activities with individual UN-Water members and advanced towards multilateral initiatives for UN-Water as a whole. Furthermore, UNW-DPC provided support to the Office of the Chair of UN-Water, to a number of UN-Water Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas, and coordinated with the other UN-Water programmes.

UNW-DPC has proved to be a useful and necessary programme for scaling up the activities of UN-Water members and partners, and for increasing the coherence of UN-Water. Similarly, its dedicated staff has proved to be highly professional and always ready to serve with the great UN spirit.

UNW-DPC's success in serving UN-Water has been acknowledged by members and partners on various occasions, but the best way to celebrate it is through the publication of this report, providing evidence of its hard and impressive amount of work done during these first three years of life.

I wish UNW-DPC a long life of continuous and progressive achievements toward building the capacity of the UN Member States. I wish also for the continued support of the government of Germany to this programme because sustaining the capacity development of human resources and institutions is among the best investments we can do for our future.

Introduction by the Director

Dr. Reza Ardakanian
Founding Director of UNW-DPC

UNW-DPC has come through a very busy and rewarding first phase of its programme from 2007 – 2010. During this period, we have been particularly successful at extending our support to UN-Water from individual efforts supporting the capacity development activities of UN-Water members and partners, towards an increasing number of coherence-building and value-adding activities which benefit the whole of UN-Water. To this end, I am pleased to present to you a summary report of our major activities carried out during this period.

As laid out in its first Work Plan 2007 - 2010, UNW-DPC's key mandate is two-fold: to add coherence to the UN-Water mechanism, and to support UN-Water members and partners in their capacity development efforts and scale up these activities. This report focuses on this important dual role of our office.

The first chapter of this report outlines the background, mandate and Work Plan of UNW-DPC from 2007-2010, going into a description of our definitions and scope of the term "capacity development" and the target groups within this area. The second chapter relates to one of UNW-DPC's core purposes, which is to add value to UN-Water as a whole. At that point, the report delves into the individual activities that UNW-DPC has carried out with one or more UN-Water members and partners, within the framework of the Priority Areas identified by our parent inter-agency mechanism, UN-Water. The final section provides overall facts and figures for our programme over these three years.

During the first 36 months, UNW-DPC has supported a dozen UN-Water members and other partners on nearly 50 major capacity development activities. In addition, we have initiated a dozen major multilateral activities with UN-Water and two of its Task Forces. During this time we have requested and collective regular feedback and acted on the advice of UN-Water members and partners.

The UNW-DPC team can also look back on a successful performance on behalf of UN-Water at many of the world's major international forums for water issues, such as the World Water Forum, Stockholm World Water Week, the African Water Association Congress, and the World Urban Forum, among others, where we were involved in the organization of numerous sessions, panels and side events. UNW-DPC was also able during this time to establish a dozen frameworks of cooperation with international organizations on major water-related topics of great importance to sustainable development.

In addition, we have likewise produced a significant number of value-adding editions in each of our four publications series ("Knowledge," "Proceedings," "Mapping" and "Reporting"), plus a side publication of the third World Water Development Report and a peer-reviewed book on capacity development for improved water management, co-edited by UNESCO-IHE and UNW-DPC.

Particularly, I believe there are four major achievements we can highlight from this first stage of our programme:

- We have established the programme so that we have become accepted by the community; building confidence in our capabilities and the need for our programme.

- As laid out in our first Work Plan, we have pursued a two-prong approach wherein we first scaled up the activities of individual UN-Water members and partners, and in our second phase of activities we added value to UN-Water by initiating and supporting unique UN-Water seminars, mapping activities and Task Force activities that otherwise would not have occurred in that form and did not highlight any one particular UN agency.

- Next, UNW-DPC has started developing tools and models for use by UN-Water; one of these, the UN-Water Activity Information System (former CDIS), has been accepted for use by all of UN-Water.

- Finally, a last achievement I should mention is the creation and acceptance of our second Work Plan itself, which after three years of our work has been developed in an indicator-oriented fashion and is embedded fully in the UN-Water Work Programme.

I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Federal Government of Germany for its financial support, provided through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), as well as the project-based support from the Federal Ministry of Enivornment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and and for their undertaking to continue funding for the period 2010-2013. We also received support from the Government of the Netherlands, which seconded one of the directors of the Ministry of Transport, Public Works, and Water Management to join the UNW-DPC team in this first phase.

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 benefited greatly from the establishment and guidance of the UN-Water Joint Steering Group, and we look forward to their continued input in the second phase of our work from 2010 - 2013. I also look forward to continued 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 Europe (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 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 has now reached 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.

SECTION 1

ABOUT UN-WATER

Background

UN-Water focuses on:

Providing Information, policy briefs and other communication materials for policy- makers and managers who work directly with water issues, other decision makers that have an influence on how water is used, as well as the general public.

Building the knowledge base on water issues through efficient monitoring and reporting systems and facilitating easy access to this knowledge through regular reports and the Internet.

Providing a platform for system-wide discussions to identify challenges in global water management, analyse options for meeting these challenges and ensuring that reliable information and sound analysis informs the global policy debate on water.

SECTION 1.1

INTRODUCTION

"The UN High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) meeting from 18-19 September 2003 established UN-Water as "the inter-agency mechanism for follow-up of WSSD water-related decisions and the MDGs concerning water"

UN-Water Terms of Reference

Photo: Flickr/Splorp

UN-Water

UN-Water, an inter-agency mechanism formally established in 2003 by the United Nations High Level Committee on Programmes, has evolved out of a history of close collaboration among UN agencies. It is intended to foster greater cooperation and information sharing among existing UN agencies and partners and promote coherence and coordination in the UN System initiatives that are related to UN-Water's scope of work, as well as contribute to the implementation of the agenda defined by the 2000 Millennium Declaration and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Since its inception, UN-Water has been developing its abilities to support action and promote solutions related to complex water related issues, including both water supply and sanitation as well as water resources management. UN-Water focuses its work on providing support for members, partners and other stakeholders while working with Member States to provide leadership and solutions to water related issues.

UN-Water has 28 members from the UN System and external partners representing various organizations and civil society.

UN-Water Programmes

Four programmes currently operate under UN-Water, of which each has its individual mandate, organization, staff resources and financing from various sources. The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is one such programme.

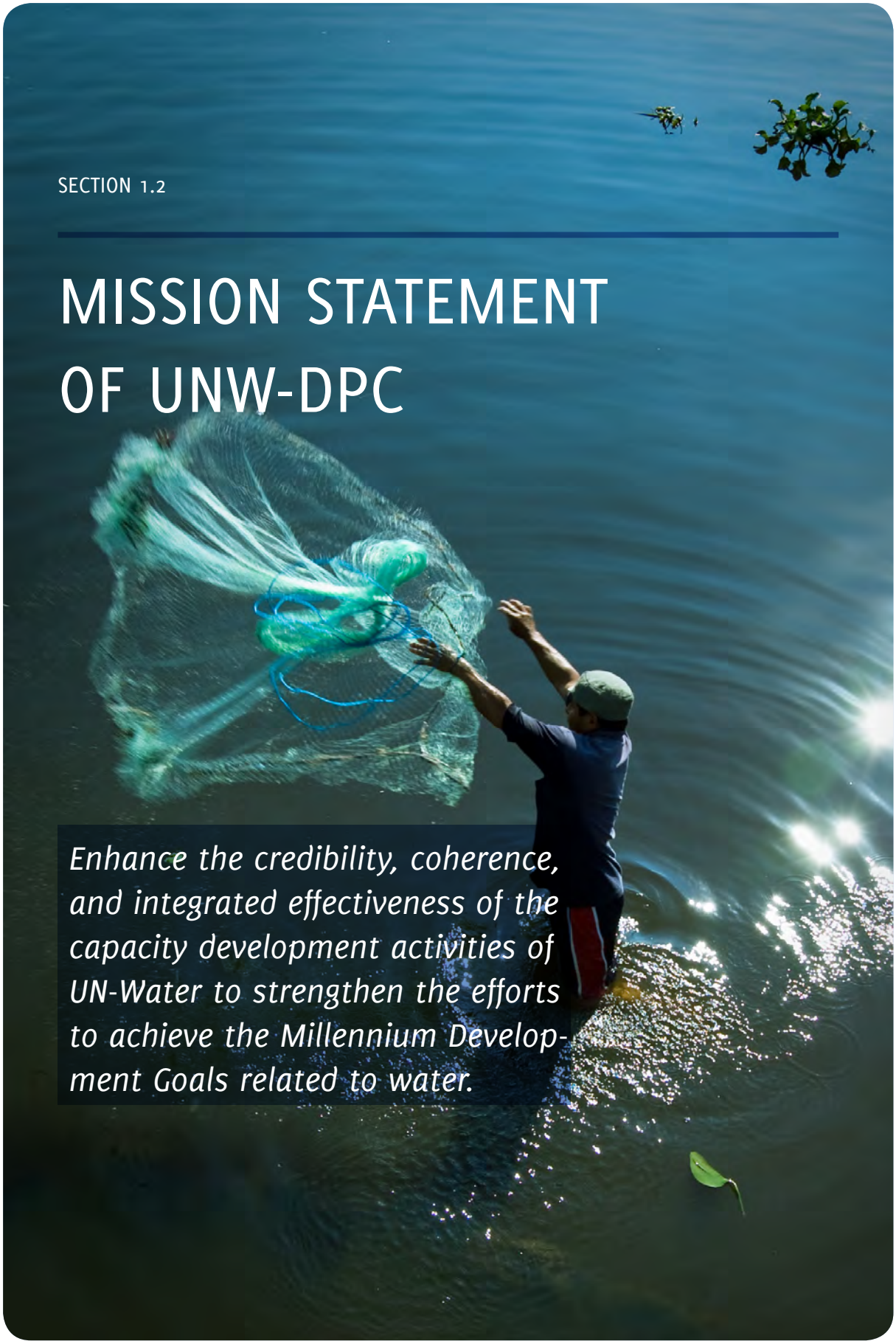
UNW-DPC

UNW-DPC started work on 1 August 2007 with the objective of working with the UN organizations and programmes already cooperating within UN-Water to strengthen their activities and support their efforts in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water. These efforts are not simply a matter of capacity development, but also include education, training and institutional development.

UNW-DPC is hosted by the United Nations University in Bonn and financially supported by the German government. The United Nations University Vice-Rectorate in Europe (UNU-ViE) provides central services for all UNU entities in Bonn, including UNW-DPC.

SECTION 1.2

MISSION STATEMENT OF UNW-DPC



Enhance the credibility, coherence, and integrated effectiveness of the capacity development activities of UN-Water to strengthen the efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals related to water.

Photo: Uriel Akira

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

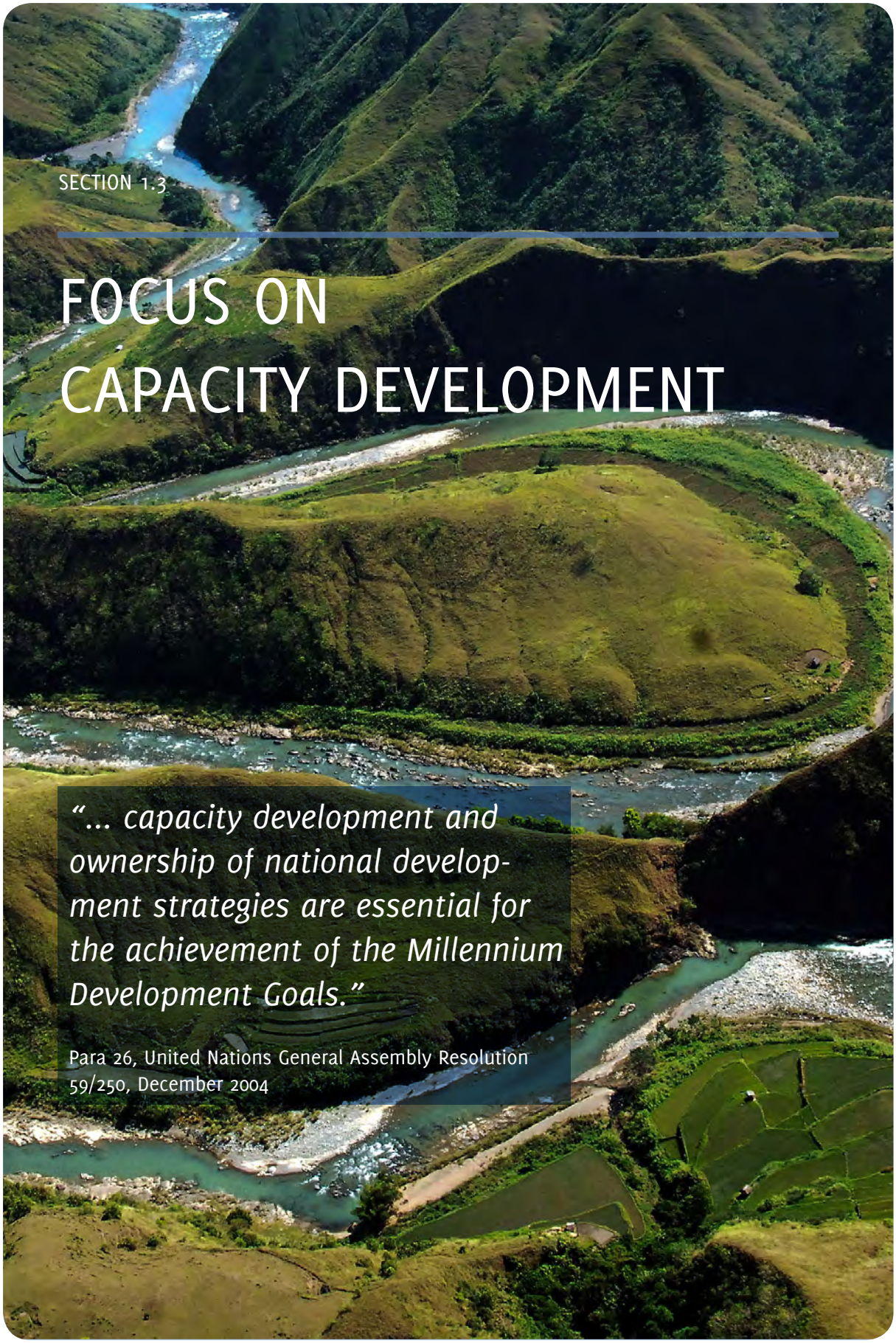
As this mission is implemented, national and local societies will be more able to:

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

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

UNW-DPC Mission Statement

The broad mission of the the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is to enhance the credibility, coherence and integrated effectiveness of the capacity development activities of UN-Water. By doing so, it intends to strengthen the efforts of the members and partners of UN-Water in their quest to support Member States to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water.



SECTION 1.3

FOCUS ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

"... capacity development and ownership of national development strategies are essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals."

Para 26, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 59/250, December 2004

Photo: Rice Research Institute

The need to address the capacity development challenge is evident. The capacities required are human, organizational and institutional and they vary among different stakeholder and beneficiary groups. UN-Water is interested in developing its own capacity in improving the coherence and coordination of its member and partner activities, including its own various capacity development programmes and activities. Additionally, the lack of capacity in member countries for effective water management – educational, scientific, technological and institutional - is a key factor contributing to the global water crisis. UNW-DPC addresses these challenges by adding value to existing bilateral activities and scaling-up multilateral cooperation to improve country level coordination and increasing numbers of multilateral UN-Water cooperation activities.

In its work programme 2010-2011, UN-Water committed to strengthening its capacities within a number of strategic directions and challenge areas which will contribute to UN-Water's overall objective of supporting increased coordination and efficiency within the UN system in addressing issues related to water. The following four strategic directions will guide the work of UN-Water and its programmes over the coming years.

UN-Water will:

1. strive to increase its effectiveness in providing support to greater collaboration and coordination amongst its members and partners, which has resulted in better delivery of services to UN Member States;
2. increase its responsiveness to specific and emerging concerns, including climate change adaptation, food security, water supply and sanitation services and country-level coordination;
3. provide an effective platform for debate on key issues and concerns among both UN entities and non-UN partners, often arriving at a consensus point of view that has helped the UN respond more effectively to global water challenges;
4. develop and deliver assessments, reports, publications and tools that clarify global water crises and point to solutions.

UN-Water supports the UN system in its efforts to provide a coordinated and coherent policy, technical and programming approach in the management and development of water resources. UNW-DPC will support UN-Water in its efforts to reduce duplication and resolve contradictions in the approaches advocated by different UN-Water members and partners in dealing with water-related issues.

Target Areas

Given the urgency of water issues and the potential of increased challenges in the coming decades, there is a continuous need for developing the capacity of water educators and institutions as well as establishing key partnerships to enable a proper assessment of the water challenges and develop suitable education programmes and curricula. In that sense, water education and training are envisaged by UNW-DPC as significant instruments to train the next generation of water professionals and raise water awareness.

Over the last three years, the activities of UNW-DPC related to water training and education focused mainly on promoting the dissemination of existing scientific research and supporting the educational institutions and educators to exchange ideas and solutions.

In carrying out its capacity development activities, UNW-DPC has primarily focused, through UN-Water, on four target groups, each of which has different specific needs and methodologies.

DECISION MAKERS

UNW-DPC has aimed to directly target decision makers in an effort to build their sensibilities and capacities on water-related issues in their respective governments. It is clear that particularly when it comes to policymakers, individual and institutional capacities must be targeted. Examples of UNW-DPC activities aimed at decision makers include a series of regional workshops on "Water Loss Reduction in Water and Sanitation Utilities" in Latin America and the Caribbean (November 2009), the South East European region (November 2009), and Arab region (January 2010). These workshops documented available know-how and best practices and recommended new approaches for more efficient management in the field of water and sanitation with a focus on water loss reduction. The workshops also focused on the economic and political conditions for success in water loss reduction in countries with economies in transition. With these workshops, UNW-DPC and partners aimed to encourage follow-up

projects and help to establish communication between policy makers, water managers and researchers, but also with the providers of technical solutions.

Other activities aimed at decision makers were a series of three week-long training programmes on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) between October and December 2009 for decision makers from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) at the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) Branch Office in Cairo, Egypt. In total, 66 decision makers and professionals from ministries of the MENA region participated in one of these eight-day workshops to be trained in policy instruments of IWRM. The training programme addressed government officials at the intermediate level of decision making, as well as decision makers with a relevant university education, which at the time did not cover policy instruments such as IWRM. Thus, the training programme dealt with policy-making in the field of IWRM and topics such as network, team roles and project management and multi-stakeholder cooperation.

WATER PROFESSIONALS

UNW-DPC has conducted numerous trainings for water professionals operating in the water sector. It is felt that without training and regional partnerships for this group of hands-on operators, there are real risks of not attaining the water and sanitation targets in the MDGs.

Improvements in the water and sanitation sector have provided opportunities for creating more efficient, customer-focused and autonomous water and sanitation utilities. However, most developing country utilities continue to face enormous challenges in meeting the ever-increasing demands of growing populations. They suffer from a number of interrelated institutional and individual deficits in capacity, including inadequate cost recovery compounded by a low customer base and limited physical coverage, dilapidated physical infrastructure, high levels of unaccounted for water, low skill levels of staff and poor customer relations, among others.

To address these problems, UNW-DPC has conducted numerous training events over the past three years for urban water conservation and water loss reduction, in Asia, Latin America, South East Europe and the Arab region. Workshops have aimed at documenting available know-how and best practices and recommending new approaches for more efficient management. With their workshops, UNW-DPC and partners aim to encourage follow-up projects and help to establish communication between those who provide technical solutions and manage water, and also those in charge of making policy, conducting research and training.

ACADEMIA

UNW-DPC is committed to the support of capacity development efforts through the promotion of skills in those who train others, and as such has successfully organized several series of training-of-trainers (ToT) courses all over the world, on topics such as agriculture, climate change, urban water, water efficiency, conflict resolution and sanitation, among others. Like anyone else, trainers themselves need to go through training in order to stay up-to-date and effective. Effective training can be a powerful tool to enhance the performance and build capacities of those you train. Training sessions need to be engaging, relevant, practical and structured to achieve long-term assimilation of learning.

Between summer 2009 and spring 2010, UNW-DPC and FAO organized five ToT workshops on the use of the AquaCrop software, entitled "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop." The objective of the five-day workshops was to train participants from various regions in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East in the practical applications of AquaCrop, in order to improve participants' skills in strategic management towards increasing crop water productivity in rainfed and irrigated production systems. A total of 147 water managers, extension specialists and researchers from governmental and non-governmental organizations from nearly 50

countries received training in AquaCrop at this workshops. A follow-up with case studies from these trainees is planned for October 2010.

The results of two examples of recent UNW-DPC ToT courses can be found in UNW-DPC publication Knowledge No. 2, on "Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet."

MEDIA

As its final key target group area, the media have a special responsibility to communicate the urgency of the global water challenges to the public. This is not to say that the media have deliberately ignored water as an issue, but they have not yet managed to make it an attractive topic to media consumers. The media have an important role to play in swaying public opinion and its immense reach can be a powerful influence for positive change. It can help people to better understand water issues and contribute to finding solutions. In light of the great impact that scarcity and mismanagement of water has on the whole world, the media need to actively exercise their influence in encouraging public awareness.

UNW-DPC has been involved in numerous activities involving capacity development for journalists on water topics, including three regional workshops: for Asian countries (November 2007 in Tehran, Iran), Arab countries (January 2009 in Cairo, Egypt), and Latin American and Caribbean Countries (December 2009 in Montevideo, Uruguay). The results of these workshops can be found in the UNW-DPC publication Knowledge No. 6, on "Capacity Development for Water and Environmental Journalists".

SECTION 2

Work Plan 2007-2010

Work Plan Areas

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

Work Plan Areas

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

Activities According to UNW-DPC Work Plan

UNW-DPC Activities 2007-2010

Based on the Work Plan 2007-2010, UNW-DPC has carried out the following activities listed here in chronological order. These activities also fall into two categories: Value Adding Activities to support coherence within UN-Water, and Scaling Up Activities that support the efforts of UN-Water members and partners. And are sorted according to these categories throughout the rest of the report

4	**26-28 Nov 2007** Tehran, Iran *Workshop*	International Workshop on Capacity Development for Water Journalists	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-HABITAT	SEE p. 80
3	**March 2008** Bonn, Germany *Publication*	WWDR 3 Side Publication: Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Water	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR WWAP	SEE p. 48
2	**13 May 2008** New York, USA *Conference*	Learning Center on Virtual Learning Approaches to Capacity Development at the Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD 16)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNU-INWEH OTHER CONTRIBUTORS AIT	SEE p. 90
1	**3-5 Sept 2008** Bonn, Germany *Workshop*	International Workshop on Drinking Water Loss Reduction	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-HABITAT OTHER CONTRIBUTORS BMBF, BMZ	SEE p. 52
2	**11-16 Oct 2008** New Delhi, India *Training*	IHDW '08 Training of Trainers Capacity Development Workshop on Adaptive Water Management	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNU-IHDP	SEE p. 84

1	**1 Nov 2008** Bonn, Germany *Mapping/Analysis*	Water-Related Capacity Development: A survey of UN-Water members' and partners' activities	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-Water	SEE p. 43
2	**1-2 Nov 2008** Nanjing, China *Training*	International Training Programme for Mayors on "Urban Water and Sanitation"	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-HABITAT OTHER CONTRIBUTORS National Training Center for Mayors	SEE p. 53
2	**3-7 Nov 2008** Nanjing, China *Training*	Training Event on "Urban Water Conservation and Demand Management for Utilities and all other Stakeholders" at World Urban Forum 4	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-HABITAT	SEE p. 70
1	**10-12 Nov 2008** Bonn, Germany *Workshop*	International Workshop on Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Basins: Lessons learnt from practical experience	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNESCO-IHP, UNECE, GEF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS BMZ, BMU	SEE p. 49
1	**2-3 Dec 2008** New York, USA *Workshop*	Expert Group meeting on Gender disaggregated data on Water and Sanitation	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN DESA	SEE p. 66
4	**22-24 Jan 2009** Cairo, Egypt *Workshop*	Water and Land Capacity Development Workshop for Water and Environmental Journalists in Arab Countries	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNCCD OTHER CONTRIBUTORS AWC	SEE p. 81
1	**28-30 Jan 2009** Bangkok, Thailand *Workshop*	Capacity Development Workshop on Improving Agriculture Productivity, Water Use Efficiency and Rural Livelihoods	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN DESA, UNESCAP	SEE p. 71
4	**Feb 2009** Bonn, Germany *Publication*	UNW-DPC Annual Report 2007 – 2008		SEE p. 116

3	**15 March 2009** Istanbul, Turkey *Conference*	UNW-DPC Special Session on "Health, Dignity and Economic Progress: a way forward to gender equity" at the 5th World Water Forum	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-Water Task Force on Gender and Water, UN DESA OTHER CONTRIBUTORS WECF, SEI, IUCN, WaterAid, GWA, IRC, WfW, Soroptomists go for Water	SEE p. 67
3	**19 March 2009** Istanbul, Turkey *Workshop*	World Water Forum Sessions 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and plenary under Topic 1.2 "Water related migration, changing land use and human settlements"	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNU-EHS OTHER CONTRIBUTORS GAP	SEE p. 39
3	**20 March 2009** Istanbul, Turkey *Workshop*	Session 6.1.2 on "Institutional Capacity Development" at the 5th World Water Forum	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNESCO-IHE OTHER CONTRIBUTORS AWC	SEE p. 39
4	**31 Mar-Apr 2 2009** Bonn, Germany *Workshop*	Conference Workshop, "Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet"	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNESCO-IHP OTHER CONTRIBUTORS BMU	SEE p. 86
2	**20-24 April 2009** Skopje, FYR Macedonia *Training*	East European Training of Trainers Workshop on Water and Climate Affairs	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR WMO OTHER CONTRIBUTORS CCB	SEE p. 62
2	**20-25 April 2009** Bonn, Germany *Workshop*	Six Months on: Evaluating Progress on Curricula Development for Adaptive Water Management	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNU-IHDP OTHER CONTRIBUTORS Alterra	SEE p. 85

1	**1 May 2009** Bonn, Germany *Mapping/Analysis*	Coordination and support of Mapping Exercise for Transboundary Waters Task Force (TBW-TF)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNECE, UNESCO and other TBW Task Force members	SEE p. 40
1	**1 May 2009** Bonn, Germany *Mapping/Analysis*	Coordination and support of Mapping and Gaps Analysis Exercises for Water and Climate Change Task Force (W&CC TF)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR WMO and other W&CC Task Force members	SEE p. 41
2	**11-14 May 2009** Tehran, Iran *Training*	Training Workshop on Integrated Flood Management for countries in Western Asia and the Arab region	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR WMO OTHER CONTRIBUTORS RCUWM-Tehran	SEE p. 63
2	**16-18 May 2009** Shiraz, Iran *Workshop*	3rd Workshop of GWAHS-CS, "Groundwater and Human Security – Case Studies"	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNU-EHS, UNU-INWEH, UNESCO-IHP OTHER CONTRIBUTORS Far Research Center for Agriculture and Natural Resources	SEE p. 39
2	**27-30 July 2009** Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso *Training*	Co-organizing the 1st "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" (reg. Workshop W-/N- Africa)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR FAO OTHER CONTRIBUTORS Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering	SEE p. 74
2	**9-13 August 2009** Tehran, Iran *Training*	Co-organizing the 2nd "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" (reg. Workshop W-/C- Asia)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR FAO OTHER CONTRIBUTORS Iranian Ministry of Energy	SEE p. 74

2	**14-18 Sept 2009** Beijing, China *Training*	Co-organizing the 3rd "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" (reg. Workshop for East Asia)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR FAO OTHER CONTRIBUTORS China Agricultural University (CAU)	SEE p. 74
2	**25-29 Oct 2009** Cairo, Egypt *Training*	Co-organizing the 4th "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" (reg. Workshop N-/E-Africa)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR FAO OTHER CONTRIBUTORS Soil, Water and Environment Research Institute	SEE p. 74
2	**26 Oct-3 Nov 2009** Cairo, Egypt *Training*	Co-organizing and preparing material for the 1st Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	SEE p. 91
1	**2-4 Nov 2009** Guanajuato, Mexico *Workshop*	Co-organizing the 1st Regional Workshop on "Water Efficiency and Drinking Water Loss Reduction" in Latin American and Caribbean Countries	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-HABITAT OTHER CONTRIBUTORS ANEAS, IADB	SEE p. 54
2	**16-18 Nov 2009** Sofia, Bulgaria *Workshop*	Co-organizing the 2nd Regional Workshop on "Water Efficiency and Drinking Water Loss Reduction" in South East Europe	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-HABITAT OTHER CONTRIBUTORS BWA	SEE p. 54
1	**15-24 Nov 2009** Cairo, Egypt *Training*	Co-organizing and preparation of material for the 2nd Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	SEE p. 91
4	**28 Nov-3 Dec 2009** Hanoi, Vietnam *Workshop*	Co-organizing GWAHS-CS "Groundwater and Human Security – Case studies" workshop	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNU-EHS, UNU-INWEH, UNESCO-IHP	SEE p. 39

1	**7-15 Dec 2009** Cairo, Egypt *Training*	Co-organizing and preparation of material for the 3rd Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	SEE p. 91
2	**10-11 Dec 2009** Montevideo, Uruguay *Workshop*	Co-organizing Capacity Development Workshop for Water Journalists in Latin American and Caribbean Countries	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNESCO-IHP LAC, UN-HABITAT	SEE p. 82
1	**20-21 Jan 2010** Rabat, Morocco *Workshop*	Co-organizing 3rd Reg. Workshop: "Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities" in Arab Countries, at the 3rd ACWUA Conference	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-HABITAT OTHER CONTRIBUTORS ACWUA, GTZ, ONEP-IEA	SEE p. 54
4	**Feb 2010** Bonn, Germany *Mapping/Analysis*	Support of Mapping Exercise for UN-Water	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-Water Members	SEE p. 40
1	**Feb 2010** Bonn, Germany *Publication*	Annual Report 2009		SEE p. 116
1	**10 Feb 2010** Bonn, Germany *Tool*	Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) Versions 1.0 to 2.5	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-Water TF W&CC, TBW	SEE p. 43
1	**24 Feb 2010** Bonn, Germany *Workshop*	Hosting of UN-Water Task Force Meeting on Country-Level Coordination (CLC TF)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNDP and other Task Force members	SEE p. 39
3	**25-26 Feb 2010** Bonn, Germany *Workshop*	Hosting of UN-Water Task Force Workshop on Transboundary Waters Exercise	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNECE, UNESCO	SEE p. 40

2	**March 2010** Bonn, Germany *Publication*	Capacity Development for Improved Water Management Book in cooperation with UNESCO-IHE	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNESCO-IHE	SEE p. 94
1	**1-5 March 2010** Bloemfontein, South Africa *Training*	Co-organizing the 5th "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity Using AquaCrop" (reg. workshop South. Africa)	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR FAO OTHER CONTRIBUTORS UFS	SEE p. 74
1	**15 March 2010** Kampala, Uganda *Seminar*	Seminar on "UN-Water's Perspective on Water and Sanitation and Needs for Capacity Development in Africa" at the 15th African Water Association Congress	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-Water members and partners OTHER CONTRIBUTORS AfWA	SEE p. 56
1	**24 March 2010** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil *Training*	Co-organizing the Training on "How to Improve Water Efficiency in Water Utilities" at the World Urban Forum 5	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UN-HABITAT	SEE p. 56
2	**28 Mar-2 Apr 2010** Hanoi, Vietnam *Training*	Co-organizing the Training on Conflict Resolution and Negotiation for IWRM, "Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness for Water Security"	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNESCAP, UNDP (Cap-Net)	SEE p. 95
1	**20-21 April 2010** Dakar, Senegal *Workshop*	Co-organizing G-WADI (Water and Development for Arid Lands) Workshop for Sub-Saharan Africa	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNESCO-IHP OTHER CONTRIBUTOR G-WADI Network	SEE p. 76
1	**10-12 May 2010** Bonn, Germany *Workshop*	Hosting of UN-Water Task Force Workshop on Climate Change Mapping Exercise	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR WMO	SEE p. 41

4	**8-10 June 2010** Dushanbe, Tajikistan *Conference*	Cooperation in organizing the International Conference on Mid-term review at the of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNW-DPAC	SEE p. 39
1	**9 June 2010** Dushanbe, Tajikistan *Seminar*	Joint Seminar on "Waste-water Revolution"	UN-WATER COLLABORATOR UNESCAP	SEE p. 39
4	**5-11 Sept 2010** Stockholm, Sweden *Workshop*	Conference Stockholm World Water Week 2010	UN-WATER COLLABORATORS UNEP UN-HABITAT OTHER CONTRIBUTORS UNW-DPAC WWAP	SEE p. 57
1	**13-17 Sept 2010** Munich, Germany *Fair & Seminar*	UN-WATER Participation in IFAT 2010	UN-WATER COLLABORATORS BGR, FAO, ICID, IHA, UNCCD, UNECE, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNU, WHO OTHER CONTRIBUTORS WWAP, UNW-DPC, DWA	SEE p. 58
1	**20-22 Sept 2010** Delft, Netherlands *Workshop*	International Workshop on Mainstreaming Spate Irrigation in Higher Education	UN-WATER COLLABORATORS FAO UNESCO-IHE OTHER CONTRIBUTORS The Spate Irrigation Network and MetaMeta	SEE p. 77

SECTION 3

Value Adding

Activities to Support Coherence and Cooperation Within UN-Water

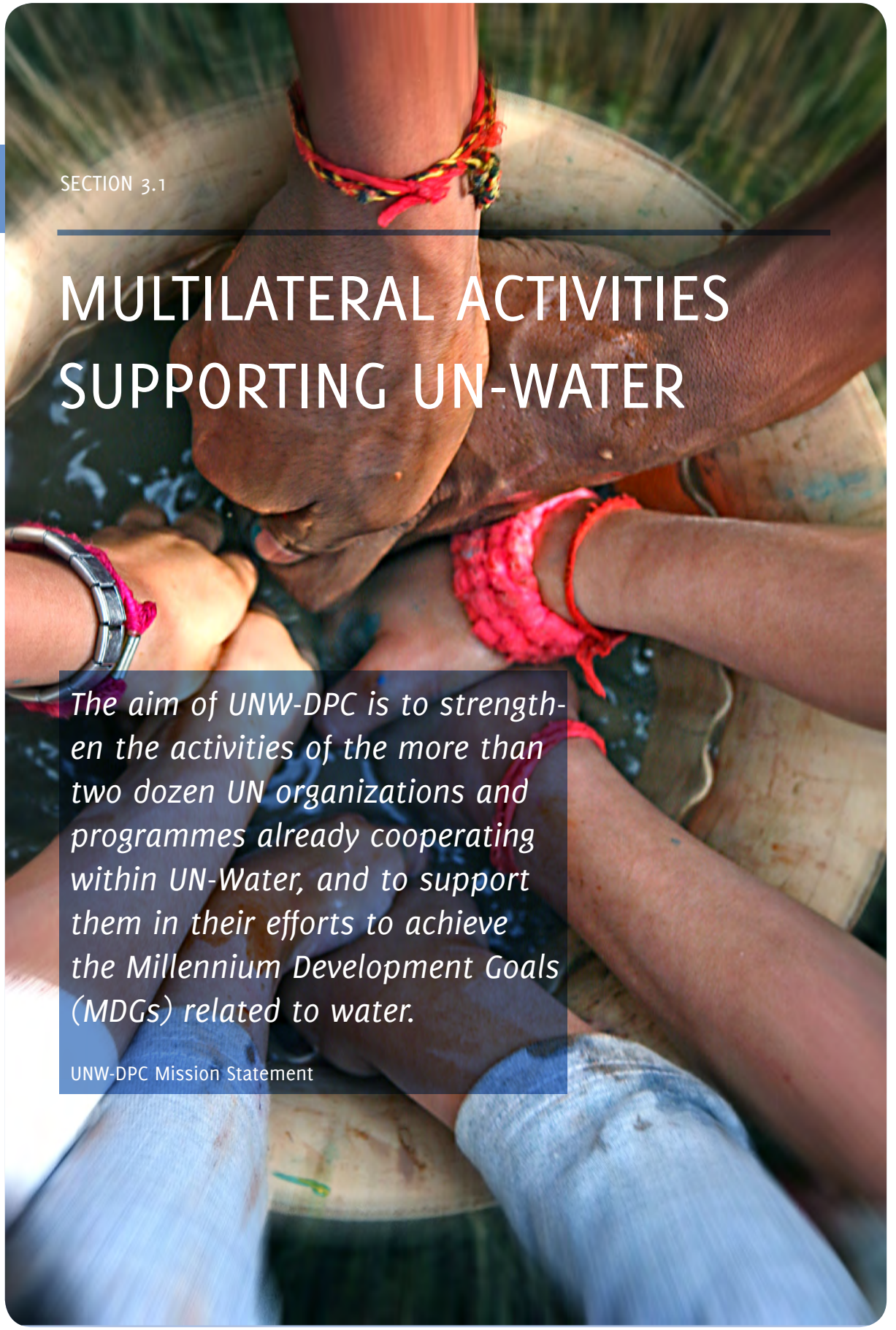
As one of the four UN-Water specific programmes, UNW-DPC performs a vital role in the support of the UN-Water mechanism, its Task Forces, members and partners. Through the mapping of UN-Water capacity development activities, the assessment of capacity needs and gaps analysis, and through the development and support for the implementation of innovative capacity development methodologies, UNW-DPC strengthens UN-Water's capacity development activities.

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

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

In addition, as our world changes, we need to adapt to changes in the availability of freshwater and prepare ourselves for changes in weather patterns and an increase in both the number and severity of water-related disasters.

All of these issues must be addressed in ways that safeguard the health of our environment and protect ecosystems. These issues are interconnected. The United Nations recognizes that it needs to mobilize its resources in an efficient and integrated manner to tackle global water challenges and meet the ambitious development and environment targets set by the international community. UN-Water was established in response to this need, and its programmes support it in its work.



SECTION 3.1

MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING UN-WATER

The aim of UNW-DPC is to strengthen the activities of the more than two dozen UN organizations and programmes already cooperating within UN-Water, and to support them in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water.

UNW-DPC Mission Statement

Photo: Carf

UNW-DPC's mission is to add coherence, increase coordination and support the UN-Water mechanism as well as the various activities of UN-Water members and partners, and during its first three years of operation it has conducted increasing amounts of activities which simultaneously support UN-Water as a whole through the involvement of a large number of its members and partners.

One such occasion was the **Fifth World Water Forum** in Istanbul, Turkey, which took place from 16–22 March 2009. 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 World Water Development Report on "Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Water Management" was presented at the Forum. **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 introduced at the Forum and released in its final published state in January 2010.

UNW-DPC and the UN-Water Office of the Chair have also long been cooperating on the **mapping of UN-Water members' mandates and key activity areas**. This serves as a basis for discussions and identification of concrete actions and activities that will improve internal coordination between the UN-Water members. As a result of this first successful mapping activity, UNW-DPC also began **supporting two of the UN-Water Task Forces: the Task Force on Transboundary Waters and the Task Force on Climate Change, in implementing 18 mapping exercises** on their key activities and regions of work.

As part of its support to UN-Water, UNW-DPC is actively involved in a number of its Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas. UNW-DPC has **hosted recent meetings of several of the Task Forces** at its offices on the UN Campus in Bonn, including Country-Level Coordination (February 2010), Transboundary Waters (February 2010), and Climate Change (May 2010). These workshops helped consolidate the focus and outcomes of the Task Forces, as well as mapping activities for the areas of transboundary waters and climate change.

Finally, UNW-DPC was actively involved in several other high-profile events for UN-Water: a successful seminar on "**UN-Water's Perspective on Water and Sanitation and Needs for Capacity Development in Africa**" at the 15th African Water Association Congress in Kampala, Uganda, in March 2010, and the high level international conference on the **midterm review of the International Decade for Action "Water for Life" 2005-2015**, which took place in June 2010 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan and provided a high profile for UN-Water and the Decade. Besides moderating panels on key topics, UNW-DPC, as one of the Decade Programmes, co-organized a **joint seminar on "Wastewater Revolution."**

UN-Water Task Force on Transboundary Waters

Bonn, Germany
25-26 February 2010
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNECE
UNESCO

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

African Water facility
CBD
FAO
GWP
IAEA
IAH
IAHS
IUCN
IWA
Ramsar Convention
SIWI
UNDESA
UNDP
UNECE
UNECLAC
UNEP
UNESCAP
UNESCO
UNESCWA
UNFCCC
UNIDO
UNISDR
UNSGAB
UNU
UNW-DPAC
UNW-DPC
WHO
WMO
WWAP
WWC
WWF
World Bank

As a member of the UN-Water Task Force on Transboundary Waters, UNW-DPC has been actively involved in transboundary water issues since 2008. Starting in 2009, support was extended to the Task Force on Transboundary Waters, specifically in its mapping activities, which were consolidated in a workshop at the UN Campus in Bonn in February 2010.

This Task Force on Transboundary Waters mapping exercise complemented and extended the UN-Water mapping exercise by mapping UN-Water members' and partners' transboundary waters-related mandates, capacities and activities, down to the level of specific projects. The mapping exercise made use of questionnaires and interviews but also took advantage of current online search technologies to increase the extent of the mapping. The Task Force members had in-depth consultations over the course of 2009 to discuss and agree on the design and results of the mapping and assessment exercises.

Based on the results of the mapping, it can be more easily identified where opportunities for cooperation and capacity gaps exist. The latter activity may include gaps and opportunities analyses that compare the results of mapping results to an assessment of needs, which will make use of, among other things, the knowledge of Task Force members and other experts.

ACTIVITIES

169
Activities Mapped

TARGET AUDIENCES

UN WATER

MAPPING

UN-Water Task Force on Climate Change

Bonn, Germany
10-12 May 2010
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

WMO

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

As part of its support to UN-Water, specifically through its Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas, UNW-DPC hosted the 2010 workshop and Task Force meeting of the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area (TPA, former Task Force) on Climate Change at the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany.

Under the coordination of WMO, participants convened in Bonn to discuss "Key challenges for capacity development and joint activities to adaptations in the water sector". During the workshop preliminary results of a joint activity and project mapping were presented and discussed in order to improve further coordination and coherence of UN-Water activities in the water and climate change sector. Additionally, UNW-DPC presented the draft online version of its CDIS, which is part of its Capacity Development Observatory. During the Task Force on Climate Change meeting the shift from a Task Force to a UN-Water Thematic Priority Area was announced, based on a decision made at the February 2010 UN-Water meeting in Hamilton, Canada.

Photo: UNW-DPC

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

FAO	UN-ESCWA
GWP	UNFCCC
IAEA	UN-HABITAT
ISDR	UNHCR
SIWI	UNICEF
UN DESA	UNU
UNDP	UNW-DPAC
UNECE	WHO
UNEP	WMO
UNESCO	World Bank

ACTIVITIES

102
Activities Mapped

TARGET AUDIENCES

UN WATER

SECTION 3.2

MAPPING & CDIS

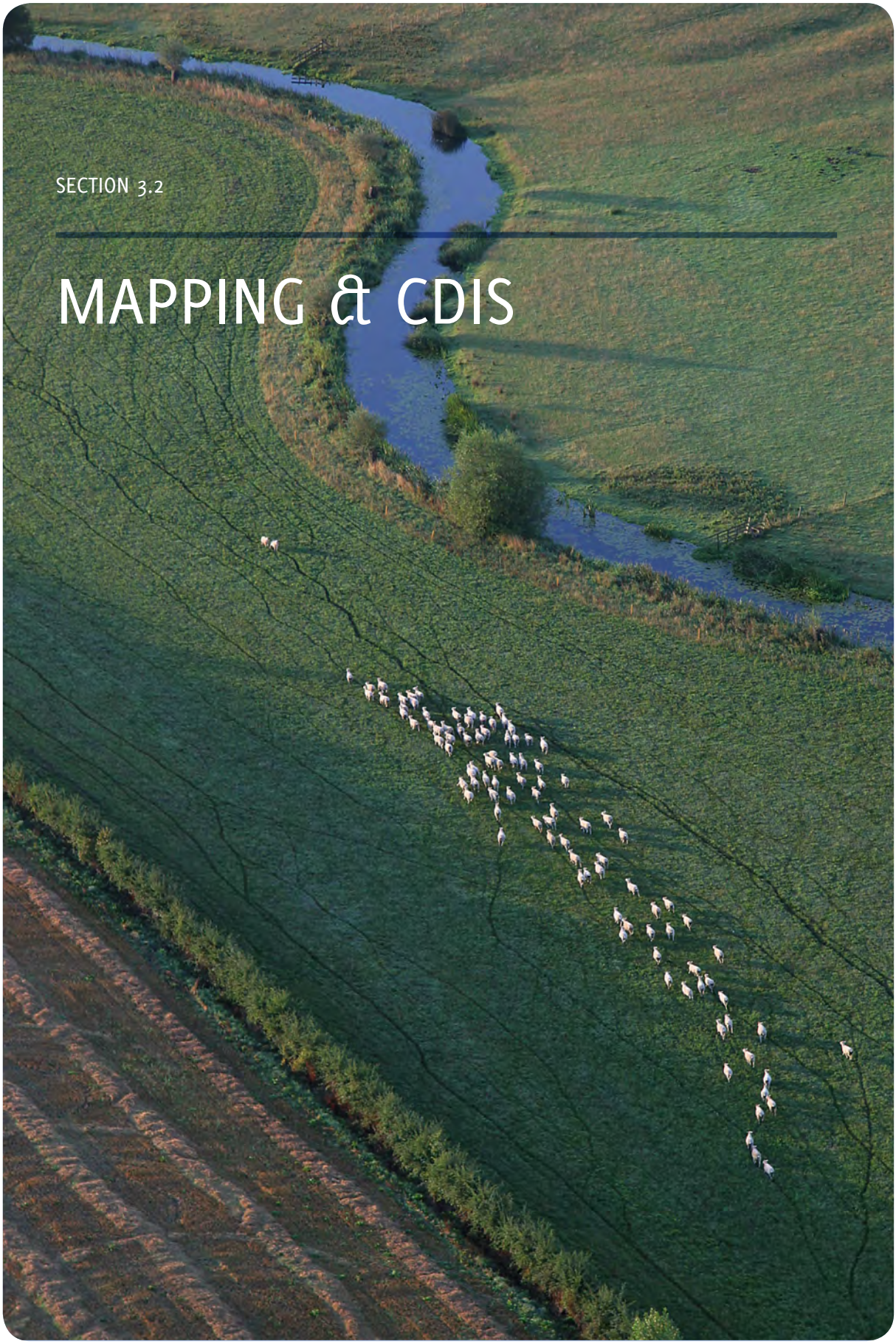


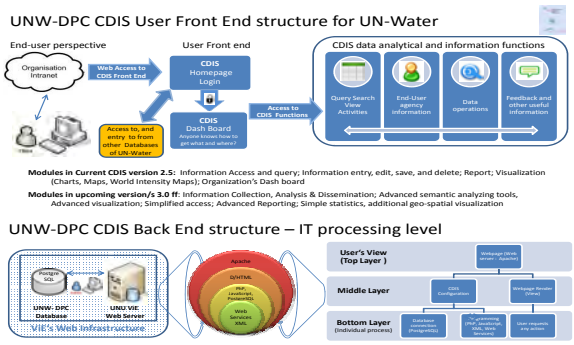
Photo: Flickr/Recursion See Recursion

UNW-DPC has conducted several exercises to map the activities of UN-Water members and partners; the results of an initial survey, "**Water-related Capacity Development: A survey of UN-Water members' and partners' activities**," were published in November 2008, and publications of subsequent mappings are forthcoming. Mapping conducted by UNW-DPC on activities of the Transboundary Waters Task Force in UN-Water have resulted in 169 activities from the 32 entities. For the Climate Change Task Force of UN-Water, a total of 102 activities were mapped from 19 entities all across the globe.

A tool UNW-DPC has developed to manage and display these activities is the **"Capacity Development Information System"** (CDIS). The standard IT development structure and implemented technology offers various opportunities for linking this UNW-DPC database and information system with many other UN-Water databases and information systems via semi-automated data accessibility or other computerized technology approaches.

The CDIS provides an entry point for activity information and updates of activities and aims to become a support tool for the observatory functionality that UNW-DPC has been asked to provide by UN-Water. The CDIS Version 2.5 currently contains the following information collected by several mapping and information retrieval activities accomplished by UNW-DPC on behalf of UN-Water Task Forces and thematic priority areas since 2008:

- UN-Water members' capacity development activities carried out in collaboration with UNW-DPC;
- UN-Water members' capacity development activities updated by the CDIS;
- The UN-Waters' Thematic Priority Area on Transboundary Waters mapping exercises.



SECTION 4

Scaling Up

Activities in the UN-Water Focus Areas

Transboundary Waters

Drinking Water, Sanitation and Health

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Gender and Water

Water Scarcity

Capacity Building

Integrated Water Resources Management

Africa: A Region for Priority Action

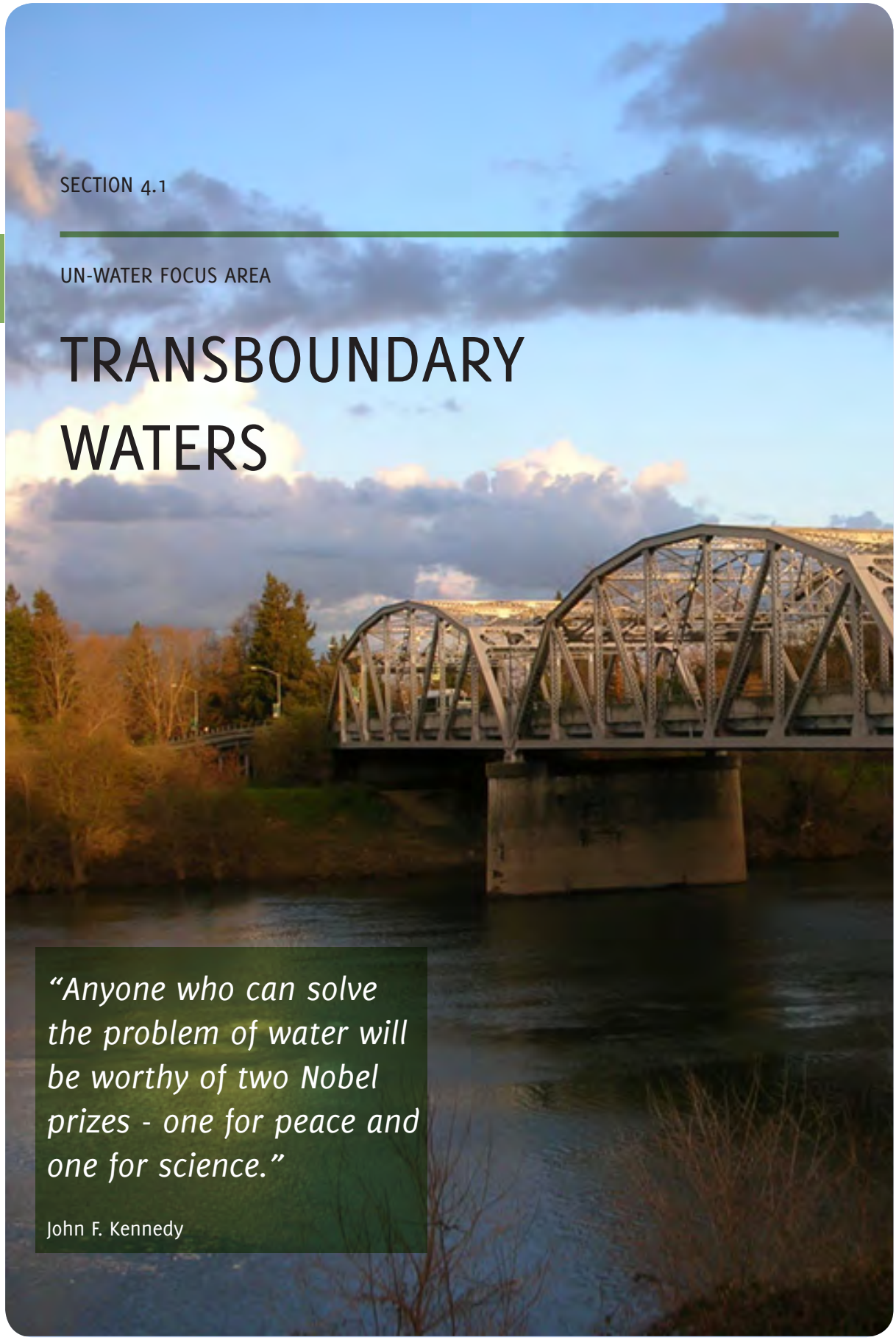
As part of its mission to provide a platform for system-wide discussions to identify challenges in global water management, analyse options to meet these challenges and ensure that reliable information and sound analysis inform the global policy debate on water, UN-Water covers a wide range of topics. Its work encompasses all aspects of freshwater and sanitation, including surface and groundwater resources and the interface between freshwater and seawater and water-related disasters. Within the wide palette of issues that demand attention in the water sector, UN-Water has chosen to concentrate on several key priority areas of immediate and overarching concern within its members and partners.

UNW-DPC has supported UN-Water members and partners in their work and contributed to these core UN-Water focus areas, which ultimately form the guidelines for its own work. The importance of each of these focus areas and the ways UNW-DPC's work has contributed to them are laid out in the following sections.

SECTION 4.1

UN-WATER FOCUS AREA

TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS



"Anyone who can solve the problem of water will be worthy of two Nobel prizes - one for peace and one for science."

John F. Kennedy

Photo: Flickr/Ric E Etta

UNW-DPC is a member of the UN-Water Task Force on Transboundary Waters. Improving and sustaining transboundary water cooperation is part of the overall commitment of UNW-DPC. Transboundary water resources, be they rivers, aquifers or lakes, play a significant role for socio-economic development and ecological sustainability worldwide. Suitable institutional arrangements at the national and transboundary levels with strong enforcement and organizational capacity are a precondition for effective management of transboundary waters and cooperation among riparian countries.

Approximately 40 per cent of the world's population lives in river and lake basins that cover two or more countries, and over 90 per cent live in countries that share basins.

The existing 263 transboundary lake and river basins account for an estimated 60 per cent of global freshwater flow. A total of 145 states include territory within such basins, and 30 countries lie entirely within them. In addition, about two billion people worldwide depend on groundwater, covering about 300 transboundary aquifer systems.

UNW-DPC has **organized an international workshop** on this topic, resulting in our Proceedings No. 2, as well as a **Capacity Pool newsletter on "Sharing Waters"** (see p. 118), corresponding with the theme of World Water Day 2009 and the 5th World Water Forum, as well as a **Side Publication on the topic** for the 3rd World Water Development Report (WWDR3).

WWDR3 SIDE PUBLICATION:

Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Waters

Bonn, Germany
March 2009
Publication

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

WWAP

WORK PLAN AREA

3 Collaboration

PUBLICATION

Institutional Capacity Development in Transoundary Water Management

The international workshop "Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Basins: Lessons learned from practical experience," hosted by UNW-DPC/ UNESCO-IHP, was the basis for the creation of this publication which discusses various 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. The publication further suggests capacity development activities that can potentially lead to the development and strengthening of these mechanisms in other basins. The document combines conclusions drawn from discussions at the workshop with information from current literature on the issue.

WORKSHOP ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Transboundary Basins: Lessons learnt from practical experience

Bonn, Germany
10-12 November 2008
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNESCO-IHP
UN ECE
GEF

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

BMZ
BMU

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

PUBLICATION

International Workshop on Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Basins
Proceedings 2

Identifying the need for guidelines for required institutional arrangements for transboundary water management and the need for an assessment of requirements for capacity development in this field, UNW-DPC brought together water professionals and policy makers in an international workshop to address these needs. The workshop emphasized best case practices of the development of workable institutional arrangements, and the developing of capacities necessary for practical tackling challenges associated with transboundary water management.

Following the workshop, UNW-DPC encouraged regional follow-up events and helped to establish communication between national and regional policy makers and water professionals in the basins. As a result, UNW-DPC established a detailed compendium of institutional arrangements related to the presented case studies and an analysis of the outcomes as an initial step towards developing an institutional capacity development framework. The framework was presented in the UNW-DPC WWDR3 side publication "Institutional Capacity Development and Knowledge Management" focusing on transboundary waters, and at World Water Day 2009.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

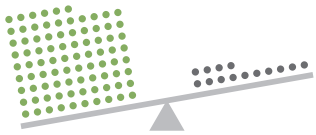
43
Participants

19
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Water Professionals

FUNDS LEVERAGED



86% UNW-DPC

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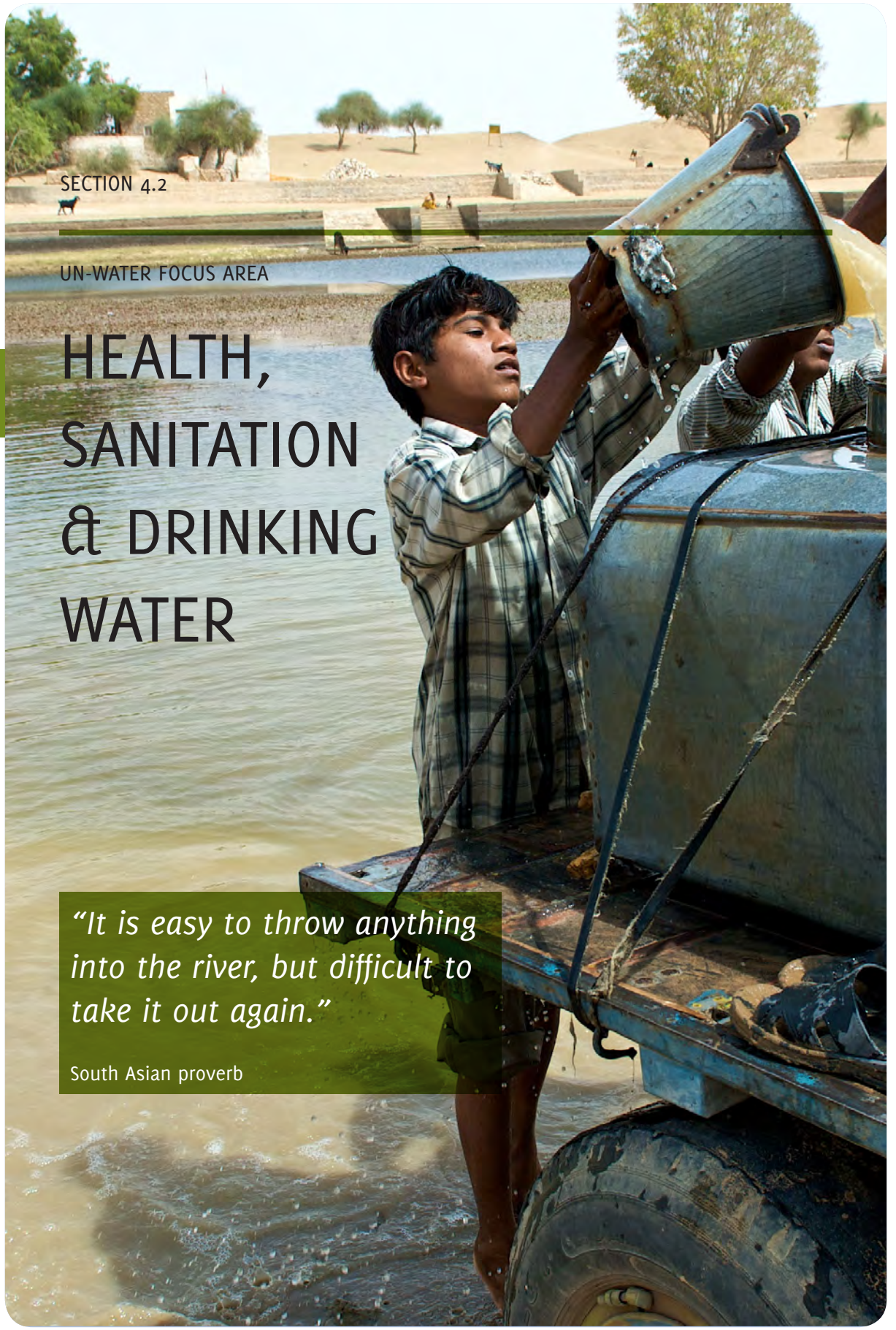


SECTION 4.2

UN-WATER FOCUS AREA

HEALTH, SANITATION & DRINKING WATER

"It is easy to throw anything into the river, but difficult to take it out again."

South Asian proverb

Photo: Daniel Bachhuber

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 7:
Ensure environmental sustainability

Every year 2.2 million people die from the consequences of unsafe water, which is more than from all forms of violence, including war. More than 1.5 million of these are children who die each year from diarrhea caused by infectious waterborne diseases. Many more suffer serious debilitation and opportunity losses. There are no reliable estimates of the total magnitude of human-health consequences of water contaminated by domestic, industrial, and agricultural discharges. These are typically local challenges – with global repercussions.

Considering the wide range of ways in which sanitation affects development, it is an issue which deserves particular attention. Improvements in sanitation are particularly effective, as an investment in sanitation has been shown to generate nine times return on investment. The MDGs have targeted this important issue through Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability, with a target to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Despite this attention, much progress still needs to be made in order to realize the target of halving the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation. Additionally, in 2007 UN-Water established a Task Force on Sanitation and the United Nations General Assembly declared 2008 the International Year of Sanitation.

Along with the efforts of UN-Water, UNW-DPC has specifically addressed the issue of sanitation through trainings and seminars over the past three years. In 2008, UNW-DPC, along with UN-HABITAT, worked to build the capacities of local government in the field of sanitation through a **Training for Mayors on Urban Water and Sanitation** in Nanjing, China. In 2010, UNW-DPC addressed sanitation needs in Africa, where sanitation levels are some of the lowest in the world, through a **seminar on UN-Water's Perspectives** on Water and Sanitation Needs for Capacity Development in Africa. UNW-DPC's 3rd edition of its **Capacity Pool newsletter in 2008** (see p. 118) is also dedicated to this issue.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON

Drinking Water Loss Reduction

Bonn, Germany
3-5 September 2008
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN-HABITAT

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

BMBF
BMZ

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

PUBLICATION

International Workshop on Drinking Water Loss Reduction
Proceedings 1

Photo: UNW-DPC

Drinking water loss is a widespread issue which has significant financial and environmental repercussions. However, awareness regarding the scope of the problem and available solutions is lacking. To address this need, UNW-DPC, in partnership with UN-HABITAT, organized a workshop with the objective of developing capacities to better equip decision makers to address the problems of drinking water loss. The workshop brought together water managers and decision makers from around the world to share their experiences regarding technical, political and administrative solutions for this issue. They discussed the most promising approaches, especially highlighting the need for institutional capacity development and the establishment of cooperation in order to apply the best available technical and managerial solutions. One of the outcomes of this workshop was a UNW-DPC workshop group on the topic and the suggestion for regional activities.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

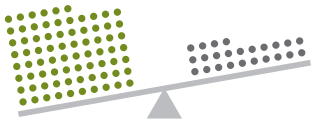
81
Participants

18
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Water Professionals

FUNDS LEVERAGED



76% UNW-DPC

External 24%

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR MAYORS

Urban Water and Sanitation

Nanjing, China
1-2 November 2008
Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN-HABITAT

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

National Training Center for Mayors

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

This training programme was directed towards building the capacities of local governments in the field of water and sanitation, thereby strengthening their abilities to reach the MDG target on water and basic sanitation. International and national experts, high officials and university professors participated in the training by sharing their knowledge and experience in water and sanitation technology. The programme included discussions on technical, financial, institutional, economic and social issues as well as field visits to see different approaches which had been adopted in parts of China to address challenges related to water and sanitation.

Presentations by UNW-DPC addressed common obstacles countries are facing to meeting the MDG water supply and sanitation target. UNW-DPC also introduced the issue of drinking water loss reduction and some technical, administrative and political avenues by which to address such issues.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

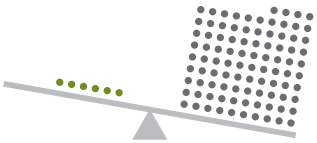
45
Participants

4
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Water Professionals

FUNDS LEVERAGED



6% UNW-DPC External 94%

Photo: UNW-DPC

WORKSHOP SERIES

Water Efficiency & Drinking Water Loss Reduction

Guanajuato, Mexico
2-4 November 2009
Workshop

Sofia, Bulgaria
16-18 November 2009
Workshop

Rabat, Morocco
20-21 January 2010
Workshop

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

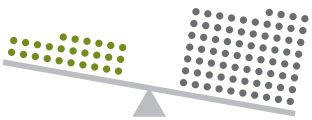
PUBLICATION

Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities in Latin American, South East European and Arab Countries (Proceedings 3-5)

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Water Professionals

FUNDS LEVERAGED



26% UNW-DPC External 74%

As a follow-up of the recommendations of the International Workshop on "Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Developing Capacity for Applying Solutions", and in order to address the issue of water loss reduction at the regional level, UNW-DPC organized in cooperation with UN-HABITAT a series of regional workshops on capacity development for improving water efficiency: "Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities".

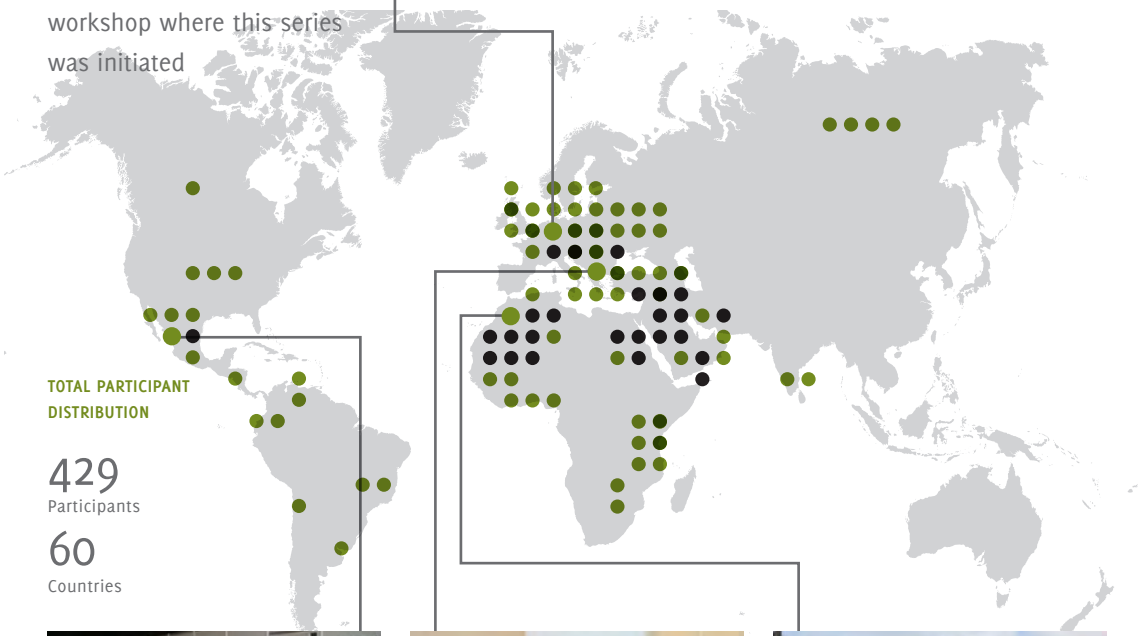
These workshops were conducted with the objectives of exchanging experiences on water loss reduction and concentrating on the most promising approaches for developing institutional capacity. The workshops also collected information on case studies to make decision makers and water managers more knowledgeable on the issue of water loss reduction. The workshops further developed the abilities of countries to identify the problem of water loss and to find the most effective solution. The outcomes of these workshops helped UN-Water members and partners shape their future efforts in developing initiatives and programmes on water efficiency.

The results, lessons learned and suggestions from these three regional workshop on Drinking Water Loss Reduction were recorded in a documentary film released in September 2010 entitled "Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World," co-produced together with the UNU Media Studios in Tokyo. In this DVD, water experts discuss the challenges of water loss faced every day and suitable solutions to increase efficiency in urban water supply systems and apply suitable approaches to develop capacities.

KICK OFF

International Workshop in Bonn, Germany

See previous page for more information on the kick-off workshop where this series was initiated



TOTAL PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

429
Participants

60
Countries

1ST REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Latin American & Carribean Countries

Guanajuato, Mexico
2-4 November 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS
UN-HABITAT

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS
ANEAS, IADB

2ND REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Southeast Europe

Sofia, Bulgaria
16-18 November 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS
UN-HABITAT

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS
BWA, EWA

3RD REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Arab Countries

Rabat, Morocco
20-21 January 2010
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS
UN-HABITAT

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS
ACWUA, ONEP-IEA

SEMINAR

UN-Water's Perspectives on Water & Sanitation, Needs for Capacity Development in Africa

15th African Water Association Congress, Kampala, Uganda
15 March 2010
Seminar

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN-Water members & partners

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

AfWA

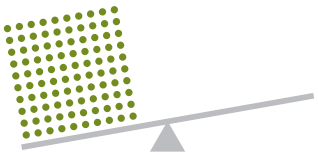
WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

PUBLICATION

Proceedings 6

FUNDS LEVERAGED



100% UNW-DPC External 0%

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Water Professionals

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

This seminar, coordinated by UNW-DPC in collaboration with UN-Water members and partners, presented some of the most recent developments and achievements of UN-Water in Africa in the field of water and sanitation. The panel discussions in the seminar concentrated on the most promising approaches implemented by UN-Water in Africa, particularly highlighting the need for institutional capacity development and the establishment of cooperation in order to apply the best available technical, managerial and governance solutions. The session also explored new directions and perspectives in search of synergies and understanding needs and gaps in capacity development by attempting to answer the following guiding questions:

1. How can UN-Water support the development of the countries' potential in problem definition and their direct involvement in the search for applicable solutions?
2. How can UN-Water encourage the exchange of experiences and information on successful examples within different national/local programmes in improving the water and sanitation sector in Africa?
3. What kind of feedback from African countries do UN-Water members and partners need to direct their efforts to further develop initiatives and programmes, strengthening their mandates and work plans in the area of water and sanitation?

The suggestions and recommendations made during this seminar were evaluated by UNW-DPC in collaboration with UN-Water members and partners in order to guide future UN-Water capacity development activities. The outcomes of the seminar were disseminated and presented in different international fora, including the 5th World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in March 2010 and in the future at the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille, France in 2012.

CONFERENCE

Stockholm World Water Week 2010

Stockholm, Sweden
5-11 September 2010
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNEP
UN-HABITAT

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

UNW-DPAC
WWAP

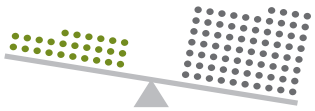
WORK PLAN AREA

4 Promotion

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Media

FUNDS LEVERAGED



33% UNW-DPC External 67%

UNW-DPC was actively involved in the 2010 Stockholm World Water Week in September on behalf of UN-Water in three main activities and capacities.

First was assistance with the UN-Water information stand, in which UNW-DPC provided printed publications, banners, DVDs and CDs of materials, and assisted in providing information to visitors.

UNW-DPC also participated in and supported the UN-Water seminar on "World Water Day 2011 – Urban Water Management: Key Issues and Priorities for Action" on 7th September, the objective of which was to highlight key urban water management issues and priorities for action based on the diverse experience of UN-Water members. The Seminar raised the profile of urban water management by presenting the current challenges, achievements and future prospects in the face of climate change related risks and uncertainties.

Finally, UNW-DPC co-organized together with the two other UN-Water programmes, plus UNEP and UN-Habitat, the UN-Water Dialogue Session on "Sick water is threatening the MDGs: A stakeholder dialogue to address capacity development and communication needs," on 8th September. This session was flanked by UN-Water representatives and provoked a lively dialogue and discussion between various stakeholder and expert groups with the audience. A professional video and photographs are available of the event on the UNW-DPC website.

UN-WATER PARTICIPATION IN

IFAT 2010

Munich, Germany
13-17 September 2010
Fair & Seminar

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

BGR, FAO, ICID, IHA, UNCCD, UNECE, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNU, WHO

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

WWAP, UNW-DPC, DWA

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

UNW-DPC brought together twelve UN-Water members and partners to participate in IFAT Entsorga 2010, the world's leading trade fair for environmental technology. UN-Water's participation was aimed at increasing collaboration with the private sector, raising public awareness of UN-Water and improving coherence and coordination among members and partners.

The twelve participating members and partners represented UN-Water together in a 200m2 booth known as the UN-Water Center. The booth contained ten individual stands which each displayed the publications and water-related activities of the particular member or partner, along with a large poster explaining the organization's objectives. Visitors were introduced to UN-Water's structure and objectives and then could walk around the booth to learn more about activities of members and partners and speak to representatives from many of the participating agencies.

TARGET AUDIENCES

Water Professionals

Photo: UNW-DPC

UN-Water also gained some valuable insight into public perceptions of the UN system through the conducting of surveys and video interviews with the public. Overall, visitors were very pleased to see UN-Water participating in a private sector event and their feedback was very positive about the prospect of discussing potential collaboration opportunities.

UNW-DPC also organized a two hour seminar on Thursday, 16 September, which focused on "Institutional Capacity Development in Water Management, Water Supply and Sanitation" and included presentations from six representatives of UN-Water members and partners as well as the Chair of UN-Water, Dr. Zafar Adeel. These presentations were followed by a panel discussion with the audience on "How to improve effectiveness of institutional capacity development on water".

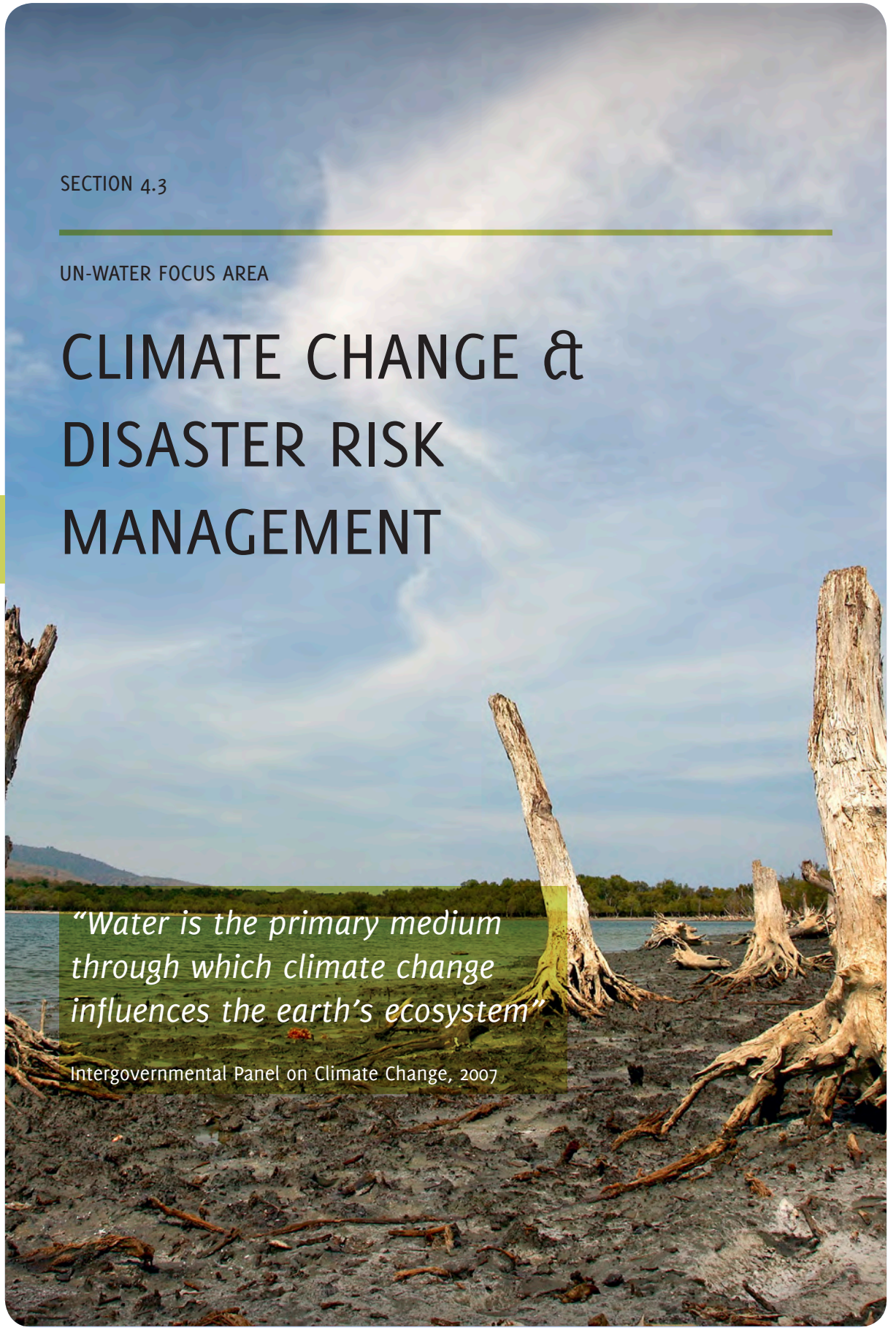
The seminar provided an opportunity to discuss different capacity development methodologies and get feedback from the industry regarding their successes and failures in the field of capacity development. Agencies not only had the opportunity to present their capacity building activities but also to learn from their colleagues about other initiatives.

UN-Water's activities at IFAT were highlighted through a UN-Water press conference which followed the seminar. Dr. Adeel, along with the director of UNW-DPC, Dr. Reza Ardakanian, answered questions from journalists and briefed them on UN-Water's objectives and direction as well as their role in the water industry and collaboration with the private sector, which was followed by an overview of the progress of the MDGs related to water.

SECTION 4.3

UN-WATER FOCUS AREA

CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



"Water is the primary medium through which climate change influences the earth's ecosystem"

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007

Photo: UN Photo/Martine Perret

Water is the primary medium through which climate change influences the Earth's ecosystems and therefore peoples' livelihoods and well-being. Water resources and their management impact almost all aspects of society and the economy, in particular health, food production and security, domestic water supply and sanitation, energy, industry, and the functioning of ecosystems. Under present climate variability, water stress is already high, particularly in many developing countries, and climate change adds even more urgency for action.

Therefore, UNW-DPC **supports the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area (TPA)** (formerly a Task Force) on Climate Change in its activities to strengthen internal UN-Water coherence by scaling up collaborative activities of various TPA members. For example, UNW-DPC supports activities such as **base line activity mappings with all TPA members**, or a mapping data representation facilitated by the UNW-DPC **Capacity Development Information System (CDIS)**. UNW-DPC also hosted a TPA workshop on the topic of "Key challenges to adaptations in the water sector" at the UN Campus in Bonn in May 2010.

The specific mapping and gaps analysis on water and climate change-related activities originate from the aim of UN-Water to strengthen collaboration and increase coherence between UN-Water organizations. Transparency of programmes and activities of UN-Water members and partners are considered to be fundamental to achieving synergy from cooperation and collaboration. The focus of the mapping is as broad as the focus of UN-Water itself.

Other climate change-related capacity development activities with UN-Water members and partners supported and managed by UNW-DPC have aimed at providing specific capacities and transferring end-user adapted knowledge, for example about "**Water and Climate Affairs**" and "**Integrated Flood Management**".

EAST EUROPEAN TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP ON

Water & Climate Affairs

Skopje, FYR Maceonia
20-24 April 2009
Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

WMO

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

CCB

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

PUBLICATION

Curriculum Development for Water and Climate Change
Knowledge 5

Understanding the links between climate change and the hydrological cycle and the subsequent impacts on industry, agriculture, economics, land use and society are crucial for the next generation of decision makers and managers from all sectors to be able to plan and implement policy that is robust in the face of climate change. Recognizing the importance of this knowledge, UNW-DPC organized a workshop to offer training 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 that will allow students to develop a cross-sectoral, climate change-aware approach to decision-making within their own disciplines. The training including discussions on relevant course material on climate and water affairs as well as the approaches to training and curriculum development in this area. Participants represented various backgrounds including agriculture, economics, political science, civil engineering, informatics, environmental science and physical geography.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

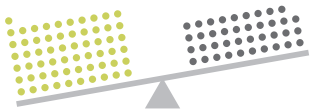
20
Participants

7
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Academia

FUNDS LEVERAGED



61% UNW-DPC

External 39%

Photo: UNW-DPC

TRAINING WORKSHOP ON

Integrated Flood Management

Tehran, Iran
16-19 May 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

WMO

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

RCUWM

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

The training workshop brought together more than 30 participants, including top and mid level managers and professionals in water resources management, disaster management, land use management and spatial planning, who met in Tehran to share their experiences and best practices regarding the national situation of integrated flood management in their countries.

Representatives from ministries and other institutions in nine countries of the region participated in the workshop.

The main objective of the training workshop was to familiarize participants with the concept of integrated flood management and prepare them to identify possible paths of action towards implementation of the concept in their own field of work. The technical presentations and the practical exercises were designed to provide the participants with an 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 country.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

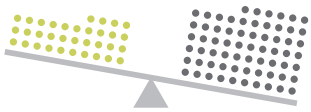
30 Participants

9 Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Water Professionals

FUNDS LEVERAGED



34% UNW-DPC External 66%

Photos: UNW-DPC

SECTION 4.4

UN-WATER FOCUS AREA

GENDER & WATER

Targeting women for training and capacity building is critical to the sustainability of water and sanitation initiatives, particularly in technical and managerial roles to ensure their presence in the decision-making process.

Gender, Water and Sanitation: A Policy Brief (2006)

Photo: UN Photo Evan Schneider

UN-WATER REPORT ON "GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA ON WATER AND SANITATION"

"So far, global commitments made in the areas of water and sanitation, (including the MDGs) do not specifically address the equitable division of power, work, access to and control of resources between women and men."

In most societies, women have primary responsibility for management of household water supply, sanitation and health. Water is necessary not only for drinking, but also for food production and preparation, care of domestic animals, personal hygiene, care of the sick, cleaning, washing and waste disposal. Because of their dependence on water resources, women have accumulated considerable knowledge about water resources, including location, quality and storage methods. However, efforts geared towards improving the management of the world's finite water resources and extending access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, often overlook the central role of women in water management.

Gender issues play a vital role in the achievement of the Millenium Development Goals and other international agreements related to water and sanitation. As such, gender is a focus of UN-Water and UNW-DPC actively takes part in its Task Force on this topic, coordinated by UN DESA.

Past activities in this area have included an Expert **Meeting Group on Gender-disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation**, jointly organized by UNW-DPC and UN DESA at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, which was followed up by the **first publication in UNW-DPC's "Knowledge" series, "Gender-disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation".** Another major activity was a successful special session on **"Health, Dignity and Economic Progress: a way forward to gender equity" at the 5th World Water Forum** in Istanbul, Turkey, in March 2009.

EXPERT GROUP MEETING

Gender-disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation

New York, USA
2-3 December 2008
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN DESA

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

PUBLICATION

Gender-disaggregated Data in Water and Sanitation
Knowledge 1

While gender has been contemplated from many perspectives, attention to gender-disaggregated data has been largely missing. A lack of sufficient data for addressing gender topics related to water sanitation was the basis for the Expert Group Meeting (EGM) organized by UN DESA and UNW-DPC. The intention of the EGM was to support efforts to enhance gender equity in water and sanitation and draw attention to the lack of related gender-disaggregated data. The overall objective was to contribute to goals of poverty eradication and gender equity through ensuring women's full and equal participation in all aspects of water and sanitation sectors. The meeting further explored ways to bridge the gap between conceptual or theoretical comprehensions of gender issues and everyday grassroots realities of different access to and use of water and sanitation. The meeting aimed to take stock of the state of gender-disaggregated data at global and regional levels, identify obstacles to data capacity and collection as well as identify data needs and priorities, make recommendations on policies and practices to improve the state of data, and weigh the adequacy of current data collection regimes for capturing the gendered dimensions of water and sanitation.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

24
Participants

12
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Academia

FUNDS LEVERAGED

50% UNW-DPC External 50%

SPECIAL SESSION

Health, Dignity and Economic Progress: a way forward to gender equity

5th World Water Forum
Istanbul, Turkey
15 March 2009
Conference

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN-Water Task Force on Gender and Water
UN DESA

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

WECF
SEI
IUCN
Water-Aid
GWA
IRC
WfW
Soroptimists go for Water

WORK PLAN AREA

3 Collaboration

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Water Professionals

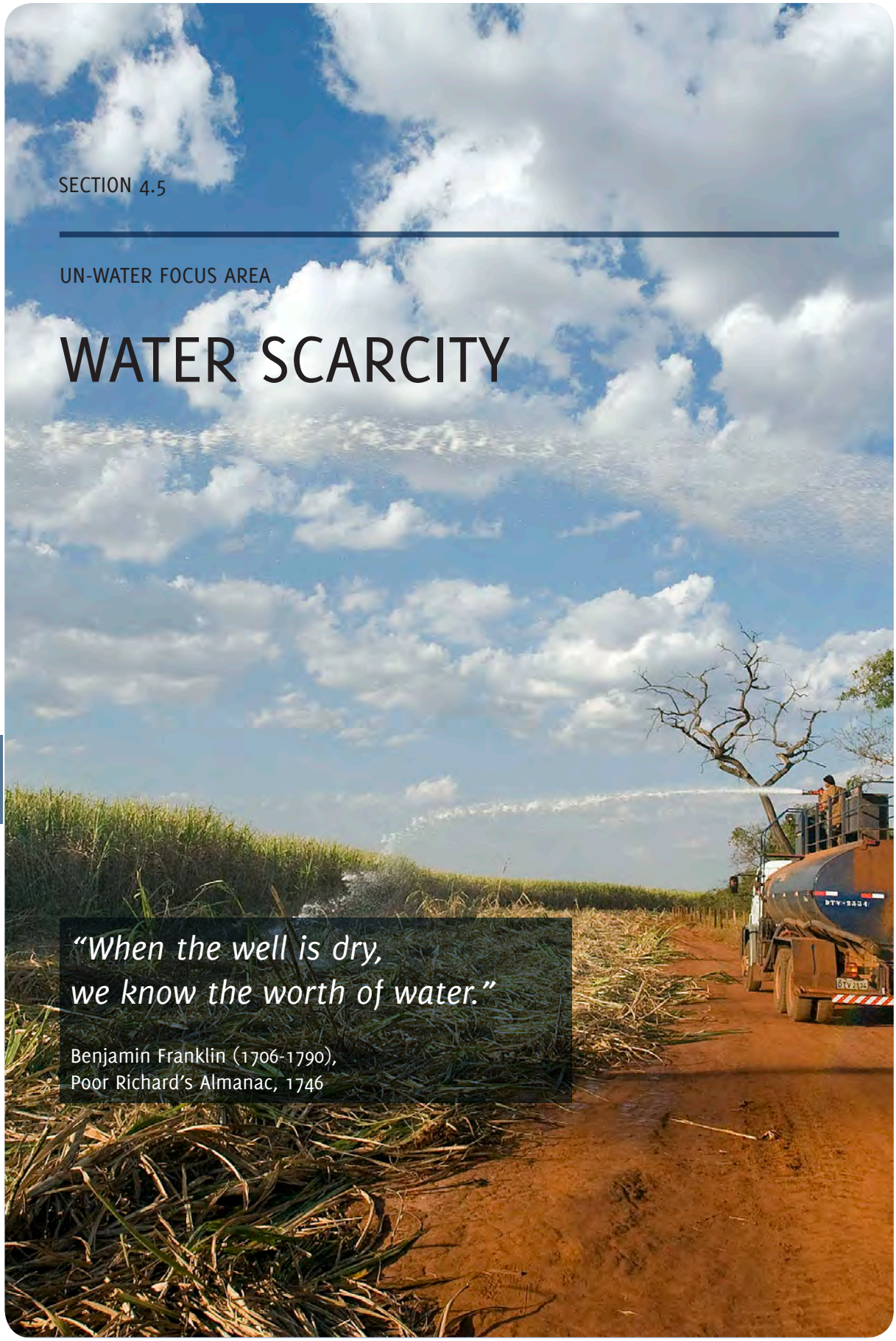
Photo: Michael Foley Photography

To further contribute to ensuring gender equality in water and sanitation policies and practices, UNW-DPC, along with other members of the UN-Water Task Force on Gender and Water, organized a special session during the World Water Forum which focused on gender, water and particularly sanitation. The session included remarks regarding the importance of gender-disaggregated data in water and sanitation monitoring. Ministers and state secretaries from Turkey, India and Ethiopia then participated in a high level debate, presenting the best practices and lessons learned concerning the mainstreaming of gender in existing water and sanitation programmes from their own countries. Participants also took part in a discussion 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.

SECTION 4.5

UN-WATER FOCUS AREA

WATER SCARCITY



"When the well is dry,
we know the worth of water."

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790),
Poor Richard's Almanac, 1746

Photo: UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

Water scarcity affects every continent in the world. While some areas suffer from physical scarcity, many people around the world face economic water shortage, where countries lack the infrastructure to bring water from rivers and aquifers. Urban areas also have special demands on their water supplies, and in particularly arid lands, water scarcity is a reality that affects all areas of development and requires active improvement of knowledge transfer and capacities.

By far the biggest user of water is agriculture, accounting for about 75 per cent of all withdrawals in developing countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) predicts a 14 per cent net expansion of use between 2000-2030 to meet food demands. With increasing demand on water resources, it is becoming necessary to manage these resources effectively and to improve economic performance. Improving water use efficiency requires, among other things, improved technologies, increased maintenance to reduce leakages, better knowledge and appropriate policies.

CROP WATER PRODUCTIVITY

Source: http://www.fao.org/landandwater/aglw/watermanagement/introduc.stm

With this in mind, UNW-DPC is actively engaged in many crucial topics related to water scarcity, including in arid lands and specifically for agriculture and sustainable and efficient water use. Building capacity development through workshops in different regions in the area of agricultural efficiency has been identified as one goal of UNW-DPC to contribute to food security and poverty reduction through knowledge transfer and capacity development. To this end, UNW-DPC is also actively involved in the G-WADI (Water and Development for Arid Lands) Network, whose primary aim is to build an effective global community through integration of selected existing material from networks, centres, organizations and individuals.

TRAINING EVENT

Urban Water Conservation and Demand Management for Utilities and all other Stakeholders

World Urban Forum
Nanjing, China
3-7 November 2008
Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN-HABITAT

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

National Training Center for Mayors

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

In this training event, UNW-DPC and UN-HABITAT covered various aspects of Water Conservation and Demand Management (WCDM) with a focus on the technical, financial and administrative aspects of unaccounted-for water and drinking water loss reduction. In the training session, it was emphasized that these measures need to be complemented by advocacy, awareness-raising and capacity development and education activities. Some of the participants were high level official representatives in their countries in charge of water management at the national, regional or local level.

Given the diversity of representation of participants in the working groups, both geographically and technically, the experiences shared and reported covered a wide range of scenarios, from a highly efficient water loss control system set up in Phnom Penh (Cambodia) to the reform of accounting systems in big cities in Uganda. There was, however, a general consensus among the participants about the need to improve awareness on the issue of unaccounted-for water at all levels and to increase political commitment and action to support local authorities and water utilities in their efforts to increase water efficiency in urban areas.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

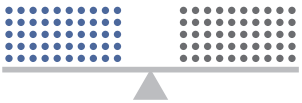
45
Participants

21
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Water Professionals

FUNDS LEVERAGED



50% UNW-DPC External 50%

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Improving Agriculture Productivity, Water Use Efficiency & Rural Livelihoods

Bangkok, Thailand
28-30 January 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN DESA
UNESCAP

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

Considering the importance of agricultural productivity to alleviate water scarcity, UNW-DPC, along with UN DESA, UN ESCAP, and the FAO regional office, organized a workshop in Bangkok, Thailand at the United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC) in January 2009. Participants included United Nations officials, senior government policy makers, researchers, experts, and NGOs. The workshop focused on strengthening technical and institutional capacities of key government institutions and policy makers in developing and implementing sustainable agricultural and rural development and irrigation management policies, with a specific focus on rural poverty reduction.

The outcome of the workshop was included in a Summary of Recommendations which emphasized that improving agricultural productivity, promoting integrated management of land and water resources, providing access to social capital, securing access to tenure and adapting to climate change are prerequisites for sustainable agriculture and food security. The summary was presented as a contribution to the seventeenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development that was held from 4-15 May 2009 in New York.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

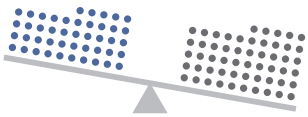
62
Participants

33
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Water Professionals

FUNDS LEVERAGED



45% UNW-DPC External 55%

SERIES OF FIVE REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water productivity using AquaCrop

Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

FAO

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

Photos: UNW-DPC

Global demand for fresh water is constantly rising as a consequence of population growth, enriched diets, and overall rises in living standards. Agriculture is the world's largest water user and in the years to come it will compete more and more with households and industry for increasingly scarce water resources, and yet will be under pressure to produce more food and fibre with less water to satisfy the food needs of such a growing world population. Moreover, the overall future scenario of water resources availability will become somewhat uncertain due to the impact of climate change.

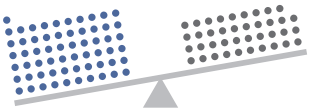
Rainfed and irrigated agriculture need to improve their efficiency and productivity in water use. In order to accurately asses crop yield with limited water availability, user-friendly software and simulation models can be valuable tools. The FAO crop model AquaCrop focuses on simulating the attainable yield in response to water, which is the key driver for agricultural production and which increasingly becomes the critical factor limiting crop production. AquaCrop uses a relatively small number of explicit and mostly intuitive parameters and attempts to balance simplicity, accuracy and robustness.

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers

Academia

FUNDS LEVERAGED



61% UNW-DPC External 39%

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

To disseminate the use of AquaCrop, five workshops on "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" were carried out as a joint initiative of FAO and UNW-DPC, in collaboration with local partners. The objective of the 5-day workshops was to train participants from various regions in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East in the practical applications of AquaCrop, in order to improve participants' skills in strategic management toward increasing crop water productivity in rainfed and irrigated production systems. A total of nearly 150 water managers, extension specialists and researchers from governmental and non-governmental organizations from around 50 countries received training in AquaCrop in the past year.

A follow-up workshop presenting case studies and best practices from these training programmes is being held just before the 6th ICID Asian Regional Conference in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, from 10 - 16 October 2010, and aims to provide an overview of the most strategic applications of AquaCrop in different agro-climatic conditions. This event will also provide networking opportunities among the AquaCrop users community. The event will consist of oral presentations on case studies of practical applications of the AquaCrop software, selected among the best examples provided by AquaCrop trainees.

5 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water productivity using AquaCrop

1ST WORKSHOP

West African Countries

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
27-30 July 2009
Training

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering

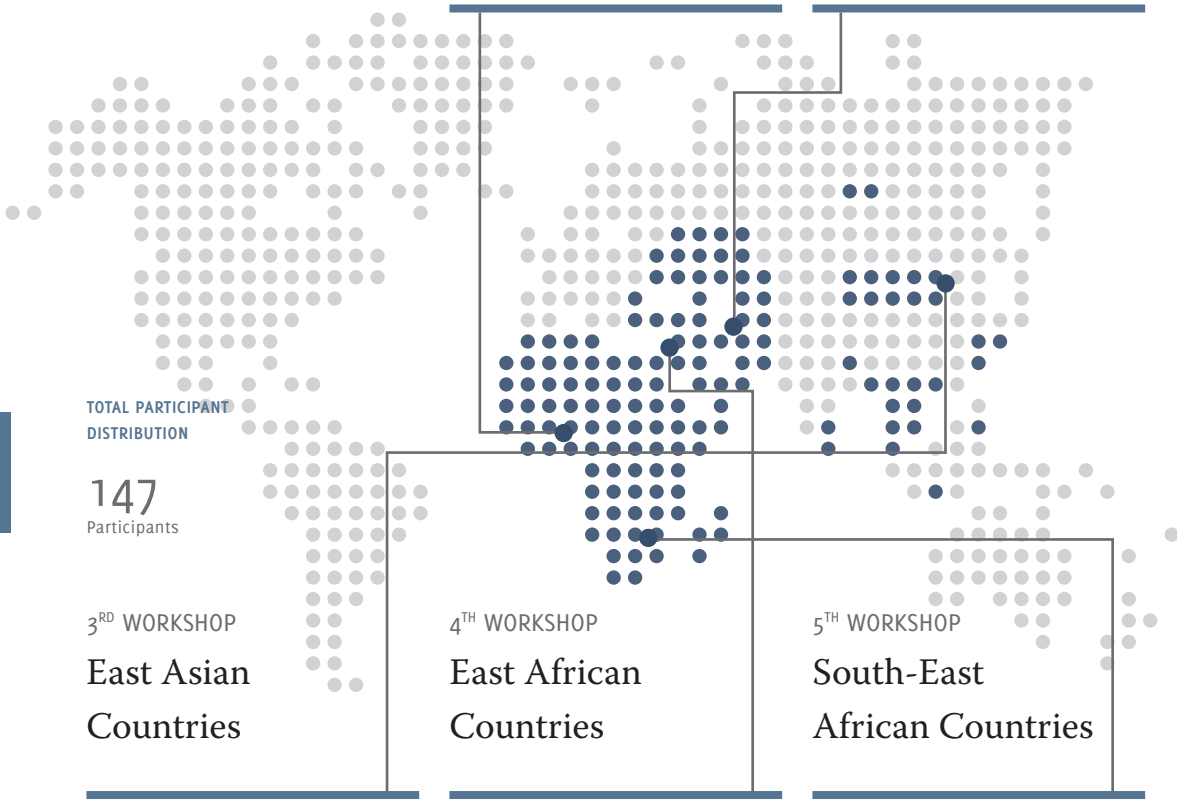
2ND WORKSHOP

Middle-Eastern Countries

Tehran, Iran
9-13 August 2009
Training

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Iranian Ministry of Energy



TOTAL PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

147
Participants

3RD WORKSHOP

East Asian Countries

Beijing, China
14-18 September 2009
Training

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

China Agricultural University (CAU)

4TH WORKSHOP

East African Countries

Cairo, Egypt
25-29 October 2009
Training

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Soil, Water and Envrionment Research Institute (SWERI)

5TH WORKSHOP

South-East African Countries

Bloemfontein, South Africa
1-5 March 2010
Training

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

University of the Free State (UFS)

From 8 to 9 October 2010, a 6th workshop will be held in Indonesia which will bring together around 20 examples of best practices and case studies out of the five regional AquaCrop training workshops carried out by UNW-DPC and FAO in 2009 and 2010: the first in Burkina Faso (July 2009); then in Iran (August 2010); China (September 2009); Egypt (October 2010); and the last for South Africa (March 2010). In total, these 5 regional AquaCrop training workshops trained 147 participants from 58 countries in 3 regions, Asia, the Middle East and Africa, and representing national research institutes, higher education, government, international development organizations, private companies and NGOs.

From these training sessions, all trainees were invited to submit a case study (abstract and then full paper) on the further use of the AquaCrop software after the training workshop. 24 best papers have been selected out of this process to attend the Indonesian workshop, representing all of the regions and coming from the countries of Iran, Ethiopia, India, Ghana, Kenya, Syria, Bangladesh, China, South Africa, Pakistan, and Cote D'Ivoire.

The workshop is planned over two days directly before the 6th ICID Asian Regional Conference on "Improvement of irrigation and drainage efficiency under the small land holding condition," from 10 – 16 October 2010 in Yogyakarta, and will be reporting on in a separate upcoming publication by UNW-DPC.

G-WADI
Water and Development for Arid Lands

Dakar, Senegal
20-21 April 2010
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS
UNESCO-IHP
UNU

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS
G-WADI Network

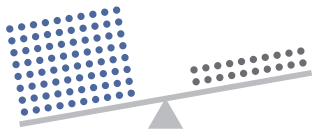
WORK PLAN AREA
1 Coherence

UNESCO's programme for Water and Development Information for Arid Lands- A Global Network for Arid Lands (G-WADI), established by the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme, has been running since 2004. The strategic objective of the G-WADI Network is to strengthen global capacity to manage the water resources of arid and semi-arid areas. Its primary aim is to build an effective global community through integration of selected existing material from networks, centres, organizations and individuals. Moreover it seeks to empower local initiatives, for example by links with NGOs. The network promotes international and regional cooperation in these areas. Strengthening the capacity to manage the water resources of arid and semi-arid areas through the established G-WADI network is a priority of IHP VII (2008-2013) 'Water Dependencies: Systems under Stress and Societal Responses'.

This G-WADI workshop brought together representative scientists and policy people from five countries in Sub Saharan Africa, with some invited experts. This should define the activity and explore in a small group the key issues that could form a G-WADI focus - exploring both the top down and bottom up approaches to resolving important questions specific to water-scarce regions of SSA. Connection to current G-WADI activities on other regions such as Asian G-WADI were also be explored. The workshop will produce a report based on short papers from participants and the general discussion – providing a consensus on ideas for the convergence of science with policy and how this can lead to actions in the partner countries and in the region.

TARGET AUDIENCES
Decision Makers
Academia

FUNDS LEVERAGED



80% UNW-DPC External 20%

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON

Mainstreaming Spate Irrigation in Higher Education

Delft, Netherlands
20-22 September 2010
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

FAO
UNESCO-IHE

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

The Spate Irrigation Network and MetaMeta

WORK PLAN AREA

1 Coherence

As water scarcity increases, spate irrigation also becomes increasingly important, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions. However, spate irrigation has largely not yet been incorporated into curricula for higher education. Considering this gap, UNW-DPC and other organizations brought together participants from universities, ministries and other water institutes for a three day workshop to discuss spate irrigation in higher education in their countries.

The main objective of the workshop was to introduce the guidelines of spate irrigation and mainstream it in higher education. On the first day the organizers presented the spate irrigation guidelines and highlighted the role of capacity development on the issue of irrigation in higher education. On the second day participants were divided into five groups to discuss the topic of spate irrigation in their countries and possible inclusions of spate irrigation into curriculum development. At the end of the workshop, participants developed a rough curriculum, identified available and necessary material and presented the kind of external support they would need for further actions.

UNW-DPC has established a platform which provides the possibility for participants to upload and download material and curricula that can help them to develop their own curricula on spate irrigation. The forum allows continuous and ongoing exchange among participants.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

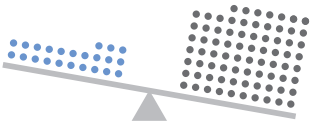
34
Participants

11
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Academia
Decision-Makers

FUNDS LEVERAGED



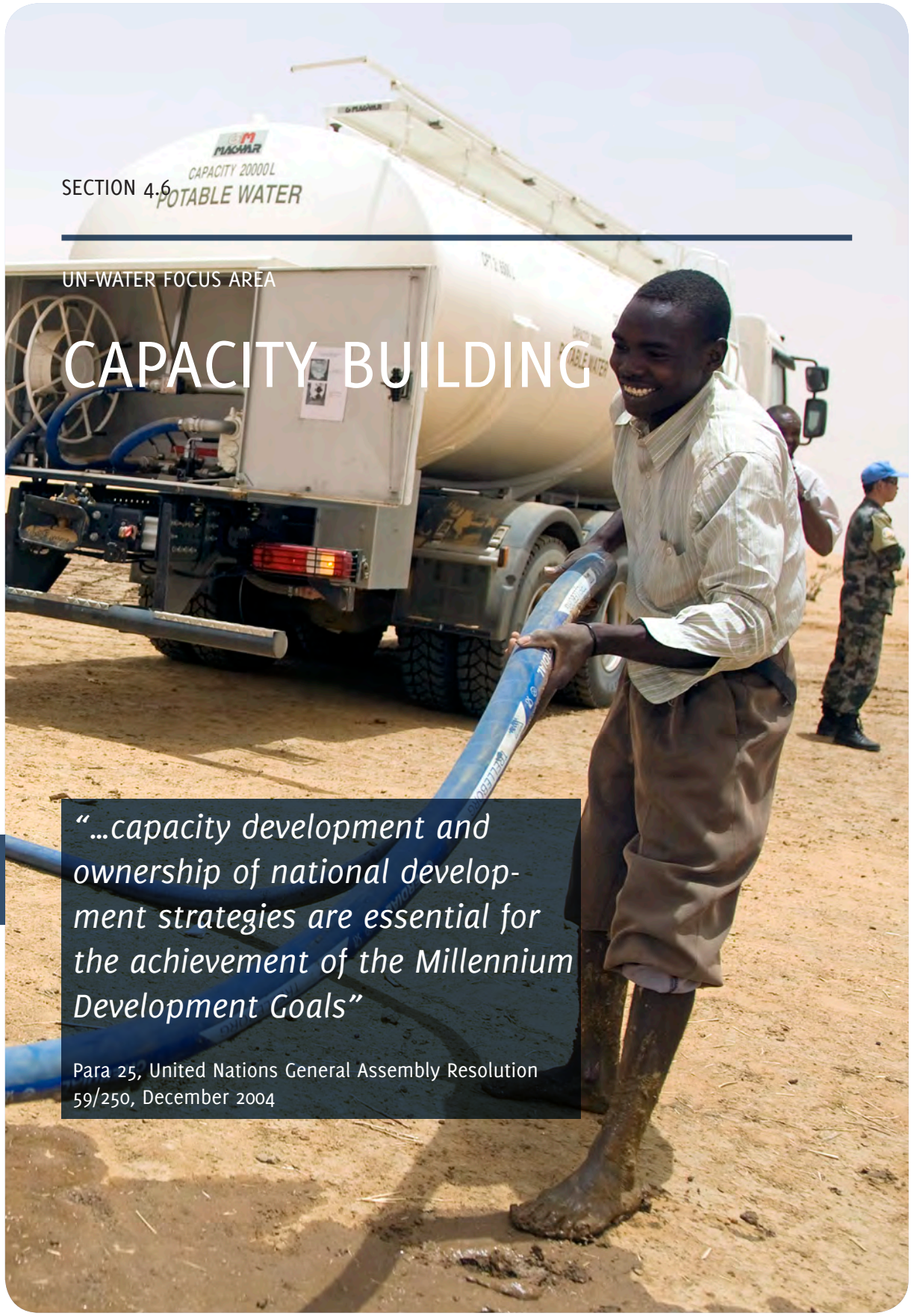
23% UNW-DPC External 77%

Photo: UNW-DPC

SECTION 4.6

UN-WATER FOCUS AREA

CAPACITY BUILDING



"...capacity development and ownership of national development strategies are essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals"

Para 25, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 59/250, December 2004

Photo: UN Photo/Albert Gonzalez

One of the main foci of UN-Water is on the area of "capacity building," which is clearly as essential as appropriate amounts of finance, research and other tools, for achieving any global targets on sustainable development related to water issues.

Most UN-Water members and partners have some component of capacity building to their work, and UNW-DPC was expressly created to add coherence to these disparate activities and scale up to the multi-agency level of UN-Water. By working on the full range of individual, 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 the MDGs and other water-related targets.

The urgency of the water challenge and its direct effect on the survival of people requires a coordinated, holistic approach, and to do so, UNW-DPC has chosen to target different groups of water experts in order to best educate and disseminate a water audience: particularly representative of media and education, who have a wider responsibility to educate and inform, but also decision makers and water operators are other major groups that have been directly trained and discussed in the chapters on "IWRM" and "Water Scarcity." In addition, it is clear that education and sustainable development are intricately linked, which is why UNW-DPC set the initiative for a conference workshop to link the two UN water decades on these issues here in Bonn in April 2009.

Over the last three years, the activities of the UNW-DPC related to water training and education focused mainly on helping the dissemination of the existing scientific experience and supporting the educational institutions and educators to exchange ideas and share solutions.

To this end, UNW-DPC conducted a series of regional workshops aimed at training and sensitizing journalists to this issue, in Central Asia, Middle East/ North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, three other workshops with an international audience and broad scope of influencing curriculum development, education and training on adaptive water management, were carried out over the past

There is, therefore, a continuous need for building the capacity of water educators and institutions as well as establishing key partnerships to enable a proper assessment of the water challenges and develop the suitable education programs and curricula. In that sense, water education and training are envisaged by the UNW-DPC as significant instruments to prepare the next generation of water professionals and raise the water awareness.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

Capacity Development for Water Journalists

Tehran, Iran
26-28 November 2007
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN-HABITAT

WORK PLAN AREA

4 Promotion

PUBLICATION

Capacity Development for Water and Environmental Journalists
Knowledge 6

The media is instrumental in raising public awareness and can be important in directing government attention. Thus, UNW-DPC, along with UN-HABITAT organized a workshop targeting journalists, with the objective of promoting water awareness, improving the availability of related information for journalists, and improving their ability to report on water issues, as well as enhancing interaction among journalists and members of the media attending the workshop from different countries in the region.

The workshop identified many challenges facing both water development and journalists, and addressed these concerns with recommendations. There is an ongoing development in the field of water management, which requires the cooperation and communication between the media and policymakers. The recommendations put forward by the workshop participants can be divided into three broad categories: water policy, science and technology and the culture of water.

TARGET AUDIENCES

Media

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

13
Participants

12
Countries

Photo: UNW-DPC

WATER AND LAND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Water and Environmental Journalists in Arab Countries

Cairo, Egypt
22-24 January 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNCCD

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

AWC

WORK PLAN AREA

4 Promotion

PUBLICATION

Capacity Development for Water and Environmental Journalists
Knowledge 6

In their continuing efforts to develop the capacity of journalists, UNW-DPC, with UNCCD and the Arab Water Council, organized a workshop with the objective of raising awareness among media professionals on the importance of water and land resources management in the region and to seek active involvement of the media in creating public awareness and advocacy to support the MDGs and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

The workshop was useful in identifying many challenges facing water and land management. The participants felt clearly that there were many compelling stories related to water and land; and there were many suggestions for story delivery including publications, videos, and educational and informational material for schools.

OMAR SALAMEH, WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT
PUBLIC INFORMATION, MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION, JORDAN

"The most valuable lessons learned at the workshop were developing our skills at conducting water awareness campaigns in the Middle East and North Africa Region, and sharing our experiences and knowledge with other professional and experts. The exchange of ideas helped us start thinking about new projects, especially regarding water loss reduction."

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

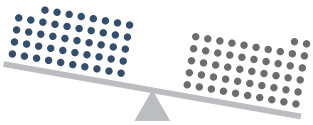
15
Participants

7
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Media

FUNDS LEVERAGED



48% UNW-DPC External 52%

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Water Journalists in Latin America and Caribbean Countries

Montevideo, Uruguay
10-11 December 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNESCO-IHP LAC
UN-HABITAT

WORK PLAN AREA

4 Promotion

PUBLICATION

Capacity Development for Water and Environmental Journalists
Knowledge 6

UNW-DPC conducted further media training with this workshop, with the objective of raising awareness among media professionals in Latin American and Caribbean countries and seeking active involvement of the media for creating public awareness and advocacy to promote sectoral reforms to support the MDGs.

With regards to the urban water sector, the topics and issues discussed included the water cycle, eco-efficiency, demand management and natural threats to the water supply. Focus was also given to the codependence of water and energy, the importance of information gathering and analysis, risk assessment, water pricing, and the social aspects of adaptation measures. The participating journalists concluded that there were many opportunities for reporting on water and they more aware of the challenges facing water and land management.

GABRIELA PIGNATARO, PARTICIPANT CULTURA AMBIENTAL, URUGUAY

"The most valuable part of the workshop was learning about the experiences of water resources management in other countries and their experiences with communications."

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

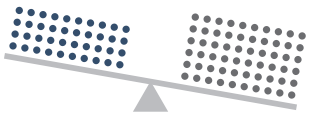
36 Participants

12 Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Media

FUNDS LEVERAGED

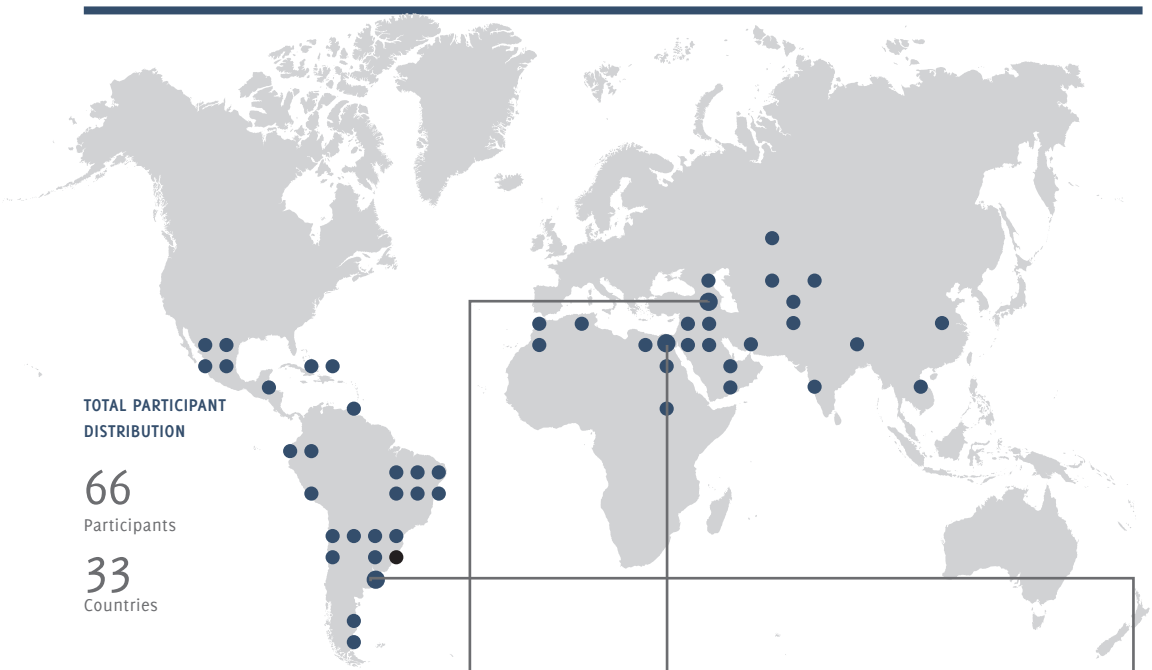


40% UNW-DPC External 60%

Photo: UNW-DPC

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP SERIES

Water Journalists



TOTAL PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

66
Participants

33
Countries

1ST REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Asian Countries

Tehran, Iran
26-28 November 2007
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN-HABITAT

2ND REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Middle East and North African Countries

Cairo, Egypt
22-24 January 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNCCD

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

AWC

3RD REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Central and South American Countries

Montevideo, Uruguay
10-11 December 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNESCO-IHP LAC
UN-HABITAT

Capacity Development Workshop on Adaptive Water Management

New Delhi, India
12-15 October 2008
Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNU-IHDP

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

Under the motto "if water management cannot afford to remain business as usual, then neither can teaching," UNW-DPC and NeWater, the European Union Integrated Project on "New Approaches to Adaptive Water Management under Uncertainty," convened a novel training-of-trainers course to disseminate the NeWater-GWSP curriculum on Adaptive Water Management (AWM) at the 2008 International Human Dimensions Workshop (IHDW), organized by UNU-IHDP and held in New Delhi, India. Lecturers and educators from developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia were trained by trainers from UNW-DPC, the University of Osnabrück (Germany) and Alterra (Netherlands), in the didactics of passing on the necessary skills, knowledge and attitude required for AWM. By doing so, it is hoped that the water managers and policymakers of tomorrow will adopt the AWM approach to climate-proofing water supply and sanitation strategies in the face of increasing climate-related risks. By the end of the workshop, participants had drafted designs for adaptations to their curricula in water and environmental management studies.

Those interested in learning more about AWM can view modules of the AWM curriculum, available on the internet in the form of freely available OpenCourseWare teaching modules that can be downloaded and modified for use by instructors.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

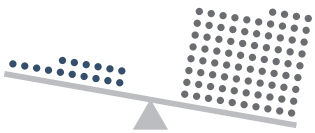
13
Participants

12
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Academia

FUNDS LEVERAGED



16% UNW-DPC

External 84%

SIX MONTHS ON

Evaluating Progress on Curricula Development for Adaptive Water Management

Bonn, Germany
20-25 April 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNU-IHDP

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Alterra

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

TARGET AUDIENCES

Academia

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

5
Participants

5
Countries

UNW-DPC and Alterra organized this special 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" that took place at UNU-IHDP's IHDW '08 in New Delhi, India, aimed at supporting university lecturers in the development of their teaching curricula with respect to the cross-cutting themes of water resources management and climate change. It 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 with the trainers, from UNW-DPC and Alterra, issues and questions which have arisen since the workshop.

The participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire identifying their capacity development needs for curriculum development in universities in their region, and several participants within Southeast Europe, Central Asia and North Africa have indicated their willingness to host future training-of-trainers courses on water and climate affairs.

CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet

Bonn, Germany
31 March - 2 April 2009
Workshop

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNESCO-IHP

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

BMU

WORK PLAN AREA

4 Promotion

PUBLICATION

Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet
Knowledge 2

Following up on the UNW-DPC proposal to link the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005-2014 and the UN Decade for Action "Water for Life" (2005-2015), to promote exchange between water and education stakeholders, the UNESCO-IHP, BMU and UNW-DPC jointly organized this workshop during the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development.

This water and education-related workshop contributed to the overall objectives of the conference, particularly by highlighting the essential role water issues play in

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

98
Participants

57
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers

FUNDS LEVERAGED

External 100%

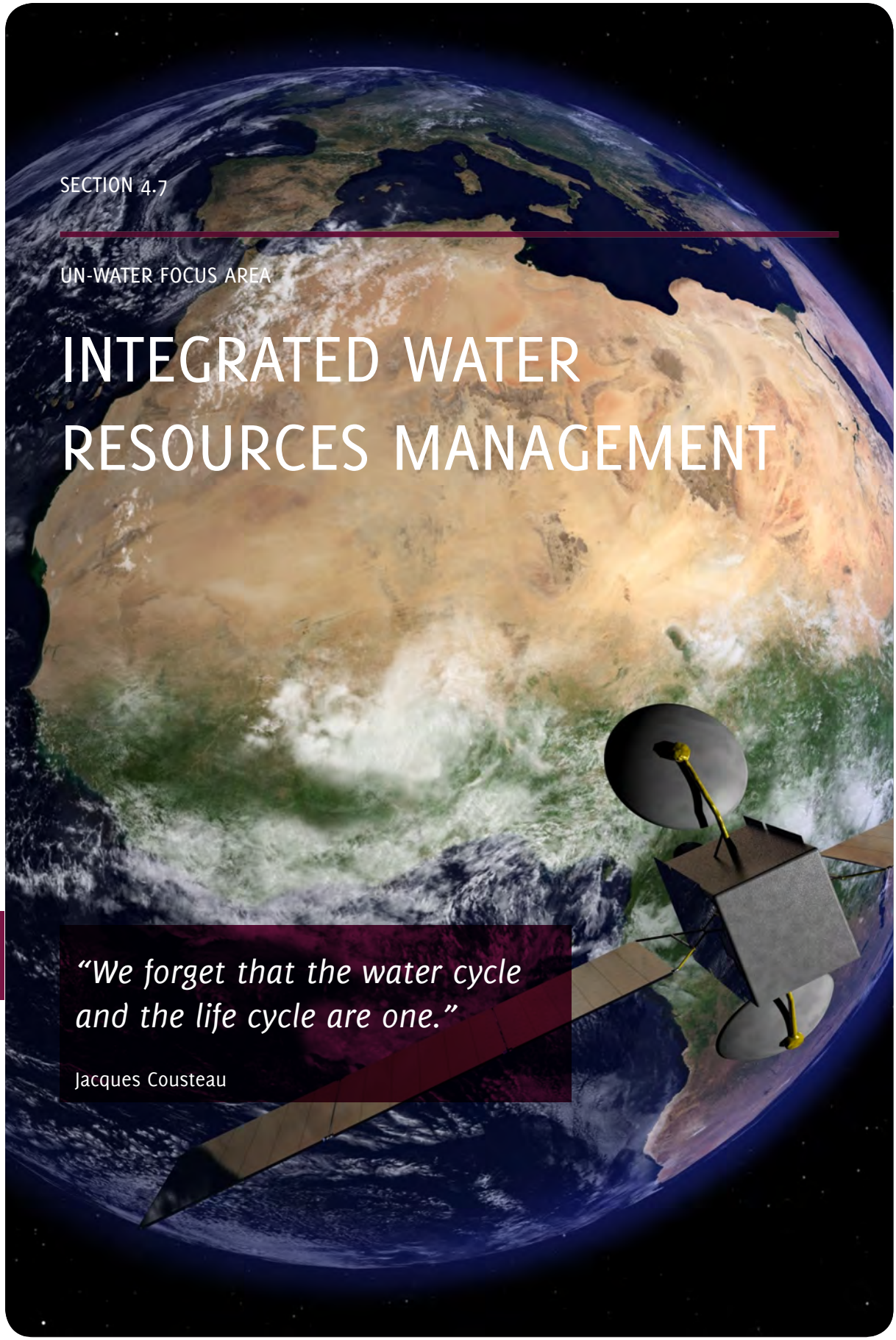
contributing to high quality education on sustainability, and by carrying out a stock-taking of UN DESD implementation and identifying ideas for the way ahead for water and education. Promoting international exchange between water and education stakeholders, and in particular between the UN DESD and the International Decade for Action "Water for Life" was also an important objective of this workshop.

The workshop also demonstrated and strengthened the links between the two decades regarding their contribution to achieving quality education for sustainable development. The workshop facilitated the exchange of ideas and of education approaches aimed at improving different levels of education.

SECTION 4.7

UN-WATER FOCUS AREA

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



"We forget that the water cycle and the life cycle are one."

Jacques Cousteau

Photo: Fotolia

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a participatory approach of policy formulation and implementation, targeting both water supply and demand. IWRM promotes "the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems" (Global Water Partnership).

IWRM addresses the needs of agriculture, healthy ecosystems, people and their livelihoods. Both planning and implementation are comprehensive and participatory processes. Knowledge from various disciplines and stakeholders is applied to devise and implement efficient, equitable and sustainable solutions to water and development problems.

The characteristics of IWRM strategies vary substantially depending on the geographical and societal context they are designed for. Generally, IWRM is the key to defining actions related to water resources infrastructure (development), water services (use), and water governance (management). Improved water resources management has a vast potential for the sustainable development of societies and economics for most parts of the world.

The Millennium Development Goals and the World Summit on Sustainable Development pledged to halve the number of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. To achieve these targets, an additional 1.5 billion people will require improved access to water supply, which means providing groundwork service for 100 million people each year between 2000 and 2015. Clearly, an enormous number of water personnel must be trained urgently to design, construct, manage and operate all of the water systems that will be required to meet this global challenge. To achieve these targets current generations of professionals need to be trained on the framework of IWRM .

CONFERENCE SESSION

Learning Center on Virtual Learning Approaches to Capacity Development

Conference on Sustainable Development for IWRM (CSD16)
New York, USA
13 May 2008
Conference

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNU-INWEH

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

AIT

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

One of the most effective ways to assist the current generation of water managers, scientists and policy makers to improve water management practices is to focus on adult education. Therefore, UNW-DPC, UNU-INWEH and the Asian Institute for Technology (AIT) jointly organized a learning centre at the 16th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-16) at the UN Headquarters in New York City to contribute to the MDGs.

The objectives of the learning centre were to provide the participants with the necessary knowledge and skills to understand the concepts of IWRM and to familiarize them with the application of IWRM in drylands using StudySpace software.

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers
Academia

TRAINING SERIES

Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Series on Integrated Water Resources Management

Cairo, Egypt
October - December 2009
Training

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

1 Coherence

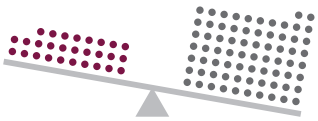
From October to December 2009, UNW-DPC and partners co-organized a series of three week-long training programmes on IWRM for decision makers from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in Cairo, Egypt. In total, 66 decision makers and professionals from ministries of the MENA-region participated in one of these eight-day workshops to be trained in policy instruments of IWRM.

The training programme addressed government officials at an intermediate level of decision-making. The ministries of water, planning, environment and agriculture from 12 countries of the MENA region were invited: Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen. The training programme addressed deci-

TARGET AUDIENCES

Decision Makers

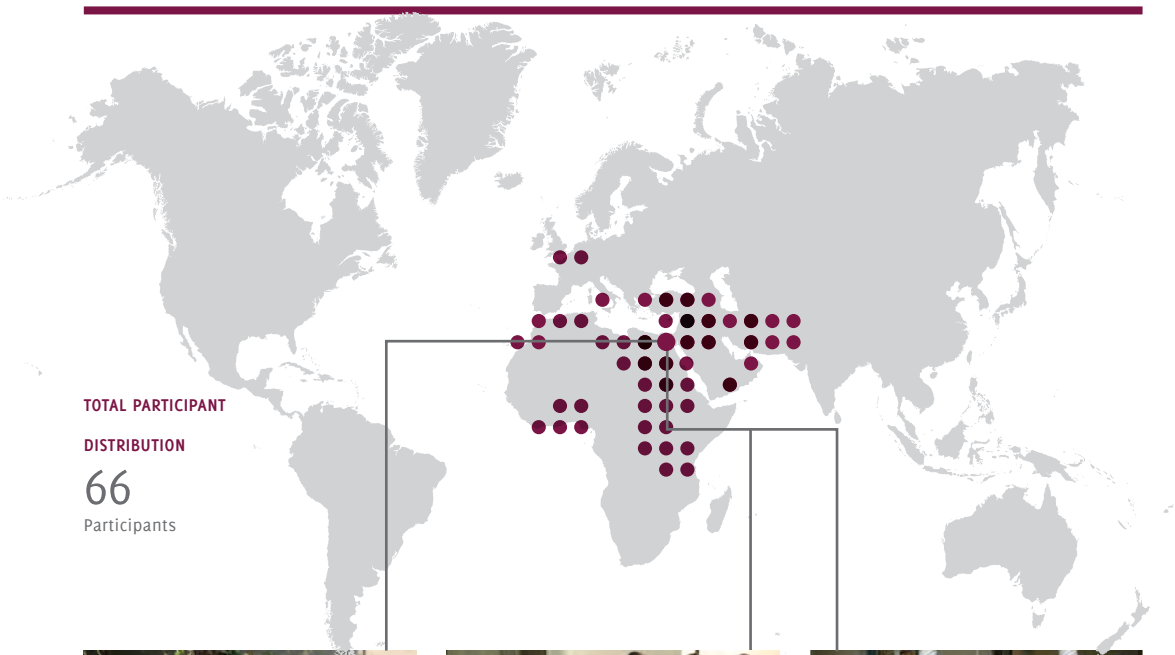
FUNDS LEVERAGED



28% UNW-DPC External 72%

sion makers with a relevant university education which at the time did not cover policy instruments such as IWRM. Thus, the training programme dealt with policymaking in the field of IWRM and topics such as network, team roles and project management and multi-stakeholder cooperation.

The participants were able to evaluate the training programme and could make specific suggestions for the next training programmes through an evaluation questionnaire that was circulated during the workshop. Each course was modified based on outcomes of the evaluations filled out by the participants. The evaluation was very positive.



TOTAL PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

66

Participants

1ST REGIONAL WORKSHOP

North African Countries

Cairo, Egypt

26 October - 3 November 2009

Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

German Commission for UNESCO

German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee

2ND REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Middle Eastern Countries

Cairo, Egypt

15-24 November 2009

Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

German Commission for UNESCO

German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee

3RD REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Middle East and North Africa

Cairo, Egypt

7-15 December 2009

Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

German Commission for UNESCO

German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee

BOOK

Capacity Development for Improved Water Management

Bonn, Germany
March 2010
Publication

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

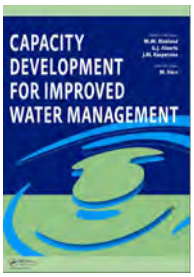
UNESCO-IHE

WORK PLAN AREA

3 Collaboration

PUBLICATION

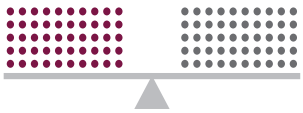
Capacity Development for Improved Water Management



TARGET AUDIENCES

UN WATER

FUNDS LEVERAGED



50% UNW-DPC External 50%

To more widely disseminate information about IWRM, 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." The publication provides a wide range of cutting edge papers on recent advances in capacity development.

It describes the current conceptual approaches to knowledge and capacity development, coming from a broad yet representative variety of fields in sciences, field practice and case studies. 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 and includes contributions 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), the Sharif (Iran) and Delft (Netherlands) Technical Universities are represented.

Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness for Water Security

Hanoi, Vietnam
29 March - 2 April 2010
Training

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN ESCAP
UNDP (CapNet)

WORK PLAN AREA

2 Guidance

Given the central importance of water resources to all human communities, it is natural that conflicts arise with regard to access, allocation, development and management of the resource. It is equally clear, however, that necessity is not only the mother of invention, but also the basis for extensive cooperative activities concerning the management of water resources. Thus both conflictual and cooperative behaviours – across time and space and at all levels of human social organization – constitute the norm where water resources are concerned.

Therefore, effective strategies for resolving conflict related to water resources is an essential part of IWRM implementation. Considering this need, UNW-DPC, UN ESCAP and others organized a ToT course on conflict resolution and IWRM for 20 professionals from ministries, agencies and NGO's from South East Asian countries.

The objectives of training course were to:

- Help trainers take this training forward at the local or regional level and/or to use the knowledge in management to help resolve conflicts.
- Provide them the necessary skills and information in helping to resolve potential conflicts and/or intensifying struggles or head-off impending disputes over resource among stakeholders in a way agreeable to all parties.

PARTICIPANT DISTRIBUTION

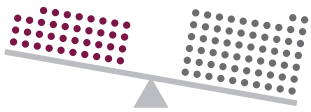
20
Participants

9
Countries

TARGET AUDIENCES

Academia
Water Professionals

FUNDS LEVERAGED



38% UNW-DPC External 62%

SECTION 4.8

UN-WATER FOCUS AREA

AFRICA: A REGION FOR PRIORITY ACTION

"Water can make an immense difference to Africa's development if it is managed well and used wisely. Given clear policies and strategies and real commitments to implementation, we can use water to help eradicate poverty, reduce water-related diseases and achieve sustainable development."

UN-Water/Africa, African Water Vision, 2001

Photo: Julien Harneis

The eighth Millennium Development Goal calls for the world to "Ensure environmental sustainability." A region which faces great challenges in this area is sub-Saharan Africa, which has set itself the target of providing 63 per cent of its population with improved sanitation by 2015. That will mean providing access to an additional 370 million people. Despite improvements in world sanitation since 1990, 2.6 billion people lack access to improved sanitation today, and sub-Saharan Africa is one of the most severely lacking.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 8: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Acknowledging great challenges for Africa, for example, in the sectors of health, sanitation, freshwater sustainability, drinking water quality, and water efficiency in agriculture, UN-Water has made this continent a priority action area.

To this end, UNW-DPC has carried out numerous activities and trainings in Africa, for all of its target areas of participants. All of its regionally-focused series of workshops have had one foot in Africa, including **training for journalists** (in Cairo, Egypt), **training in the use of the AquaCrop software** for agricultural efficiency in the use of water (in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and Bloemfontein, South Africa), training for policymakers in the **MENA region, a regional drinking water loss reduction workshop** for water managers (in Rabat, Morocco), and collaboration in the **first workshop for the scientific G-WADI network** in Dakar, Senegal. In addition, UNW-DPC has carried out UN-Water-wide activities in the form of a **capacity development seminar** in Kampala, Uganda (March 2010) on the occasion of the 15th African Water Association Congress.

Including Africa in all of these regional activities allows for cross-fertilization between policymakers within Africa and between Africa and other world regions, making available knowledge more accessible and promoting the uptake of solutions. They provide the opportunity for the various communities to become informed about local and regional policy questions and to consider responsive solutions.

SECTION 5

The Way Forward

"Water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being."

UN General Assembly Resolution 58/217 from 9 February 2004 establishing the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015

The primary goal of the 'Water for Life' Decade is to promote efforts to fulfill international commitments made on water and water-related issues around the world by 2015. The focus is on furthering cooperation at all levels so that the water-related goals of the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development, and Agenda 21 can be achieved.

The challenge of the Decade is to focus attention on action-oriented activities and policies that ensure the long-term sustainable management of water resources, in terms of both quantity and quality, and include measures to improve sanitation. Achieving the goals of the Decade requires sustained commitment, cooperation and investment on the part of all stakeholders from 2005 to 2015 and far beyond.

UN-Water is responsible for coordinating the 'Water for Life' Decade, and as such has launched two initiatives to support the Decade: the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), and the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), our office.

Now at a half-way point in the Decade, it is clear that much has already been achieved in terms of bringing attention to the major issues of water scarcity, water quality and water and climate change on a global level; however, there is still much to be done if we are to meet the ambitious targets the world has set by 2015.

Workplan II
2010-2013 (approved by UN-Water)

1. INTRODUCTION

UN-Water, a mechanism established to strengthen collaboration on water-related issues within the UN System and with non-UN partners, enters its 9th year in 2010. It is becoming an increasingly efficient vehicle for supporting actions and promoting solutions related to the complex water-related agenda. This includes issues associated with both water supply and sanitation as well as water resources management. UN-Water focuses on developing its role as a support mechanism for members, partners and other key stakeholders in their efforts to provide leadership and offer solutions to water challenges in support of Member States.

Since its 12th meeting in 2010 UN-Water is emphasizing a particular consideration on three major broad directions explicitly mentioned in the UN-Water Work Programme and UN-Water Management Response to the External Review (ref. to UN-Water Work Programme 2010-2011):

Horizontal coordination needs to remain in the focus of UN-Water, relating to its core mandate and demonstrating that the UN system can speak with one voice and act concertedly on water issues.

UN-Water needs to link up with global policy debate and provide clear messages of the UN system's view on water issues, not only on the environmental side, but also in relation to the social and economic arena.

Delivering at the country level remains crucial to demonstrate how UN-Water is relevant to the challenges member states are facing.

Since 2007 four programmes currently operate under UN-Water. Each programme has its individual mandate, organization, staff resources and financing from various sources. One of these four programmes is the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC).

UNW-DPC started work on 1 August 2007. The aim of the programme office is to strengthen the activities of the more than two dozen UN organizations

and programmes alrady cooperating within UN-Water, and to support them in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water. This is not just a matter of capacity development related to water, but also of education, training and institutional development.

UNW-DPC is hosted by the United Nations University in Bonn and financially supported by the German government. The Vice-Rectorate of the United Nations University in Europe (UNU-ViE) provides central services for all UNU entities in Bonn including UNW-DPC.

2. ADDRESSING THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The need to address the capacity development challenge is evident and obvious. The capacities required are human, organizational and institutional and they vary among different stakeholder and beneficiary groups. UN-Water is interested in developing its own capacity in improving the coherence and coordination of its member and partner activiies, including its various capacity development programmes and activities.

Additionally, the lack of capacity in member countries for effective water management – educational, scientific, technological and institutional – is a key factor contributing to the global water crisis. These required capacities range from individual human capacities to organisational and institutional capacities. UNW-DPC addresses these challenges by adding value to existing bilateral activities and scaling-up multilateral cooperation to improve country level coordination with and increasing number of multilateral UN-Water cooperation activities.

UN-Water, in its work programme 2010-2011, has decided to strengthen its capacities within a number of strategic directions and challenge areas. All of these directions areas will contribute to UN-Water's overall objective to support increased coordination and efficiency within the UN

System in addressing issues related towater. The flowing four strategic directions have to guide the work of UN-Water and its programmes over the next years. UN-Water will:

- strive to increase its effectiveness in providing support to greater collaboration and coordination amongst its members and parners, which has resulted in better delivery of services to UN member states;
- increase its responsiveness to specific and emerging concerns, including climate change adaptation, food security, water supply and sanitation services and Country-Level coordination;
- provide an effective platform for debate on key issues and concerns among both UN entities and non UN partners, often arriving at a consensus point of view that has helped the UN respond more effectively to global water challenges;
- develop and deliver assessments, reports, publications and tools that clarify global water crises and point to solutions.

UN-Water continues to focus on developing its role as a support mechanism for members, partners and other key stakeholders in their efforts to provide leadership and offer solutions to water challenges in support f Member States. UN-Water supports the UN System in its efforts to provide a coordinated and coherent policy, technical and programming approach in the management and development of water resources. Hereby UNW-DPC will support UN-Water in its efforts to analyze gap and identify further needs among the approaches advocated by various UN-Water members addressing the water-related issues aiming to increase coherence and activate further collaboration among UN-Water members and partners.

3. PRINCIPAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM A UN-WATER PERSPECTIVE

From a UN-Water perspective, UNW-DPC as one of the four UN-Water programme activities seeks to accomplish the subsequent tasks and services following the UN-Water principle and supporting its objectives to become more responsive to important developments and strategies in capacity develoment of water issues. UN-Water, in its own work programme 2010-2011 focuses on the following strategic directions as follows (quoted from UN-Water):

- fostering cooperation, improving coordination and coherence among UN-Water members on all capacity development issues;
- providing support to the UN-Water Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas;
- increasing the global focus on the role of capacity development in relation to all water issues;
- providing support to the UN-Water in general and to its Chair and Secretariat;
- continuing efficient cooperation among all UN-Water programmes.

4. MISSION STATEMENT OF UNW-DPC

This UN-Water Programme seeks to enhance the coherence, credibility and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water, with emphasis on capacity development, by strengthening UN-Water and its members' capacities and adding value to UN-Water initiatives and activities.

Therefore UNW-DPC's main objective is to support the three major broad directions which is reflected in this next work plan, especially with its interlinks to the UN-Water work programme 2010-2011. UNW-DPC seeks to serve UN-Water actively with several capacity development activities contributing to the three major UN-Water principles with reference to the UN-Water Work Programme 2010-2011:

- Horizontal coordination needs to remain in the focus of UN-Water, relating to its core mandate and demonstrating that the UN system can speak with one voice and act concertedly on water issues
- UN-Water needs to link up with global policy debate and provide clear messages of the UN system's view on water issues, not only on the environmental side, but also in relation to the social and economic arena.
- Delivering at the country level remains crucial to demonstrate how UN-Water is relevant to the challenges member states are facing.

UNW-DPC aims at reacting to UN-Water's principles and strategic directions for 2010-2011 in its work programme by adapting its own programme strategy and work plan 2010-2013 to the challenge areas and requirements of increased internal coherence and cooperation among UN-Water members and partners.

UNW-DPC moves towards improving UN-Water members' capacities and supporting UN-Water as a whole in capacity development coherence, coordination and methodologies etc. with specific focus on multilateral activities more than supporting bilateral activities and programmes of individual UN-Water members.

UNW-DPC increases internal coherence of UN-Water by supporting the UN-Water Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) and the UN-Water Task Forces (TFs) in their fields of activities.

UNW-DPC is taking a supportive role to achieve UN-Water's aim at improved Country-Level coordination, among others, by engaging in the Task Force for Country-Level coordination.

UNW-DPC supports the UN-Water Chair and secretariat with efficient coordination and cooperation among UN-Water programmes.

5. UNW-DPC'S FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

In order to fullfil its mission, UNW-DPC will engage in the following four main fields of activities, each including a number of identified activities, subsequently. These fields of activities are linked to the strategic directions of UN-Water in its work programme 2010-2011, and are seen as areas where UNW-DPC will provide significant and meaningful contribution to the activities of UN-Water. Moreover, this new draft work plan 2010-2013 also builds upon UNW-DPC'S former work plan 2007-2009 and its implemented and accomplished activities during this time span. A detailed report on activities during UNW-DPC's first phase from 2007 to 2009 is attached to this document. In the second phase from 2010 to 2013, UNW-DPC with this draft work plan seeks to:

1. improve synergy, and increases strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water;
2. strengthen technical and policy guidance of UN-Water and contribute to the "professionalization" of water governance and management increasing its institutional capacity development;
3. cooperate with other UN-Water programmes;
4. support UN-Water and its members and partners in general, in particular its Task Forces, Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) and other coordinated activities of UN-Water members.

6. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

6.1. Field of Activity No. 1: Improve synergy, and strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water

The objective of the following UNW-DPC activities carried out under this specific activity is to enhance synergy and coordination and coherence among UN-Water members and partners, especially but not exclusively in the field of capacity development.

This UNW-DPC field of Activity No. 1 seeks to support and contribute to the UN-Water Work Programme 2010-2011 sections as follows:
- Strategic Direction: No. 1;
- Key objectives: No. 1, 2, 5, 8, 10
- Activity Areas: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

In this field of activity UNW-DPC aims to support and carry out the following activities:

6.1.1. Mapping of mandates of UN-Water members including periodic mapping updates;

6.1.2. Identifying potential areas and fields of activities for scaling-up, adding value and improving synergies based on the follow-up analysis of mapping activities;

6.1.3. Support Thematic Priority Areas with mapping, analysis and expertise on activities of UN-Water Members and partners, increasing cooperation, coordination and harmonization of activities among UN-Water members within TPAs;

6.1.4. Support UN-Water Taskforces (on Sanitation, on Wastewater Management/ Water Management, to Improve Regional-level Coordination and on Country-Level Coordination, IWRM, etc) with mapping, analysis and expertise on activities of UN-Water Members and partners, increasing cooperation, coordination and stimulating harmonization among UN-water members within the TF Area;

6.1.5. Supporting the UN-Water activities on Country-Level coordination in the establishment of a knowledge sharing network for Country-Level coordination;

6.1.6. Evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness of capacity development activities of UN-Water and encouraging capacity development activities of UN-Water under the umbrella of Country-Level coordination;

6.1.7. Capacity needs assessment in cooperation with UN-Water members and partners;

6.1.8. Knowledge collection on and dissemination of capacity development methodologies and activities of UN-Water;

6.1.9. Establishing the Capacity Development Information System for UN-Water

6.1.10. Coordinate UNW-DPC's UN-Water Activity Information

system (former CDIS) with other information systems in UN-Water, i.e. the proposed federated database developed by FAO or the adaptive learning database on Climate Change;

6.1.11. Create and maintain an innovative and attractive web-page and link it to and coordinate with the UN-Water website;

6.1.12. Support Chair and Secretariat with policy documents for UN-Water Senior Programme Management (SPM) meetings.

6.2. Field of activity No. 2: Strengthen technical and policy guidance of UN-Water and contribute to the "professionalization" of water governance and management

The objective of the following UNW-DPC activities carried out in this field is to support UN-Water in strengthening its technical and policy advice role, especially concerning emerging issues, in order to contribute to the further professionalization of water governance and management increasing its institutional capaity development.

This UNW-DPC field of Activity No. 2 seeks to support and contribute to the UN-Water Work Programme 2010-2011 sections as follows:
- Strategic Direction: No. 1
- Key objectives: No. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10
- Activity Areas: No. 1 and No. 3,

In this field of activity UNW-DPC aims to support and carry out the following activities:

6.2.1. Support UN-Water, TF's and TPAs in the preparation of analytical policy briefs on emerging topics in collaboration with UN-Water Members;

6.2.2. Support Thematic Priority Areas (Water and Climate Change, Transboundary Waters and Water and Gender, etc.) with policy relevant documents and UN-Water response strategies;

6.2.3. Increase UN-Water's focus on institutional capacity development with guidance on innovative approaches and methods of capacity development;

6.2.4. Increase awareness and improve access to material relevant for decision and policy makers as well as other key stakeholders;

6.2.5. Establish a knowledge network of capacity development experts and practitioners and Capacity development officers among UN-Water members and partners.

6.3. Field of activity No. 3: Cooperate with other UN-Water programmes

The objective of the following UNW-DPC activity carried out in this field is to support coherence within and provide added value to the UN-Water mechanism by closely cooperating with other UN-Water programmes in the fulfilment of their particular mandates.

This UNW-DPC field of Activity No. 3 seeks to support and contribute to the UN-Water Work Programme 2010-2011 sections as follows:
- Strategic Direction: No. 1 and No 4
- Key objectives: No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8
- Activity Area: No. 1

In this field of activity UNW-DPC aims to support and carry out the following activities:

6.3.1. Support WWAP with the development of the WWDRs with respect to Capacity Development and Knowledge Sharing.

6.3.2. Cooperate with UNW-DPAC on various UN-Water related advocacy and communication events.

6.4. Field of activity No. 4: Support UN-Water and its member in general, in particular its Task Forces, Thematic Priority Areas and other coordinated activities of UN-Water members.

The objective of the following UNW-DPC activities carried out in this field is to support UN-Water and its TFs and TPAs in their overall management and coordination functions and in the implementation of their multilateral capacity development activities.

This UNW-DPC field of Activity No. 4 seeks to support and contribute to the UN-Water Work Programme 2010-2011 sections

as follows:
- Strategic Direction: No .1
- Key objectives: No. 1, 2, 8, 11, 12
- Activity Area: No. 1

In this field of activity UNW-DPC aims to support and carry out the following activities:

6.4.1. Assist Chair and Secretariat in setting up and evaluating a two-year UN-Water work programme developed for and accepted by UN-Water;

6.4.2. Support to and/or co-organization of multilateral capacity development activities.

Result-based framework

To implement its mission and to achieve the inherent objectives, UNW-DPC will seek to implement the following identified activities with related deliverables that are listed in the table below.

Fields of Activities according the UNW-DPC work plan 2010-2013

UNW-DPC Field of activity No 1: Improve synergy, and strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water

Contributing to the following UN- Water Work programme 2010- 2011:

Specific Activities	Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Intended Impact	Indicator of Impacts	Key Objectives	Activity Areas	Main Activities
1.1 Mapping of mandates of UN-Water members including periodic mapping updates	Documentation and structuring the results of the mapping activities carried out (UN- Water, TPAs and TFs)	The UN-Water TPAs and TFs are able to take strategic planning decisions based on the mapping exercises, particularly filling gaps and minimizing overlaps.	The effectiveness of UN-Water in addressing critical themes is enhanced as a result of improved action by TPAs and TFs.	Results of the mapping are available and endorsed by the UN- Water. Streamlining in the operation of UN- Water's TPAs and TFs is achieved	1; 8	1; 5	1.1; 5.1
1.2 Identifying potential areas and fields of activities for scaling-up, adding value and improving synergies based on follow-up analysis of mapping activities	Reporting the results and recommendations on specific fields of activities for scaling-up and adding values.	The TPAs and TFs are able to plan and give priority for these specific fields of activities based on the available recommendations.	The UN-Water is carrying out more activities that mainly aim to scale-up, add value, and improve synergies.	Results/recommendations of the analysis are available and endorsed by the UN-Water. The number of activities carried out by the UN-Water in these specific areas.	1 5 8	1 5	1.1 5.1

1.3. Support Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) with mappings, analysis and expertise on activities of UN-Water Members and partners increase cooperation and coordination among UN-Water members within TPA (Stimulate harmonization of activities etc)	Up-to-date and regularly improved UN-Water AIS (former CDIS) and easy access for UN- Water members, partners and other stakeholders.	The TPAs have an easy access to the needed data and information to make necessary decisions aiming to increase cooperation among the members and partners	The decisions of the UN-Water are more effective and precise and based on reliable source of information.	Availability of the UN- Water AIS and its reliability/usability to support the TPAs in their joint activities. The effectiveness of the UN-Water decisions.	1 8	1 5	1.1 5.1
1.4. Support UN-Water Taskforces (on Sanitation, on Wastewater Management/ Water Management, to Improve Regional-level Coordination and on Country Level Coordination, IWRM, ...) with mappings, analysis and expertise on activities of UN-Water Members and partners to increase cooperation and coordination among UN-water members within Task Force area (e.g. stimulate harmonization of activities)	Regular teleconferences, meetings and workshops of the TFs supported and organised by the UNW-DPC.	More harmonised activities of the TFs and more cooperative activities are carried out.	The UN-Water members and partners are more effective in addressing the themes of the taskforces (sanitation, waste water management, etc.)	Number of activities carried out by the UNW-DPC to support the TFs in different areas of activities and cooperation. The level of cooperation and coordination among the UN-Water members and partners within the TFs.	1 8	1 5	1.3 1.4 2.4 3.1 3.9
1.5. Supporting the UN-Water activities on Country-Level coordination in the establishment of a knowledge sharing network for Country- Level coordination;	Knowledge sharing platform for the country level activities of the TPAs. This could be achieved by adopting the UW-Water AIS platform with	The TPAs and TFs are sharing the knowledge and able to exchange experiences and ideas .	The activities of the UN-Water members and partners are harmonised and gaps are minimized.	Availability of a tool that enables the TF members to share knowledge. Level of cooperation and harmonised activities mainly on the country level.	1 8	1 5	1.2 1.3 2.4 3.9

1.6. Evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness of (joint) capacity development activities	Results of the analysis and assessment of the methodologies/tools related to CD activities of the UN- Water.	Enabling the UN-Water to better plan for capacity development related activities based on clear understanding of the gaps and weaknesses.	Enhancing the capacity development related activities and in turn the performance of the UN-Water members and partners.	Report on the efficiency and effectiveness of joint capacity development activities is produced and available for UN-Water More effective capacity developing activities with wider impacts on UN-Water tasks.	1 2 5 8	1 5	1.4
1.7. Capacity needs assessment in cooperation with UN-Water members and partners	Documentation of the results of the capacity needs assessment and recommendations of needed measures.	TPAs are able to identify the necessary capacity development measures, set priorities and make related strategic planning decisions.	The effectiveness of the UN-Water is enhanced due to focusing on capacity development activities that have the highest priorities	Report on capacity development needs assessment available for the UN-Water. TPAsare implementing more activities related to capacity development.	1 2 5 8	1 5	1.4
1.8. Knowledge collection and dissemination of capacity development methodologies and activities of UN-Water	Joint events and publications related to CD methodologies.	UN-Water is using different capacity development methodologies to cover the pre-identified needs and enhance the performance of involved members and partners.	The involved institutions in the UN-Water are enhancing their institutional capacities and level of cooperation.	Level of attendance in the joint events. Quality of publications Feedback of UN-Water M/P on such CD related events and methods.	1 10	3 4	1.4 3.7 4.1
1.9. Establishing the UN-Water AIS (former CDIS) for UN-Water members and partners	Making the UN- Water AIS available for the UN-Water M/P after making the necessary modification as requested in 13th UN-Water.	UN-Water M & P are able to share knowledge, exchange project-based data and cooperate more as a result of using such a web-based system.	UN-Water M&P are exchanging information and sharing knowledge based on a structured mechanism and reliable tool.	Launching the WN- Water AIS in its new face and regular update and management. Documented usability of the involved organisations of UN-Water for the	1 8	1 5	1.2 1.3 2.4 3.9

1.10. Coordinate UNW-DPC's UN-Water AIS with other information systems in UN- Water, i.e. the proposed federated database developed by FAO or the adaptive learning database on Climate Change	Providing an automatic IT link to UN-Water AIS in all required directions, i.e. IW-Science, WaterWiki, etc.	One entry point for different systems that cover different tasks.	UN-Water is simply getting the necessary information from one harmonised system in an easy way.	Integrated system is available and running.	1 2 8	1 2	1.4 2.4
1.11. Create and maintain an innovative and attractive web- page and link it to and coordinate with UN-Water website	Publishing and regular update of the UNW-DPC webpage URL: http://www.unwater .unu.edu/	The UNW-DPC website provides complementary information to the UN- Water website with more focus and details on CD activities.	More information is available for the public about the activities of the UN- Water.	Number of ticks and hyperlinks to the new UNW-DPC webpage and its links to the UN-Water related sites	2 10	3	3.1
1.12. Support Chair and Secretariat with policy documents for UN-Water SPM- meeting	Regular briefings at UN-Water SPMs and reports to the UN- Water Joint Steering Group	The SPMs are more effective and enable reaching strategic planning decisions related to capacity development.	The effectiveness of UN-Water in addressing CD aspects is enhanced.	Regular communication with JSG and UN-Water chair	1 8	1 5	1.1 5.1

UNW-DPC Field of activity No 2: Strengthen technical and policy guidance of UN-Water and contribute to the "professionalization" of water governance and management

Contributing to the following UN- Water Work programme 2010- 2011:

Specific Activities	Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Intended Impact	Indicator of Impacts	Key Objectives	Activity Areas	Main Activities
2.1. Support UN-Water, TFs and TPAs in preparation of analytical policy briefs on emerging topics in collaboration with UN- Water Members	Publishing/distribution analytical policy briefs based on the request/decision of TFs and TPAs	TFs and TPAs are able to publish and distribute the policy brief in more reliable way.	Facilitating decision/policy making process at international level.	Number of policy briefs published jointly with UN-Water members and partners	1 8	1	1.2 1.3 1.4

2.2. Support Thematic Priority Areas (Water and Climate Change, Transboundary Waters and Water and Gender, etc.) with policy relevant documents and UN-Water response strategies	Establishment of (thematic) experts and knowledge networks within TPAs as per their request/decision	TPAs are able to make strategic planning based on their accessibility to water policy related documents.	Enhancing the effectiveness of UN- Water in strategic planning based on the availability of necessary documents.	Number of documents on knowledge sharing within TPAs and TFs to support UN-Water	1 8	1	1.2 1.4
2.3. Increase focus on institutional capacity development	Developing UNW-DPC Guideline on institutional Capacity Building and providing web-based tools.	UN-Water Members and partners are able to identify their institutional capacity needs based on the available guiding principals.	The performance of the UN-Water M/P is enhanced.	Guideline, white papers and web-materials published on institutional CB and UN- Water internal CD	1 2	1 3	1.4 3.7
2.4. Increase awareness and improve access to material relevant for decision and policy makers as well as other key stakeholders; Guidance on capacity development methodology development	Publishing related web-based tool and joint publications on capacity development issues	Members and partners of the UN-Water are able to enhance their capacity by having access to learning materials relevant to their tasks.	Members and partners of the UN- Water are improving their decisions based on the gained new knowledge	Number of joint publications and online materials published by UNW-DPC	1 2 5 7 8	1	1.4
2.5. Establish a knowledge network of capacity development experts and practitioners and Capacity development officers among UN-Water members and partners.	Int. Annual Capacity Development Conference/Seminar addressing challenges and lessons learnt	UN-Water Ms/Ps have additional opportunities to cooperate, make use of the lessons learnt and agree on new opportunities for CD.	Members and partners of the UN- Water are sharing knowledge and cooperating in more activities.	UN-Water internal Capacity Development meetings accomplished	5 7 8 10	1 3	1.4 3.7

UNW-DPC Field of activity No. 3: Cooperate with other UN-Water programmes

Contributing to the following UN- Water Work programme 2010- 2011:

Specific Activities	Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Intended Impact	Indicator of Impacts	Key Objectives	Activity Areas	Main Activities
3.1 Support WWAP with WWDR's with respect to Capacity Development and Knowledge Sharing	Chapter on the state of the art of Capacity Development and Knowledge Sharing in WWDR	The views of the UN- Water members and partners are more reflected in such international publication.	UN-Water is orienting the capacity development strategies and trends worldwide	Chapter 13 successfully accomplished and implemented into WWDR No 4	1; 2; 6; 7; 8	1	1.6
3.2. Cooperate with UNW-DPAC on various UN-WATER related advocacy and communication events	Joint activities on various UN-Water and other occasions	Raising the capacity development questions and aspects in the UN- Water publications	More attention and more awareness in the area of capacity development.	Several joint activities accomplished and successfully implemented with UNW-DPAC	1; 2; 6; 7; 8	1	1.5

Contributing to the following UN- Water Work programme 2010- 2011:

UNW-DPC Field of activity No. 4: Support UN-Water and its member in general, in particular its Task Forces, Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) and other coordinated activities of UN-Water members

Specific Activities	Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Intended Impact	Indicator of Impacts	Key Objectives	Activity Areas	Main Activities
4.1. Assist Chair and Secretariat in setting up and evaluating a Two-year UN-Water Work Programme developed and accepted for UN- Water	Providing the necessary support to the Chair and Secretariat of UN-Water in setting up and evaluating a two year UN- Water work programme coherently	The Chair and Secretariat of UN- Water are able to plan, monitor and evaluate the work programme	Enhancing the performance of planning, implementation of the UN-Water activities	Contributing in setting up and evaluating the UN Water work programme	1 2 8 11 12	1	1.1 1.4
4.2. Support to and/or co- organization of multilateral capacity development activities	Active participation in different workshops and CD related activities	UN-Water members and partners are able to carry our more activities related to CD	Strengthen the capacity development dimension within the UN-Water M/P	Number of organised events and UNW-DPC activity reports	1; 2; 8; 11; 12	1	1.1 1.4

SECTION 6

Publications

Publications

KNOWLEDGE

GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA ON WATER AND SANITATION

Knowledge Series No. 1

June 2009 - *See p. 66*

EDUCATION FOR WATER SUSTAINABILITY: WHERE DECADES MEET

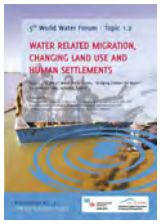
Knowledge Series No. 2

June 2009 - *See p. 86*

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: WORKING TOGETHER TO SUPPORT POLICY AND LEGAL REFORMS FOR EQUITABLE WATER ALLOCATION

Knowledge Series No. 3

August 2009 - *See p. 39*



WATER RELATED MIGRATION, CHANGING LAND USE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Knowledge Series No. 4

September 2009 - *See p. 39*

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR WATER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Knowledge Series No. 5

January 2010 - *See p.62*

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISTS

Knowledge Series No. 6

June 2010 - *See p. 80-83*

REPORTING

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNW-DPC 2007-2008

Reporting Series No. 1

November 2008

ANNUAL REPORT 2007-2008

Reporting Series No. 2

January 2009

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

Reporting Series No. 3

January 2010

PROCEEDINGS

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION

Proceedings Series No. 1

January 2009 - *See p. 52*

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSBOUNDARY BASINS

Proceedings Series No. 2

March 2009 - *See p. 49*

WATER LOSS REDUCTION WATER & SANITATION UTILITIES IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Proceedings Series No. 3

January 2010 - *See p. 54*

WATER LOSS REDUCTION WATER & SANITATION UTILITIES IN SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Proceedings Series No. 4

January 2010 - *See p. 54*

NON-REVENUE WATER MANAGEMENT: SOLUTIONS FOR DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION IN ARAB COUNTRIES

Proceedings Series No. 5

May 2010 - *See p. 54*

UN-WATER'S PERSPECTIVE ON WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION AND NEEDS FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Proceedings Series No. 6

May 2010 - *See p. 54*

MAPPING

THE SURVEY ON WATER-RELATED CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Mapping Series No. 1

November 2008 - *See p. 43*

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR IMPROVED WATER MANAGEMENT

January 2010 - *See p. 94*

UNW-DPC PUBLICATION ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT

March 2009 - *See p. 48*

NEWSLETTERS

CAPACITY POOL NO. 1
April 2008

CAPACITY POOL NO. 2
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO REACH SANITATION TARGET
July 2008

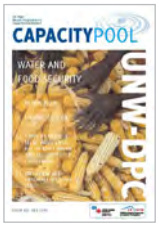
CAPACITY POOL NO. 3
DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION
October 2008

CAPACITY POOL NO. 4
SHARING WATERS
January 2009

CAPACITY POOL NO. 5
5TH WORLD WATER FORUM
April 2009

CAPACITY POOL NO. 6
WATER AND LAND
July 2009

CAPACITY POOL NO. 7
CLIMATE CHANGE
October 2009



CAPACITY POOL NO. 8
WATER AND FOOD SCARCITY
January 2010

CAPACITY POOL NO. 9
WATER QUALITY
April 2010

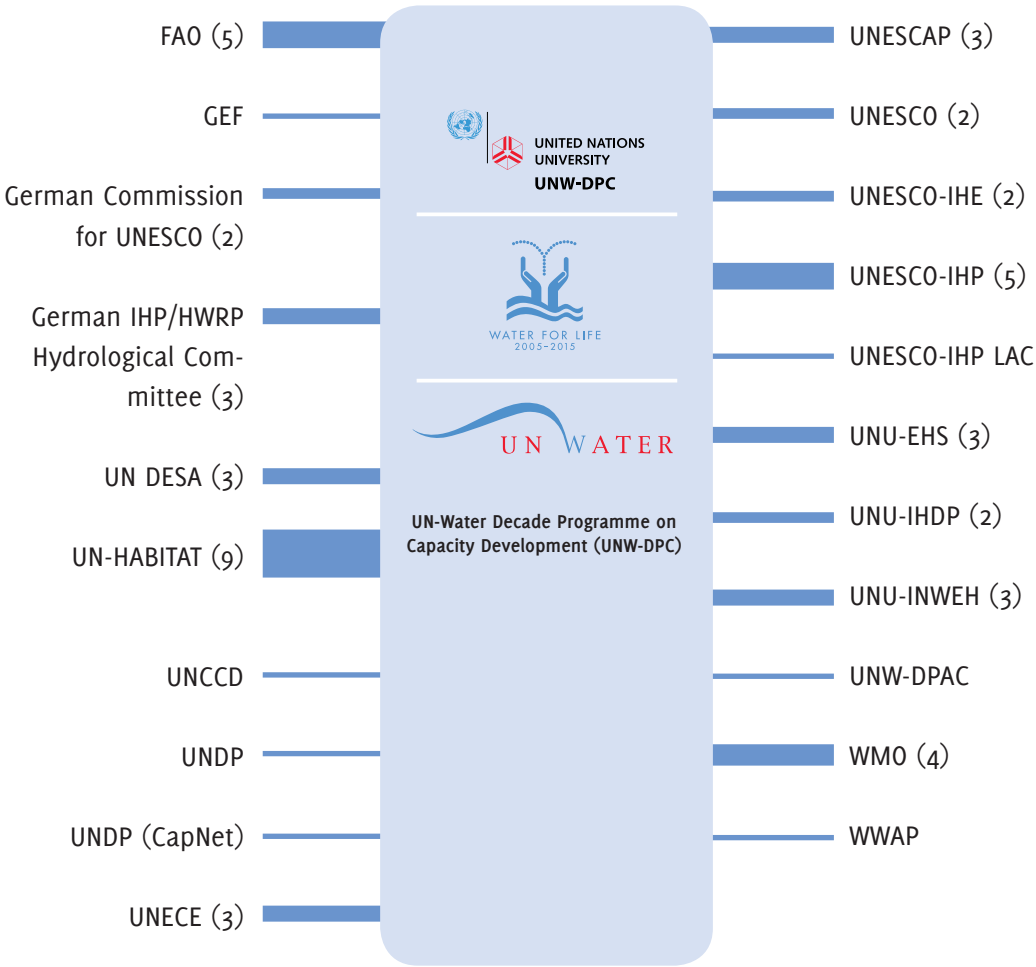
CAPACITY POOL NO. 10
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
July 2010

SECTION 7

Facts and Figures

Cooperation in Value-Adding Activities

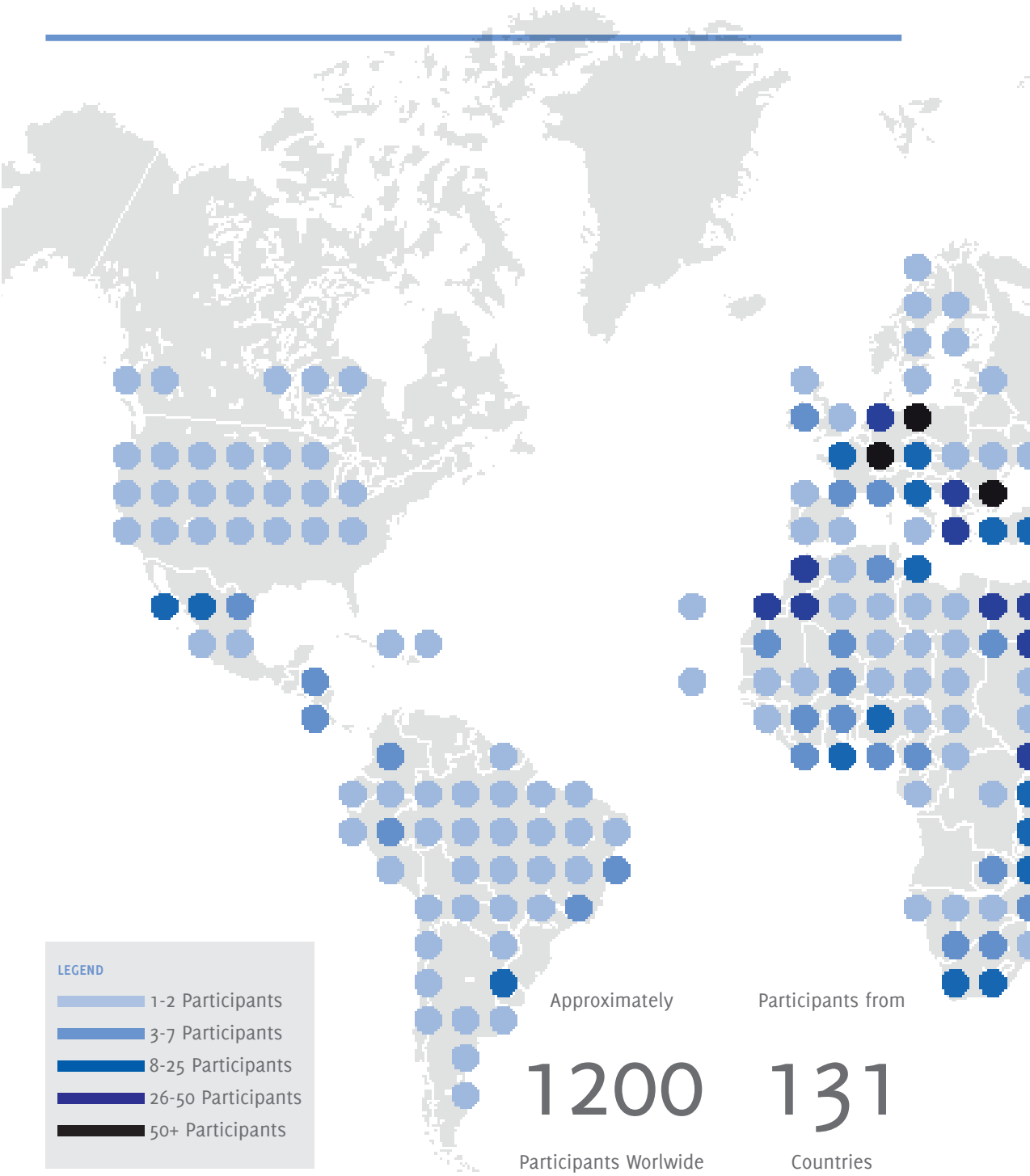
Cooperation in Scaling-Up Activities*

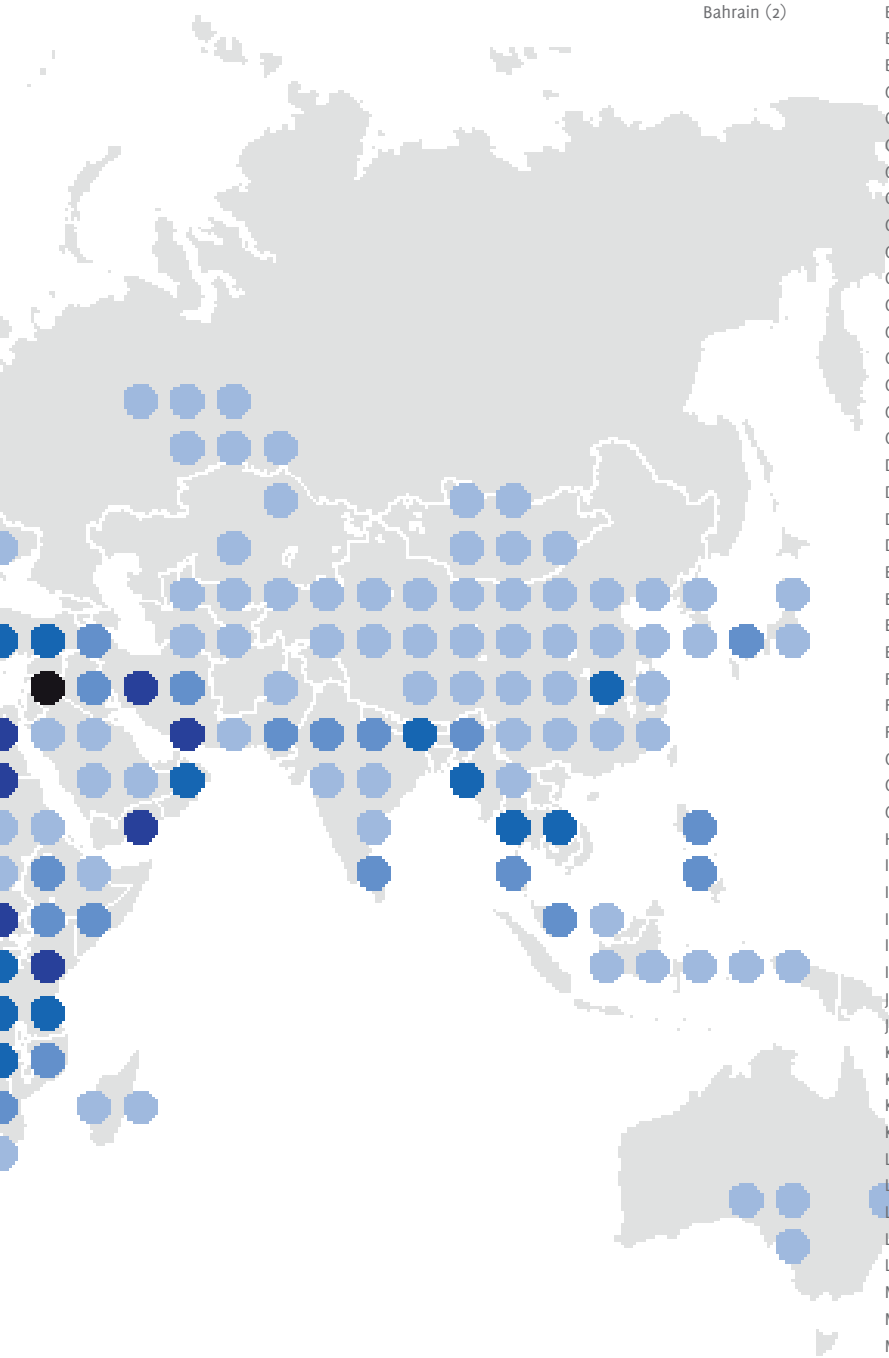


*The thickness of the line represents the number of activities with each UN-Water member

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF

Participants





Afghanistan
Albania (5)
Algeria (9)
Argentina (4)
Armenia (2)
Australia (4)
Austria (8)
Azerbaijan
Bahrain (2)
Bangladesh (4)
Belgium (5)
Benin (2)
Bhutan
Bolivia (2)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (6)
Botswana (2)
Brazil (39)
Bulgaria (56)
Burkina Faso (9)
Cambodia (4)
Cameroon (6)
Canada (5)
Cape Verde
Chad (2)
Chile (4)
China (35)
Colombia (5)
Congo (3)
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire (4)
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DR Congo
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
DPR Korea (2)
Ecuador (6)
Egypt (63)
Eritrea
Ethiopia (7)
Finland (2)
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Laos (4)
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Turkey (28)
Uganda (29)
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates (6)
United Kingdom (12)
United States (20)
Uruguay (15)
Uzbekistan (4)
Viet Nam (25)
Yemen (26)
Zambia (7)
Zimbabwe (5)

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Acronyms

ACWUA	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association
AfWA	African Water Association
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
Alterra	Alterra, Wageningen University and Research Centre
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
ANEAS	Asociación Nacional de Empresas de Agua y saneamiento
AWC	Arab Water Council
AWM	Adaptive Water Management
BGR	Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources
BMBF	German Federal Ministry for Education and Research
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
BWA	Bulgarian Water Association
CAU	China Agricultural University
CCB	Consortium for Capacity Building at the University of Colorado
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CDIS	Capacity Development Information System
CLC	Country-Level Coordination
CSD	Commission for Sustainable Development of the UN
DAAD	German Academic Exchange Service
DESD	Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought
DWA	German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the UN
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
EWA	European Water Association
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAP	Southern Anatolia Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GLAAS	Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
G-WADI	Water And Development Information for Arid Lands
GWSP	Global Water System Project
HIA	Health Impact Assessments
HLCP	High Level Committee on Programmes
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAH	International Association of Hydrogeologists
IHA	International Hydropower Association
IAHS	International Association of Hydrological Sciences
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
IDfA	International Decade for Action

	"Water for Life, 2005 - 2015"
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHDW	International Human Dimensions Workshop
InWEnt	Capacity Building International (in Germany)
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWA	International Water Association
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWA	International Water Association
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCAR	National Centre for Atmospheric Research
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWSAS	North Western Sahara Aquifer System
NWSC	National Water and Sewage Corportation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
ONEP-IEA	Office National de l'Eau Potable - Institut International de l´Eau et de l´Assainissement
PCCP	From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential
PSI	Public Services Interntational
RCUWM	Regional Centre for Urban Water Management
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SWERI	Soil, Water and Environment Institute
TBW	Tranboundary Waters
TF	Task Force
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training-of-trainers
TPA	Thematic Priority Area
UCLGA	United Cities and Local Governments of Africa
UN	United Nations
UNCC	United Nations Conference Centre
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and

	Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCO-UNEVOC	UNESCO's International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO's Institute for Water Education
UNESCO-IHP	UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UFS	University of the Free State
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Develpopment Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNISDR	United Nations Internations Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNSGAB	United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation
UNU	United Nations University
UNU-EHS	UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security
UNU-IHDP	UNU International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change
UNU-INWEH	UNU International Network on Water Environment and Health
UNU-ViE	UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe
UNW	UN-Water
UNW-DPAC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication
UNW-DPC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
W&CC	Water and Climate Change
WCDF	Water Conservation and Demand Management
WCDM	Water Conservation and Demand Management
WECF	Women in Europe for a Common Future
WET Project	Water Education for Teachers
WfW	Women for Water Partnership
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme
WWC	World Water Council
WWDR	World Water Development Report
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Some overall impressions of the work of UNW-DPC (by UN-Water members)

Pasquale Steduto, FAO
February 2009 "I believe you have done a wonderful job. You have a vision. You have a strategy. You have an intelligent, action-oriented approach. I would therefore congratulate you with high appreciation. My only recommendation to you is to continue to grow always with the great spirit of "serving" our countries. Be proud of what you are doing, do not lose or disperse your identity, and be always driven by the sense of "giving" for the progress of those who need you most."

David Coates, CBD
February 2010 "Favorable. Well organized and with transparency regarding multi-disciplinary approaches."

LeHuu Ti, UNESCAP
February 2010 "The high visibility of results of work of UNW-DPC within UN-Water has demonstrated the importance of value-adding by UNW-DPC. Experiences of successful collaboration between UNW-DPC and UNESCAP, although limited, are rewarding and form the basis for further strengthening collaboration."

Claudio Caponi, WMO
February 2009 "Although we have not actually implemented an activity yet, I can say on behalf of WMO that it has been a pleasure working with UNW-DPC staff in preparing our two joint workshops, as well as in other initiatives."

Joakim Harlin, UNDP
February 2010 "UNW-DPC has steadily improved and started to find its role in support of UN-Water."

Tim Kasten, UNEP
February 2010 "UNW-DPC has been involved in mapping the work of UN agencies in various topics i.e. climate change, trans-boundary water management. It has also been involved in many workshops. Unfortunately, however, the work of UNW-DPC is communicated outside of UN-Water in a very limited way and within UN-Water only when an agency is engaged in a particular activity or through discussions/publications received at UN-Water meetings."

Robert Bos, WHO
February 2010 "A steady stream of relevant capacity building activities in the context of UN-Water (interagency), which are all very well documented."

Francesca Bernardini, UNECE
February 2010 "UNW-DPC has proved to be active and to be able to respond to its mandate. In particular UNECE very much appreciates the work done to set up the UN-Water Activities Information System. In its next phase it should continue to focus on the strategy of its involvement rather than the quantity of activities/events organized."

Emmanuel Chinyamakobvu, UNCCD
February 2010 "One would like to think you have done a commendable job. One can have a useful overview of the activities of the UN-Water members at a glance. Congratulations for a job well done."

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 that two-dozen UN organisations and programms already co-operating within the interagency mechanism known as UN-Water and thereby to support them in their efforts to achieve the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water and sanitation.

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.

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