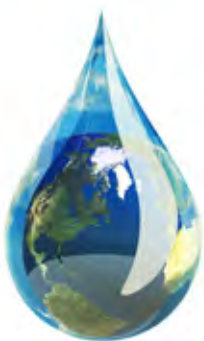




5 year Report

The first five years of the
UN-Water Decade Programme
on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) 2007-2012

years



activities



publications

5 year Report

The first five years of the
UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development 2007-2012



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 (MDGs) and other international targets related to water. This report documents our work from our foundation in August 2007 until August 2012.


‘Adding value in water-related
capacity development’

Foreword

Professor Konrad Osterwalder

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



 *The United Nations University (UNU) has been pleased to host the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), established in 2007, within its offices in Bonn, Germany. Special thanks and acknowledgement in this regard go to the Government of Germany for its generous financial and technical support. The UNU values very much the on-going collaborative relationship with its host government in Germany, and we appreciate very much its steadfast support.*

In addition to hosting UNW-DPC, the UNU has also served as the Chair of UN-Water during the two-year period from 2010 to 2012. I, personally, have been very pleased to observe the progress that has been made by the UNW-DPC programme over the past five years and to witness its contributions in adding both greater coherence and support to the UN-Water inter-agency mechanism.

The main mandate and raison d'être for UNW-DPC, of course, is to support the UN-Water mechanism in its capacity development activities. Yet, UNW-DPC is a member of the UNU family, and we are pleased that this programme has brought the University even closer into the UN-Water fold.

During the past five years, the attachment of UNW-DPC to both the UN-Water mechanism and the UNU has 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.

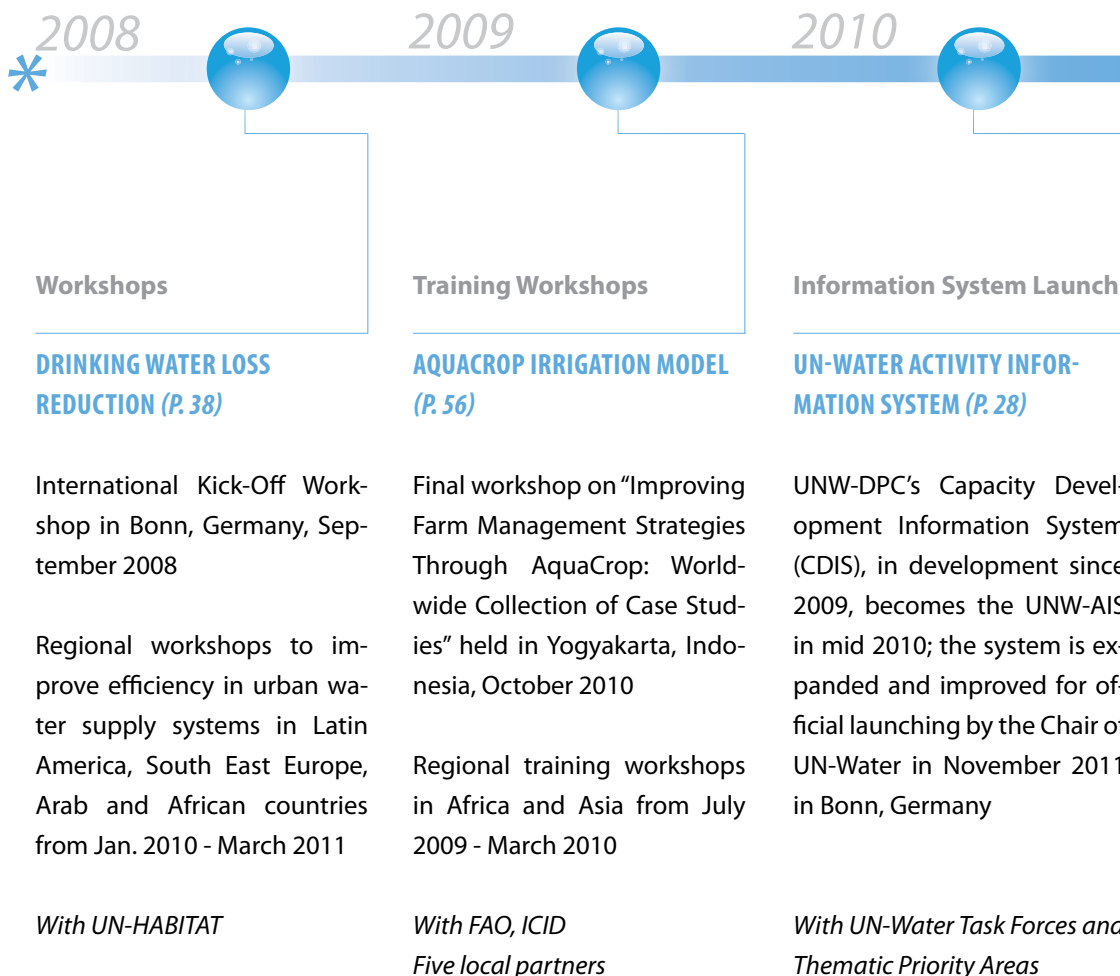
Overall, with more than 70 activities and 30 publications, it is clear that UNW-DPC has been very active in its field of disseminating and promoting methodologies for capacity development.

In addition, through such multilateral, multi-year activities as the currently on-going UN-Water capacity development project on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture", which brings together seven UN-Water members, partners and programmes, including UNU, UNW-DPC has proven its added value and ability to strengthen the effectiveness of UN-Water by bringing together a broad spectrum of UN-Water actors in order to tackle complex and inter-linked capacity development challenges.

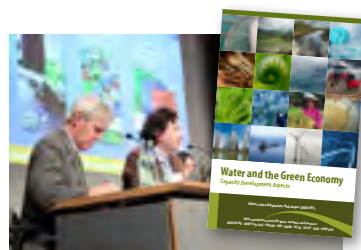
With regard to UNW-DPC and the UN-Water community, I look forward to both continuing and new opportunities for mutual support and collaboration in 2012 and beyond.

Highlights of 2007-2012

UNW-DPC's Major Activities



* Inauguration August 2007



2011

2012

Workshops

THE SAFE USE OF WASTEWATER IN AGRICULTURE (P. 34)

International Kick-Off Workshop in Bonn, Germany in November 2011

Five regional workshops throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean in 2012 and 2013; wrap-up workshop in 2013

With FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID and IWMI

10th Bonn Dialogue

THE WATER, ENERGY AND FOOD SECURITY NEXUS: SOLUTIONS FOR THE GREEN ECONOMY (P. 70)

UNW-DPC is well involved in the "Nexus" concept and coordinates the 10th in the "Bonn Dialogues" public lecture series; the only public symposium of the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference

With UNU in Bonn, DKKV High-level panelists from UNSGAB, FAO, IHA and BMU

Trade Fair & Seminar

UN-WATER AT IFAT WITH GREEN ECONOMY BOOK LAUNCH (P. 62)

Panel at IFAT in Munich with UN-Water entities involved in the book, "Water and the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects"

UN-Water presence included seminars, a press conference and 200 m² pavilion

13 UN-Water members, partners and programmes

Table of Contents



Chapter 1



Chapter 2

FOREWORD

Konrad Osterwalder
Rector of UNU 2

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2007-2012

UNW-DPC's Major Activities 4

BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

About Us 8

Introduction to UN-Water and
UNW-DPC 10

UNW-DPC Work Plans 2007-
2010 and 2010-2013 16

WORK PLAN SECTION 1: BUILDING COHERENCE

UNW-DPC's actions to
improve synergy and
coherence of UN-Water 22

1.1 Support to UN-Water
Task Forces and Thematic
Priority Areas 24

1.2 UNW-AIS: The UN-Water
Activity Information
System 28

WORK PLAN SECTION 2: STRENGTHENING POLICY GUIDANCE

Professionalization of
water governance, focus
on institutional capacity
development and increasing
access to information 32

2.1 Safe Use of Wastewater
in Agriculture:
a Multidisciplinary
Project 34

2.2 Activities on Drinking
Water Loss Reduction 38

2.3 UNW-DPC's Scientific
Publications 42



Chapter 3

WORK PLAN SECTION 3: COOPERATION WITH OTHER UN-WATER PROGRAMMES

Cooperation among the four
programme offices of UN-
Water 44

3.1 The World Water
Development Report 46

3.2 UN-Water Stakeholder
Dialogues 50



Chapter 4

WORK PLAN SECTION 4: SUPPORT TO UN-WATER

Including support and co-
organization of multilateral
capacity development activi-
ties 54

4.1 Training in the use of
AquaCrop Irrigation
Model 56

4.2 UN-Water at IFAT
2010 and 2012 62



Chapter 5

THE WAY FORWARD: POST RIO+20 68

Annexes

FACTS AND FIGURES 72

6.1 UNW-DPC's Major
Activities, 2007-2012
(both as organizers
and contributors) 74

6.2 Regional
Distribution of
Participants 88

6.3 List of Publications 92

6.4 Acronyms 99



Background and Overview

UN-Water is a mechanism established in 2003 to strengthen collaboration and coherence on water-related issues within the UN System and with non-UN partners. It is becoming an increasingly efficient vehicle for supporting actions and promoting solutions related to the complex water-related agenda of the international community. 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 UN 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), established in mid-2007, and hosted by the United Nations University in Bonn, Germany.

Introduction

to UN-Water and UNW-DPC

Chair of UN-Water

Michel Jarraud (Secretary-General of WMO)

In its five years of existence, UNW-DPC has clearly demonstrated its added value to the capacity development activities of UN-Water Members and Partners, as well as to the UN-Water structure itself. UNW-DPC has evolved into an important asset of UN-Water in an area of work critical to sustain and maintain development efforts.

July 2012



© UN-Photo

1992



The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 marked a major political milestone in terms of addressing the world's environmental concerns, including the growing scarcity of water.

© UN-Photo

Twenty years later, political leaders and concerned individuals and organizations around the world met once again in Rio to tackle these issues.

2012



© UN-Photo

The United Nations (UN) has long recognized the relevance of water as a determining factor of global development, given the growing demands of an increasing population on the world's water resources to meet basic human, commercial and agricultural needs. UN-Water's story began 20 years ago, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, followed by the Millennium Declaration in 2000 that eventually established the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – a series of ambitious targets to be met by 2015.

Afterwards, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 confirmed the

importance of water as a vital resource. In the same way, the significance of basic sanitation for the well-being of humankind has been acknowledged. Goals and targets were formulated which resulted in an international water agenda that is both ambitious and complex. As water is dealt with by a number of UN agencies, programmes and other entities, implementation of the various water and sanitation targets turned out to be a collective challenge. In recognition of this situation, the WSSD saw the need to generally strengthen United Nations inter-agency coordination and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of system-wide activities through increased synergies.

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

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

In 2003, the Chief Executives Board (CEB), the coordinating body for the entire UN System, on the recommendation of its High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), established UN-Water as the inter-agency mechanism to promote coordination, coherence and efficiency in pursuit of achieving the global water and sanitation related targets and goals, with emphasis being given to those articulated through the MDGs and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) from the WSSD. The main purpose of UN-Water is thus to complement and add value to existing programmes and projects by facilitating synergies and joint efforts.

In a further initiative specifically directed at meeting the water-related MDG targets, the UN General Assembly, on 22 March 2005, proclaimed the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' (2005-2015) with the aim of promoting efforts to fulfil international water-related commitments by 2015. The focus is on furthering cooperation at all levels with a view to ensuring the long-term sustainable management of water resources, including measures to improve sanitation. By its mandate, UN-Water has a specific obligation to respond

to this call for action as the goal of the Decade concurs with UN-Water's terms of reference. The UNW-DPC is one of the programmes created within the 'Water for Life' Decade in order to strengthen the UN-Water mechanism.

Now, at the "Rio+20" United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in June 2012 and 20 years after the Rio 1992 conference, the world once again is faced with increased calls to take a holistic view of pressing environmental problems of our day. Water is more central to this picture than ever, as is the need for the UN to "Deliver as One" in order to meet the MDGs concerning freshwater and sanitation and other international water-related goals and targets.

UN-Water is constantly growing, but currently has 30 members from the UN System and nearly the same amount of external partners representing various organizations and civil society (Figure 1).

Since its creation in 2003, UN-Water has continuously engaged in activities and developed its capacities to address complex water-related challenges.



*Opening ceremony of UNW-DPC,
31 August 2007 at the UN Cam-
pus in Bonn, Germany*

© UN-Photo

As UN-Water is not an implementing body, most of its activities are carried out through long-term Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) and time-bound Task Forces established to focus on specific areas of interest or emerging issues. UN-Water TPAs currently include drinking water and basic sanitation, trans-boundary waters, water and climate change as well as water quality. Task Forces address country-level coordination, regional-level coordination, wastewater management and water resources management. In addition, four specific programmes work under UN-Water, each with its own work plan, budget and an executing agency.

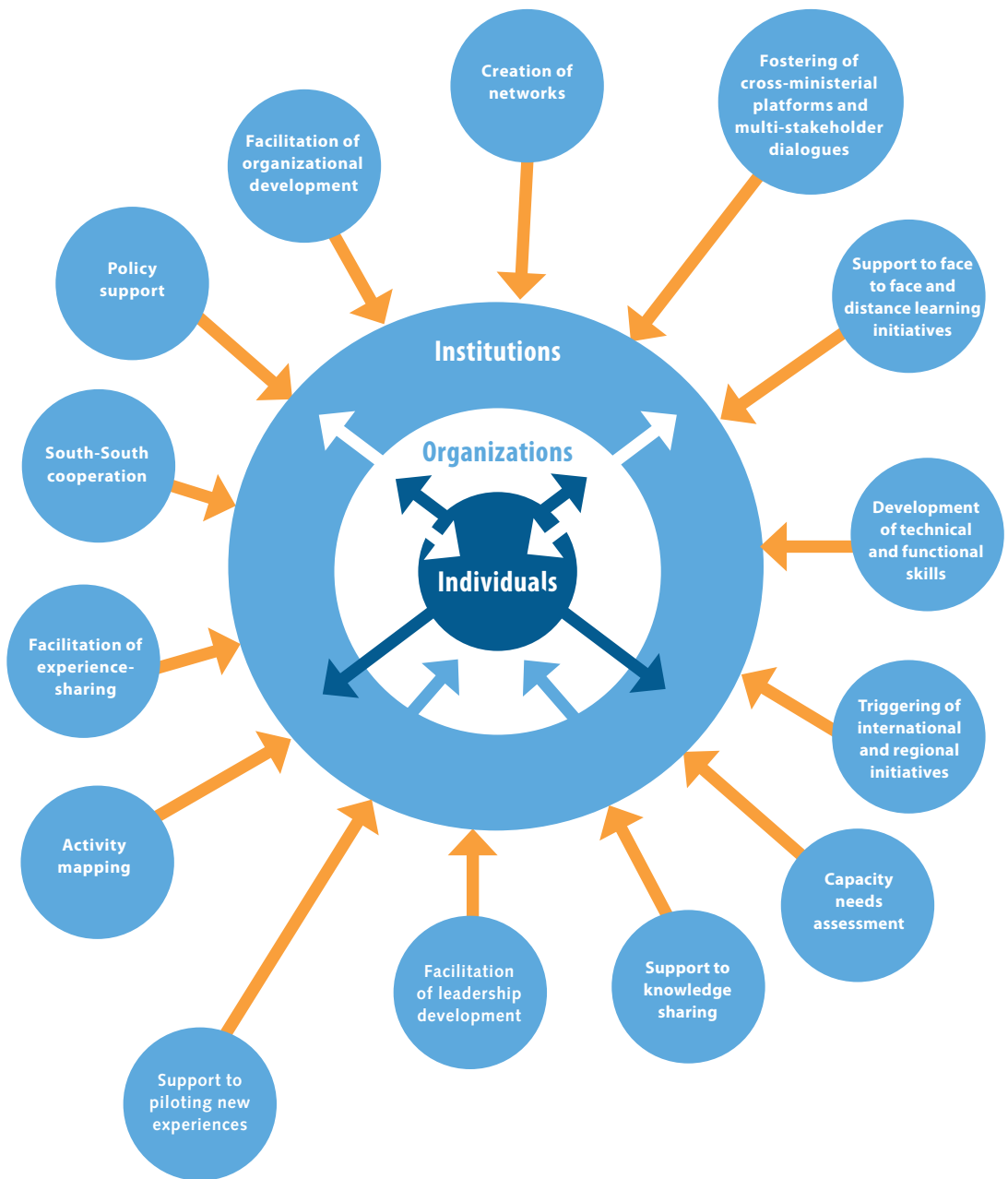
On 31 August 2007 the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), hosted by the United Nations University in Bonn, Germany, celebrated its official opening in the presence of the two German Federal Ministries funding the work of the office. The Ministries were represented by Professor Frieder Meyer-Krahmer, the State Secretary for the Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Erich Stather, the State Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) as well as Professor Janos J. Bogardi, the acting Vice-Rector of the United Nations University in Europe, representing the host agency. Also present were Reza Ardakanian,

the founding Director of UNW-DPC, Pasquale Steduto (FAO), the Chair of UN-Water from 2007 to 2009, and Bärbel Dieckmann, Lady Mayor of the City of Bonn.

UNW-DPC was established with the aim to enhance the coherence, credibility and integrated effectiveness of UN-Water, with emphasis on capacity development, by strengthening UN-Water and its members' capacities and adding value to UN-Water initiatives and activities. Lack of capacity for effective water management is a key factor contributing to the global water crisis. These capacities are required at all levels – from individual human capacities to organizational and institutional capacities. In 2008, capacity development was defined by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) 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”.

UNW-DPC follows best practice in capacity development, including success factors such as rooting initiatives in regional or national institutions, conducting capacity needs assessment and combining a wide range of traditional and innovative modalities (Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT MODALITIES
PRACTISED BY UNW-DPC**



UNW-DPC uses a wide range of modalities in support of capacity development covering several levels.

UNW-DPC Work Plans

2007-2010 and 2010-2013

Chair of UN-Water 2007-2009

Pasquale Steduto (FAO)

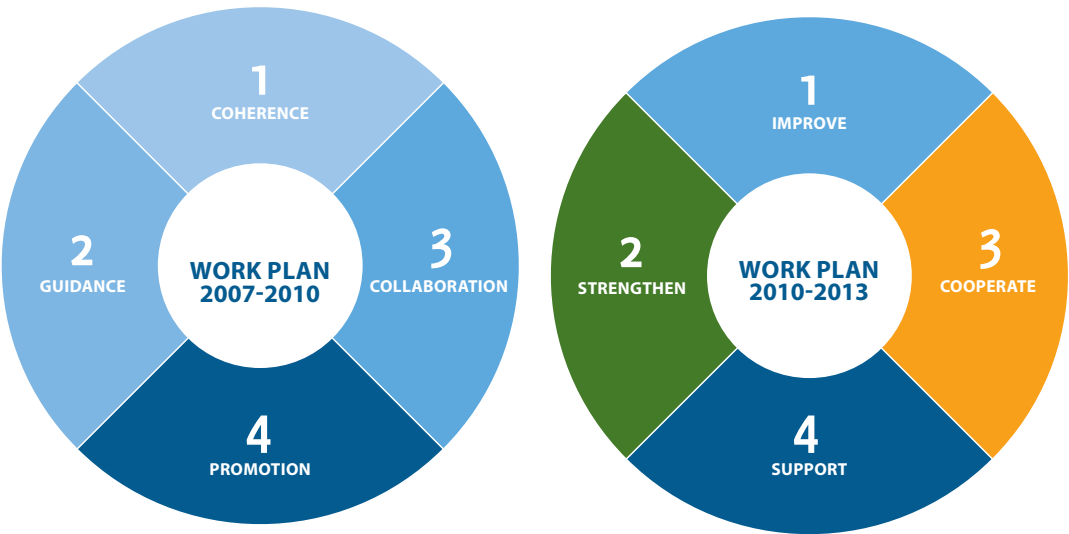
[UNW-DPC is] a useful and necessary programme for scaling up the activities of UN-Water members and partners, and for increasing the coherence of UN-Water. Sustaining the capacity development of human resources and institutions is among the best investments we can do for our future.

August 2010

Based on its mission to support and add coherence to UN-Water, UNW-DPC works according to Work Plans. The Work Plans are approved by UN-Water and cover three years. They include four main fields of activity and individual activity lines which are closely connected to the UN-Water Work Programme. The latter also provides guidelines for UNW-DPC's work (Figure 3).

Now currently working within its second three-year Work Plan, UNW-DPC works on many of the same fields of activity as in its first three years, as shown in the table on the following page.

FIGURE 3: A COMPARISON BETWEEN UNW-DPC’S FIRST AND SECOND WORK PLAN



WORK PLAN FIELD OF ACTIVITY	2007 – 2010	2010 – 2013
Area 1	Improve strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water members and partners to support capacity development worldwide.	Improve synergy, strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water.
Area 2	Strengthen technical and policy guidance within the capacity development sphere, and contribute to the “ professionalization ” of water governance and integrated management.	Strengthen technical and policy guidance within the capacity development sphere, and contribute to the “ professionalization ” of water governance and management.
Area 3	Collaborate with UN-Water members and partners on issues related to capacity development.	Cooperate with other UN-Water programmes.
Area 4	Promote capacity development, including resource mobilization as part of water plans.	Support UN-Water and its members in general, in particular its Task Forces, Thematic Priority Areas and other coordinated activities of UN-Water members.



UNW-DPC brings together participants from all over the world on numerous topics related to capacity development in the water sector to facilitate exchanges of expertise and best practices (left: participants at the International Workshop for Transboundary Basins in 2008)

© UN-Photo

TABLE 1:
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS BY REGION, 2007-2012

REGION	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS
Africa	277
Latin America	115
Eastern Europe	233
Asia	575

TABLE 2: TOTAL ACTIVITIES BY REGION, 2007-2012

REGION	TOTAL ACTIVITIES
All regions (international)	43
Africa	16
Latin America	3
Eastern Europe	9
Asia	17

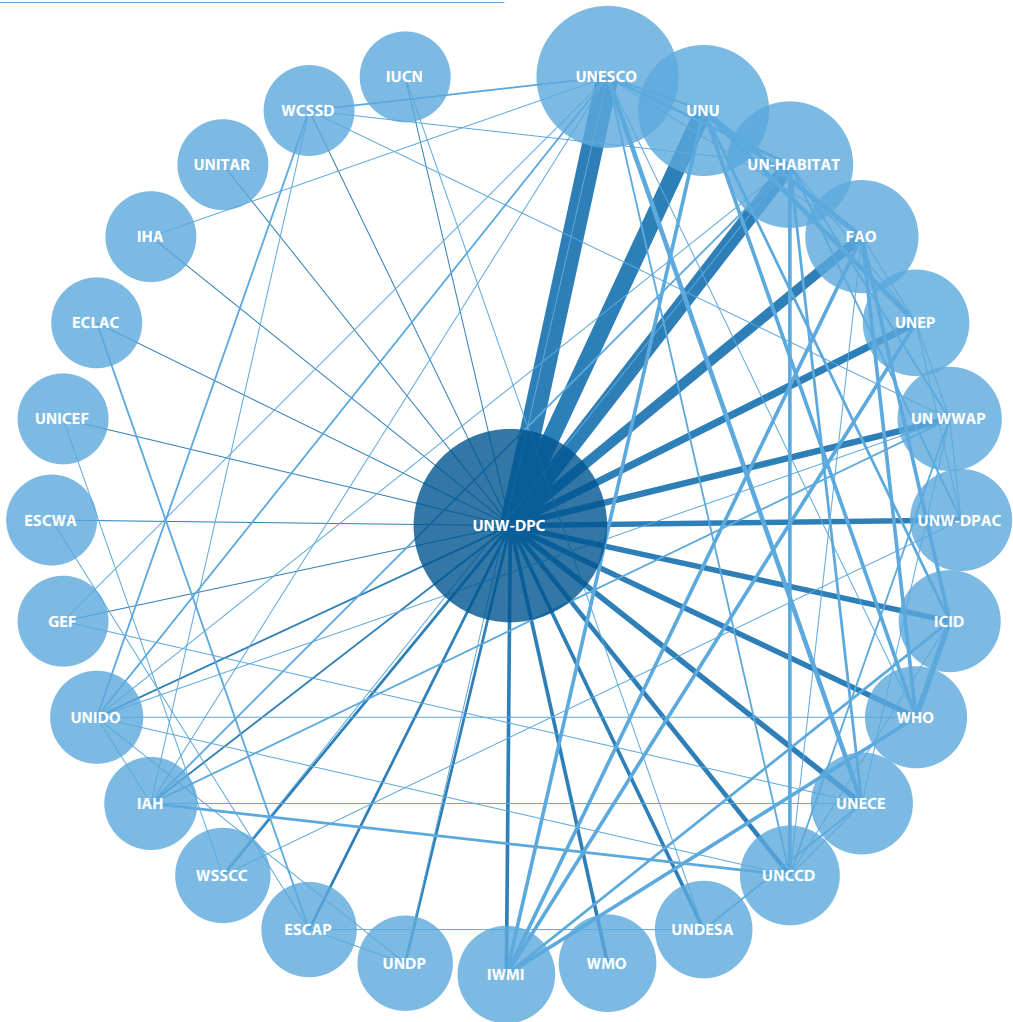
TABLE 3: TOTAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES, 2007-2012

TOTAL ACTIVITIES	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	TOTAL COUNTRIES
69	1849	134

There are differences in UNW-DPC's second phase of work (2010-2013) as compared to its first Work Plan (2007-2010). Particularly in its first three years within Work Plan 1, UNW-DPC concentrated on engaging in activities with individual UN-Water member and partner organizations, in order to build trust and confidence in the deliverance of capacity development activities by UNW-DPC within the UN-Water. A small overview of the activities with individual UN-Water members can be seen in the tables on the left (Tables 1-3). Since 2010 and under its Second Work Plan, UNW-DPC has increasingly focused on activities involving multiple UN-Water entities.

In all, from August 2007 to August 2012, UNW-DPC has conducted more than 100 major activities including joint activities with UN agencies, independent publications, trainings, mapping activities, workshops and involvement in conferences.

FIGURE 4: COOPERATION MAP OF UN-WATER MEMBERS AND PARTNERS IN ACTIVITIES COORDINATED BY UNW-DPC*



* The thickness of the lines represents the number of activities, ranging from one common activity (thinnest) to 24 common activities (thickest).

After focusing on building confidence with UN-Water members and partners through many joint activities within its first three years, UNW-DPC requested feedback on its work at the UN-Water meeting in February 2010. At that point, UNW-DPC received praise for its support of UN-Water to date, with the explicit

request to focus from now on more on multi-lateral, value-adding activities for UN-Water. Thus the feedback also helped to lead and guide the programme during the drafting period of its second three-year Work Plan, which came into action in fall 2010.

Chair of UN-Water 2010-2012

Zafar Adeel (UNU-INWEH)

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.

August 2010

UNW-DPC takes these kinds of recommendations very seriously in its quest to best serve the needs of UN-Water. As a result, suggestions such as these formed the cornerstone of UNW-DPC's second Work Plan 2010-2013, with twelve out of the twenty-one (more than 50%) of the specific activities in the new Work Plan focusing specifically on value-adding activities to support the UN-Water mechanism.

These value-adding activities are for the most part embedded in Field of Activity 1 of UNW-DPC's Work Plan 2010-2013, and are described in more depth in **Chapter 1** of this report.

Vice Chair of UN-Water 2010-2012

Tim Kasten (UNEP)

Great job overall and an active programme... UNW-DPC has collected information on what UN agencies are doing. It should therefore use this information to determine how it can add value to the work of UN agencies. Its focal areas could include developing a web-based mechanism for exchanging information on UN agencies' activities in water capacity-building to enable better collaboration.

August 2010

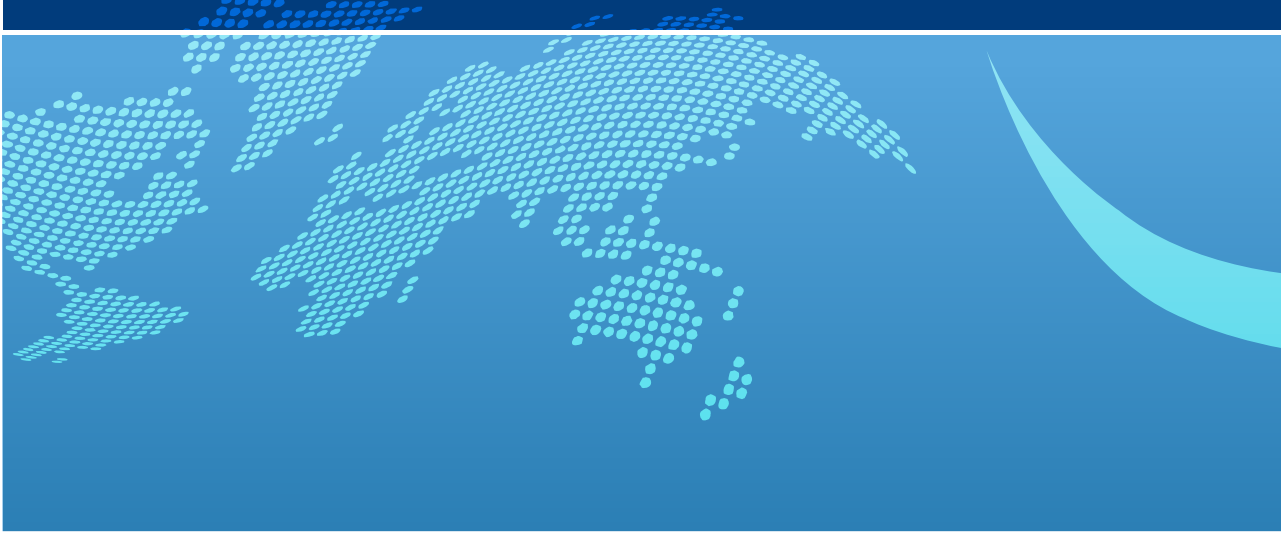


© Alain E. Raminéz



A large part of UNW-DPC's value-adding activities is support to the Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas (TFs/TPAs) of UN-Water. As well as being a member of all of the TFs/TPAs of UN-Water, UNW-DPC has conducted in-depth **mapping activities** for several of them, beginning in 2009 with the Task Forces on Climate

Change and on Transboundary Waters, and adding Water Quality in 2011. Results of these mapping activities are housed in the **UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS)**, which garnered increased focus and received a facelift in 2011. It, too, is looked at in Chapter 1.



© flickr/bewarenerd



Building Coherence

The first Field of Activity of the UNW-DPC Work Plan aims to “improve the synergy, strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water”. This is done in a multitude of ways in order to identify potential areas for adding value and increasing harmonization of the activities of the Task Forces (TFs), agencies and other partners working within the mechanism.

Two of the most important activities within this section are support to the Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas (TFs/TPAs) of UN-Water, and the creation and improvement of an information system for UN-Water known as the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS).

1.1 *Support to UN-Water* *Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas*

Co-Coordinator, UN-Water Task Force, Transboundary Waters
José Alberto Tejada-Guibert (UNESCO)

[UNW-DPC's performance has been] Outstanding – it has had an intense programme, very good projection to target agencies and visibility benefitting UN-Water and the UN System at large.

February 2010



© UN-Photo

UNW-DPC has been a member of all of the UN-Water TFs/TPAs for several years. It has been regularly asked to support these groups in various ways, in particular through mapping, the hosting of meetings or workshops and conceptual and strategic support. It can be said that UNW-DPC has played a significant role in supporting the chairs in energizing the TFs and TPAs. The programme is keen on further expanding its support role in the future.

One major support offered by UNW-DPC was to assist in the mapping of key activities of UN-Water members and partners in various fields of work. In fact, the mappings are an important cornerstone for UN-Water TPAs and TFs to take strategic planning decisions, particularly on filling gaps and minimizing overlaps through improved internal coordination.

The first mapping on the UN-Water members' and partners' mandates was conducted upon request of UN-Water in early 2009. Three mappings for the TPAs on Transboundary Waters, Climate Change and Water Quality followed. The results of all these mappings and the very first mapping of capacity development activities in 2007 were included in the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS). Additional TFs expressed interest in future mappings.

Another mapping in support of the UN-Water TF on Regional Coordination is under way. This

mapping is different in nature as it focuses on coordination mechanisms within (and between) the regions rather than actual project activities at country level. However, the mapping will draw upon previous thematic mappings. UNW-DPC will be hosting the leading consultant.

UNW-DPC has hosted meetings of several of the TFs at its offices at the UN Campus in Bonn, including Country-Level Coordination (February 2010), Transboundary Waters (February 2010), Climate Change (May 2010) and Regional Level Coordination (February 2011). These workshops helped consolidate the focus and outcomes of the TFs and the mapping activities. Examples include two workshops for the Climate Change TPA to discuss "Key challenges for capacity development and joint activities to adaptations in the water sector" and "Key challenges to adaptations in the water sector".

In 2011, UNW-DPC, together with the UNDP, also took on the role of the co-chair of the TF on Country-Level Coordination upon request at the UN-Water meeting in August. Since then, a physical meeting in November 2011 and regular lines of communication have strengthened 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.



© UN-Photo

UNW-DPC has been instrumental in bringing together and hosting meetings of UN-Water Task Forces, Thematic Priority Areas and Working Groups, such as the UN-Water Working Group on Water Use Efficiency (Stockholm, Sweden in August 2011, above).

UNW-DPC also provided support to the UN-Water Working Group on “Water Efficiency in Agriculture”, led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In particular, UNW-DPC supported the Working Group in the preparation of a concept note and hosted a first Working Group meeting during World Water Week in Stockholm in August 2011.

UNW-DPC also engages with TFs/TPAs in the field of e-learning. This includes the facilitation of an e-learning course on “Urban Water Governance and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region”. The course is a pilot e-learning course under the UN-Water umbrella and is being de-

veloped in cooperation with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), UN-HABITAT and with input from the TF on Water Resources Management. In June 2012, UNW-DPC also started an inventory of water-related e-learning services by UN-Water members and partners.

UNW-DPC has also supported TFs and TPAs in their communication efforts. One example is the collaboration with the UN-Water TF on Water Quality on communications materials for the launch of the “Drive to 2015: Sanitation for All” campaign.



© UN-Photo/Christopher Chan

Highlight: Thematic Priority Area on Transboundary Waters

As a member of the UN-Water TPA on Transboundary Waters, UNW-DPC has been actively involved in Transboundary Water issues since 2008. Starting in 2009, support was increased and extended, specifically in regard to mapping activities.

The thematic mapping extended the UN-Water overall mandate for topic-related mandates, capacities and activities down to the level of specific projects using questionnaires, interviews and on-line search technologies. As the first thematic mapping, the Transboundary Waters TPA members played an important role in shaping the design of the actual mapping, the needs assessment and the visual presentation of the mapping results in the UNW-AIS.

The Transboundary Waters TPA chairs and UNW-DPC interact frequently about further improvements of the UNW-AIS, especially related to updates and best ways to promote the system in the Transboundary Waters community.

1.2

UNW-AIS

The UN-Water Activity Information System

Co-Coordinator, UN-Water Task Force, Transboundary Waters
Francesca Bernardini (UNECE)

UNW-DPC has proved to be active and to be able to respond to its mandate. In particular United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) very much appreciates the work done to set up the UN-Water Activity Information System.

February 2010

UNW-AIS
UN-Water Activity Information System



The UNW-AIS provides UN-Water members, partners and programmes with a single place to present, query and analyze information about water-related field projects and programmes, joint initiatives and training activities. It fosters information and knowledge sharing among entities and with their target groups. It responds to the expressed wish of UN-Water to gain a systematic overview of the water-related activities of all actors under the UN-Water umbrella, giving recognition to the increasing number of joint activities and encouraging enhanced coordination and coherence. The UNW-AIS has been developed and is hosted by UNW-DPC.

The modular platform has steadily evolved and expanded in response to requests from UN-Water.

UNW-DPC started the development of the UNW-AIS information system in early 2009 as a Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) that only housed information on capacity development activities of UN-Water mapped in 2007/2008. In 2010, the system was adopted by UN-Water to serve the entire interagency mechanism, and CDIS was renamed to UNW-AIS. From 2010 to 2012, the results of three mappings of the UN-Water TPAs on Transboundary Waters, Water and Climate Change and Water Quality were included in the UNW-AIS project database, leading to more than 450

entries. With its second Work Plan 2010-2013, UNW-DPC received the mandate to integrate UNW-AIS with other UN information systems. The IW:Science database was successfully embedded into UNW-AIS in 2012, adding another 200 field projects and 3,500 associated documents. The integration of further UN databases and information systems is envisaged and will benefit from the robust hosting infrastructure and efficient development environment. In November 2011, the Chair of UN-Water, Zafar Adeel, Director of UNU-INWEH, inaugurated an upgraded version of UNW-AIS, reflecting the addition of new features such as the inclusion of an e-learning section and social networking tools. By July 2012, the new learning section included about 20 learning initiatives conducted by multiple UN-Water members, projects and programmes. Recently, this section has also been amended by a gateway to e-learning courses offered by UN-Water members. The potential use of UNW-AIS as a virtual learning environment will be piloted in early 2013 through a facilitated e-learning course on "Urban Water Governance".

The number of visitors to the UNW-AIS platform has been increasing continuously. Over the last few years, thousands of people from more than 150 countries have visited the platform and the majority of them have returned to view the platform repeatedly.



© UN-Photo

The current two main components of UNW-AIS are the project database and the training/learning platform.

(i) The activity database offers a simple but powerful search interface which allows users to find activities based on specific themes, type, location, geographical focus, status and partners. Users can display the results as a table, map or individual descriptions. The database can be used in many ways, such as

- helping UN-Water task forces to identify gaps and potential synergies or best practice examples of joint activities in UN-Water

and joint activities of UN-Water member agencies, partners and programmes to UN Headquarters, donors and the interested public in a flexible and comprehensive way

- informing water professionals, decision makers and decentralized staff of UN-Water members and partners about related UN projects in their country or region in support of planning and policy development
- ensuring sustainability of the IW:Science database after closure of the project

- enabling UN-Water to present individual

(ii) Within the last year, hundreds of training



**Chair of UN-Water
2010-2012**
Zafar Adeel (UNU-INWEH)

workshop participants from all over the world have entered the learning section of UNW-AIS, accessing learning materials such as core publications, presentations, video animations and e-lectures after the workshop to further deepen their learning or using the materials for starting local initiatives or training others. In the case of the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” workshops, the platform was also used before and during workshops, enabling training participants to directly upload their national reports before the workshop, allowing immediate access to others.

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

Utilizing the solid institutional foundation developed in the last three years, UNW-DPC has effectively executed a number of capacity-building initiatives. Most notably, it brings together a broad spectrum of UN-Water members and partners to tackle specific capacity challenges. One may argue that such initiatives would not even exist if UNW-DPC had not served as a catalyst in bringing together these partners.

August 2010



Strengthening Policy Guidance

Section 2 of the Work Plan describes UNW-DPC's activities to strengthen the technical and policy guidance of UN-Water and contribute to the "professionalization" of water governance and management. This is suggested in a number of ways: by supporting TPAs and TFs of UN-Water with policy-relevant documents, by focusing on institutional capacity development with innovative approaches and methods, and by increasing awareness and improving access to relevant materials for decision and policymakers as well as stakeholders.

Two of the most important activities in this field over the past five years have been the UN-Water project on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" and extensive activities the programme has conducted in the area of "Drinking Water Loss Reduction".

2.1

Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture

A Multidisciplinary Project

UN-Water partner

Avinash Tyagi (ICID)

In the era where the development issues are becoming more complex and have multiple dimensions, UNW-DPC is in a unique position to bring together various UN-Water members and partners to provide multidisciplinary perspectives to its clients, the UN Member Countries, in delivering capacity development. I am sure no single UN-Water member or partner can bring such a multidisciplinary perspective to a project like "Safe use of Wastewater in Agriculture", which has been remarkably provided by UNW-DPC.

July 2012



© Flickr/IRRI

Population growth and rapid urbanization

are intensifying pressure on freshwater resources. In many places around the world, increasing water stress and scarcity consequently drive the use of non-conventional waters, such as (treated) urban wastewater. As the supply of cities with fresh produce is another imminent challenge, urban and peri-urban agriculture is one of the greatest wastewater users. Particularly in irrigated agriculture, wastewater can serve as a “new” source of water and fertilizer.

Besides all benefits of wastewater use in agriculture, it can also have adverse impacts on health and environment depending on the treatment level, type of irrigation and local conditions. Managing these risks is a crucial issue that must be addressed from local and global perspectives.

To maximize opportunities and minimize risks related to the use of wastewater in agriculture, robust policy and institutional frameworks have to be designed. In many countries where wastewater use in agriculture takes place, such frameworks are lacking. Responsibilities and jurisdictions among public institutions (health, agriculture and water) have to be clear and coordination mechanisms should be created to arrive at comprehensive and effective policies. To promote the safe use of wastewater in agriculture and to advance the

required national capacities in developing countries and countries in transition, the UNW-DPC brought together, in a multi-year project under UN-Water, the FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). The capacity development project on the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” was launched during an international workshop in Bonn in November 2011. Further activities include a series of five regional workshops in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as a wrap-up workshop in May 2013.

During the project, each participating country is guided in the development of a national report on the status of “Wastewater Use in Agriculture” in its country. The national report is based on a survey of the existing and the required capacities in the fields of health risks assessment, health protection measures, monitoring and system assessment, crop production aspects, environmental aspects, socio-cultural aspects, economic and financial considerations and policy aspects as well as the identities of the national key players involved in the field of wastewater use.



Urban agriculture, often using treated wastewater, can be an important part of the solutions to feed growing populations in cities.

© UN Photo

In the framework of this project, national representatives learn about various options to promote wastewater use strategies, based on guidelines and best practice approaches. These contribute to showing feasible (interim) solutions for different levels of technological sophistication and financial ability, which in turn lead to improved protection of farmers and public health. In many developing countries, the focus is set on affordable and easily adoptable risk management strategies. Adopting the multiple-barrier approach (WHO, FAO, and UNEP, 2006) can reduce human exposure to toxic compounds and pathogens. At the same time, the important aspects of developing or refining national strategies with multi-disciplinary and multi-ministerial involvement, as well as strategies to raise public awareness and acceptance, are essential parts of the programme.

An important element for the further promotion of the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” project are the extensive project pages on UNW-AIS (www.ais.unwater.org/wastewater). UNW-AIS is used as the official communication and knowledge-sharing platform for this project. It brings together the expertise of UN-Water members, partners and associated programmes in one single place, which is at the same time easily accessible for the workshop participants and other interested users. It features key documents, for example the WHO Guidelines for the “Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater”, various FAO publications, such as “The Wealth of Waste”, research papers, fact sheets and a wide range of publications from IWMI, including a book on Wastewater Irrigation and Health, research reports, working papers and scientific papers. Additionally, it presents workshop videos in the form of e-lectures, best practice videos and animations, but also the national reports submitted by the

UN-Water member, project partner in the wastewater project
Vincent Sweeney (UNEP)

UNW-DPC is a committed partner in the global efforts to address capacity-building in relevant areas such as wastewater management. They have demonstrated their serious interest in coordinating the work of partners and expanding the base of resource persons and agencies, while ensuring that training is designed to be relevant to the respective regions. We look forward to continuing this collaboration.

July 2012

participants. The “wastewater pages” on UNW-AIS provide a rich resource with easy access to materials of UN-Water members and partners, and facilitate the promotion of this topic in addition to the immediate reach of the workshops. Beyond the framework of the workshop series, UNW-DPC organized additional UN-Water Sessions at the 16th African Water Association (AfWA) International Water and Sanitation Congress and at IFAT ENTORG 2012, one of the world’s leading trade fairs for environmental technology, specifically focusing on water, sewage, waste and raw materials management.

At the Bonn2011 Nexus Conference, which was organized to prepare the road map for Rio+20, the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” project was recognized as one of the “moving actions” in the Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus theme.

To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of such capacity development activities as the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” project, UNW-DPC engages in research cooperation with the KWR Watercycle Research Institute. This research institute analyzes networks evolving within the group of participants as a result

of our capacity development activities. It yields insights into the effects of such workshops and the benefits of the participants from bringing together different disciplines and various countries. What’s more, it allows UNW-DPC to identify fields for further improvement and to evaluate whether the benefits perceived by the participants match with the intentions for holding such workshops. Also, the evolving networks can be visualized in social-coognitive



© UN Photo

2.2

Activities on Drinking Water Loss Reduction

*Capacity Development Activities
between 2008 and 2011*

UN-Water member

Andre Dzikus (UN-HABITAT)

UN-HABITAT greatly values the contribution UNW-DPC has made in conducting joint capacity development programmes on water loss reduction. UNW-DPC, through far-flung outreach, has contributed to up-scaling state of the art knowledge and skills in this crucial area of water demand management.

July 2012



© UN Photo/Doug Sparks

In many cities across the developing world, clean water is both scarce and expensive to produce. Water utilities face enormous challenges when treating and distributing water in sufficient quality and quantity for their increasing urban populations. Around the world policymakers are struggling to cope with this problem. In the rapidly growing cities of the developing world, water utilities often lack the appropriate management capacities and institutional frameworks to effectively deal with these challenges in the long term. This problem deserves increased attention and appropriate action to reduce avoidable stress over scarce and valuable water resources. Several mid-size and large cities have already started incremental programmes geared towards the step-by-step reduction of losses, and it is well known that many institutions and water and sanitation utilities have developed and implemented strategies and technologies to control leakages and water loss.

To address this major drinking water loss problem, UNW-DPC started focusing on this issue shortly after its founding in August 2007. First it organized, in cooperation with UN-HABITAT, an international workshop on its premises on “Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Developing Capacities for Applying Solutions”. The workshop took place in September 2008 with the objective to help establish communication between policymakers, water managers, re-



© UN Photo/Doug Sparks

Activities to tackle drinking water loss reduction need to bring together actors at various levels, including water operators, decision makers and other stakeholders.

searchers, financial institutions and providers of technical solutions and to encourage follow-up actions and projects. The workshop concentrated on the most promising approaches, especially highlighting the need for institutional capacity development and for cooperation. The focus was put on developing countries and countries with economies in transition, especially those under water stress.

The workshop was attended by representatives from major cities around the world and, particularly, the decision makers responsible for water supplies. In Bonn, the participants had the opportunity to meet their counterparts from Germany, neighbouring European countries and from around the world. The workshop encouraged the exchange of experiences and information on successful examples within the different national programmes in improving water leakage control and reducing water losses in water supply systems.



Tackling water loss is a major priority for urban areas around the world.

UNW-DPC established a Working Group on Water Efficiency as a result of this initial activity, and one of the main recommendations was to address the issue of water efficiency in water and sanitation utilities at the regional level. Therefore, UNW-DPC and UN-HABITAT decided in 2009 to jointly organize four regional workshops around the globe on this topic to document available know-how and best practices and to recommend new approaches for more efficient management in the field of water and sanitation with a focus on water loss reduction.

The workshops were held for Latin American and Caribbean countries in León, Mexico (November 2009), for South East European countries in Sofia, Bulgaria (November 2009), for Arab countries in Rabat, Morocco (January 2010) and for African countries, on the occasion of World Water Day 2011, in Cape Town, South Africa (March 2011).

Workshop programmes included sessions with case study presentations and panel dis-

cussions addressing topics like technical solutions, contextual conditions for creating enabling environments (political, institutional and economic barriers and opportunities), and national and regional initiatives supporting water and sanitation sectors in the region. Case studies of participating cities enabled workshop participants to exchange views on the efficiency of the methodologies and strategies that the water utilities are currently implementing to control and reduce water losses.

About 510 participants from 37 countries and from different sectors related to water management participated in the training programmes. The workshops gathered and documented most recent know-how and best practices concerning water loss reduction strategies and came up with several recommendations on new approaches for more efficient water management, with a specific focus on water loss reduction. The workshops were perceived by the participants as a valuable opportunity to share experience on common problems and



applied solutions and to gain knowledge on new technological developments. However, it was also apparent that there is still a lot of work to be done to ensure water loss reduction, and that greater urgency is required, since it is mostly the urban poor who suffer the consequences of inaction.

The results, lessons learned and suggestions from these regional workshops, and an additional workshop held with the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in Burkina Faso in February 2011, were compiled in a trilingual documentary film entitled "Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World", co-produced with the United Nations University (UNU) Media Studios in Tokyo. Furthermore,

the book *Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction* was published. The book addresses 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 launched during a session at World Water Day 2011 in Cape Town, South Africa.

Additional information on the workshops is available in the publications "Proceedings No. 1", "Knowledge No. 3", "Knowledge No. 4" and "Water Loss Reduction in Africa" (see <http://www.unwater.unu.edu/article/read/water-loss-reduction>).

2.3

UNW-DPC's Scientific Publications

Collaborative Contributions to Capacity Development with UN-Water Members and Partners



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

March 2009

UNW-DPC produced this side publication to the 3rd World Water Development Report in order to provide further substantive background to support issues in the WWDR3 and to provide a wider audience for the results of the International Workshop on Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Water Basins in November 2008 in Bonn, Germany.

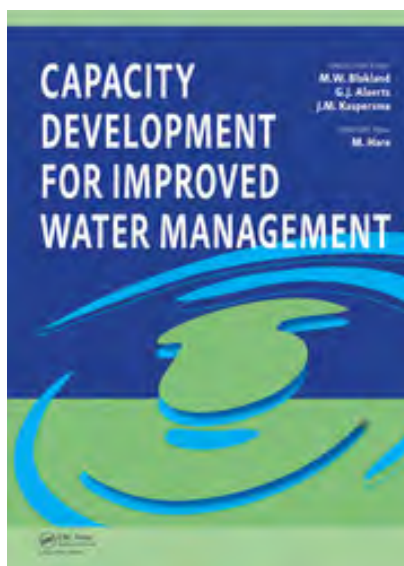


CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION: CHALLENGES AND EXPERIENCES

March 2011

This publication presents the results of the first three years of cooperation of UNW-DPC with UN-Water members and partners, regional collaborators and experts on the widespread issue of drinking water loss. It looks at regional perspectives, challenges and solutions to the issue.

Given its dual connection to both UN-Water and to the UN University, UNW-DPC has a unique mandate and ability to bring together UN-Water members and partners in order to make collaborative, state-of-the-art contributions to scientific discussions on various aspects of capacity development. These two pages present the publications released in its first five years.



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR IMPROVED WATER MANAGEMENT

January 2010

This book, produced with UNESCO-IHE, brings together contributions from UNW-DPC, UNESCO-IHE, UNU-INWEH, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, GWP, the Asian Development Bank and more than a dozen other worldwide experts in order to address capacity development issues for improved water management.



Water and the Green Economy Capacity Development Aspects



WATER AND THE GREEN ECONOMY: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS

May 2012

This publication, compiled by UNW-DPC, brings together case studies, best practices and lessons learned on capacity development aspects of water and the green economy. It contains contributions from UN-Water members and partners, including UNESCO-IHE, UNDP (Cap-Net), UNITAR, CBD, UNIDO, ECLAC, ESCAP, IUCN and UNW-DPC.



© Rido - Fotolia.com



Cooperation with other UN-Water Programmes

The third major section of UNW-DPC's work as requested by UN-Water and enshrined in its Work Plan lies in cooperation with the other UN-Water programme offices: the UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) and the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC). UNW-DPC has also collaborated with the fourth programme of UN-Water, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP).

In all, over the past five years UNW-DPC has collaborated with the other programmes on nearly a dozen different activities to the benefit of all of UN-Water.

Highlights include collaboration on the triennial World Water Development Reports and the annual UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues at the Stockholm World Water Week.

3.1

The World Water Development Report

UNW-DPC's Contributions

Chair of the UNU Advisory Committee for UNW-DPC (2007-2010)
Professor Wim van Vierssen

...UNW-DPC...has proven to be capable of bridging science to practice and to have us accept that we need the transdisciplinary approach more than ever before.... The world is a complex adaptive system and in that context we all know that we need to cross boundaries to solve the water crisis that is characterized by a lot of uncertainty. UNW-DPC crosses that boundary and helps to connect.

July 2012





UNW-DPC contributed to Chapter 14 of the WWDR3 on "Capacity Development for More Effective Action"

The United Nations World Water Development Report (WWDR), released every three years since 2003, is the UN's flagship report on water. Coordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) in a joint effort of the UN agencies and entities which make up UN-Water, and working in partnership with governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, the World Water Development Reports give an overall picture of the state of the world's freshwater resources and aim to provide decision makers with the tools to implement sustainable use of our water.

The 3rd edition of the World Water Development Report, "Water in a Changing World", released in 2009 and to which UNW-DPC contributed to Chapter 14 on "Capacity Development for More Effective Action", was also the first to be accompanied by a series of side publications intending to provide more focused, in-depth information and scientific background knowledge as well as a closer look at some

less conventional water sectors. To this series, UNW-DPC contributed the publication "Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Water Management".

For UNW-DPC, the impetus for the development of this publication was twofold: to provide further substantive background information to support issues raised in the WWDR3 concerning the requirements for institutional capacity development, and to provide a wider audience for the results of the International Workshop on "Institutional Capacity Development in Transboundary Basins" hosted by UNW-DPC in Bonn, Germany, on 10-12 November 2008. The workshop set out to collect and discuss success stories and examples of best practices that led to the development of institutional capacity supporting effective transboundary water management. The ultimate aim was to provide future recommendations for required institutional arrangements and an assessment of needs for capacity development in this field.



© UN Photo

Olcay Ünver, Director of WWAP, presenting the WWDR4 as part of the UN-Water seminar at IFAT in May 2012

The 4th edition of the World Water Development Report, “Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk”, is the most comprehensive edition in the series and was released at the World Water Forum in Marseille in March 2012. It comes in three volumes and seeks to demonstrate, among other messages, that water underpins all aspects of development and that a coordinated approach to managing and allocating water is critical.

UNW-DPC, along with the UNESCO Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE), was selected to develop Chapter 26 of the WWDR4, on “Developing Knowledge and Capacity”.

This chapter discusses how the water sector will increasingly be subject to externally driven changes, yet societies at the same time will expect more reliable water services and less risk. The report acknowledges that there are gaps in the understanding of natural and social phenomena and of how global change is going to affect us and that, therefore, knowledge and capacity development is a top priority on the international agenda.

This chapter purports that developing the adaptive capacity of individuals, society and institutions is needed to face the new and dynamic challenges caused by global change. It further notes that there is a need for an in-

CHAPTER 26

Developing knowledge and capacity

UNW-DPC and UNESCO-IHE

Authors Hani Sewilam (UNW-DPC) and Guy Alaerts (UNESCO-IHE/Delft University of Technology)



*Chapter 26 of the WWDR4 on
"Developing Knowledge and Capacity".*

creased use of knowledge sharing and collaborative tools. The power of ICT should be used to accelerate the dissemination of information and impose social learning within water institutions.

The full report can be downloaded at <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/water/wwap/wwdr/wwdr42012/>.

3.2

UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues

Bringing together various stakeholders to promote and discuss vital water issues



© UN Photo



Starting in 2010, UN-Water has requested three of its programmes to hold a dialogue among various stakeholders at one of the world's highest level annual gatherings of those working in the area of water, the Stockholm World Water Week. These UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues correspond with the topic of each year's World Water Day/World Water Week and bring together experts in a moderated panel discussion from within and outside the UN to represent groups such as consumers, women's groups/gender issues, water operators or agriculture.

The first UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue in 2010 took its cue from the release of a rapid response report by UN-HABITAT and UNEP, called "Sick Water? The Central Role of Wastewater Management in Sustainable Development". Coordinated by UNW-DPAC, the UN-Water Programmes, as well as UN-HABITAT and UNEP, organized a seminar titled "Sick Water is Threatening the MDGs: A Stakeholder Dialogue to

address Capacity Development and Communication Needs". It focused on the issue of the growing pressure on water resources through continuing population growth and urbanization, rapid industrialization and expanding and intensifying food production, which leads to an increased unregulated or illegal discharge of contaminated water within and beyond national borders. This presents a global threat to human health and well-being, with both immediate and long term consequences for efforts to reduce poverty whilst sustaining the integrity of some of the world's most productive ecosystems.

Following the presentation of the UNEP/UN-HABITAT report, experts and stakeholders discussed the situation and challenges related to wastewater production and management. Specifically, they looked at the ways different agents can provide solutions and response options to improve water quality and ensure sustainable development.



*UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue
at World Water Week 2011:
"Beyond 2015: What Next for
Water-Related MDGs and Water
Challenges?"*

© UN Photo

In 2011, the UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue was coordinated by UNW-DPC and focused on the question of "Beyond 2015: What Next for Water-Related MDGs and Water Challenges?" By many accounts, the successes of the MDG campaign have been mixed and have drawn attention to the existence of large differences within and between regions, and from urban to rural areas.

The expert panel, which included representatives from JMP and UN-Water Africa and was moderated by the Chief Technical Adviser to UN-Water, took stock of the progress on the MDGs so far and raised the question of what will come beyond the current target period of 2015.

The 2011 UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue discussed the possible need for new targets or for revisiting the current ones as well as the possibility of defining different targets according to the situation in different regions. It referred to the passing of the UN Resolution for Water and Sanitation as a Human Right, not-

ing the necessity to move towards universal coverage and acknowledgement of the need to focus on the bottom billion. With regard to monitoring the achievements, indicators will need to be reconsidered in light of the above-mentioned UN Resolution, taking into account issues such as access, quality, safety, affordability, resilience, non-discrimination, acceptability, sustainability and participation. Monitoring should also take note of progress in changes to legal frameworks and needs to be based on gender-disaggregated data.

The panel agreed that, although there are specific challenges in monitoring quality indicators they are indispensable for getting a comprehensive picture of the situation.



© UN Photo



© UN Photo

The UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues at Stockholm build upon the success of dialogues at other events, such as the Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum in 2011 on “The Human Right to Water and Sanitation”, which included UN-Water members, partners and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Planning for a third UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue in August 2012 was well under way at the time this report went to print. Coordinated by WWAP, with support from UNW-DPC, UNW-DPAC and the UNEP International Resources Panel, it will deal with world water scenarios for the future, with a focus on green accounting.



© Worldbank



Support to UN-Water

The final section of the UNW-DPC Work Plan calls for it to support UN-Water and its members in general, in particular its TFs/TPAs and other coordinated activities of UN-Water members. This includes assisting the Chair and Secretariat in the preparation of UN-Water Work Programmes as well as support to and/or co-organization of multilateral capacity development activities. Along these lines, UNW-DPC has conducted dozens of activities over the past five years. Highlights include training in the use of AquaCrop models with FAO and coordination of the participation of UN-Water at the biennial IFAT ENTSORGA trade fair in Munich, Germany.

4.1 *Training in the Use of AquaCrop* *Irrigation Model*

From 2009 to 2010, UNW-DPC trained nearly 150 participants from 58 countries throughout Africa and Asia in the use of AquaCrop modelling software. Six months later, these participants were asked to report on whether they had trained others. It was discovered that the twenty best “students” had trained nearly 200 more.



© Flickr/agnillife today



A participant at the AquaCrop training workshop for southern Africa demonstrating the results in a university training field

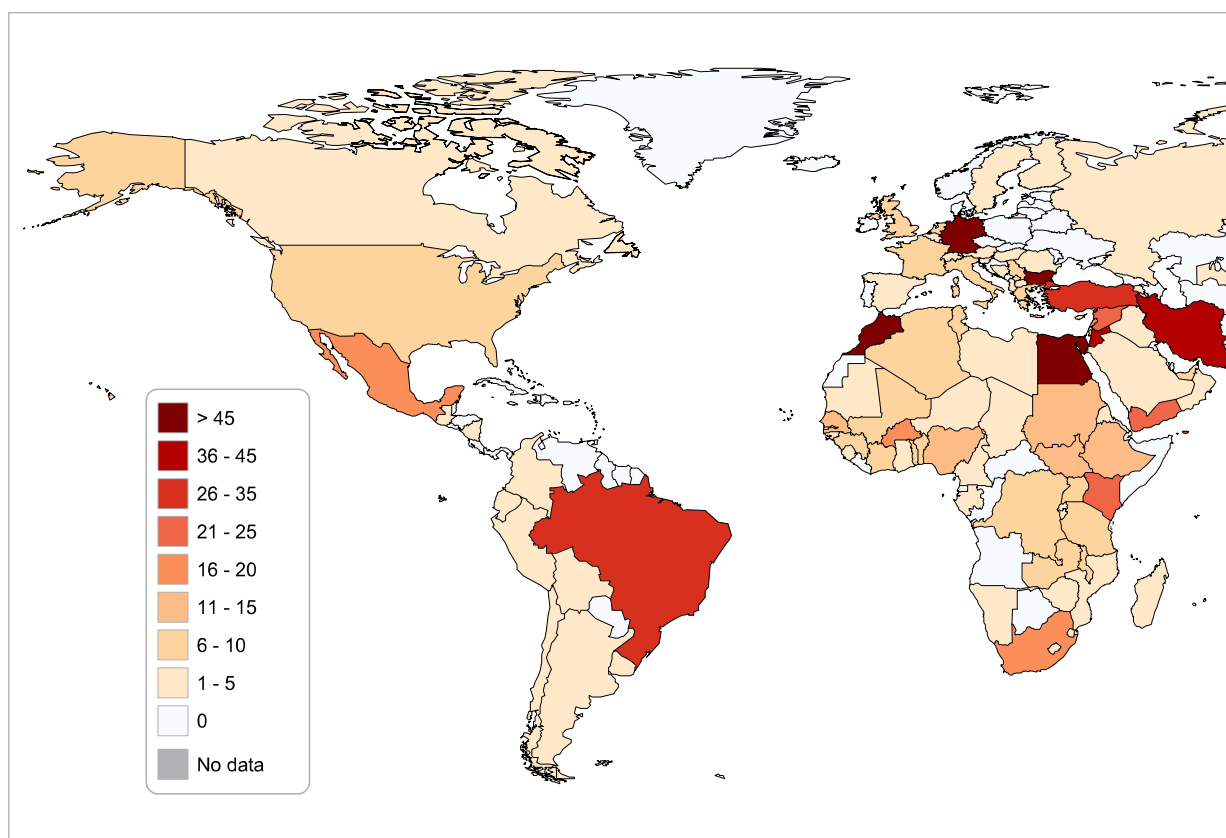
© UN Photo

Global demand for freshwater is constantly rising as a consequence of population growth, enriched diets and an overall rise in living standards. Agriculture is not only the world's largest water user in terms of volume, it is also a relatively low-value, low-efficiency and highly subsidized user. Furthermore, in the years to come it is expected that the agricultural sector will be unable to compete with households and industry for increasingly scarce water resources, and yet it is under pressure to produce more food and fibre with less water and less deterioration of water quality to satisfy the food needs of a growing world population. The overall future scenario is further aggravated by the impact of climate change. This leads to an urgent need for increased water productivity as a pathway for poverty reduction and environmental sustainability, especially in developing countries, where water productivity is often relatively low.

Therefore, UNW-DPC considers it critical to address this challenge by implementing capacity development activities in the field of water productivity in agriculture. Capacity development at all levels is needed to realize changes in water management, production techniques and in policies. The resulting potential capacity needs are the following: information

technologies for crop productivity, management practices, cropping practices, enhanced management of irrigation systems, training in the development of laws, institutional arrangements and policies to promote farmers' adoption of water productivity-enhancing technologies and ensure better management of resources as well as the exchange of knowledge and experiences in other regions to learn from past experiences.

For the purpose to help farmers to apply improved water resources management in rain-fed and irrigated production systems, FAO has developed a crop model software called "AquaCrop". AquaCrop focuses on simulating the attainable yield in response to water, which is the key driver for agricultural production and which is increasingly becoming the critical factor limiting crop production. The free AquaCrop software is mainly intended for practitioners such as those working for extension services, governmental agencies, NGOs, and various kinds of farmers associations but is also used by scientists and for teaching purposes. AquaCrop uses a relatively small number of mostly intuitive parameters and input variables that can be determined easily. Thus, it aims to be simple and easy-to-use while maintaining accuracy and robustness.



To put such tools into use, it is important to make actors involved in the agriculture sector aware of those instruments and to provide training for practical use. Therefore, five “Training-of-Trainers” workshops on “Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop” were carried out as a joint initiative of FAO and UNW-DPC in 2009 and 2010 to disseminate the use of AquaCrop. The workshops were implemented in collaboration with local partners in Burkina Faso (Institut International d’Ingénierie de l’Eau et de l’Environnement, 2iE), Iran (Ministry of Energy of Iran), China (China Agricultural University, CAU), Egypt (Agricultural Research Center, ARC, Ministry of Ag-

riculture and Land Reclamation) and South Africa (University of the Free State’s Department of Soil, Crop and Climate Sciences).

The main objectives of these workshops were:

- training of participants in the practical applications of AquaCrop in order to improve their skills in strategic farm management practices towards increasing crop-water productivity in rainfed and irrigated production systems
- identification of possible paths of action towards implementation of the concept in their own field of work

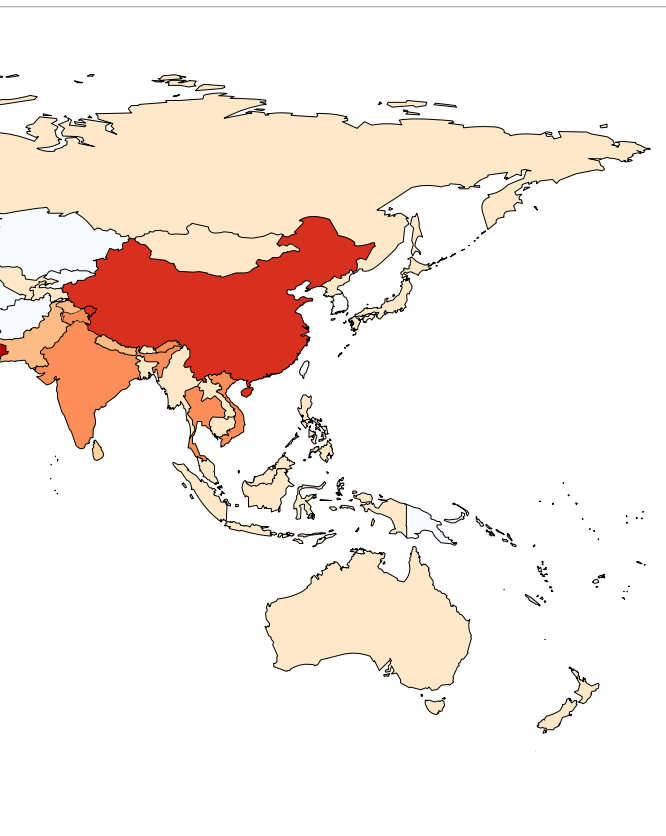


FIGURE 5: UNW-DPC'S TRAINEES IN THE AREA OF WATER SCARCITY, 2007 - 2012: 1,100 PARTICIPANTS IN 114 COUNTRIES

Water scarcity is a major problem affecting areas all over the world and a focus area of UN-Water. To help address this pressing need, UNW-DPC has conducted activities that have reached more than 1,100 participants in 114 countries over the past five years on various aspects related to water scarcity.

- knowledge dissemination in the field of irrigation using AquaCrop. Support project managers, consultants, irrigation engineers, agronomists, and farm managers to assess the current agriculture practices and formulate guidelines to increase the crop-water productivity for both rain-fed and irrigated production systems

The five local host institutions were actively engaged in the participant selection ensuring that the participants have the background and position to disseminate their newly derived knowledge in their institutions and home

countries. 43% of the trainees were from academia, 32% from national research institutes, 15% from ministries or government agencies, 7% from international development organizations, 2% from private companies and 1% from NGOs. In total, the workshops trained 147 participants from 58 countries and more than 100 institutions in the practical applications of AquaCrop to improve their skills in strategic farm management practices toward increasing crop-water productivity.

The training used lectures and computer-based hands-on exercises as teaching and learning tools. Both the theoretical and practical sessions of these workshops were followed



Participants at the AquaCrop training workshop for southern Africa discussing crop aspects on a field trip

© UN Photo

with high interest and active involvement by the participants. An open and interactive approach adopted for the training programme was a key factor for its success in the different countries. Prior to the training, participants had to fill in a questionnaire on capacity development needs in the field of water and food, which was then analyzed in order to assess the specific gaps in terms of individual, institutional and organizational capacity.

Abstracts and papers on the outcomes of these workshops were collected from the workshop participants, and a selected number of participants were invited to Yogyakarta, Indonesia, from 8-9 October 2010 to present their results in case studies of practical applications of AquaCrop. In this international workshop on “Improving farm management strategies through AquaCrop: Worldwide collection of case studies”, UNW-DPC and FAO were successful in gathering some of the best examples and knowledge available on water productivity using AquaCrop. The workshop also analyzed the

success of former workshops and tried to identify training and other follow-up activities of participants within their countries. According to the feedback requested from the 19 participants who attended the workshop, 11 of them had trained another 120 people on AquaCrop.

The selected case studies as well as further information on the workshop methodology and its outcomes can be found in the publication “Knowledge No. 7: Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop: Lessons learned”.

The FAO AquaCrop software is available on the FAO website at <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquacrop.html>.

FIGURE 6: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR FARM MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE CROP-WATER PRODUCTIVITY USING AQUACROP

Overview of training workshops in AquaCrop from 2009 to 2010. In total, 147 participants from 58 countries in three regions were trained.

1st Workshop

WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
27-30 July 2009

2nd Workshop

MIDDLE-EASTERN COUNTRIES

Tehran, Iran
9-13 August 2009
Training

TOTAL PARTICIPANT
DISTRIBUTION

147
Participants

3rd Workshop

EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

Beijing, China
14-18 September 2009
Training

4th Workshop

EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Cairo, Egypt
25-29 October 2009
Training

5th Workshop

SOUTH-EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Bloemfontein, South Africa
1-5 March 2010
Training

4.2

UN-Water at IFAT 2010 and 2012

Trade Fair in Munich, Germany

UNW-DPC Collaborator

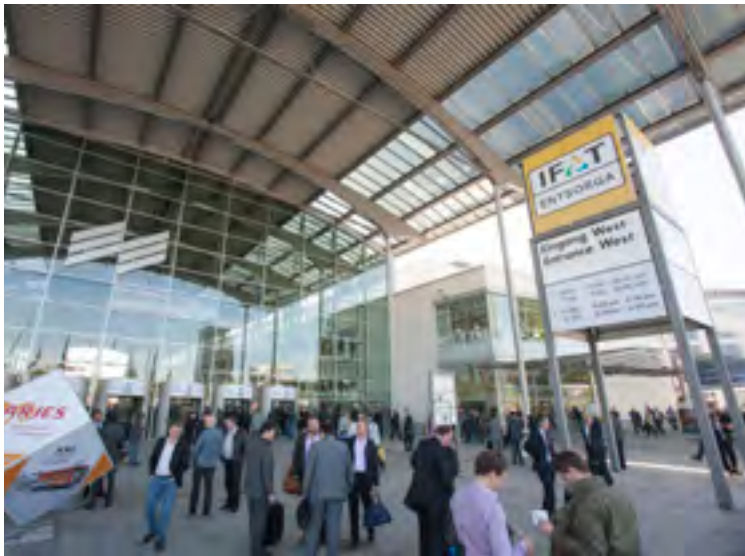
Rüdiger Heidebrecht (German Water Association)

There is a big need to anchor UN activities within the water and waste industry, and since 2007 UNW-DPC and DWA have worked closely together to inform practitioners about the work of both the UN and water associations. As an example, the IFAT trade fair in Munich is the biggest trade fair in the world in the water and waste sector and provides an ideal international platform for needed communications and networking. Visitors from all over the world are guests in Munich and its international character help enable global trends and discussions to result in local activities and improvements. It has been a pleasure to work together with UNW-DPC and its team of professionals.

August 2012



© IFAT



IFAT Entsorga is held every two years and attracts more than 25,000 visitors a day from all over the world.

© IFAT

IFAT ENTSORGA is one of the world's leading trade fairs for environmental technology, specifically focusing on water, sewage, waste and raw materials management. Taking place biennially in Munich, Germany, this event is a prime showcase for the latest market trends and innovative technology. Industry and trade associations present specific sector solutions, state-of-the-art technology and a broad spectrum of services in the fields of water, sewage, refuse and raw materials management. IFAT has a diverse international profile and about 40% of the visitors come from abroad.

So far, UN-Water has participated in IFAT 2010 and 2012. IFAT 2010 took place in September 2010 and attracted about 110,000 visitors from 185 countries as well as 2,700 exhibitors from 45 countries. IFAT 2012, which took place in May 2012, drew even more visitors. About 125,000 visitors from 180 countries as well as over 2,900 exhibitors from 54 countries came to Munich. More than 16,000 visitors took part in the approximately 320 lectures and discus-

sions on major topics such as Mega Cities, Water Management, Phosphorus Recycling from Sewage Sludge, the Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act or Waste-to-Energy.

In its efforts to increase cooperation and strengthen UN-Water members and partners' activities, UNW-DPC, on behalf of UN-Water, negotiated a sponsored booth and coordinated the representation of UN-Water as well as the sessions during IFAT 2010 and 2012.

During IFAT 2010, UNW-DPC organized a seminar which focused on "Institutional Capacity Development in Water Management, Water Supply and Sanitation" and featured presentations and a panel discussion from seven representatives of UN-Water members and partners, including Zafar Adeel in his role as Chair of UN-Water.

In 2012, UNW-DPC organized a UN-Water session which contained three parts. In the first part of the session, on the safe use of waste-



The UN-Water Center at IFAT 2012 housed stands for 11 members, partners and programmes of UN-Water and provided a meeting place for important visitors and high-level delegations.

© UN Photo

water in agriculture, the Vice Chair of UN-Water, Bert Diphooorn, introduced UN-Water and its core functions to the audience. Representatives of partners in the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” project provided the audience with background information on the definition, function and potential problems of using wastewater in agriculture, as well as with solutions and means to achieve improvements. More information on the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture” project can be found in section 2.1 of this report and in the UNW-AIS.

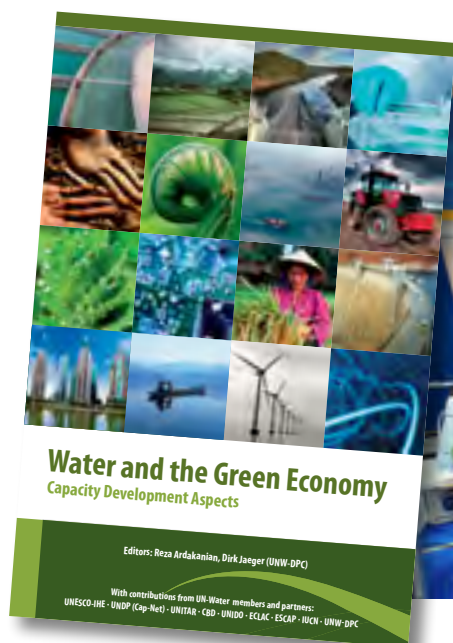
In the second part of the UN-Water session a new book on *Water in the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects*, was launched. It comprises contributions from nearly a dozen UN-Water members, partners and programmes.

The book, suitably timed for release directly before the Rio+20 conference, brings home the message that clean water and sanitation are essential to human well-being and social

equity, and that given the current political momentum, inter-agency mechanisms working towards improving these conditions, such as UN-Water, have a unique opportunity to step up to the plate with coordinated, timely, cross-sectoral messages and actions that address the wide spectrum of issues that achieving a Green Economy will require.

The book brings together “water” and “capacity development” under the Green Economy umbrella and represents an opportunity to showcase excellent global examples, at the same time filling a gap in current knowledge when it comes to connecting capacity development, water and Green Economy practices.

Contributions from UN-Water members, partners and programmes include case studies, best practices and lessons learned, paying special attention to the needs related to capacity development for water resources management in the context of the Green Economy. A number of authors were present to personally



© UN Photo

introduce their case studies and engage in a discussion with the audience.

Of particular importance are capacity development practices for knowledge transfer and adoption/ adaption, capacity development practices for technology development/adoption/transfer, individual capacity development practices and institutional capacity development practices.

In the third part of the session, Olcay Ünver, Director of WWAP, provided an overview of the fourth edition of the World Water Development Report “Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk”, emphasizing the importance of viewing water issues in a holistic manner, while keeping in mind the differences across individual countries (see also chapter 3.1).

The three-part UN-Water seminar which took place during IFAT 2012 attracted more than 140 visitors.

The second key activity during IFAT 2010 and 2012 was the UN-Water Center, a 200m² booth presenting UN-Water and the activities of its members and partners to the trade fair visitors.

The booth contained individual stands for each participating member or partner to display their publications and water-related activities. Visitors were introduced to UN-Water’s structure and objectives and used the opportunity to learn more about the different mandates of members and partners and speak to representatives from many of the participating agencies. A wide variety of materials on water and related environmental issues were available, and over the course of the week-long exhibition, more than 9,000 publications and other items were distributed.

Although the trade show primarily attracts private industry, visitors to the UN-Water Center represented a wide variety of backgrounds. While members and partners did have the opportunity to discuss environmental technology



The Vice Chair of UN-Water, Bert Diphorn, introducing UN-Water and speaking on the topic of wastewater at the UN-Water Seminar, IFAT 2012

© UN Photo

gies and innovations with private companies, they also networked with members of the public sector, researchers and non-governmental organizations. In 2012, the booth was visited by seven delegations, totalling 183 visitors representing 56 countries. The presence of UN-Water at IFAT gave participating agencies also the opportunity to raise awareness about UN-Water and its activities. The sessions organized by UNW-DPC, involving several UN-Water members and partners, put a special focus on capacity development aspects and offered an additional forum for communication with the private sector.

It becomes increasingly clear at events like IFAT that the UN and the private sector need to engage in a more intense dialogue in order to find the complex solutions necessary to solve the world's water and sanitation issues. The position of UN-Water in acting as a platform for collaboration and negotiations can play a central role in reconciling competing water uses and working towards a shared idea of effective and efficient use of water resources.

The UN-Water Center at IFAT 2012 housed stands for 11 members, partners and programmes of UN-Water and provided a meeting place for important visitors and high-level delegations.



UN-Water Collaborator

Stefanie Oswald (Messe München)

We are delighted that UN-Water was at IFAT for a second time. The UN presents projects at the fair that international visitors and exhibitors are interested in. We are convinced of the positive external effects that this participation has at IFAT.

August 2012

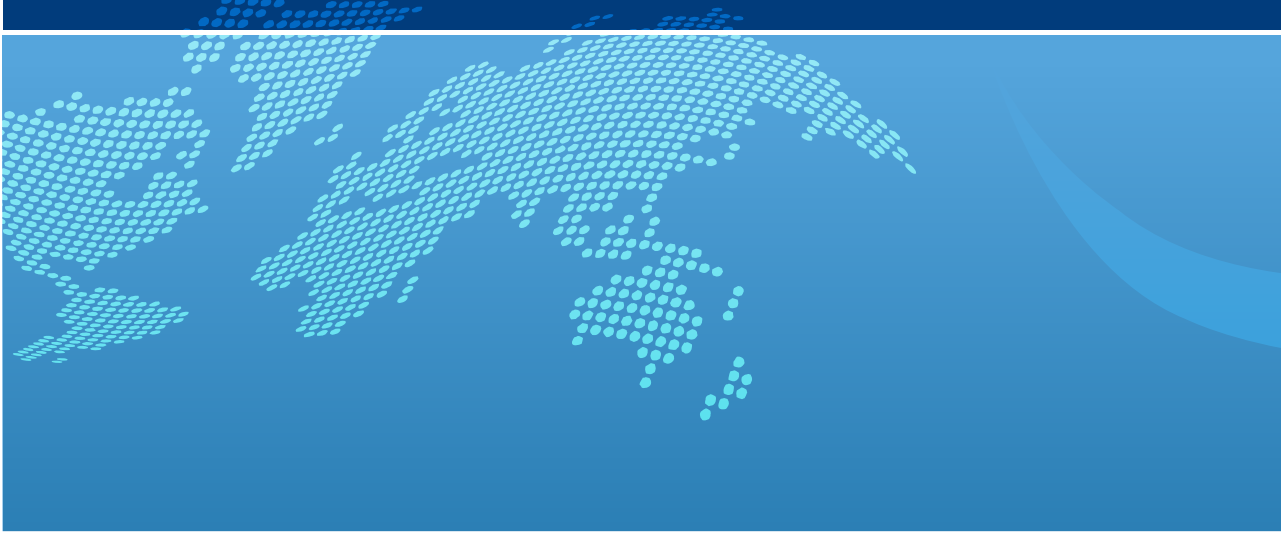
PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ACTIVITIES AT IFAT 2010 AND 2012:

UN-Water members:

- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations University (UNU)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- UNDP Cap-Net
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

UN-Water Partners and Programmes:

- International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)/Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR)
- The World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)
- UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)
- International Hydropower Association (IHA)
- International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)



© jarous - Fotolia.com



© flickr/gatogato

The Way Forward Post Rio+20

In the next twenty years, the world will need at least 50% more food ... 45% more energy ... 30% more water ... and many millions of new jobs. Our challenge at Rio+20 and beyond is to take a holistic, integrated approach to these linked challenges – driving at the interrelations such that solutions to one problem translate into progress on all.

Secretary-General of the United Nations
Ban Ki-moon
May 2012

Reza Ardakanian, PhD

Founding Director of UNW-DPC



Particularly in the recent past, the value of approaches which involve and bridge between different disciplines has been pointed out ever increasingly. The interconnectedness of water, energy and food has recently been recognized again with the Nexus concept – a topic not new to UNW-DPC. Indeed, leading up to the occasion of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012 and based on the assertion that capacity development is key to the transition to a Green Economy, in particular when it comes to effectively addressing challenges in knowledge and technology transfer, UNW-DPC has placed a major emphasis on activities related to the Green Economy throughout 2011 and 2012 and beyond.

These have included Capacity Pool newsletters on the topic; dialogue sessions on the “Nexus” theme such as the high-level 10th

Bonn Dialogue on “The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus: Solutions for the Green Economy”, which was the only public symposium of the international Bonn2011 Nexus Conference; a focus on inter-linked issues such as the “Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture”; and a specific book looking at Water in the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects, which was released in May 2012 and brought together contributions from nearly a dozen UN-Water members, partners and programmes.

Complex concepts such as the Green Economy and in particular the Nexus concept, point out the need for a wider view and management strategies to address existing and future water, energy and food security challenges and also highlight the importance of industry and trade in their roles as consumers and handlers of large quantities of water, energy and food.

Likewise, it is clear that water plays a central role, both in sustainable development and in the Green Economy. In order to build a low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive Green Economy, the UN Member States need to improve their capacities, building on the pillars of sustainable development, economic growth, environmental protection and social progress. Much emphasis needs to be given to the development of institutional capacity, based on the specific needs identified in individual countries.

UNW-DPC has sought and will continue to strengthen its role in promoting transdisciplinary approaches by collaborating with and assisting UN-Water members and partners. It has already begun to shape its competencies to address the Green Economy and Nexus ideas in many of the activities detailed in this report.

In the future, UNW-DPC will extend its support for UN-Water even further, building on the experience of the past five years, and help overcome the disciplinary silo approach by adding value through multilateral support and by bringing together the water competencies available within the extensive network of

UN-Water members and partners. Its support to UN-Water Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces will be further extended. This includes the provision of additional services through the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS) and the provision of a knowledge sharing platform at country level. Special focus will be given to capacity development at all levels, including institutional capacity development and the development of instruments based on capacity needs assessments. All of its activities are in support of sustainable development.

As always, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the German Federal Government for its financial support over the past five years, provided through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), as well as the project-based support from the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). Financial support has generously been extended for another two and a half years. In addition, my thanks go to UNU as host of our programme, to UN-Water Members and Partners for their guidance and supervision, and to my staff here at UNW-DPC.



Facts and Figures

6.1	UNW-DPC's Major Activities, 2007-2012	74
6.2	Global and Regional Distribution of Participants	88
6.3	List of Publications	92
6.4	Acronyms	99

6.1 UNW-DPC's Major Activities, 2007-2012

UNW-DPC'S ACTIVITIES (AS ORGANIZER), 2007-2012

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
1	Workshop	26-28 November 2007	International Workshop on "Capacity Development for Water Journalists" for Central and West Asian countries
2	Conference	13 May 2008	Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD 16): Learning Center on Virtual Learning Approaches to Capacity Development
3	Workshop	3-5 September 2008	International Workshop on "Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Developing Capacity for Applying Solutions"
4	Training	11-16 October 2008	IHDW '08 Training of Trainers "Capacity Development Workshop on Adaptive Water Management"
5	Mapping/ Analysis	1 November 2008	"Water-Related Capacity Development: A survey of UN-Water members' and partners' activities"
6	Training	1-2 November 2008	International Training Programme for Mayors on "Urban Water and sanitation"
7	Training	3-7 November 2008	World Urban Forum 4: Training Event on "Urban Water Conservation and Demand Management for Utilities and all other Stakeholders"
8	Workshop	10-12 November 2008	International Workshop on "Institutional Capacity Development in transboundary Basins: Lessons learned from practical experience"
9	Workshop	2-3 December 2008	Expert Group meeting on "Gender-disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation"
10	Workshop	22-24 January 2009	"Water and Land Capacity Development" for Water and Environmental Journalists in Arab Countries"
11	Workshop	28-30 January 2009	"Improving Agriculture Productivity, Water Use Efficiency and Rural Livelihoods"
12	Session	19 March 2009	5th World Water Forum: Sessions 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and plenary under Topic 1.2 "Water-related Migration, Changing Land Use and Human Settlements"
13	Session	20 March 2009	5th World Water Forum: Session 6.1.2 on "Institutional Capacity Development"
14	Workshop	31 March-2 April 2009	Conference Workshop on "Education for Water Sustainability: Where Decades Meet"
15	Workshop	16-18 April 2009	3rd GWAHS-CS Workshop on "Groundwater and Human Security"
16	Training	20-24 April 2009	"East European Training of Trainers Workshop on Water and Climate Affairs"

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/ PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
Central and West Asia	4.2	Tehran, Iran	UN-HABITAT	
	2.4	New York, USA	UNU-INWEH	AIT
All	1.3	Bonn, Germany	UN-HABITAT	BMBF, BMZ
All	2.4	New Delhi, India	UNU-IHDP	
	1.2	Bonn, Germany	UN-Water	
Africa	2.4	Nanjing, China	UN-HABITAT	National Training Center for Mayors
All	2.4	Nanjing, China	UN-HABITAT	
All	1.3	Bonn, Germany	UNESCO-IHP, UNECE, GEF	BMZ, BMU
All	1.3	New York, USA	UN-DESA	
MENA	4.2	Cairo, Egypt	UNCCD	AWC
All	1.3	Bangkok, Thailand	UN-DESA, UNESCAP	
All	3.1	Istanbul, Turkey	UNU-EHS	GAP
All	3.2	Istanbul, Turkey	UNESCO-IHE	AWC
All	4.1	Bonn, Germany	UNESCO-IHP	BMU
All	2.4	Shiraz, Iran	UNU-EHS, UNU-INWEH, UNESCO-IHP	Far Research Cen- ter for Agriculture and Natural Resources
All	2.4	Skopje, FYR Mace- donia	WMO	CCB

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
17	Workshop	20-25 April 2009	"Six Months on: Evaluating Progress on Curricula Development for daptive Water Management"
18	Mapping/ Analysis	1 May 2009	Mapping Exercise for Transboundary Waters Task Force
19	Mapping/ Analysis	1 May 2009	Mapping and Gaps Analysis Exercises for Water and Climate Change Task Force (W&CC TF)
20	Training	16-19 May 2009	Training Workshop on Integrated Flood Management
21	Training	27-30 July 2009	1st Regional Workshop on "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" for West African countries
22	Training	9-13 August 2009	2nd Regional Workshop on "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" for Middle Eastern countries
23	Training	14-18 September 2009	3rd Regional Workshop on "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" for East Asian countries
24	Training	25- 29 October 2009	4th Regional Workshop on "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity using AquaCrop" for East African countries
25	Training	26 October-3 November 2009	1st Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on "Integrated Water Resources Management" for North African countries
26	Workshop	2-4 November 2009	1st Regional Workshop on "Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities" for Latin American and Caribbean countries
27	Workshop	15-18 November 2009	2nd Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on "Integrated Water Resources Management" for Middle Eastern countries
28	Training	15-24 November 2009	2nd Regional Workshop on "Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities" for South East European countries
29	Workshop	30 November-3 December 2009	4th GWAHS-CS Workshop on "Groundwater and Human Security – Case Studies"
30	Training	7-15 December 2009	3rd Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Training Workshop on "Integrated Water Resources Management" for Middle Eastern and North African countries
31	Workshop	10-11 December 2009	Regional Workshop for Journalists on "Climate Change and Adaptation in the Area of Water Supply and Water Resources Management" for Latin American and Caribbean Countries

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/ PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
	2.2	Bonn, Germany	UNU-IHDP	Alterra
	1.1	Bonn, Germany	UNECE, UNESCO and other TBW Task Force members	
	1.1	Bonn, Germany	WMO and other W&CC Task Force members	
East Europe	2.4	Tehran, Iran	WMO	RCUWM
Africa	2.4	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	FAO	Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering
Middle East	2.4	Tehran, Iran	FAO	Iranian Ministry of Energy
Asia	2.4	Beijing, China	FAO	China Agricul- tural University (CAU)
North and East Africa	2.4	Cairo, Egypt	FAO	Soil, Water and Environment Re- search Institute (SWERI)
MENA	2.3	Cairo, Egypt	German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	
Latin America	1.3	Guanajuato, Mexico	UN-HABITAT	NEAS, IADB
MENA	1.3	Cairo, Egypt	UN-HABITAT	BWA, EWA
South East Europe	2.3	Sofia, Bulgaria	German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	
Asia	1.3	Phan Thiel, Can Tho and Tra Vinh, Vietnam	UNU-EHS, UNU-INWEH, UNESCO-IHP	
MENA	2.3	Cairo, Egypt	German Commission for UNESCO, German IHP/HWRP Hydrological Committee	
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.2	Montevideo, Uruguay	UNESCO-IHP LAC, UN- HABITAT	

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
32	Workshop	20-21 January 2010	3rd Regional Workshop on "Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities" for Arab countries at the 3rd ACWUA Conference
33	Mapping/Analysis	February 2010	Support of Mapping Exercise for UN-Water
34	Workshop	24 February 2010	Hosting of UN-Water Task Force Meeting on Country-Level Coordination (CLC TF)
35	Workshop	25-26 February 2010	Hosting of UN-Water Task Force Workshop on Transboundary Waters Mapping Exercise
36	Book launch	March 2010	"Capacity Development for Improved Water Management"
37	Training	1-5 March 2010	5th Regional Workshop on "Capacity Development for Farm Management Strategies to Improve Crop-Water Productivity Using AquaCrop" for South-East African countries
38	Seminar	15 March 2010	15th African Water Association Congress: Seminar on "UN-Water's Perspective on Water and Sanitation and Needs for Capacity Development in Africa"
39	Training	24 March 2010	World Urban Forum 5: Training on "How to Improve Water Efficiency in Water Utilities"
40	Training	28 March-2 April 2010	Training on Conflict Resolution and Negotiation for IWRM: "Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness for Water Security"
41	Workshop	20-21 April 2010	UNESCO G-WADI Dakar Workshop on "Water: Science, Policy and Capacity Development" for Sub-Saharan Africa
42	Workshop	10-12 May 2010	Hosting of UN-Water Task Force Workshop on "Climate Change Mapping Exercise"
43	Seminar	9 June 2010	Joint Seminar on "Waste-water Revolution"
44	Session	8 September 2010	UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue on "Sick water is threatening the MDGs: A stakeholder dialogue to address capacity development and communication needs"
45	Seminar	13-17 September 2010	IFAT ENTSORGA 2010: UN-Water Seminar on "Institutional Capacity Development in Water Management, Water Supply and Sanitation"
46	Workshop	20-22 September 2010	International Workshop on "Mainstreaming Spate Irrigation in Higher Education"
47	Workshop	8-9 October 2010	"Improving farm management strategies through Aqua Crop: Worldwide collection of case studies"

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/ PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
MENA	1.3	Rabat, Morocco	UN-HABITAT	ACWUA, GTZ, ONEP-IEA
	1.1	Bonn, Germany	UN-Water members	
	1.1	Bonn, Germany	UNDP and other Task Force members	
	1.1	Bonn, Germany	UNECE, UNESCO	
	3.1	Bonn, Germany	UNESCO-IHE	
Southern Africa	2.4	Bloemfontein, South Africa	FAO	UFS
Africa	1.3	Kampala, Uganda	UN-Water members and partners	AfWA
	1.3	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	UN-HABITAT	
	2.4	Hanoi, Vietnam	UNESCAP, UNDP CapNet	
	1.3	Dakar, Senegal	UNESCO-IHP	G-WADI Network
	1.1	Bonn, Germany	WMO	
	1.3	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	ESCAP, UNEP, UNSGAB	
		Stockholm, Sweden	UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNW-DPAC, WWAP	
	1.3	Munich, Germany	IAH, UNCCD, UNECE, UN-HABITAT, WWAP	BGR
	1.3	Delft, Netherlands	FAO, UNESCO-IHE	The Spate Irrigation Network and MetaMeta
Asia, Middle East and Africa	1.8, 2.3, 2.4, 4.2	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	FAO, ICID	

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
48	Mapping	January 2011-January 2012	Mapping exercise for UN-Water Thematic Priority Area on Water Quality
49	Meeting	21 February 2011	Hosting of UN-Water Task Force on Regional-level Coordination
50	Workshop	24-26 February 2011	Stakeholder Dialogue and Training on "Water Loss Reduction"
51	Workshop	20 March 2011	"Capacity Building for Non Revenue Water Reduction: an Africa Perspective"
52	Workshop	21 March 2011	Workshop on "UN-Water Mapping Exercise on Water Quality"
53	Session	21 March 2011	Launch of trilingual DVD on "Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World"
54	Session and Publication	21 March 2011	Launch of publication "Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction: Challenges and Experiences"
55	Workshops	4-5 and 7-8 April 2011	Regional Workshops on "The Application of the UNESCO/IHA GHG Measurement Guidelines"
56	Publication	June 2011-March 2012	Co-authorship of a chapter in the "World Water Development Report 4"
57	Session	21 August 2011	UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue at World Water Week, "Beyond 2015: What Next for Water-Related MDGs and Water Challenges?"
58	Workshop	23 August 2011	Water Use Efficiency Working Group Meeting
59	e-Learning course	Since 30 August 2011	Collaboration on an e-Learning course on "Urban Water Governance and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region"
60	Session	4 October 2011	"Water in the Green Economy in Practice: Towards Rio+20" Conference: Session on "The contribution of water technology to job creation and development of enterprises"
61	Session	26 October 2011	Special UNU Session on "Water Resources Management in Africa" at the 12th WaterNet Symposium
62	Launch	14 November 2011	Official launch of the upgraded UNW-AIS

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/ PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
All	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.9, 2.4		UNEP	
All	1.4	Bonn, Germany	ESCAP, ESCWA, ECLAC	
West and Central Africa	2.4, 4.2	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso		GIZ, VAG, KIT, NW
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4, 4.2	Cape Town, South Africa	UN-HABITAT	AfDB
UN-Water	1.1, 1.2, 1.3,	Cape Town, South Africa	UNEP	
All	2.4, 4.2	Cape Town, South Africa		
Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe	4.2	Cape Town, South Africa		
Asia	2.4, 4.2	Roorkee, India (4-5 April) and Yichang, Hubei, China (7-8 April)	UNESCO, IHA	IIT Roorkee, CTGPC, IWHR
All	3.1			
Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe	2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2	Stockholm, Sweden	UNW-DPAC, WWAP	
All	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.9	Stockholm, Sweden	FAO, ICID, UNCCD	
All	1.2, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 4.2	Bonn, Germany, and Geneva, Switzerland	UNITAR	
All	2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2	Zaragoza, Spain	UNW-DPAC	
Africa	4.2	Maputo, Mozambique	UNU	
All	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 2.3, 2.4	Bonn, Germany		

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
63	Workshop	14-15 November 2011	International Kick-off Workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"
64	Symposium	15 November 2011	Bonn Dialogue on "The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus"
65	Session	20 November 2011	Arab Water Forum session on "The Role of Water Information Systems in Developing Institutional Capacities in the MENA Region"
66	Session	22 November 2011	Arab Water Forum session on "Research, Knowledge and Capacity Building"
67	Workshop	18-19 February 2012	1st Regional Workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" for North African countries
68	Seminar	21 February 2012	16th African Water Association (AfWA) Congress: UN-Water Seminar on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" and organizing/staffing the UN-Water booth
69	Side Event and Publication	12 March 2012	6th World Water Forum: Launch of the World Water Development Report 4, with Chapter 26 by UNW-DPC and UNESCO-IHE
70	Session	13 March 2012	6th World Water Forum: Interactive Session on "Effective Water Education through Global and Integrated Networks"
71	Session	9 May 2012	IFAT ENTSORGA 2012: UN-Water Session on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"
72	Book Launch	9 May 2012	IFAT ENTSORGA 2012: Launch of the UN-Water publication Water and the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects
73	Workshop	16-18 May 2012	2nd Regional Workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" for West Asian and Middle Eastern countries
74	Seminar	26 August 2012	Contribution to the UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue on "Water Scenarios/Green Accounting"
75	Seminar	28 August 2012	World Water Week 2012: UN-Water Seminar on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/ PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
Africa, Asia, Latin America	2.4, 4.2	Bonn, Germany	FAO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH	
All	4.2	Bonn, Germany	UNU	
MENA	1.10, 2.3, 2.4, 4.2	Cairo, Egypt		
MENA	2.4, 4.2	Cairo, Egypt		
North Africa	2.4, 4.2	Marrakech, Morocco	FAO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI, WHO	
Africa	2.4, 4.2	Marrakech, Morocco		
		Marseille, France	UNESCO-IHE, WWAP	
All		Marseille, France	UNESCO-IHE	
	2.4, 4.2	Munich, Germany	UN-HABITAT, WHO	ACWUA, KWR Watercycle Research Institute
	2.4, 4.2	Munich, Germany	UNIDO, UNDP/ Cap-Net, UNESCO-IHE	IEEM
Middle East and West Asia	2.4, 4.2	New Delhi, India	FAO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI, WHO	
All	2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.2	Stockholm, Sweden	FAO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI, WHO	
All	2.4, 4.2	Stockholm, Sweden	FAO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI, WHO	

UNW-DPC'S MAJOR ACTIVITIES (AS CONTRIBUTOR), 2007-2012

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
1	Session	15 March 2009	5th World Water Forum: UNW-DPC Special Session on "Health, Dignity and Economic Progress: a way forward to gender equity"
2	Tool	10 February 2010	Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) Versions 1.0 to 2.5
3	Conference	8-10 June 2010	Collaboration on the "High-level International Conference on the midterm review of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015"
4	Fair	13-17 September 2010	IFAT ENTSORGA 2010: UN-Water Center at World Water Week
5	Fair	24-25 November 2010	IWRM Karlsruhe 2010: Keynote speech and information booth
6	Conference	6-8 December 2010	ISARM2010 International Conference on "Transboundary Aquifers: Challenges and new directions"; Launch of UNW-AIS and presentation of mapping activities
7	Conference	28-29 April 2011	International Conference on Water and Climate Change in the MENA Region: Conference partner and keynote speech
8	Fair	2-5 May 2011	Wasser Berlin 2011: Conference partner and keynote speech
9	Workshop and Session	19-20 June 2011	Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum on "Human rights and globalization – challenges to the media": UN-Water session and journalists training workshop
10	Workshop	18-20 July 2011	10th IPSWAT (International Postgraduate Studies in Water Technologies): Panel with a keynote speech, contribution to the panel "Going back home: challenges and opportunities" and information booth
11	Presentation	19 August 2011	Demonstration of the upgraded UNW-AIS at UN-Water meeting
13	Session	19-20 October 2011	"Towards the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20): Water Cooperation Issues"
	Session	16 November 2011	"UN-Water: The Road to Rio: Water in the Green Economy for Development and Poverty Eradication"
14	Lecture	12 December 2011	"Water Energy Food Security Nexus and the Green Economy Conference: What next? Challenges for research and capacity development"

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/ PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
	3.1	Istanbul, Turkey	UN-Water Task Force on Gender and Water, UN-DESA	WECF, SEI, IUCN, Water- Aid, GWA, IRC, WWF, Soroptimists Go for Water
	1.4	Bonn, Germany	WMO, UN-Water TF W&CC, TB	
	4.4	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	UNW-DPAC	
	1.3	Munich, Germany	IAH, UNCCD, UNECE, UN-HABITAT, WWAP	BGR
All	2.4	Karlsruhe, Germany		
All	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.9, 2.4	Paris, France	UNESCO, UNESCO-IHP, UNECE, UN-Water Transboundary Waters Task Force	AIT
MENA	4.2	Berlin, Germany		
All	4.2	Berlin, Germany		
All	3.2, 4.2	Bonn, Germany	UNW-DPAC	UN-Habitat, WSSCC
All	4.2	Bonn, Germany		
All	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 2.4	Stockholm, Sweden		
All	2.4; 4.2	Dushanbe, Tajikistan		
All	2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2	Bonn, Germany	UNW-DPAC	
All	2.4	Bonn, Germany	UNU	

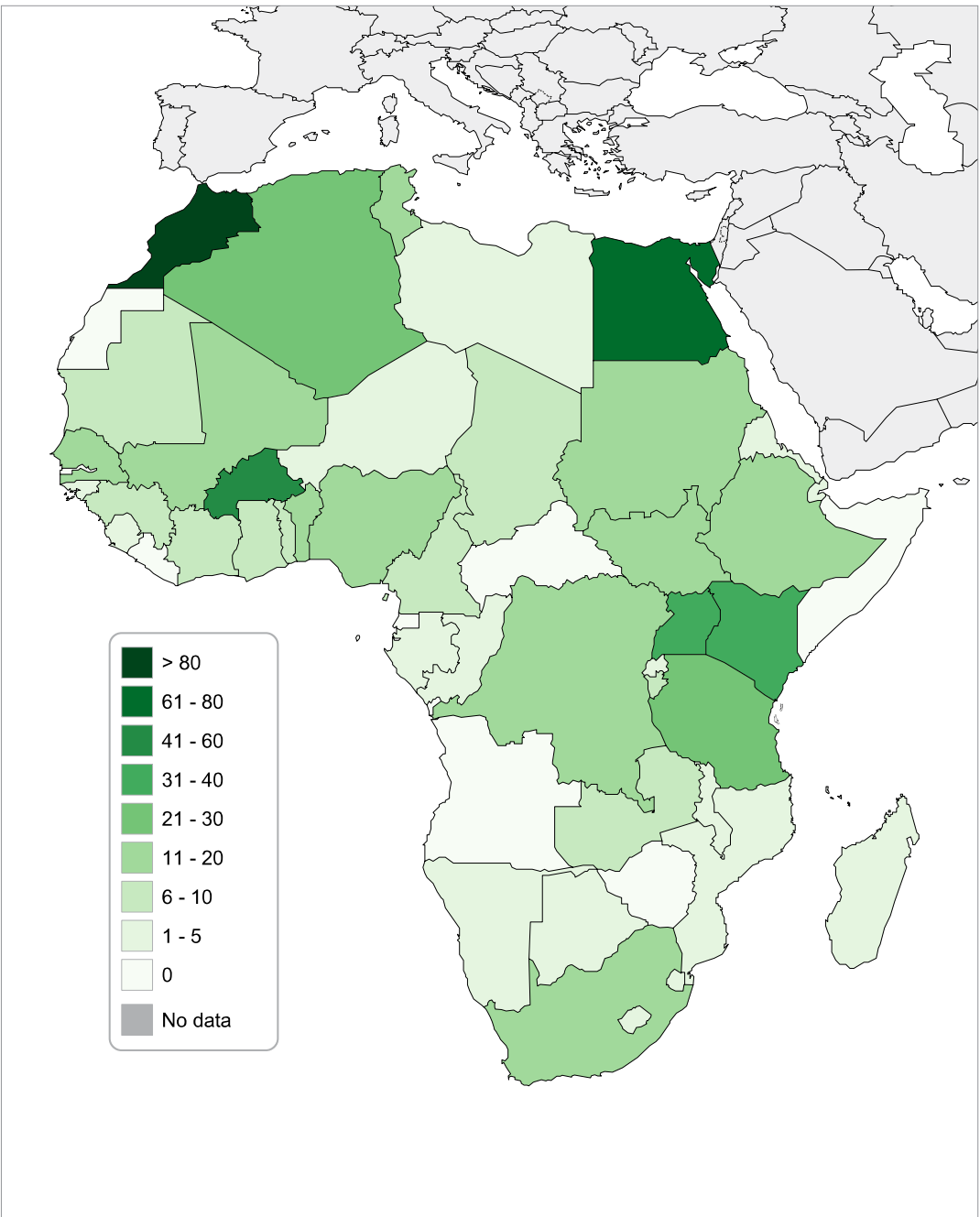
	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
15	Publication	December 2011-June 2012	Contribution to the Inclusive Wealth Report with an expert author on water accounting
16	Side Event	12 March 2012	6th World Water Forum: Side Event on the "International Year on Water Cooperation and World Water Day in 2013"
17	Session	13 March 2012	6th World Water Forum: Session 1.1.3 on "Global Urban Water Security: Moving Towards Universal and Sustainable Access to Drinking Water by 2025"
18	Session	27 March 2012	Planet Under Pressure Conference Session: "Water: Integrated assessment, governance and management in changing conditions at global, regional and transboundary levels"
19	Lecture	29 April 2012	UNU Block Course Programme: Lecture on IWRM
20	Publication	Since May 2012	Lead author for Module "Knowledge, learning and capacity development for Climate-smart Agriculture" in Climate-smart Agriculture Sourcebook
21	Fair	7-11 May 2012	IFAT ENTSORGA 2012: UN-Water Center
22	Presentation	9 May 2012	IFAT ENTSORGA 2012: Presentation of the 4th World Water Development Report (WWDR4)
23	Publication	Since June 2012	Contribution to Water Challenge Badge (publication coordinated by Youth United National Global Alliance hosted at FAO)
24	Conference	20-22 June 2012	Rio+20: UNW-DPC contribution to the UNU stand and presentation of Green Economy materials
25	Lecture	5 July 2012	University of Bonn "Water, Energy and Food – local solutions for global problems?" semester lecture series: Lecture on "The Water, Food, and Energy Nexus"

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/ PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
All	2.4	Bonn, Germany	UNU-IHDP	
All	2.4, 4.2	Marseille, France	UNESCO, UNECE, UNDESA	
All		Marseille, France	UN-HABITAT	
		London, England	UNESCO-IHP, IAH, SIWI	
		Bonn, Germany	UNU-EHS	
All	2.3, 2.4, 4.2		FAO, IFAD	
All	1.3	Munich, Germany	UNESCO-UNEVOC, UN-HAB- ITAT, WHO, UNCCD, UNU, UNIDO, BGR/IAH, WCSDD, UNW-DPC, WWAP	
	3.1, 2.4	Munich, Germany	WWAP	
All	4.2		FAO, CBD	
	2.4, 4.2			
All		Bonn, Germany		University of Bonn

6.2 Regional Distribution of Participants, 2007-2012 *

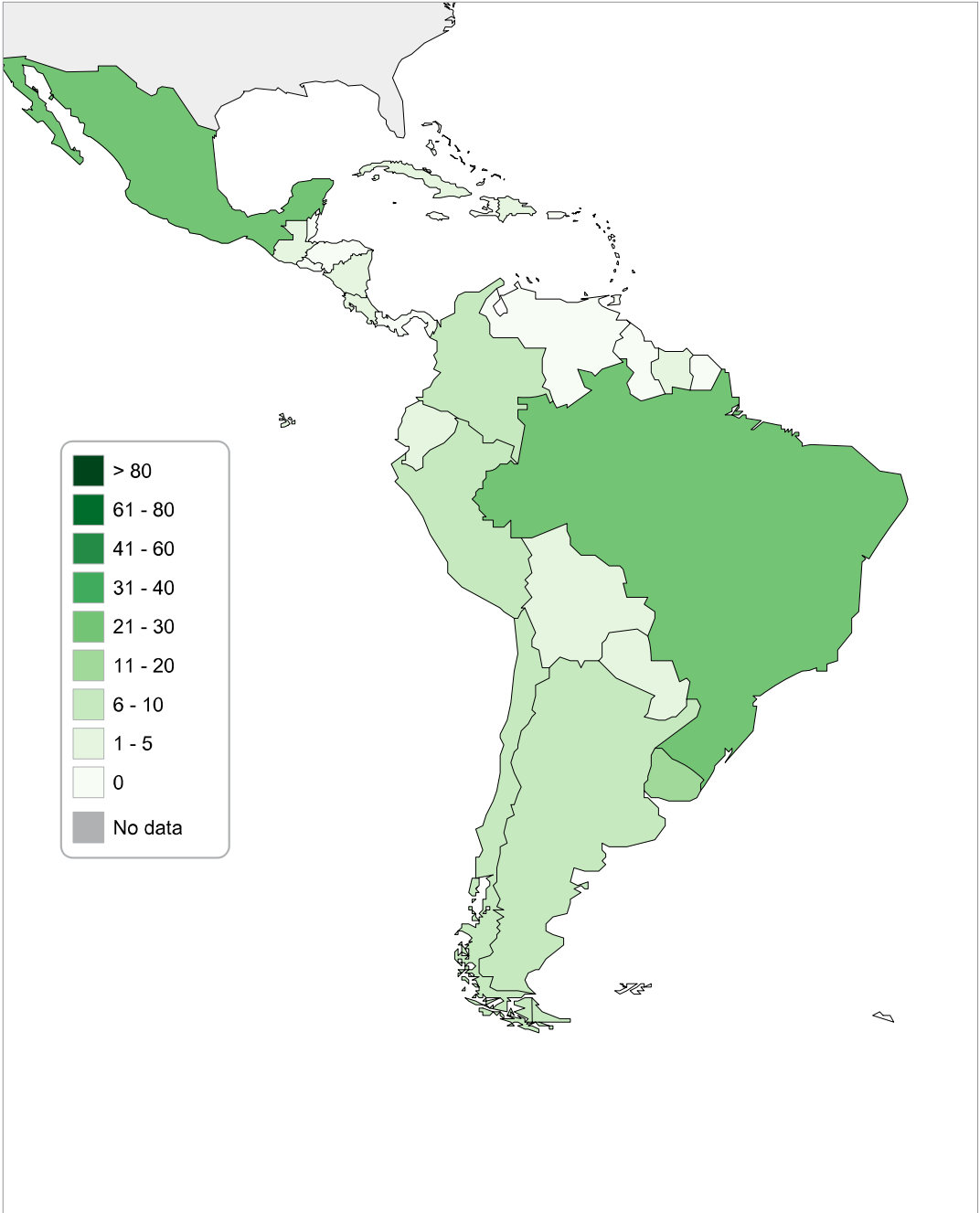
Africa

In Africa, UNW-DPC has trained 277 participants from 38 countries in 16 local activities since 2007.



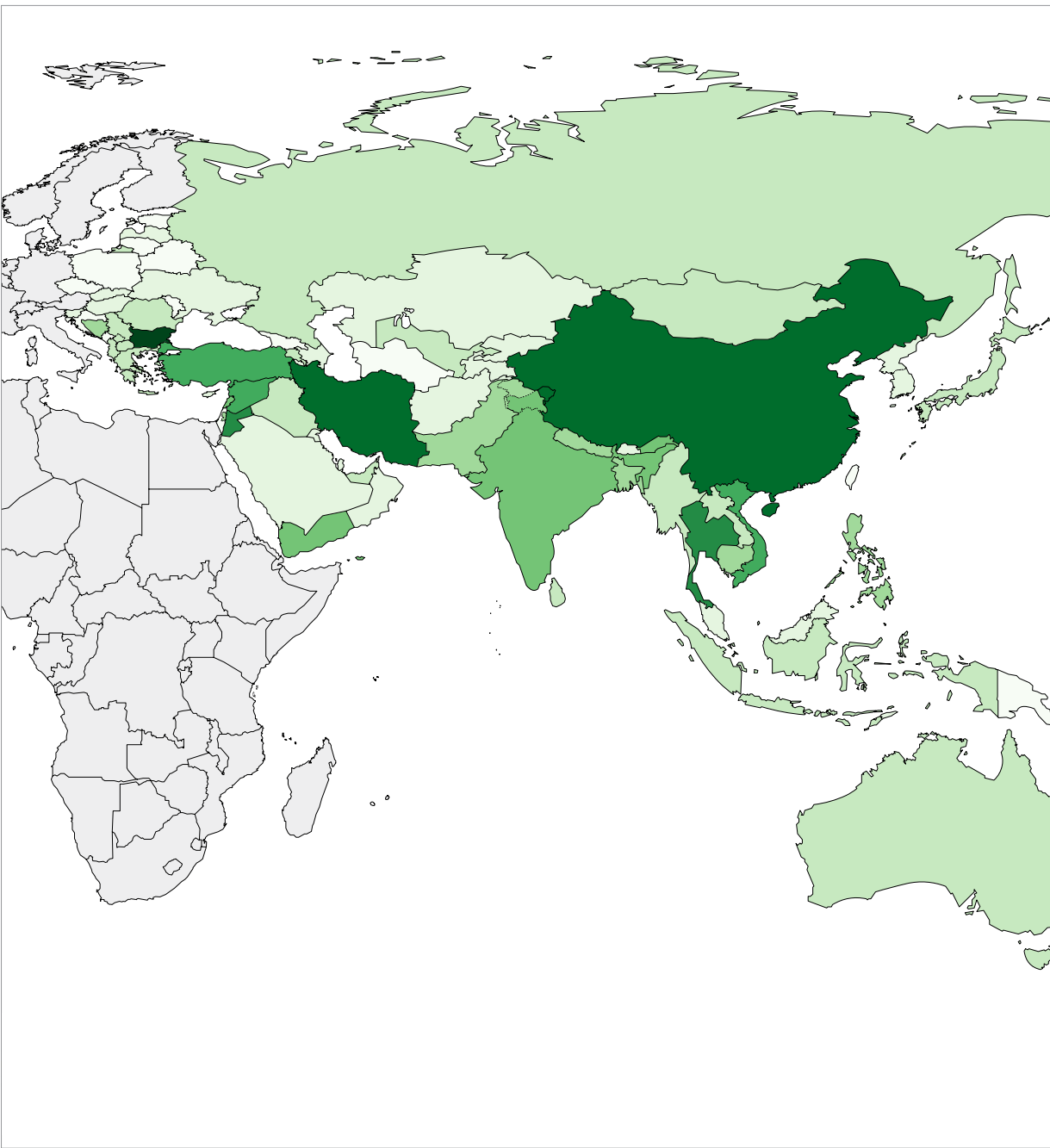
Latin America

In Latin America, UNW-DPC has trained 115 participants from 17 countries in 3 local activities since 2007.



Asia

In Eastern Europe, UNW-DPC has trained 233 participants from 21 countries in 9 activities since 2007.



In Asia, UNW-DPC has trained 575 participants from 44 countries in 17 local activities since 2007.

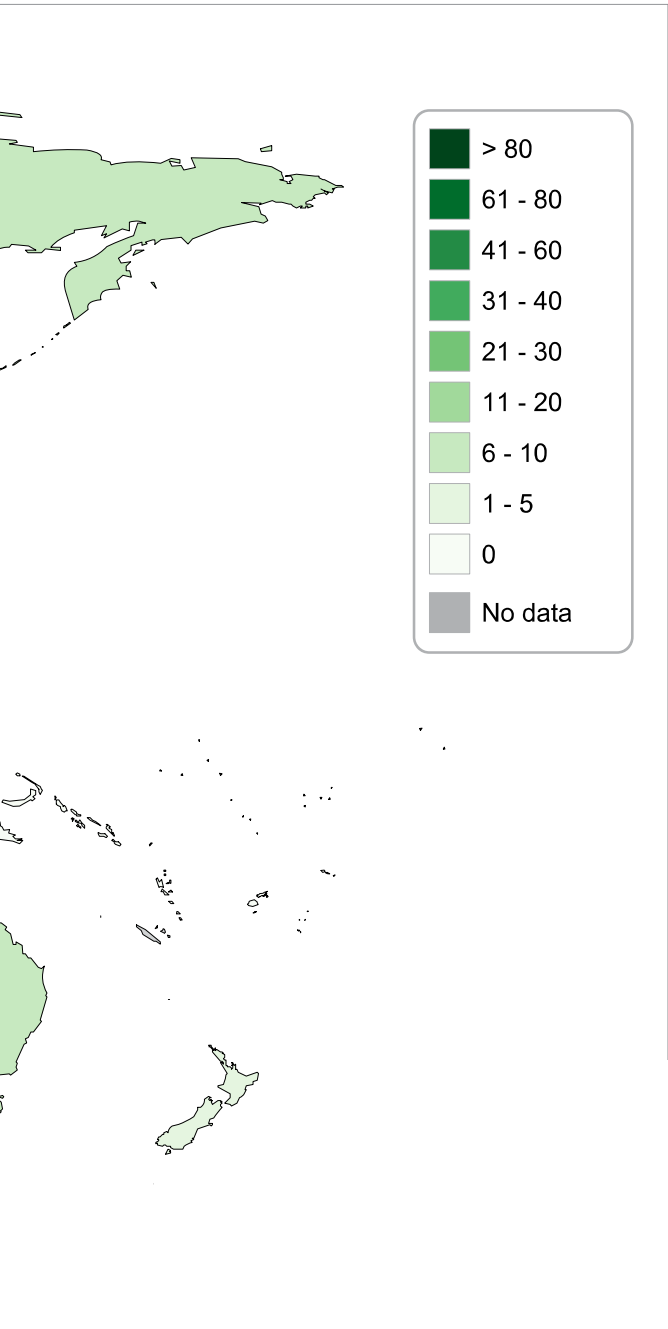


TABLE 1:
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS BY REGION, 2007-2012

REGION	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS
Africa	277
Latin America	115
Eastern Europe	233
Asia	575

TABLE 2: TOTAL ACTIVITIES BY REGION, 2007-2012

REGION	TOTAL ACTIVITIES
All regions (international)	43
Africa	16
Latin America	3
Eastern Europe	9
Asia	17

TABLE 3: TOTAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES, 2007-2012

TOTAL ACTIVITIES	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	TOTAL COUNTRIES
69	1849	134

6.3 List of Publications

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS



**1 | UNW-DPC PUBLICATION
ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSBOUNDARY
WATER MANAGEMENT**
March 2009



**2 | CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
FOR IMPROVED
WATER MANAGEMENT**
January 2010



**3 | CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR
DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION:
CHALLENGES AND EXPERIENCES**
March 2011



**4 | WATER AND THE GREEN ECONOMY:
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS**
May 2012

KNOWLEDGE



5 | GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA ON WATER AND SANITATION

Knowledge Series No. 1
June 2009



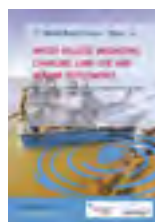
6 | EDUCATION FOR WATER SUSTAINABILITY: WHERE DECADES MEET

Knowledge Series No. 2
June 2009



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

Knowledge Series No. 3
August 2009



8 | WATER RELATED MIGRATION, CHANGING LAND USE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Knowledge Series No. 4
September 2009



9 | CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR WATER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Knowledge Series No. 5
January 2010



10 | CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISTS

Knowledge Series No. 6
June 2010



11 | CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR FARM MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE CROP-WATER PRODUCTIVITY USING AQUACROP: LESSONS LEARNED

Knowledge Series No. 7
January 2011



12 | THE CONTRIBUTION OF WATER TECHNOLOGY TO JOB CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES

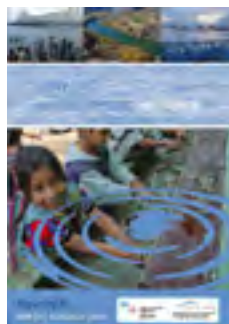
Knowledge Series No. 8
January 2012

REPORTING



13 | ACTIVITIES OF THE UNW-DPC 2007-2008

Reporting Series No. 1
November 2008



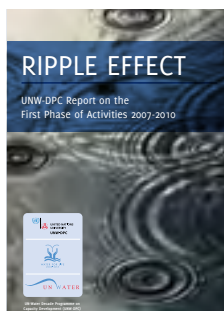
14 | ANNUAL REPORT 2007- 2008

Reporting Series No. 2
January 2009



15 | ANNUAL REPORT 2009

Reporting Series No. 3
January 2010



16 | RIPPLE EFFECT: UNW-DPC REPORT ON THE FIRST WORK PLAN 2007-2010

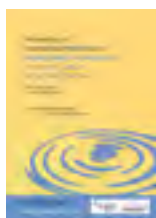
Reporting Series No. 4
January 2010



17 | ANNUAL REPORT 2011

Reporting Series No. 5
January 2012

PROCEEDINGS



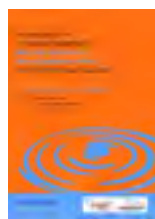
18 | INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION-
Proceedings Series No. 1
January 2009



19 | INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSBOUNDARY BASINS
Proceedings Series No. 2
March 2009



20 | WATER LOSS REDUCTION WATER & SANITATION UTILITIES IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES
Proceedings Series No. 3
January 2010



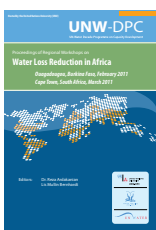
21 | WATER LOSS REDUCTION WATER & SANITATION UTILITIES IN SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Proceedings Series No. 4
January 2010



22 | NON-REVENUE WATER MANAGEMENT: SOLUTIONS FOR DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION IN ARAB COUNTRIES
Proceedings Series No. 5
May 2010



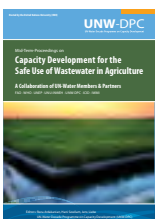
23 | UN-WATER'S PERSPECTIVE ON WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION AND NEEDS FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
Proceedings Series No. 6
May 2010



24 | CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION IN AFRICA
Proceedings Series No. 7
July 2011



25 | RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ON WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BY THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY: FOCUS ON AFRICA
Proceedings Series No. 9
April 2012



26 | CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SAFE USE OF WASTEWATER IN AGRICULTURE
Proceedings Series No. 8
August 2012

OTHER



27 | THE SURVEY ON WATER-RELATED CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Mapping Series No. 1
November 2008



28 | CHAPTER 26 OF THE WWDR4

Developing Knowledge and Capacity

with UNESCO-IHE
March 2012

PR MATERIAL



29 | REPORT ON UN-WATER PARTICIPATION IN IFAT ENTSORGA (2010)

May 2010



30 | REPORT ON UN-WATER PARTICIPATION IN IFAT ENTSORGA (2012)

August 2012

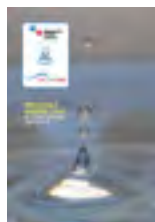
VIDEOS



UN-WATER AT IFAT 2010 AND 2012

May 2012

DVD



REDUCING WATER LOSS IN CITIES AROUND THE WORLD

August 2010

CAPACITY POOL NEWSLETTERS



CAPACITY POOL NO. 1
April 2008



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



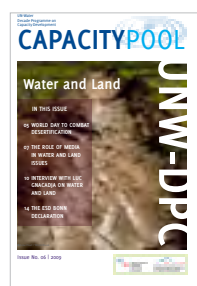
CAPACITY POOL NO. 3
DRINKING WATER LOSS
REDUCTION
October 2008



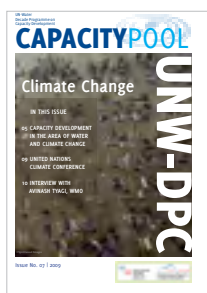
CAPACITY POOL NO. 4
SHARING WATERS
January 2009



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



CAPACITY POOL NO. 6
WATER AND LAND
July 2009



CAPACITY POOL NO. 7
CLIMATE CHANGE
October 2009



CAPACITY POOL NO. 8
WATER AND FOOD SCARCITY-
January 2010

CAPACITY POOL NEWSLETTERS (CONT'D)



CAPACITY POOL NO. 9
WATER QUALITY
April 2010



CAPACITY POOL NO. 10
INTEGRATED WATER
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
July 2010



CAPACITY POOL NO. 11
INFORMATION SYSTEMS
December 2010



CAPACITY POOL NO. 12
THE HUMAN RIGHT TO
WATER AND SANITATION
June 2011



CAPACITY POOL NO. 13
WATER AND THE GREEN
ECONOMY
November 2011



CAPACITY POOL NO. 14
THE SAFE USE OF WASTEWATER
IN AGRICULTURE
May 2012

6.4 Acronyms

CDIS	Capacity Development Information System
CEB	Chief Executives Board of the United Nations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HLCP	High-level Committee on Programmes
JMP	World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
KWR	KWR Watercycle Research Institute (the Netherlands)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFs	Task Forces of UN-Water
TPAs	Thematic Priority Areas of UN-Water
TB	Transboundary Waters
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-HABITAT	The United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNU	United Nations University
UNU-INWEH	United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health
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
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWAP	The UN's World Water Assessment Programme
WWDR	World Water Development Programme
WWAP	UN World Water Assessment Programme

‘Adding value in water-related
capacity development’

IMPRINT

Editor: Lis Mullin Bernhardt (UNW-DPC)
Assistance: Anne-Kathrin Raab, Sabrina Zwick, Ruth Pohle (UNW-DPC)
Graphic Design: Katja Cloud (UNW-DPC)
Cover Images: fotolia/Torian, fotolia/adimas, fotolia/Sebastian Kaulitzki, flickr/Andrew Schwarz

UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)
United Nations University
UN Campus
Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10
53113 Bonn
Germany

Tel +49-228-815-0652
Fax +49-228-815-0655
www.unwater.unu.edu
info@unwater.unu.edu

All rights reserved.

Publication does not imply endorsement.

This publication was printed and bound in Germany on FSC certified paper.



Published by UNW-DPC, Bonn, Germany
August 2012
© UNW-DPC, 2012

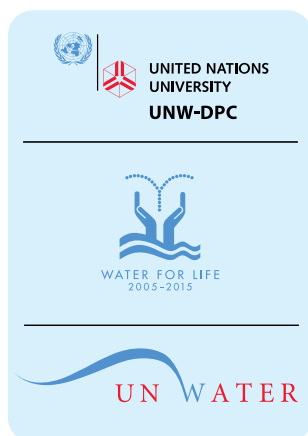
Disclaimer

The views expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the agencies cooperating in this project. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the UN, UNW-DPC and UNU concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

*With feedback from
UN-Water Members, Partners and Collaborators:*

UN-Water Chair	• Page 10
UN-Water Chair (2007-2009)	• Page 16
UN-Water Chair (2010-2012)	• Pages 20 & 31
UN-Water Vice Chair (2010-2012)	• Page 20
UNECE	• Page 28
UNESCO	• Page 24
UNEP	• Page 37
UN-HABITAT	• Page 38
ICID	• Page 34
German Water Association	• Page 62
Messe München	• Page 67
Chair of the UNU Advisory Committee	• Page 46

2007-2012



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