



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY
UNW-DPC



WATER FOR LIFE
2005-2015

UN WATER

Annual Report 2011

UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)
hosted by the United Nations University (UNU)





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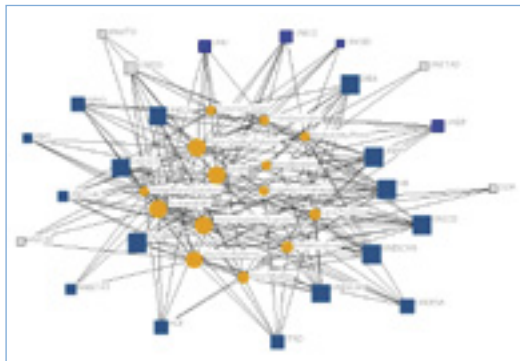


We see capacity development as »the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time« (UNDP 2008). UNW-DPC's mission is to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of the capacity development activities of UN-Water members and partners. We seek to strengthen the ability of the UN-Water members and partners to achieve the Millennium Development Goals related to water. This report documents our work in 2011.

‘Adding value in water-related capacity development’

2011 Highlights

Supporting UN-Water



MAPPING UNW-DPC is mandated by the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area on Water Quality to begin a mapping exercise on activities (*page 53*)



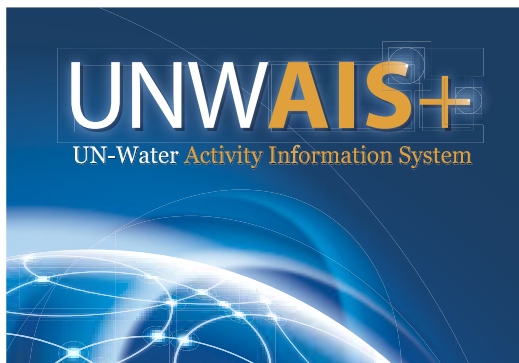
WATER NEXUS BONN DIALOGUE UNW-DPC takes the lead in organizing a high-level panel and official event of the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference on Food, Energy and Water, with an introduction by HRH Prince of Orange (*page 48*)



WASTEWATER USE IN AGRICULTURE UNW-DPC, FAO, UNEP and UNU-INWEH hold a kick-off international workshop to launch a multi-year project on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" in Bonn (*page 30*)



PREPARATORY CONFERENCE UNW-DPC co-organizes the Preparatory Conference "Towards the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20): Water Cooperation Issues" in Dushanbe (*page 55*)



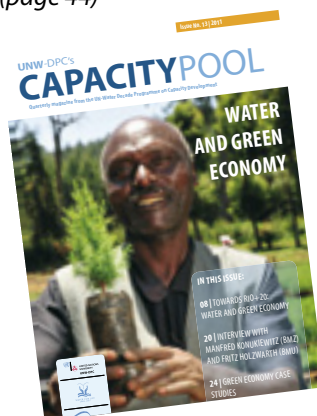
UNW-AIS+ LAUNCH Official launch of the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS+) (page 32)



BOOK LAUNCH UNW-DPC launches a new book on *Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction* at World Water Day in Cape Town (page 44)



REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS UNW-DPC conducts a wrap-up workshop in Yogyakarta to present case studies resulting from five regional workshops on training in the use of the AquaCrop water efficiency software (page 42)



CAPACITY POOL UNW-DPC releases the 13th in its series of quarterly newsletters, on the topic of "Water and the Green Economy" (page 64)

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Forewords

Dr. Zafar Adeel

Director, UNU Institute for Water,
Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH)

UN-Water Chair, 2010-2011



During 2011, the international dialogue on various development challenges has made one aspect very clear: water and sanitation challenges must be overcome any significant and sustainable progress to be achieved. This, in turn, has also meant that UN-Water as a key inter-agency mechanism has gained a more significant role in mobilizing action to respond to the needs of the UN Member States. In this respect, facilitating the development and strengthening of capacity in developing countries is a core function of UN-Water that has been implemented through UNW-DPC – the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development.

As the global community prepares for a major conference in Rio during 2012 – the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (or the “Rio+20 Conference”) – we have argued that UN-Water can play an instrumental role in developing concepts around water and green economy as well as serve as a key element of the global framework for sustainable development. It is encouraging to see that UN-Water has played a significant role in preparations leading up to the Rio+20 Conference – in particular, we have managed to develop a unified position of the UN system around the notion of

water as an integral element of the green economy. The position paper inter alia includes proposed actions that can be undertaken by UN-Water and its various subsidiary organs to facilitate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and new targets to be set beyond 2015.

UN-Water led and contributed to a number of prominent international events during 2011. These include a very well-attended World Water Day event in Cape Town (March), with attendant events happening live all over the world; UN-Water's presence at World Water Week in Stockholm (August); the "Green Economy" conference in Zaragoza (October); the Dushanbe Preparatory Conference for Rio+20 (October); and the Water-Energy-Food Nexus Conference in Bonn (November).

UNW-DPC supported each of these activities with a view that capacity development remains a core priority of UN-Water. Utilizing the solid institutional foundation developed in its first three years, UNW-DPC has continued to effectively execute 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, such as the newly launched "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" project, a multi-year activity involving UNU-INWEH, UNEP, FAO and UNW-DPC.

In its four years of existence, UNW-DPC has very clearly proven its added value to the respective efforts of UN-Water members and partners. Its programme has been able to add coherence to a number of UN-Water capacity development activities by bringing together UN-Water members and partners. In addition, it is lending an increasingly valuable and core support to the various UN-Water Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas and is providing services and tools such as the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS+) – an integrated online information system and e-learning platform for water-related activities.

I wish UNW-DPC continued success in 2012 and beyond.




Mr. Michel Jarraud

Secretary-General,
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

UN-Water Chair-Elect, 2012-2013



 *Water issues are some of the most vital challenges facing the international community today. These challenges are especially relevant, in particular, to climate change, population growth, food security and environmental degradation, being clearly perceived as a vital component of socio-economic development and human wellbeing, and indeed pivotal in the context of UN-Water, the principal inter-agency coherence mechanism of the United Nations System Delivering as One in this key thematic area.*

Established in 2003 to enhance the UN scientific and technical knowledge base in water as well as to support UN crosscutting activities in this realm, UN-Water comprises today more than two dozen UN Agencies and Programmes. Furthermore, it is rapidly evolving in response to the global water crisis and the augmented relevance bestowed upon it by the UN Secretary-General, as a result of which I had the privilege of being selected last year to chair UN-Water over the 2 year period beginning in February 2012.

I intend to take the fullest advantage of the outstanding opportunity being provided to me to assist all UN-Water members and partners in meeting the challenges in UN System-wide water activities. To accomplish this objective, I will be relying, in particular, on the strengths of UN-Water programme offices.

Since August 2007 the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) has been actively involved, with generous support of Germany, in reinforcing the sustainable capacity development activities in water of many UN System Agencies and Programmes, thereby also decisively contributing to our system-wide efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in relation to water issues and to scale up the activities of many UN-Water members. The success achieved over the period has been well documented in successive Annual Reports.

Having experienced the efficiency of UNW-DPC and the dedication of its staff in the past through its collaboration with WMO, I am confident that it will continue to evolve as one of the fundamental mechanisms of UN-Water.

I look forward to an increased involvement of UNW-DPC in the core activities of UN-Water and wish both UN-Water and UNW-DPC continued success in 2012.



Prof. Konrad Osterwalder

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
Rector, United Nations University



Since August 2007, the UNU has been pleased to host the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) within its offices in Bonn, Germany. In 2011, the attachment of UNW-DPC to both the UN-Water mechanism and the UNU has once again proven to be of advantage to all parties involved, creating exactly the kind of synergy and coherence that the programme office was set up to achieve. With satisfaction, I have realized that since its founding UNW-DPC has grown steadily in its capacities to mobilize activities and to add coherence to the UN system's water-related capacity development programmes. 2011 marked another excellent year in the collaboration of UNW-DPC not only with numerous other UN-Water members and partners, but also with the rest of the UNU family.

In fact, the major focus areas of UNU on capacity building and on Africa as a priority region dovetail very well with those of UN-Water, making UNU a very appropriate host of this programme. I was particularly pleased that UNW-DPC coordinated a special session on "Research and capacity devel-

opment on water resources management by the United Nations University: status and roadmap for Southern Africa" at the 12th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWP-SA Symposium in Maputo, Mozambique, from 26-28 October 2011. This session brought together six UNU entities working on the topic in an innovative and well-received session.

Another successful joint effort was the 10th event of the Bonn Dialogues Series on "The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus. Solutions for the Green Economy", organized under the lead of UNW-DPC, together with the United Nations University and the German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV), in partnership with the City of Bonn. This event was affiliated to the "Bonn2011 Nexus Conference", serving as its only public symposium.

UNU, specifically via its Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, was actively involved as a UN-Water member in numerous UNW-DPC activities this year, which are highlighted in this publication.

I look forward to continuing and new opportunities for mutual support and collaboration in 2012 and beyond.



Introduction

Dr. Reza Ardakanian

Founding Director, UNW-DPC



The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), as a programme of UN-Water, supports the core priority UN-Water places on capacity building as well its concentration on several so-called “Focus Areas” that UN-Water deems to be of key importance to achieving the water-related MDGs, such as gender, water scarcity and water quality.

To assist UN-Water in implementing the goals of the “Water for Life” Decade 2005-2015, UNW-DPC follows the work plans approved for its programme every three years by UN-Water. These work plans lay out our suggested activities, listing expected impacts and tied to indicators of UN-Water’s own biennial work programmes.

2011 has proven to be another busy and successful year for our programme, as we implemented the first full year of our second three-year work plan, this one covering the years 2010 to 2013.

During this period, we have been pleased to further fulfil our mandate to *add value* to UN-Water’s activities, in particular by launching an enhanced version of the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS+). We have also conducted a mapping activity for the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area on Water Quality, the results of which will be published in 2012.

Scaling up the activities of individual UN-Water members and partners forms the second major part of our mandate, which saw UNW-

DPC conduct and initiate several new training workshops and projects in this reporting period.

In all, the UNW-DPC team can look back on a successful number of activities which added value to UN-Water as a whole through the co-organization of several high-level multi-stakeholder UN-Water sessions and dialogues at many of the world's major international forums for water issues, such as the World Water Day in Cape Town in March, Stockholm World Water Week in August and the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference in November.

In the following pages of this report, you will obtain an overview of the major activities we conducted from the end of 2010 to the end of 2011 in line with our Work Plan 2010-2013. This is provided in the format, first, of an overview of our work plan and its activity areas, followed by a chronological list of the individual activities we conducted to fulfil this work plan during this reporting period. Further details of these activities are then provided in the body of the report, organized according to UN-Water Focus Areas in order to relate their significance to major water issues and to achieving the MDGs.

We follow two main ways of classifying our activities, depending on whether they are unique events that support the capacity development of UN-Water as a whole, or are events that scale up the capacity development activities of one or two individual UN-Water members or partners: these are referred to in this report as "adding value" or "scaling up" activities.

As a way of thanks, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Rector of UNU for his support and advice, as well as all of our colleagues at the UN University in Bonn, Tokyo and Kuala Lumpur.

In addition, thanks go to the Chair of UN-Water for the past two years, Dr. Zafar Adeel, for his support and advice, while extending a welcome to the incoming UN-Water Chair, Mr. Michel Jarraud. All three of these individuals have kindly provided forewords to this report.

Finally, on behalf of the UNW-DPC team, I would like to thank the German government, in particular BMZ and BMBF, for their continued support.

I wish you an enjoyable read.



Photo: Aerial

Background and Overview

UN-Water, a mechanism established to strengthen collaboration on water-related issues within the UN System and with non-UN partners, enters its 10th year in 2012. 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.

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).

1.1 *Introduction to UN-Water*

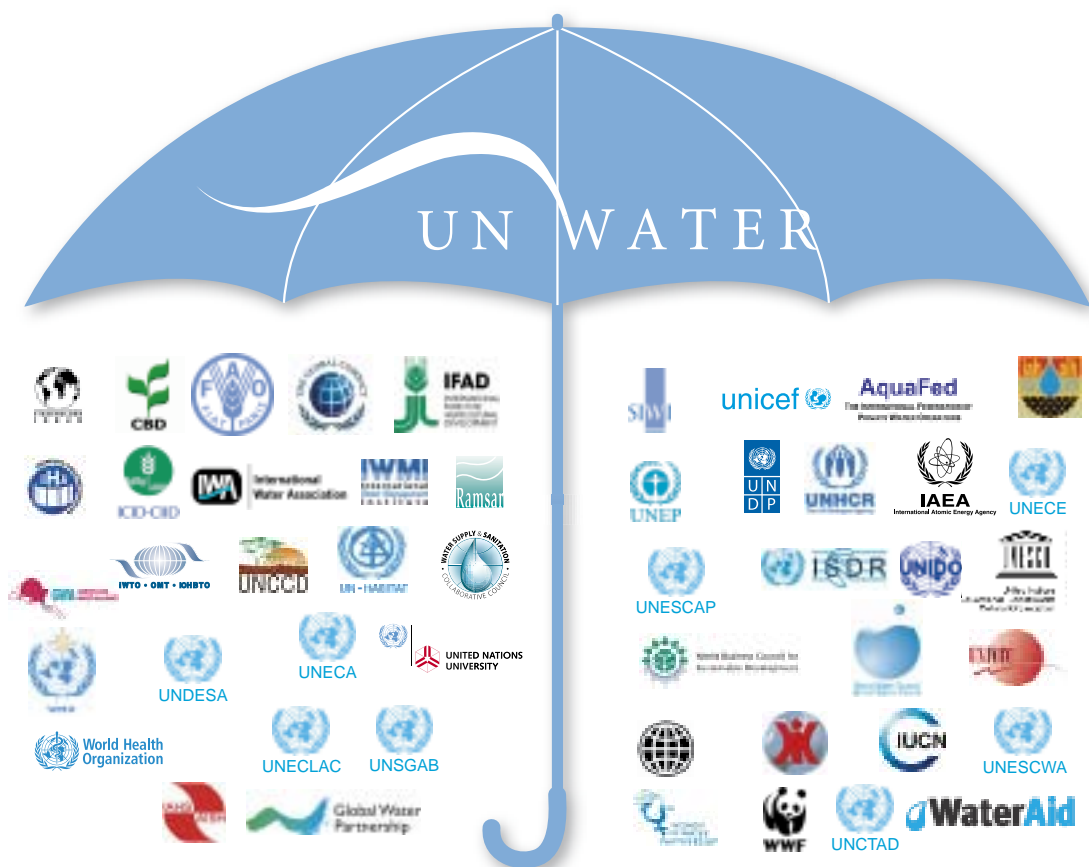


The UN High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) meeting from 18-19 September 2003 established UN-Water as “the inter-agency mechanism for follow-up of WSSD water-related decisions and the MDGs concerning water”.

UN-Water Terms of Reference



Photo: Worldbank



UN-Water is an inter-agency mechanism formally established in 2003 by the United Nations High Level Committee on Programmes and has evolved out of a history of close collaboration among UN agencies. The scope of UN-Water's work encompasses all aspects of freshwater and sanitation, including surface and groundwater resources, and the interface between freshwater and seawater and water-related disasters. It is intended to foster greater cooperation and information sharing among existing UN agencies and partners. UN-Water is also designated to promote coherence and coordination in the UN System initiatives that are related to UN-Water's scope of work and

to 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 in regard 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.

1.2 *Focus on UNW-DPC Work Plan 2010-2013*

This UN-Water Programme seeks to enhance the coherence, credibility, and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water. It puts emphasis on capacity development in strengthening UN-Water's and its members' capacities and adding value to UN-Water initiatives and activities. UNW-DPC aims at integrating UN-Water's strategic directions laid out in its current work programme 2011 and in upcoming work programmes, 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.

All of UNW-DPC's activities follow the areas and suggestions laid out in its three-year Work Plans, the second of which was approved by UN-Water in October 2010. Like its first three-year Work Plan, the second Work Plan contains four main fields of activity. UNW-DPC conducted activities in all areas in 2011.

All 2011 activities which you see in the next section (1.4) are in full accordance with this work plan.

Overview of four fields of activity:

FIELD OF ACTIVITY AREA 1:

Improve synergy, strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water

FIELD OF ACTIVITY AREA 2:

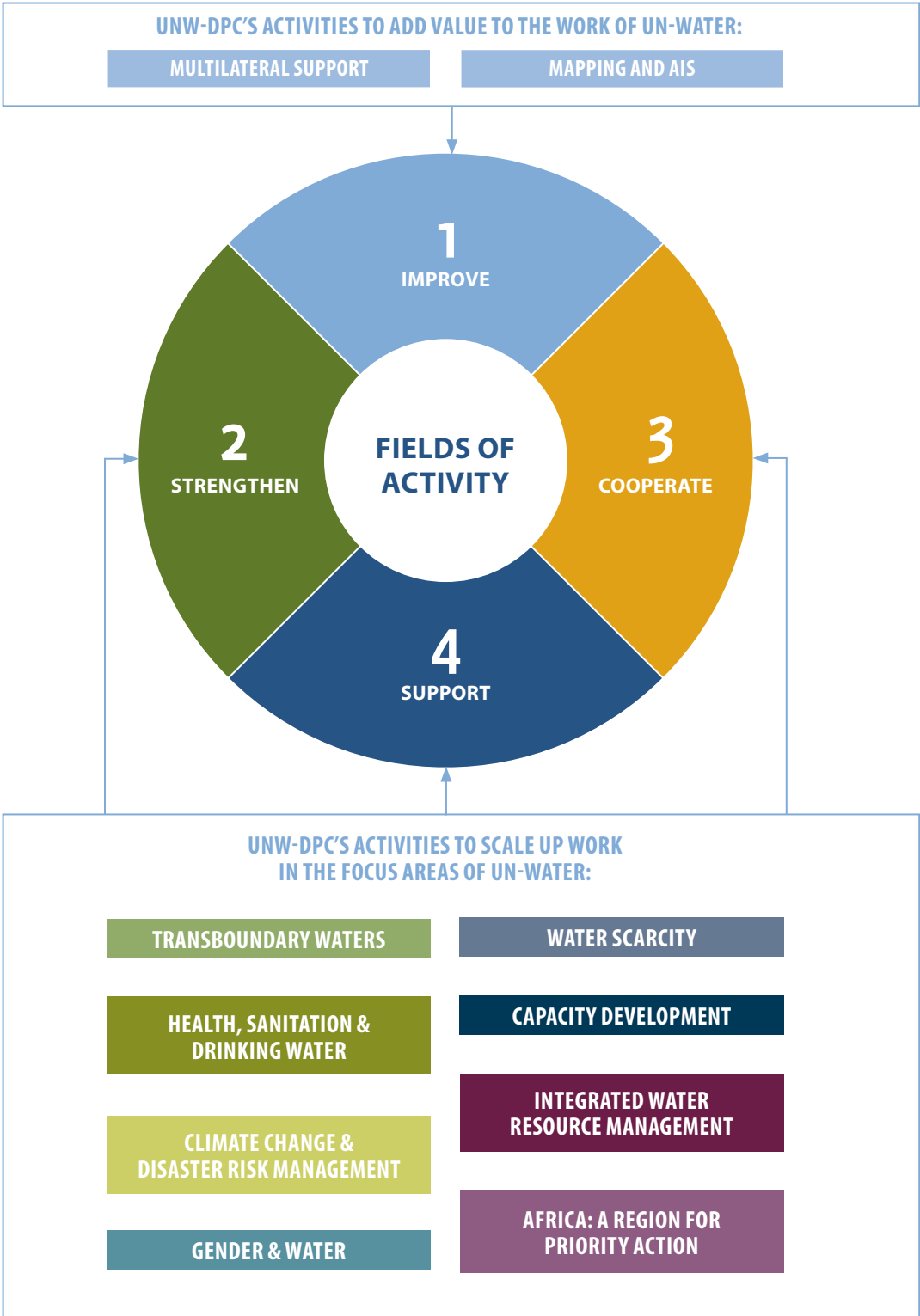
Strengthen technical and policy guidance of UN-Water and contribute to the "professionalization" of water governance and management

FIELD OF ACTIVITY AREA 3:

Cooperate with other UN-Water programmes

FIELD OF ACTIVITY AREA 4:

Support UN-Water and its members in general, in particular its Task Forces, Thematic Priority Areas and other coordinated activities of UN-Water members.



1.3 *Fulfilment* of UNW-DPC Work Plan in 2011

UNW-DPC's work is based on a firm belief that the achievement of the MDGs related to water and sanitation is conditional on stakeholders being able to mobilize essential required capacities.



Photo: UN-Photo

By working on a full range of individual, organizational, and institutional capacity development, UNW-DPC is involved in a multitude of activities to support UN-Water as it strives to help Member States fulfil their commitments to the MDGs. This is primarily done in two ways: **“scaling up”** activities of individual UN-Water members and partners, and **“adding value”** to UN-Water activities as a whole through general support to UN-Water. Examples of “scaling up” activities can be seen in the organization of worldwide trainings, seminars, workshops, and publications together with one or more UN-Water member and partner or on behalf of all of UN-Water. Further “value adding” support includes analyses of capacity development needs and mapping activities for UN-Water and its Task Forces / Thematic Priority Areas, such as on the topic of Transboundary Waters or Water Quality, and the provision and maintenance of information systems for UN-Water such as the UNW-AIS+.

More information on value-adding activities is listed in Chapter 2, “Adding Value to UN-Water”. Individual scaling up activities focused on capacity development are described in Chapter 3, “Scaling Up UN-Water”.

In order to fulfil its mission, UNW-DPC engages in all four fields of activities in its current Work Plan, each with a number of identified activities. These fields of activities are directly linked to the strategic directions of UN-Water as laid out in its work programme 2010-2011 and are seen as areas where UNW-DPC can provide significant and meaningful contributions to the activities of UN-Water. The Work Plan 2010-2013 also builds upon UNW-DPC’s first Work Plan 2007-2010, taking into account the activities implemented and accomplished during this time span. These are laid out in detail in the publication entitled “Ripple Effect: UNW-DPC Report on the First Work Plan 2007-2010”, available in hard copy or by download on the UNW-DPC website.

The specific activities of all four work plan areas are listed in the following pages with references to the activities in 2011 that supported that field of activity. Since its approval in October 2010, UNW-DPC has carried out activities for 15 of the 21 specific activities listed in its Work Plan 2010-2013. That represents over 71% of its areas. In 2012-2013, UNW-DPC will continue to focus on the ongoing activities in many areas of its Work Plan while conducting activities in its other areas as well. Full lists of information on all activities can be found on page 24.

Overview of Intended Impact of Work Plan Areas

FIELD OF ACTIVITY NO. 1: IMPROVE SYNERGY, AND STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL COHERENCE OF UN-WATER

WORKPLAN AREA	INTENDED IMPACT	ACTIVITIES IN 2011 *
1.1	Mapping of mandates of UN-Water members including periodic mapping updates;	3 4 8
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;	3 4 11 15 17 23 24
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 TPA's;	3 4 8
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;	3 4 5 8 18
1.5	Supporting the UN-Water activities on Country-Level coordination in the establishment of a knowledge sharing network for Country-Level coordination;	
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;	
1.7	Capacity needs assessment in cooperation with UN-Water members and partners;	
1.8	Knowledge collection on and dissemination of capacity development methodologies and activities of UN-Water;	1 3 4 5 7 8 17 18 25 26
1.9	Establishing the Capacity Development Information System for UN-Water	3 22
1.10	Coordinate UNW-DPC's Capacity Development Information System (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;	22 25
1.11	Create and maintain an innovative and attractive web-page and link it to and coordinate with the UN-Water website;	22 25
1.12	Support Chair and Secretariat with policy documents for UN-Water Senior Programme Management (SPM) meetings.	

FIELD OF ACTIVITY NO. 2: STRENGTHEN TECHNICAL AND POLICY GUIDANCE OF UN-WATER AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE “PROFESSIONALIZATION” OF WATER GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

WORKPLAN AREA	INTENDED IMPACT	ACTIVITIES IN 2011 *
2.1	Support UN-Water, TF's and TPA's in the preparation of analytical policy briefs on emerging topics in collaboration with UN-Water Members;	17
2.2	Support Thematic Priority Areas (Water and Climate Change, Trans-boundary Waters and Water and Gender, etc.) with policy relevant documents and UN-Water response strategies;	17 19
2.3	Increase UN-Water's focus on institutional capacity development with guidance on innovative approaches and methods of capacity development;	1 22 23 25 26
2.4	Increase awareness and improve access to material relevant for decision and policy makers as well as other key stakeholders;	1 2 3 4 6 7 9 10 11 16 18 19 20 22 23 25 26 27 28 29
2.5	Establish a knowledge network of capacity development experts and practitioners and Capacity development officers among UN-Water members and partners.	

FIELD OF ACTIVITY NO. 3: COOPERATE WITH OTHER UN-WATER PROGRAMMES

3.1	Support WWAP with the development of the WWDRs with respect to Capacity Development and Knowledge Sharing.	14
3.2	Cooperate with UNW-DPAC on various UN-Water related advocacy and communication events	15 17 19

FIELD OF ACTIVITY NO. 4: SUPPORT UN-WATER AND ITS MEMBER IN GENERAL, IN PARTICULAR ITS TASK FORCES, THEMATIC PRIORITY AREAS (TPA'S) AND OTHER COORDINATED ACTIVITIES OF UN-WATER MEMBERS

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;	
4.2	Support to and/or co-organization of multilateral capacity development activities.	1 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 15 17 19 20 21 24 25 26

Overview of Activities in 2011


NO.	TYPE	ACTIVITY TITLE	UN-WATER FOCUS AREA
1	Workshop	Improving farm management strategies through AquaCrop: Worldwide collection of case studies	Water Scarcity
2	Keynote/ booth	IWRM Karlsruhe 2010	IWRM
3	Conference	Participation at ISARM2010 International Conference, "Trans-boundary Aquifers: Challenges and new directions" (launch of UNW-AIS and presentation of mapping activities)	Transboundary waters
4	Mapping	Support to UN-Water Thematic Priority Area on Water Quality	Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water
5	Meeting	Hosting of UN-Water Task Force on Regional-level Coordination	General Support to UN-Water
6	Workshop	Stakeholder Dialogue and Training on Water Loss Reduction	Water Scarcity
7	Workshop	Capacity Building for Non Revenue Water Reduction: an Africa Perspective	Water Scarcity
8	Workshop	Workshop on UN-Water Mapping Exercise on Water Quality	Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water
9	Session	Launch of trilingual DVD on "Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World"	Water Scarcity
10	Session/ publication	Launch of publication: "Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Challenges and Experiences"	Africa: a region for priority action
11	Workshops	Regional Workshops on the Application of the UNESCO/IHA GHG Measurement Guidelines	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
12	Conference (keynote, conf partner)	International Conference on Water and Climate Change in the MENA Region	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
13	Conference (keynote, conf partner)	Wasser Berlin	Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water
14	Publication	Co-authorship of chapter in World Water Development Report 4	Capacity Building
15	Workshop, session	UN-Water session and journalists training workshop at the Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum on "Human rights and globalization - challenges to the media"	Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water
16	Publication	Proceedings on Water Loss Reduction in Africa	Africa: A Region for Priority Action
17	Session	UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue at World Water Week, "Beyond 2015: What Next for Water-Related MDGs and Water Challenges?"	Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water

WORK PLAN AREA	DATES	VENUE	UN-WATER M/P COLLABORATOR	OTHER CONTRIBUTORS
1.8, 2.3., 2.4, 4.2	8-10 October 2010	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	FAO, ICID	
2.4	24-25 November 2010	Karlsruhe, Germany		
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9 2.4	6-8 December 2010	Paris, France	UNESCO, UNESCO-IHP, UN-Water Transboundary Waters Task Force	AIT
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 2.4	January 2011-present		FAO, IWA, IWRA, UNCCD, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNSGAB, UNW-DPAC, UNW-DPC, WHO, World Bank	AfDB, WBCSD, WEF
1.4, 1.8	21 February 2011	Bonn, Germany	ESCAP, ESCWA, ECLAC	
1.8, 2.4, 4.2	24-26 February 2011	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso		GIZ, VAG, KIT, NW
1.8, 2.4, 4.2	20 March 2011	Cape Town, South Africa	UNEP	AfDB
1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.8	21 March 2011	Cape Town, South Africa	UNEP	
2.4, 4.2	21 March 2011	Cape Town, South Africa		
2.4, 4.2	21 March 2011	Cape Town, South Africa		
1.2, 2.4, 4.2	4-5 April 2011, 8-9 April 2011	Roorkee, India and Yichang, Hubei, China	UNESCO, IHA	IIT Roorkee, CTGPC, IWHR
4.2	28-29 April 2011	Berlin, Germany		
4.2	2-5 May 2011	Berlin, Germany		
3.1	June 2011-present			
1.2, 3.2, 4.2	19-20 June 2011	Bonn, Germany	UNW-DPAC, UN-Habitat, WSSCC	
2.4	October 2011	Bonn, Germany		
1.2, 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2	21 August 2011	Stockholm, Sweden	UNW-DPAC, WWAP	

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES CONT'D

NO.	TYPE	ACTIVITY TITLE	UN-WATER FOCUS AREA
18	Workshop	UN-Water Working Group on Water Efficiency Meeting	Water Scarcity
19	Session	Session on "The contribution of water technology to job creation and development of enterprises" at the "Water in the Green Economy in Practice: Towards Rio+20" conference	Capacity Building
20	Session	"Towards the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20): Water Cooperation Issues"	Transboundary Waters
21	Session	Special UNU Session on "Water Resources Management in Africa" at the 12th WaterNet Symposium	Africa: a region for priority action
22	Presentation	Official launch of the UNW-AIS+	General support to UN-Water
23	Workshop	International Kick-off workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"	Water scarcity
24	Symposium	Bonn Dialogue on "The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus"	Water Scarcity
25	Session	Arab Water Forum session on "The Role of Water Information Systems in Developing Institutional Capacities in the MENA Region"	Capacity Building
26	Session	Arab Water Forum session on "Research, Knowledge and Capacity Building"	Capacity Building
27	Publication	Work on UNW-DPC Annual Report 2011	
28	Lecture	Water Lecture on "Water Energy Food Security Nexus and the Green Economy Conference: What next? Challenges for research and capacity development"	Water Scarcity
29	Publication	Contributing to the Inclusive Wealth Report with an expert author on water accounting	Water Scarcity

WORK PLAN AREA	DATES	VENUE	UN-WATER M/P COLLABORATOR	OTHER CONTRIBUTORS
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 2.4	23 August 2011	Stockholm, Sweden	FAO, ICID, UNCCD	
2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 3.2, 4.2	4 October 2011	Zaragoza, Spain	UNW-DPAC	
2.4, 4.2	19-20 October 2011	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	UN DESA, UNECE, UNESCO UNW-DPAC	
4.2	26 October 2011	Maputo, Mozambique	UNU	
1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 2.3, 2.4	14 November 2011	Bonn, Germany		
2.3, 2.4, 4.2	14 -15 November 2011	Bonn, Germany	FAO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH	
1.2, 4.2	15 November 2011	Bonn, Germany	UNU, FAO, IHA, UNSGAB	BMU, WFO
1.8, 1.10, 1.11, 2.3, 2.4, 4.2	20 November 2011	Cairo, Egypt	FAO, UNDP (Cap-Net), UNU-INWEH, UNW-DPC	
1.8, 2.3, 2.4, 4.2	22 November 2011	Cairo, Egypt		
2.4	December 2011	Bonn, Germany		
2.4	12 December 2011	Bonn, Germany	UNU	
2.4	December 2011	Bonn, Germany	UNU-IHDP	

A low-angle photograph of a man in a green shirt watering plants in a field with a large green watering can. The background features a stylized world map composed of white dots on a blue sky. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

UNW-DPC should continue to build on its strengths and focus on delivering value-added services to the UN-Water membership... identifying opportunities for better capacity building at the country-level under the umbrella of 'Delivering as One'. UNW-DPC... (should be) seen as a leader in exploring innovative capacity development approaches.

*Dr. Zafar Adeel
Chair of UN-Water 2010-2011*

Adding Value

General Support and Coherence to UN-Water

As one of the four specific UN-Water programmes, UNW-DPC performs a vital role in the support of the UN-Water mechanism, Task Forces, Thematic Priority Areas, and individual members and partners. As such, UNW-DPC periodically requests and receives written feedback from UN-Water's stakeholders on its progress to date and what it can do to improve to better meet the needs and expectations of UN-Water, such as the one on the opposite page from Dr. Zafar Adeel, Chair of UN-Water 2010-2011 at the UN-Water meeting in February 2010. The comment left was received together with several others at the end of UNW-DPC's first three-year Work Plan 2007-2010 requesting UNW-DPC to provide even more added value services to UN-Water as a whole and to provide innovative approaches to capacity development. These suggestions were fed into the drafting of its Work Plan 2010-2013.

2.1

Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture Project

*Selected as a “Moving Action”
at the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference**

Milestones:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Kick-Off Workshop in Bonn | <input type="checkbox"/> UN-Water Seminar at World Water Week 2012 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Workshop in Africa | <input type="checkbox"/> Wrap-up International Conference |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Workshop(s) in Asia | <input type="checkbox"/> Publications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Workshop in Latin America | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UN-Water Session at IFAT 2012 | |

**A collaboration so far of FAO, UNU-INWEH, UNEP, WHO, ICID, IWMI and UNW-DPC*



Photo: UN-Photo



Photos: UN-Photo

Participants involved in discussions at the kick-off international workshop on "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" in November 2011 in Bonn

Bringing together different UN agencies to work on inter-related topics in a cross-sectoral manner is a significant way in which UNW-DPC can add coherence to the UN-Water mechanism.

Along these lines, in 2011 UNW-DPC helped bring together the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations University Institute on Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) to promote the safe use of wastewater in agriculture in developing countries and countries in transition. As a result, a capacity development project on Safe Wastewater Use in Agriculture was launched at an international workshop in Bonn in November 2011 and is expected to go until at least March 2013.

The impetus behind the project is clear: population growth and rapid urbanization are intensifying pressure on fresh water resources. The lack of quality water and high level of local

water demand are leading to increasing water scarcity and stress and are consequently driving the use of non-conventional waters, such as (treated) urban wastewater.

Agriculture irrigation is the greatest wastewater user and is especially important in urban and peri-urban areas where wastewater can serve as a new source of water and fertilizer that has to be properly managed to minimize environmental and health risks.

This new multiyear project draws on the expertise of all of the partner organizations, including WHO and ICID, to look at *inter alia* aspects related to the environment, health, crop conditions and political/ economical factors in order to develop capacities on this topic across a spectrum of inter-related issues.

Although each of the involved agencies has been working on some area of this topic for years, this project marks the first time that they have come together in a concerted, collaborative way.

UNW-AIS

UN-Water Activity Information System



In 2011, UNW-DPC placed a major focus on upgrading the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS), which includes information UNW-DPC has been collecting from UN-Water Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas since 2009.



UNW-DPC and the UN-Water Office of the Chair have long been cooperating on the mapping of UN-Water members' mandates and key activity areas. The results serve as a basis for discussions and identification of concrete actions and activities that will improve internal coordination between the UN-Water members.

To address the expressed wish of UN-Water to gain a systematic overview of the current activities of its members and partners as they aim to develop the capacities of individuals and institutions worldwide, UNW-DPC has taken active steps towards building a cohesive and effective information system. In early 2009 UNW-DPC began work on the Capacity Development Information System (CDIS), initially, just to serve and house information related to capacity development activities of UN-Water. In summer 2010, this system was adopted by UN-Water as a whole to serve the entire inter-agency mechanism, and in so doing, the name was changed to "UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS)" to reflect its increased mandate.

Subsequently, the project database of UNW-AIS was expanded from its original data, which were based on the results of two of the UNW-DPC-led mapping activities: for the UN-Water Task Force on Transboundary Waters and the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area on Water and Climate Change. Data from a mapping on the UN-Water Task Force on Water Quality, completed in 2011, is expected to be available in the UNW-AIS database in 2012.

New features introduced to UNW-AIS in 2011 include eTraining modules and lists of UN-Water publications, organized by UN-Water Focus Area, as well as tools for forums and social networking. To reflect this expanded functionality, the name of the UNW-AIS was changed to UNW-AIS+.

With its new Work Plan 2010–2013, UNW-DPC was also given the mandate to integrate UNW-AIS with other information systems in UN-Water, towards which it made significant progress in 2011 when its database was enhanced with the inclusion of data from IW:Science, representing the largest compilation of searchable international water (IW) documentation to exist to date. Further integration of water information systems was discussed at a specific session led by UNW-DPC on water information systems of UN-Water at the Second Arab Water Forum in Cairo in November 2011.

On November 14, 2011, the UNW-AIS+ was officially launched by UNW-DPC on the occasion of an international kick-off workshop for a multi-year project on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture", organized by UNW-DPC, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH). UNW-AIS+ was inaugurated by the Chair of UN-Water, Zafar Adeel, Director of UNU-INWEH.

More information on the UNW-AIS+ can be found via the UN-Water or UNW-DPC websites, or directly at www.ais.unwater.org.

2.3

Support to UN-Water

Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas

UNW-DPC is a member of all of the UN-Water Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas. As mentioned in previous sections, it has periodically been asked to support these groups, for example by conducting mappings of their activities to help them gain a better overview and add to their coordination efforts.

After successfully conducting mapping activities in previous years for the areas of climate change, transboundary waters and UN-Water as a whole, in 2011 UNW-DPC began mapping support for another one of these areas in UN-Water, namely **Water Quality**. A final report was finished by the end of 2011, with the results to be included in the UNW-AIS+ in 2012. More information on this activity can be found in Chapter 3.

Also in 2011, UNW-DPC provided additional special support to the UN-Water Task Force on Water Quality, collaborating on communica-

tions materials for the launch of the “Drive to 2015: Sanitation for All” campaign in June at the Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum, in addition to official events in New York.

UNW-DPC actively supports a number of other UN-Water Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas in additional ways. 2011 saw the continuation of UNW-DPC’s collaboration with the **UN-Water Task Force on Regional Coordination**, when UNW-DPC hosted a meeting at its offices on the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany, in February. UN-Water representatives of the UN’s regional commissions for Asia-Pacific (ESCAP) and Western Asia (ESCWA) were joined via teleconference with Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in order to discuss further collaboration and strengthening of regional coordination within UN-Water.

In 2011 UNW-DPC, together with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), also took



Photos: UN-Photo

Members of the Working Group on Water Efficiency (left) and the UN-Water Task Force on Regional Coordination (above), at UNW-DPC coordinated meetings in 2011.

on the role of co-chair of the **Task Force on Country-Level Coordination** upon request at the UN-Water meeting in August. Since then, a physical meeting in November and regular phone calls have worked towards the concerted efforts of UNDP and UNW-DPC to establish an online discussion platform to support country-level coordination within the UNDP “Teamworks” platform, including linkages to UNW-AIS+.

UNW-DPC also provided support in 2011 to the **UN-Water Working Group on “Water Efficiency in Agriculture”** in drafting a concept note. This Working Group is part of the UN-Water Task Force on Water Scarcity, led by FAO and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). UNW-DPC hosted a first Working Group meeting during World Water Week in Stockholm in August 2011. Further information on all of these activities can be found in Chapter 3.



Chapter 3

Scaling up

Activities to support UN-Water members and partners within the UN-Water Focus Areas

As it implements its Work Plan 2010-2013, UNW-DPC focuses on thematic areas of significance to UN-Water and works in all areas of strategic importance to UN-Water, including gender, sanitation, drinking water and health, climate change, transboundary waters, water scarcity and integrated water resources management (IWRM), among others which are listed in the introduction to this report.

These core UN-Water Focus Areas ultimately form the guidelines for its own work and enable UNW-DPC to best carry out its activities related to individual and institutional capacity development.

Since 2007, UNW-DPC has conducted nearly 100 activities and has always involved and supported at least one, and often multiple, UN-Water members or partners.

The importance of the UN-Water Focus Areas and the ways UNW-DPC's work has contributed to each are laid out in Chapter 3.

TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS

HEALTH, SANITATION &
DRINKING WATER

CLIMATE CHANGE &
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

GENDER & WATER

WATER SCARCITY

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

INTEGRATED WATER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

AFRICA: A REGION FOR
PRIORITY ACTION

3.1

Capacity Building

UN-Water Focus Area

It has become increasingly clear that meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other global targets related to water and sanitation means employing a broad range of financial, social, organizational, and human resources. To this end, UN-Water acknowledges the key importance of “capacity building” in achieving water-related goals and targets. Consequently, UN-Water has made it one of its Focus Areas and, in 2007, created the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), which is dedicated specifically to this purpose.

UNW-DPC’s main tasks are to add coherence to the singular capacity development activities of individual UN-Water members and partners and scale these up to the multi-agency level of UN-Water. By working on the full range of individual, organizational and institutional capacity development, UNW-DPC aims to strengthen the ability of the UN-Water members and partners to support Members States to achieve the MDGs and other water-related targets.

UNW-DPC is committed to innovative capacity development techniques and believes that social learning tools and Web 2.0 applications present particularly excellent opportunities to create sustainable, adjustable and self-tailored platforms for learning that help the wa-

ter community to share and enhance already existing knowledge and capacities. In 2011, therefore, UNW-DPC dedicated increased efforts, time and energy to the improvement of the UN-Water Activity Information System Plus (UNW-AIS+) and to its integration with other information platforms of UN-Water members and partners. UNW-DPC also organized a special session, which provided an overview of the existing information systems for capacity building in water currently in use by individual UN-Water members and partners, at the Arab Water Forum in Cairo, Egypt, in November 2011. Further information on this session and other activities can be found in the following pages of this Chapter.

In addition, it is part of UNW-DPC’s mandate to help UN-Water members and partners gain a clearer overview of each others’ activities, improve coordination, and prioritize actions as they develop the capacities of individuals and institutions worldwide. In 2011, as in previous years, UNW-DPC actively supported UN-Water Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas in their efforts to map, report on and present their activities. The newly established UNW-AIS+ serves as the central platform for the results, which are increasingly being integrated into the system.

3.1.1

Challenges in the MENA Region and Contributions of Water Information Systems

This session brought together four UN-Water members and programmes to present their online information systems and to discuss possible integration and further development of these systems to support capacity development activities. The four systems presented were:

1. The Cap-Net information system, part of the UN Development Programme (UNDP)
2. AQUASTAT, the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) global information system on water and agriculture
3. IW:Science platform on international waters and
4. UNW-AIS+, developed and operated by UNW-DPC.

Together, these systems provide (a) information on individual members and institutions working in capacity building, (b) databases of information on water resources and water uses, and (c) knowledge management tools such as training courses, training materials and support of networks of trainers' activities. Integrating these systems into a tool such as the UNW-AIS+ creates an online "one-stop" platform for all of UN-Water. It can house documents, communication and analysis tools in order to store, extract and share information for water practitioners around the world.

The presentation of all four water information systems showed the capability of the different systems for accessing, analyzing and sharing water data for capacity development. It also revealed the need for integrative tools such as the UN-Water Activity Information System Plus (UNW-AIS+) that serve as a single entry point to several databases and enable a user-friendly access to information on water.

ACTIVITY NUMBER 25

ACTIVITY TYPE

Session

WORKPLAN AREA

1.10, 2.3,
2.4, 4.2



LOCATION

Second Arab Water Forum,
Cairo, Egypt

DATE

20 November 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

FAO, UNDP (Cap-Net),
UNU-INWEH, UNW-DPC



Experts discussing online water information systems

3.1.2

Research, Knowledge and Capacity Building

ACTIVITY NUMBER 26

ACTIVITY TYPE

Session

WORKPLAN AREA

2.4, 4.2



LOCATION

Second Arab Water Forum,
Cairo, Egypt

DATE

20 November 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNW-DPC

This session, co-led by UNW-DPC and Egypt’s National Water Research Centre, addressed the drivers of Capacity Development / Management required in the water sector to meet the needs and challenges of the Arab world in the future. The session was structured in a presentation part and a discussion part. The presentations covered issues such as enhancing information exchange through networking, the role of science and technology in minimizing food insecurity in the Arab region, technical, social, economic training and research, youth and water, and knowledge generation & management in the Arab water sector.

Besides water scarcity, additional “internal” challenges were identified for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Examples included weak water governance, poor coordination among different economic sectors, and insufficient capacity and lack of qualified personnel for implementing solutions. In addition, the region faces “external” challenges such as climate change impacts, conflicts over shared basins, and increasing food prices. The session participants agreed that needs-driven research for practical and applicable solutions will help manage these challenges. But it was also noted that the prerequisites for any improvement through research are political stability, commitment by governments, sufficient financial support, international and regional cooperation, knowledge and information exchange as well as a reduction of cultural barriers.

3.1.3

Contribution to the World Water Development Report 4

Section 3.1 of the UNW-DPC Work Plan 2010–2013 requests UNW-DPC to “support the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) with World Water Development Reports (WWDR) with respect to Capacity Development and Knowledge Sharing”.

UNW-DPC supported WWAP in a WWDR4 future scenarios session on “Managing Water Under Uncertainty and Risk” at World Water Week in Stockholm on 24 August.

Along these lines, UNW-DPC has been actively engaged for much of 2011 in giving input to Chapter 26 of the forthcoming WWDR4, “Developing knowledge and capacity”, together with UNESCO-IHE/ Delft University of Technology. The chapter examines how the water sector will increasingly be subject to externally driven changes, yet societies will, at the same time, expect more reliable water services and less risk. It purports that to address the gaps in our understanding of natural and social phenomena, knowledge and capacity development are a top priority on the international agenda. To deal with these new and dynamic challenges, the adaptive capacity of individuals, society and institutions needs to be enhanced. Knowledge sharing and collaborative tools will become prominent and ICT will be a powerful instrument to disseminate information and involve stakeholders in decision-making. This in turn will drive a need for an increased use of knowledge sharing and collaborative tools. Examples are given on how the power of ICT can be used to accelerate the dissemination of information and introduce social learning within water institutions.

ACTIVITY NUMBER 14

ACTIVITY TYPE

Publication

WORKPLAN AREA

3.1

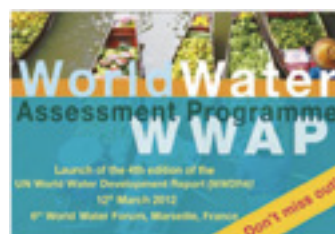


DATE

June 2011-present

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNESCO-IHE, UNW-DPC



3.2

Water Scarcity

UN-Water Focus Area

Population growth and rapid urbanization are continuing to intensify pressure on freshwater resources around the world, affecting every continent. Frequently, the lack of high-quality water and a high level of local water demand coincide, leading to increasing water scarcity and stress and consequently encouraging a growing use of non-conventional waters, such as (treated) urban wastewater. Urban areas have special demands in regard to their water supplies, and particularly in arid lands, water scarcity is a reality that affects all areas of development. In sum, active improvement of knowledge transfer and capacities are required.

By far the biggest user of water is agriculture, accounting for about 75% of all withdrawals in developing countries. FAO predicts a 14% net expansion of water use from 2000 to 2030 to meet food demands. With increasing demand on water resources, it becomes necessary to manage these resources effectively and to advance economic performance when using them. Improving water use efficiency requires, among other things, enhanced technologies, increased maintenance to reduce leakages, better knowledge, and appropriate policies.

AquaCrop software training has been a major focus for UNW-DPC, as it teamed up with FAO in 2009 and 2010 to train nearly 150 trainers throughout Asia and Africa from diverse back-

grounds, providing week-long training courses on how to use the software. A call for applied case studies was put out 6 months after the last workshop, and participants invited to present their case studies back-to-back with an ICID Asian Regional Conference in Indonesia in October 2010. The participants who attended had trained on average 10 others in the use of the software. The results of these workshops and case studies were published in January 2011.

Reducing drinking water losses has been another major line of activity for UNW-DPC since inception, with 2011 activities including a trilingual documentary on “Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World”, co-produced with the UNU Media Studios in Tokyo, and a publication on “Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Challenges and Experiences”. Both were launched at World Water Day activities in Cape Town in March 2011.

A final activity in the area of drinking water loss reduction in 2011 was a fourth in a series of regional workshops that have been initiated by UNW-DPC and UN-Habitat since a kick-off international workshop in Bonn in 2008. After workshops in Latin America, South East Europe and North Africa, a workshop for Africa also took place at World Water Day in 2011, resulting in a special publication on water loss reduction for Africa in summer 2011.

3.2.1

Capacity Building for Non-Revenue Water: An African Perspective

Non-revenue water is a widespread issue which has significant financial and environmental repercussions for water operators, governments and consumers. However, awareness regarding the scope of the problem and solutions available today is lacking.

To address this need, UNW-DPC, in partnership with UN-HABITAT, organized a series of capacity development workshops in Germany, Mexico, Bulgaria and Morocco. On the occasion of World Water Day, UNW-DPC, UN-HABITAT and the African Development Bank brought together experts representing various stakeholders involved in non-revenue water reduction, especially operators and operational staff from the African Continent. Representatives from more than 10 African countries participated in the workshop which consisted of presentations and a panel discussion.

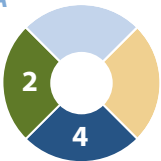
ACTIVITY NUMBER 7

ACTIVITY TYPE

Workshop

WORKPLAN AREA

2.4, 4.2



LOCATION

World Water Day 2011
Cape Town, South Africa

DATE

21 March 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN-Habitat, UNW-DPC



Experts discussing capacity building
for non-revenue water in Africa

3.2.2

Book and DVD Launch:

“Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction”

ACTIVITY NUMBER 9 10

ACTIVITY TYPE

Session/Publication

WORKPLAN AREA

4.2 (book)

4.2, 2.4 (DVD)



Water efficiency, and particularly drinking water loss, is a key challenge in many parts of the world and has significant financial and environmental implications. Nonetheless, there is yet a lack of awareness regarding the scope of the problem and potential solutions.

To contribute to addressing this need, UNW-DPC has been collaborating with other partners within UN-Water on this topic since its inauguration, resulting in a series of regional workshops on capacity development for improving water efficiency.

LOCATION

World Water Day 2011

Cape Town, South Africa

DATE

21 March 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNW-DPC

The results of these workshops have been compiled in a trilingual documentary film (available on DVD) and a book on the challenges and experiences of capacity development in this field was also developed.

The book outlines the various problems and needs related to water efficiency, presents the technical, political and institutional challenges for water loss reduction in specific cases around the world, and shows options for actions and solutions.



The book and DVD were presented by some of the authors during a session at World Water Day in Cape Town, South Africa.

Panel members:

- Prof. Karl-Ulrich Rudolph, lead contributing author and head of UNW-DPC Working Group on Water Efficiency
- Dr. Reza Ardakanian, Director, UNW-DPC
- Dr. Hani Sewilam, contributing author and Programme Officer, UNW-DPC



3.2.3

Stakeholder Dialogue and Training on Water Loss Reduction

A transboundary stakeholder dialogue on water loss reduction for water utilities in West and Central Africa was organized in Burkina Faso by GIZ and the National Water and Sanitation Office of Burkina Faso (ONEA), and supported by UNW-DPC, with the following objectives:

- raise awareness of decision makers for the significance of the matter
- exchange information about the actual water loss situation in the participating countries
- present the technical guidelines for water loss reduction
- test the developed training concept and materials

About 45 representatives of water utilities from eight francophone West and Central African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo RDC, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Senegal and Togo) and of the African Water Association (AfWA) as well as representatives of GIZ Burkina Faso participated in this forum. UNW-DPC was represented by two international experts.

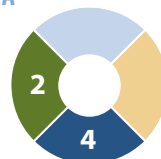
ACTIVITY NUMBER 6

ACTIVITY TYPE

Workshop

WORKPLAN AREA

2.4, 4.2



LOCATION

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

DATE

23-26 February 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

Co-organized by UNW-DPC with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the VAG company (VAG-Armaturen GmbH)



Participants of the stakeholder dialogue and training on water loss reduction

3.2.4

Support of the UN-Water Working Group on Water Use Efficiency in Agriculture (WG-WUE)

ACTIVITY NUMBER 18

ACTIVITY TYPE

Workshop

WORKPLAN AREA

1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
1.4, 1.9



LOCATION

World Water Week 2011,
Stockholm, Sweden

DATE

23 August 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNW-DPC, FAO, UNCCD, ICID

The WG-WUE is a UN-Water Working Group focusing on water efficiency in agriculture within the UN-Water Task Force on Water Scarcity. It started work in December 2010 and is chaired by FAO. Due to its background on water efficiency, particularly in urban areas, UNW-DPC is a member of the working group and in addition provides secretariat support to this initiative.

Various UN-Water members and partners are involved, including the World Bank, the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Global Water Partnership (GWP) and others. They provided impetus and feedback to the background documents in preparation for the meeting during World Water Week 2011, which focused on terminology of water use efficiency in agriculture.

As a result of this meeting, UNW-DPC contracted an expert member of the working group to provide input on water accounting to the Inclusive Wealth Report, coordinated by UNU-IHDP through a grant from UNEP. The first IWR is planned to be launched in June 2012 at the Rio+20 Conference.



A meeting of the UN-Water Working Group on Water Use Efficiency in Agriculture during World Water Week 2011

3.2.5

The contribution of water technology to job creation and development of enterprises

This conference was part of UN-Water's preparatory process for Rio+20 and focused on the nexus between water and a Green Economy. UNW-DPC's contribution to its success was manifold: as a conference committee member, UNW-DPC was involved in the conceptual design of the conference and its realization. In addition, UNW-DPC organized one of the key sessions of the conference, session 5, on "The contribution of water technology to job creation and development of enterprises". The session was composed of an overview presentation and a plenary discussion by several water technology experts. Finally, UNW-DPC organized the presentation of six case studies related to water technology within the "Market Place" of the conference.

Panellists:

Dr. Rajiv Gupta, Government of Gujarat, India

Mr. Dieudonne Sawadogo, General Secretary of the National Water and Sanitation Company (ONEA), Burkina Faso

Dr. Hani Sewilam, Programme Officer of UNW-DPC in his function as capacity developer in the MENA region.

Moderator:

Professor Karl-Ulrich Rudolph, Coordinator of the UNW-DPC working group on "Capacity Building in Water Efficiency"
UNW-DPC will make a full proceeding of this session available by February 2012.

ACTIVITY NUMBER 19

ACTIVITY TYPE

Session

WORKPLAN AREA

2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2



LOCATION

"Water in the Green Economy in Practice: Towards Rio+20", Zaragoza, Spain

DATE

3-4 October 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNW-DPC, UNW-DPAC



Panel members during UN-Water's Rio+20 preparatory conference in Zaragoza

3.2.6

The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus: Solutions for the Green Economy

ACTIVITY NUMBER 24

ACTIVITY TYPE

Public Symposium

WORKPLAN AREA

4.2



LOCATION

Bonn2011 Conference:
The Water, Energy and Food
Security Nexus
Bonn, Germany

DATE

15 November 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNU, FAO, IHA, UNSGAB,
UNW-DPC



*HRH Prince of Orange speaking at
the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference*

The topic of the 10th Bonn Dialogue, held at the historic Wasserwerk in Bonn, Germany, centered around the water, energy and food security nexus. The event was organized by UNW-DPC together with the United Nations University in Bonn and the German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV), in partnership with the City of Bonn, and supported by Deutsche Welle, the European Union and the Government of North Rhine-Westphalia. The 10th Bonn Dialogue was closely linked to “Bonn2011 Conference: The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus”, and served as its only public symposium. The event aimed to raise public awareness, serve as a forum for interdisciplinary multi-stakeholder exchange and contribute to scientific, political and public discourse.

Opening Remarks:

Dr. Reza Ardakanian, Director of UNW-DPC | A.M. Kappel, the Mayor of the Federal City of Bonn | HRH the Prince of Orange and the Chair of UNSGAB | Dr. Fritz Holzwarth, Deputy Director General Water Management, German Federal | Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

Panellists:

Robynne Anderson, Main Representative to the United Nations from World Farmers Organisation (WFO) | Margaret Catley-Carlson, member of the United Nations Secretary General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) | Dr. Fritz Holzwarth (Deputy Director General of Water Management at the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Energy (BMU) | Alexander Mueller, Assistant Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | Richard Taylor, Executive Director of the International Hydropower Association (IHA).

3.2.7

International Kick-Off Workshop on the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture”

In 2011 the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” project became another key line of activity for UNW-DPC. It was launched at an international workshop in November 2011 and is a joint initiative with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNU’s Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and further collaboration from the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID).

The multi-year project will consist of several workshops where UNW-DPC aims to identify and bring together qualified individuals in key organizations to formulate the right policies and put into practice the safe use of wastewater in agriculture. Following the model of UNW-DPC’s successful drinking water loss reduction activities, regional workshops for the safe use of wastewater in agriculture will be conducted in Africa, Asia and Latin America in 2012. A final event consolidating the results will take place at UNEP’s headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2013.

ACTIVITY NUMBER 23

ACTIVITY TYPE

Workshop

WORKPLAN AREA

1.2, 1.7, 2.3,
2.4, 4.2



LOCATION

Bonn, Germany

DATE

14-15 November 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

FAO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH,
UNW-DPC



Lively discussion at the Workshop in
Bonn, Germany

3.3

Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water

According to the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB), every year diseases related to water and sanitation kill more than 3.5 million people. This number is higher than that of victims of all forms of violence, including war. Each year, more than 1.5 million deaths are those of children, from diarrhoea caused by infectious waterborne diseases. These illnesses "account for half of all hospitalizations in the developing world", said Prince Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands, who chairs the UNSGAB.

Many more suffer serious debilitation and opportunity losses. There are no reliable estimates of the total magnitude of consequences for human health from water contaminated by domestic, industrial, and agricultural discharges. These are typically local challenges – with global repercussions.

The importance of basic sanitation and drinking water is framed in the Millennium Development Goal No. 7 (MDG 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 target, the Joint Monitoring Programme of UNICEF and WHO, a UN-Water programme, reported in March 2011 that progress on sanitation actually slowed between 2006 and 2008. This is despite the fact

that extending safe sanitation facilities is neither prohibitively expensive, nor technologically unattainable. It is shocking that 2.6 billion people continue to live without safe sanitation facilities around the world.

Awareness-raising campaign logo developed by the UN-Water Task Force on Sanitation: In 2007 UN-Water established a Task Force on Sanitation, which recently developed the Sanitation for All: Drive to 2015. This advocacy campaign aims to make the human right to clean water and sanitation a reality, and step up the currently lagging efforts to achieve MDG 7.

Alongside the efforts of UN-Water and supporting the Drive to 2015, UNW-DPC placed a renewed focus on water quality and sanitation issues in 2011. A major focus was on the multi-year project for the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture". Other activities included organizing a UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue on the water-related MDGs at World Water Week in Stockholm in August and collaborating on another UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue on the human right to water and sanitation at the Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum in Bonn in July. In addition, UNW-DPC started its support to the UN-Water Task Force on Water Quality via an extensive mapping exercise. The results are expected to be added to the UN-Water Activity Information System Plus (UNW-AIS+) in 2012.

3.3.1

Water for Life: Water and Sanitation as a Human Right

This well-attended session took place on 20 June 2011 and aimed at addressing key questions, e.g., why water is a human right and what this means, the scope this human right has and which obligations and role it entails for national governments. Panellists also commented on how it is being implemented.

The panel discussion was followed by a lively discussion with a packed international audience, many of them journalists. It revolved around questions like who has the right to water, the meaning and consequences of the UN resolution about the right to water and sanitation from July 2010.

Panel members:

- Catarina Albuquerque, United Nations Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Rolfe Eberhardt, Energy and Development Research of the University of Cape Town, South Africa
- Amanda Marlin, Programme Manager, Advocacy and Communications, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
- Kieran Cooke, Journalist

Facilitator:

Ben Parker, UN News Editor

In addition, UNW-DPAC and UNW-DPC organized an international journalists orientation workshop at the UN Campus in Bonn on Sunday, 19 June 2011.

ACTIVITY NUMBER 15

ACTIVITY TYPE

Session/Workshop

WORKPLAN AREA

3.2, 4.2



LOCATION

Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum
"Human Rights in a Globalized World: Challenges for the Media"
Bonn, Germany

DATE

20-22 June 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNW-DPC, UNW-DPAC,
UN-Habitat, WSSCC



Lively panel discussion at the Global Media Forum

3.3.2

Beyond 2015: What Next for Water-Related MDGs and Water Challenges?

ACTIVITY NUMBER 17

ACTIVITY TYPE

Session

WORKPLAN AREA

2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2



LOCATION

World Water Week 2011,
Stockholm, Sweden

DATE

21 August 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNW-DPC, UNW-DPAC, WWAP

The MDGs started a ground-breaking process that has seen significant pushes for and interest paid to development issues around the world, specifically as they relate to clean water and sanitation. But by many accounts these successes have been mixed and have drawn attention to the existence of large differences within and between regions, as well as between urban and rural areas.

In order to address the progress on the MDGs so far and the question of how to proceed beyond the current target period of 2015, UN-Water asked three of its programme offices, UNW-DPAC (advocacy and communication), WWAP (World Water Development Report) and UNW-DPC (capacity development) to hold this session, with UNW-DPC taking the lead. Panellists, representing various perspectives on different regions and gender, discussed the issue in a well-received and well-debated seminar, and stressed above all the need for more monitoring and indicators.

The session was opened by Zafar Adeel, Chair of UN-Water and Director of UNU-INWEH, with a short welcome from Hani Sewilam, Programme Officer at UNW-DPC. Closing remarks were given by Josefina Maestu, Coordinator of the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC).

Panellists: Robert Bos, Coordinator of the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health Unit, WHO | Kusum Athukorala, Co-Chair of the WWAP Advisory Group on Gender Equality | Stephen Donkor, Chair of UN-Water Africa | Rüdiger Heidebrecht, Head of Training and International Cooperation, German Water Association

Moderator: Federico Properzi, Chief Technical Adviser to UN-Water.



Robert Bos, Coordinator of the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health Unit at WHO, giving a presentation

3.3.3

Support to the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area on Water Quality

In 2011, UNW-DPC coordinated and supervised a mapping exercise on water quality for the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area on Water Quality. The overarching objectives of the mapping exercise were to provide an overview of who is doing what in the area of water quality as well as to enable an analysis of the overall picture. During this exercise, UNW-DPC benefited from expertise and insights gathered during previous mapping exercises for UN-Water, e.g. on transboundary waters management or climate change.

As a first step, a scoping workshop was held at World Water Day in Cape Town in March 2011. Preliminary findings were presented to the TPA leadership in Stockholm in mid-August and briefly during the UN-Water meeting. TPA members and UN-Water members were encouraged to review the mapping results on their activities and to continuously provide updates to the TPA. Further input and feedback from TPA members on their individual activities was received. Altogether, 181 single entries, i.e. activities in the realm of water quality, were collected and analyzed. Based on the state of knowledge, this mapping activity highlights areas that are well and those that are less profoundly covered by UN-Water member and partner activities. It also shows that the activities are quite different in nature, ranging from single papers on specific topics to comprehensive programmes such as the GEMS/Water Quality Monitoring Programme by UNEP.

Results of the mapping will be integrated into UNW-AIS+ in 2012.

ACTIVITY NUMBER 4

ACTIVITY TYPE

Support

WORKPLAN AREA

1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
1.4, 1.9, 2.4



DATE

January 2011-present

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

FAO, IWRA, UNCCD, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNSGAB, UNW-DPAC, UNW-DPC, WHO, World Bank

OTHER COLLABORATORS

AfDB, IWA, WBCSD, WEF

Stats and link to UN-Water Thematic Fact Sheets on Water Quality, Sanitation:

http://www.unwater.org/downloads/WWD2012_sanitation.pdf

http://www.unwater.org/downloads/WWD2012_water_quality.pdf

3.4

Transboundary Waters

Facts: 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 (World Bank/ International Water Resources Association, 2005, <http://earthmind.net/rivers/docs/worldbank-cooperation-international-rivers.pdf>).

2013 will be the UN International Year of Water Cooperation. The draft resolution for the international year was elaborated on the basis of the previous water resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and the “Dushanbe Declaration on Water” adopted at the high-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Decade of Action “Water for Life”, 2005-2015, held in Dushanbe on 8 and 9 June 2010. UNW-DPC, as one of the UN-Water decade programmes, actively supported this process.

The UN's decision to focus on cooperation on water in 2013 reaffirms the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those that are part of MDG 7, which is to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water by 2015.

The International Year of Water Cooperation could serve as a platform to unify all efforts planned and undertaken by the UN agencies, other international and regional organizations, governments, civil society and entrepreneurs under a common goal: To increase people's awareness of water-related problems and ways to resolve them. This will create a favorable environment for generating new ideas and

searching for the most efficient ways to address the internationally agreed goals regarding water resources on global, regional, national and local levels.

A key element for cooperation on water issues is to assist countries that share lake and river basins to collaborate with one another instead of hoarding or blocking resources. This is particularly acute in regions such as South Asia, where water scarcity coupled with soaring food and energy demands is placing an increasing strain on resources (“Unquenchable Thirst,” The Economist, 19 November 2011). 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.

To support these ambitious goals, UNW-DPC has become a member of the UN-Water Task Force on Transboundary Waters, coordinated by UNECE and UNESCO. It has supported the Task Force in conducting extensive mapping exercises of its activities and will publish the results in the UN-Water Activity Information System Plus (UNW-AIS+).

3.4.1

Towards the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20): Water Cooperation Issues

In preparation for the International Year of Water Cooperation, UNW-DPC actively supported the International Preparatory Conference “Towards the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20): Water Cooperation Issues”. The meeting, co-organized by UNW-DPC with UN-Water, the UNDP and OSCE Offices in Dushanbe, took place in Dushanbe, Tajikistan from October 19-20, 2011. The focus was laid on in-depth deliberations of best practices of water cooperation in different regions of the world and among users at local, national and regional levels, on improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and on promoting efficient and sustainable use of water resources. The recommendations and a concept note were submitted directly afterwards to the Secretariat of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development by the end of October deadline. Thus, this preparatory conference was the first step in the organization of a thematic session on water cooperation at Rio+20 in June 2012.

The draft resolution for the international year was elaborated on the basis of the previous water resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the Dushanbe Declaration on Water adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Decade of Action “Water for Life”, 2005-2015, held in Dushanbe on 8 and 9 June 2010 and supported by UNW-DPC as one of the decade programmes.

UNW-DPC contributed to the conference by drafting the Concept Note and Declaration, leading a conference session, finalizing documents for the conference and by providing organizational support. UNW-DPC will continue to actively cooperate with UN DESA, UNECE and UNESCO to prepare activities for the International Year of Water Cooperation in 2013.

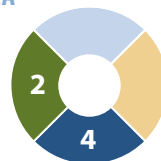
ACTIVITY NUMBER 20

ACTIVITY TYPE

Session

WORKPLAN AREA

2.4, 4.2



LOCATION

Dushanbe, Tajikistan

DATE

19-20 October 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UN DESA, UNW-DPC

UNECE, UNESCO

Support from UNW-DPAC



Experts taking part in the International Preparatory Conference for Rio+20 on Water Cooperation

3.5

Climate change and disaster risk management



Between 1991 and 2000 over 665,000 people died in 2,557 natural disasters, of which 90% were water-related events.

UN-Water Climate Change Fact Sheet: http://www.unwater.org/downloads/WWD2012_climate_change.pdf



Photo: UN Photo/Marco Dormino

Adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management are closely linked to water and its role in sustainable development. To recognize this reality and to respond accordingly presents development opportunities. There exist several necessary adaptation measures that deal with climate variability and build upon existing land and water management practices. They have the potential to create resilience to climate change, to enhance water security and can thus directly contribute to development. The implementation of innovative technological practices and strategies is also needed at the appropriate levels to enhance adaptation and mitigation.

Today's climate variability already has a large impact on water supply and protection. Millions of people are affected every year by droughts and floods. Future climate change is likely to make things worse. Many people within the water sector are aware that climate change is expected to have serious consequences for water resource management, but they are yet unsure how to incorporate climate information into their management structures. UNW-DPC supports the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area (TPA) on Water & Climate Change in its effort to strengthen internal UN-Water coherence by scaling up collaborative activi-

ties of TPA members. Since 2009, UNW-DPC has been supporting the TPA and all of its members in base line activity mappings. The results are included in the UN-Water Activity Information System Plus (UNW-AIS+).

The specific mapping and gaps analysis on water and climate change-related activities contributes to the transparency of programmes and activities of UN-Water members, which is considered to be fundamental to achieving synergy from cooperation and collaboration. The goal of the mapping is therefore as broad as the focus of UN-Water itself.

UNW-DPC supported and managed other water and climate change-related capacity development activities with UN-Water members and partners in 2011. This included some regional workshops together with UNESCO and IHA on greenhouse gas measurement guidelines (GHG), conference partnership for an International Conference on Water and Climate Change in the MENA Region in Berlin in April, and participation of an UNW-DPC staff member as keynote speaker in said conference.

3.5.1

The Application of the UNESCO/IHA GHG Measurement Guidelines

ACTIVITY NUMBER 11

ACTIVITY TYPE

Regional Workshops

WORKPLAN AREA

2.4, 4.2



LOCATION

IIT Roorkee Greater Noida
Campus, India

DATE

4-5 April 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

International Hydropower
Association (IHA), UNESCO,
IHP, UNW-DPC



Participants of a regional workshop

The overall objective of the project is the evaluation of the carbon footprint (net GHG emissions) resulting from the construction of a freshwater reservoir within a river basin and of potential mitigation measures. It also aims to improve understanding of the impact of reservoirs on natural GHG emissions, to obtain a better comprehension on the processes involved and to help overcome knowledge gaps. The main strategies can be summarized as:

- (1) development of a measurement guidance;
- (2) site election, field measurements and measurement coordination;
- (3) development and validation of one or more empirical modelling tools;
- (4) development and calibration of one or more process-based modelling tools;
- (5) guidance and assessment tools for mitigation of GHG emissions for vulnerable sites.

The first two years of the project culminated with the publication of the GHG Measurement Guidelines for Freshwater Reservoirs, a pioneering document that describes standardized procedures for field measurements and the calculation methods needed to estimate the impact of the creation of a reservoir in terms of GHG emissions.

In 2011, UNW-DPC supported the project consortium in the organization of two regional workshops on the Application of the UNESCO/IHA GHG Measurement Guidelines. The first one was convened at the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee Greater Noida Campus (IIT Roorkee, India), on 4-5 April, and hosted by the Alternative Hydro Energy Centre of the Indian Institute of Technology (AHEC-IIT).

3.5.2

The Application of the UNESCO/IHA GHG Measurement Guidelines

The second workshop took place at the Three Gorges Project Hotel (Yichang, Hubei – China), on 7-9 April, and was hosted by China Three Gorges Corporation (CTGPC) and the China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR). In China, the present state of development of the UNESCO/IHA GHG research project was presented to the Chinese scientific and technical community, allowing the possibility of knowledge exchange and the participation in practical exercises on how to develop GHG Measuring Programme Planning (Monitoring Strategy). Additionally, the application of the UNESCO/IHA GHG Measurement Guidelines in national GHG measuring programmes was discussed and difficulties, the need for training, capacity development, and more other issues were addressed. Participants of both workshops debated possible ways for collaborative efforts. In India, representatives of IHA, UNESCO, and several national research institutions agreed on progressing in the discussions on setting up a collaborative agreement for International Cooperation Scheme on GHG emissions from reservoirs in an Indian basin. During the workshop in China, representatives of CTGPC, IWHR, IHA and UNESCO agreed on moving forward the discussions on a collaborative agreement for International Cooperation Scheme on GHG emissions from reservoirs in a Chinese basin, including:

- Academic conferences yearly
- training courses
- scholars visiting interactively
- and in-situ experiments jointly.

Agreement was also established for producing an official Chinese version of the UNESCO/IHA GHG Measurement Guidelines. The unofficial translation produced for this workshop was proposed as a first draft. Publication of an official version in Chinese will be pursued.

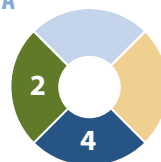
ACTIVITY NUMBER 11

ACTIVITY TYPE

Regional Workshops

WORKPLAN AREA

2.4, 4.2



LOCATION

The Three Gorges Project
Hotel, Yichang, Hubei, China

DATE

7-9 April 2011

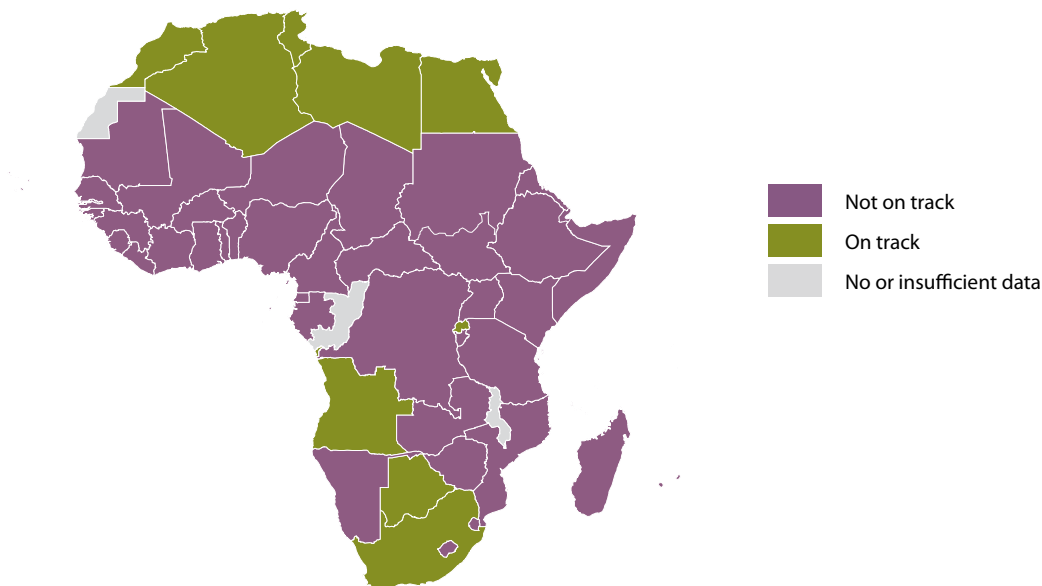
UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

International Hydropower
Association (IHA) , UNESCO
IHP, UNW-DPC



*Participants of the regional workshop
in China*

Africa: A Region for Priority Action



Facts: No country in West and Central Africa is on track to meet the MDG sanitation target

(Progress towards Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability, Target 7c: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation)

On a world-wide scale, Africa faces particularly great challenges in, for example, the sectors of health, sanitation, freshwater sustainability, drinking water quality, and water efficiency in agriculture. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) call for improvements in all these areas. MDG 7, for instance, focuses on “environmental sustainability”, and, among others, on the significant reduction of the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation. 37% of people without access to safe drinking water are in Sub-Saharan Africa, and most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are not on track to meet the target related to sanitation¹.

Sub-Saharan Africa, in turn, has set itself the target of providing 63 percent of its population with improved sanitation by 2015. That will mean providing access to an additional 370 million people. Despite advancements in sanitation since 1990, 2.6 billion people still do not have access to improved sanitation today. In Sub-Saharan Africa the need is among the highest worldwide.

Acknowledging these challenges, UN-Water has made Africa a priority action area. In 2011 this was specifically demonstrated by the hosting of World Water Day commemorations by UNEP/UN-Habitat in Cape Town, South Africa.

UNW-DPC acknowledges the importance of the African region by rooting all of its regional training activities firmly in Africa. This trend was further strengthened in 2011. UNW-DPC organized specific regional trainings at the Arab Water Forum in November (see Chapter 3.1, “Capacity Building”), trainings on capacity building for water loss reduction in Africa (see Chapter 3.2, “Water Scarcity”), and a regional water loss reduction training in Burkina Faso (see Chapter 3.2).

Furthermore, the UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues at Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum in Bonn in July and World Water Week in Stockholm in August had a strong focus and repre-

sentation from Africa, with representation at the former by the Chair of UN-Water Africa (see Chapter 3.3, “Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water”).

In relation to the United Nations University’s (UNU) “Priority Africa” initiative, UNW-DPC coordinated a special session on “Research and capacity development on water resources management by the United Nations University: status and roadmap for Southern Africa” at the 12th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWP-SA Symposium in Maputo, Mozambique, from 26-28 October.

UNW-DPC also published a documentation of its activities in Africa in 2011. The topical focus lies on “Water Loss Reduction in Africa” and was published as part of the series of proceedings.

Including Africa in all of its regional activities enables UNW-DPC to foster exchange between policymakers from Africa and other regions of the world. UNW-DPC’s activities provide an opportunity to various communities to inform themselves about local and regional policy questions, make available knowledge more accessible and promote the consideration and application of possible solutions.

¹ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme Trends and Estimates as of September 2010; accessed on 6 January 2012 at http://www.worldwater-week.org/documents/WWW_PDF/2010/thursday/T5/2_JMP_latest.pdf

3.6.1

Research and Capacity Development on Water

Resources Management by the UNU: Status and Roadmap for Southern Africa

ACTIVITY NUMBER 21

ACTIVITY TYPE

Session

WORKPLAN AREA

4.2



LOCATION

12th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWP-SA Symposium
Maputo, Mozambique

DATE

26-28 October 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNU, UNW-DPC

Coordinated by UNW-DPC, this session successfully fostered exchange between six UNU institutes and programmes, including UNW-DPC, to showcase examples of their water-related research and capacity development activities in Africa. The session also provided a forum for stakeholders to explore common fields of interest and ways of cooperation. Session participants represented the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS, Bonn, Germany), the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH, Hamilton, Canada), the United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA, Accra, Ghana), the United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP, Reykjavik, Iceland) and the United Nations University Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES, Dresden, Germany, and Maputo, Mozambique).



*Lively discussion among
representatives from UNU Institutes
during a joint session at the
12th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWP-SA
Symposium*

3.6.2

Proceedings on Water Loss Reduction in Africa

The latest publication in UNW-DPC's series of proceedings documents its activities in Africa in 2011. Released in July 2011, it includes a report on a seminar on "Capacity Building for Non Revenue Water Reduction: an African Perspective," organized together with UN-HABITAT and the African Development Bank at World Water Day in Cape Town in March 2011. This event was the fourth in UNW-DPC's series of regional activities on water loss reduction, this time focusing on the African region.

The publication also contains a report on a regional workshop on water loss reduction in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in February 2011, to which UNW-DPC contributed successfully. The event was part of a cooperation on international guidelines for drinking water loss reduction with GIZ, VAG, KIT and the University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland.

Further included is information on a state-of-the-art book released on World Water Day 2011 on "Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Challenges and Experiences" and a trilingual documentary on "Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World."

ACTIVITY NUMBER 16

ACTIVITY TYPE

Publication

WORKPLAN AREA

2.4

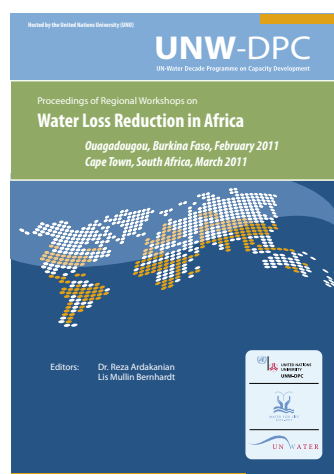


DATE

July 2011

UN-WATER COLLABORATORS

UNW-DPC



Publications & PR Materials

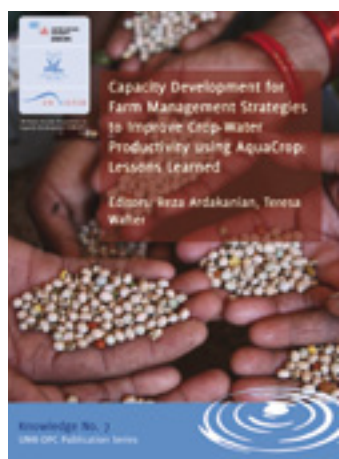


Since 2007, UNW-DPC has been regularly adding publications to its four publications series: **Mapping, Reporting, Proceedings and Knowledge**. It also puts out quarterly newsletters, the “**Capacity Pool**”, on a topic of importance to UN-Water, timed to be released at an appropriate high-level venue of relevance to UN-Water, such as annual World Water Day activities or events like the Stockholm World Water Week or the World Water Forum.

An overview of the publications and “Capacity Pool” newsletters we added to our portfolio in 2011 can be found on the following pages and on our website, www.unwater.unu.edu.

In addition to the above-mentioned publication and newsletter series, in 2011 UNW-DPC also produced a book on **Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction** and a related trilingual documentary film on DVD on “Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World”. Both were launched at World Water Day in Cape Town in March.

Finally, in 2011 UNW-DPC readjusted its corporate identity in line and in consultation with UN-Water and its host, UNU. The new publications, “Capacity Pool” newsletters, and UNW-DPC information products, such as flyers, follow this new design, which reflects fonts and colors of both entities.

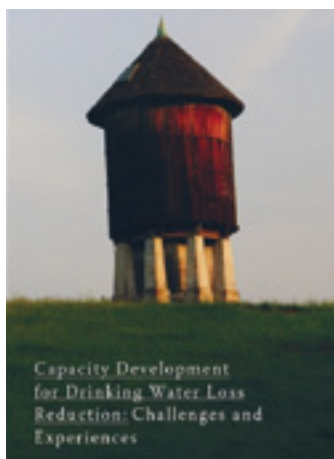


January 2011

KNOWLEDGE NO. 7

Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity Using AquaCrop: Lessons Learned

In 2009 and 2010, UNW-DPC coordinated a series of five regional training of trainers workshops together with FAO on AquaCrop software. The project culminated in a review of applied case studies six months later at the ICID Regional Congress in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, in October 2010. This publication brings together the results of these activities.

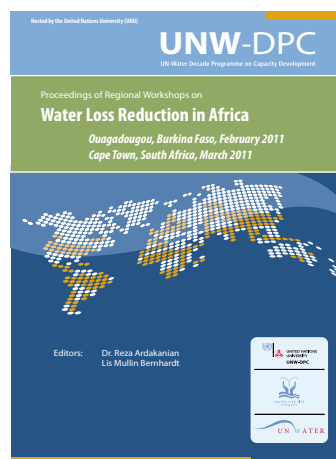


March 2011

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION

Challenges and Experiences

This book outlines the various problems and needs related to water efficiency and the technical, political and institutional challenges for water loss reduction in specific cases around the world. It outlines options for actions and solutions, which includes a discussion on the capacity development that is essential for the achievement of greater water efficiency.

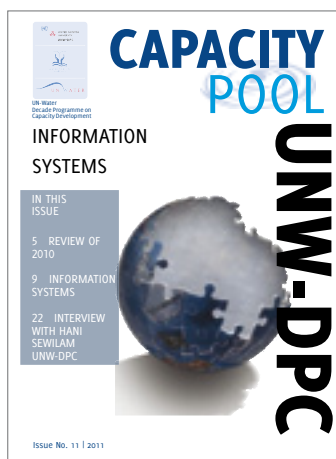


July 2011

PROCEEDINGS NO. 7

Water Loss Reduction in Africa

UNW-DPC published the latest in its series of proceedings on the topic of "Water Loss Reduction in Africa", with information on UNW-DPC's numerous activities on this topic in the region in 2011.

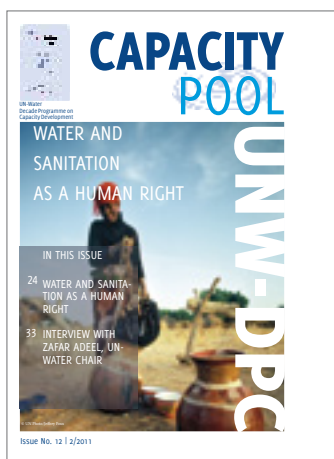


January 2011

CAPACITY POOL NO. 11

Information Systems

Gives an overview of information systems with UN-Water. Includes an interview with Dr. Hani Sewilam, Programme Officer at UNW-DPC.



July 2011

CAPACITY POOL NO. 12

Human Right to Water and Sanitation

Coincided with the UN-Water session on the same topic at the Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum and features an interview with Dr. Adeel Zafar, Chair of UN-Water and Director of UNU-INWEH.



October 2011

CAPACITY POOL NO. 13

Water and Green Economy

Includes Green Economy case studies and interviews with Dr. Manfred Konukiewitz (BMZ) and Dr. Fritz Holzwarth (BMU), organizers of the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference.

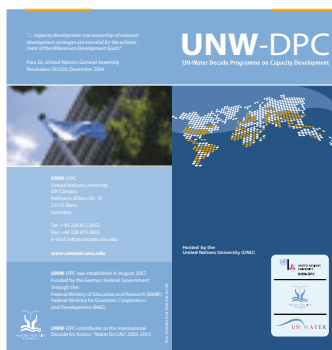


March 2011

DVD

*Reducing Water Loss in Cities
Around the World*

UNW-DPC released a trilingual documentary video on "Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World". It features water experts discussing the challenges of water loss faced every day and suitable solutions to increase efficiency in urban water supply systems and how to apply suitable approaches to develop capacities. It is available in English, French and Spanish.



August 2011

GENERAL FLYER

English, French and Spanish

UNW-DPC produced a new flyer in line with its new corporate identity. Versions in English and new versions in Spanish and French are free for download on the UNW-DPC website.



Chapter 5

Outlook on 2012

Upcoming Activities

In 2012, UNW-DPC will continue to fully support UN-Water's strategic directions, activity areas and key objectives as laid out in the UN-Water work programme and UNW-DPC's Work Plan 2010-2013.

Based on its second Work Plan 2010–2013, agreed by UN-Water in September 2010, this UN-Water Programme will continue to seek to enhance the coherence, credibility and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water, with emphasis on capacity development. UNW-DPC will build on its major lines of practice to date: “scaling up” the activities of individual UN-Water members and partners and “adding value” to UN-Water as a whole.

In particular, UNW-DPC expects to increase its number of multilateral activities that add value and coherence to the entire UN-Water inter-agency mechanism.

UNW-DPC’s second Work Plan 2010–2013 calls for an increased focus on mapping activities and gaps analyses of UN-Water and for a further enhancement of the **UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS)**, the online web-based mechanism for UN-Water, for which UNW-DPC has major plans throughout 2012.

Specific undertakings envisioned in this regard are an increased involvement in and support of **UN-Water Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas**. Based on its own mapping activities for UN-Water, UNW-DPC will actively take part in the process of identifying potential areas and fields of activities for scaling up, adding value and improving synergies. It will also become involved in other areas deemed to be of signifi-

cant value to the entire UN-Water mechanism.

New contents for the UNW-AIS will be created in an **eTraining** course together with UNITAR.

Further foci for 2012 and beyond are expected to be in the following major areas of activity:

- UNW-DPC will be involved in the preparation and organization of events for the International Year of Water Cooperation (2013) together with the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), UNESCO and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). This includes a suggested **“Thematic Session on Water Cooperation Issues” at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)**. The process was initiated at a preparatory conference in Dushanbe in October 2011.
- UNW-DPC expects to further increase activities in its role as co-chair of the **UN-Water Task Force on Country-Level Coordination** together with UNDP. UNW-DPC was asked to co-chair the Task Force at the most recent UN-Water meeting in Stockholm in August 2011.
- Following a very successful involvement in 2010, another expected main activity in 2012 will be the coordination of the UN-Water Centre, a 200 m² booth at **IFAT ENTSORGA** in May 2012, the world’s leading trade fair for waste



Photo: Gemma Stiles

and wastewater. This will include a UN-Water seminar on the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” and a book launch on “Capacity Development for Water in the Green Economy”.

- A major line of activity continuing into 2012 and 2013 will be the **“Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture”** project. It was launched at an international workshop together with FAO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH and in collaboration with WHO in November 2011. The project consists of a series of workshops and aims at one of UNW-DPC’s main foci: to identify qualified individuals in key organizations and to train them on how to formulate the right policies and put into practice the safe use of wastewater in agriculture. Regional workshops will take place in Africa, Asia and Latin America in 2012, the first of which being a workshop for Africa

held back-to-back with the AFWA Congress in Morocco in February 2012. In addition to a seminar at IFAT, another key activity planned in 2012 includes a session at **Stockholm World Water Week** in August 2012. A final event consolidating the results will take place at UNEP’s headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2013.

- As in past years, in addition to World Water Week, UNW-DPC expects to be involved at major water events in 2012, such as the **6th World Water Forum (WWF)** in Marseilles and **World Water Day (WWD)**.

- UNW-DPC will furthermore be adding new Capacity Pool newsletters and proceedings to its series of publications in 2012.



Photo: Simone D. Mc Courtie



Annex

6.1

Global Distribution of Participants

Numbers of participants at UNW-DPC's training activities in 2011, by region:

Africa (125)

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia and Togo

Americas (6)

Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Peru

Asia (70)

Bangladesh, India, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Syria

Other/ International (120)

At Stockholm World Water Week, Green Economy in Zaragoza

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS in 2011:
more than 300
from 30 countries

UNW-DPC conducts capacity development

activities and trainings along the guidelines of the members and partners of UN-Water, for all regions of the world. These regions correspond to the regions outlined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), set up to monitor progress on the MDGs.

A special focus for the work of UN-Water and therefore UNW-DPC is placed on developing countries, and in 2011 an added focus was on Africa as a region for priority action of both UN-Water and UNU.

Wherever possible, UNW-DPC attempts to place capacity development workshops or training activities back-to-back with other international forums or events, in order to take advantage of synergies and attendants already at that location.

World Water Day celebrations in Cape Town in March 2011, for example, provided an excellent opportunity for a regional workshop on water loss reduction, with 10 African countries participating. Other opportunities to reach participants from all over the world in one place included the Stockholm World Water Week in August 2011 and the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference in November.

Other regional activities and special events during this reporting period included an international wrap-up workshop to present applied uses as a result of training in the AquaCrop software at the end of 2010 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia; another regional workshop for water loss reduction guidelines in Burkina Faso in February 2011, and the international kick-off workshop for the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" in Bonn in November 2011.

All of these activities brought together participants from all over the world in order to facilitate exchanges of viewpoints and lively discussions among participants not just within regions but also between regions.

6.2

UNW-DPC Budget & Staff



Photo: Shiozhvili

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

UNW-DPC is jointly financed by two German Federal Ministries, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Both ministries have committed an initial funding package of five million euros over five years. This amounts to current funding levels of 500,000€ per year from each ministry.

Thus, UNW-DPC has a core budget of 1,000,000€ per year to implement the activities as described in its three-year Work Plan.

In 2011, UNW-DPC continued to implement the activities laid out in its approved Work Plan 2010-2013. The programme costs are in line with the funding agreements between UNW-DPC and the donors as they correspond to the planned and approved project activities.

In the past year, the programme activities were implemented by a team of ten staff members. The team is composed of five professional positions: the director, three senior professionals, and one junior professional. In addition, there are five staff members who are responsible for publications, IT, finance and administration.

UNW-DPC has been economical with its funds, successfully managing and organizing a large number of activities in its first five years. This cost containment is a strong reflection of UNW-DPC's commitment to efficiency as it still manages to implement its full range of programme activities. UNW-DPC has also been successful in attracting in-kind contributions from co-organizers and hosting institutions when carrying out its activities. Contributions were also received from the UN-Water Multi-donor Trust Fund to support the mapping activity for the UN-Water Task Force on Water Quality to contribute to the upgrading of the UN-Water Activity Information System Plus (UNW-AIS+).

From a financial point of view, UNW-DPC is utilizing its resources efficiently and effectively towards the realization of its stated objectives and in line with its multi-year funding agreements.

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6.3 *Acronyms*

AfDB	African Development Bank
AfWA	African Water Association
BMBF	German Federal Ministry for Education and Research
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
Cap-Net	An International Network for Capacity Building in Sustainable Water Management
CDIS	Capacity Development Information System
DWA	German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the UN
EWA	European Water Association
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GLAAS	Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IAH	International Association of Hydrogeologists
IHA	International Hydropower Association
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
IFAT	IFAT Entsorga, a trade fair for water, sewage, waste and raw materials management
IWA	International Water Association
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWR	Integrated Wealth Report
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KIT	Karlsruher Institut of Technologie
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ONEP-IEA	Office National de l'Eau Potable – Institut International de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
TF	Task Force
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPA	Thematic Priority Area
ToT	Training of Trainers

UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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-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
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
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 Institute for Water, Environment and Health
UNU-ViE	UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe
UNW	UN-Water
UNW-AIS	UN-Water Activity Information System
UNW-DPAC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication
UNW-DPC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
VAG	VAG Armaturen GmbH
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme
WWD	World Water Day
WWDR	World Water Development Report
WWF	World Water Forum

‘Adding value in water-related
capacity development’

IMPRINT

Editing Lis Mullin Bernhardt, Anne Kathrin Raab, Ruth Pohle

Layout Katja Cloud

Printed on recycled paper

Number printed 1,500

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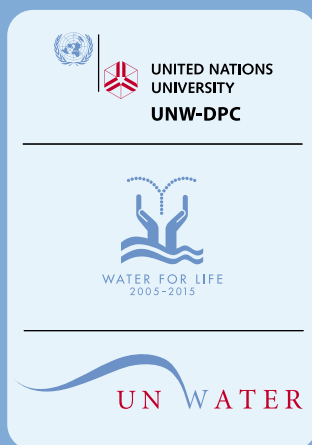
Bonn, Germany

January 2012

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This publication was made of paper awarded the EU Ecolabel reg. no. FI/11/001 supplied by UPM.

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UNW-DPC was established in August 2007

Funded by the German Federal Government through the:
Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

UNW-DPC contributes to the International Decade for Action
"Water for Life" 2005-2015

UNW-DPC is located in Bonn, Germany,
and hosted by the United Nations University (UNU)

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