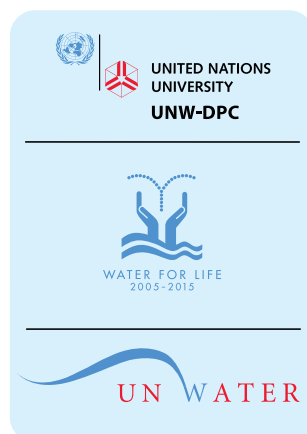


Adding Value in Water-Related Capacity Development

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is a Programme of UN-Water and strengthens the capacity development activities of UN-Water Members and Partners, supporting them in their efforts to help Member States achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international goals and commitments related to water and sanitation. It is hosted by the United Nations University.



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

Work Plan Report

Report on the 2nd Work Plan of the
UN-Water Decade Programme
on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) 2010-2013



Work Plan II Highlights*

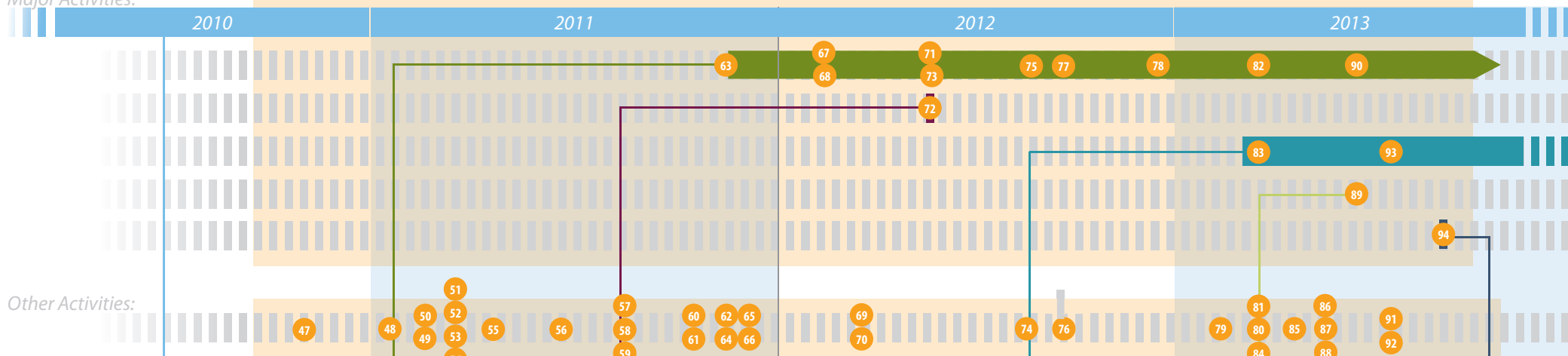
Major UNW-DPC Activities from 2010-2013

*A full list of corresponding activities to the numbers can be found in Annex 6.1

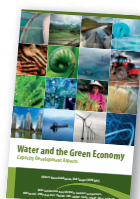
Work Plan II began in September 2010

Work Plan II ended in September 2013

Major Activities:



Other Activities:



2009 - ONGOING: THE UN-WATER ACTIVITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (UNW-AIS)

UNW-DPC's Capacity Development Information System, in development since 2009, becomes the UNW-AIS in mid-2010; the system is expanded and improved for official launching in November 2011 in Bonn and continues to be hosted, updated and expanded by UNW-DPC for UN-Water. With input from UN-Water Members and Partners

p. 28

NOVEMBER 2011 - JUNE 2013: SAFE USE OF WASTEWATER IN AGRICULTURE (SUWA)

After an international kick-off workshop of this UN-Water project in Bonn in November 2011, five regional workshops are conducted throughout 2012 and 2013 in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, with an international wrap-up event held in June 2013 in Tehran. With FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID and IWMI

p. 32

MAY 2012: UN-WATER AT THE IFAT TRADE FAIR

UNW-DPC coordinates UN-Water's presence at the IFAT trade fair in Munich with a high-level panel, book launch for 'Water in the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects', and a coordinated exhibition space in a UN-Water pavilion. With 13 UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes

p. 54

MARCH 2013 - ONGOING: NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT POLICIES (NDMP)

The UN-Water initiative on 'Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies' is launched at the occasion of the High-Level Meeting on Drought Policy in Geneva; regional workshops are planned throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean in 2013-2014. With WMO, UNCCD, FAO and CBD

p. 38

JUNE 2013 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT EXPERT MEETING IN BONN

UNW-DPC convenes a group of international capacity development experts from UN-Water Members, Partners and other organizations to discuss the state of the art for capacity development in the water sector at the UN Campus in Bonn, with further publications to follow. With UNESCO-IHP and IHE, UNU-EHS, UNCCD, UNFCCC, IUCN, GWP and IWA

p. 26

AUGUST 2013: INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF WATER COOPERATION 2013

Playing an official role of support in the International Year of Water Cooperation (IYWC) 2013, UNW-DPC co-organises the high-level panel on 'Capacity-building and Water Cooperation' at the High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. With GWP, OECD and UN-Water

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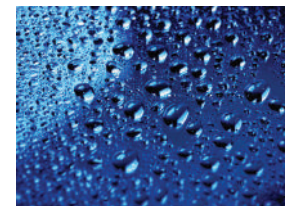


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Work Plan Area 3



Work Plan Area 4



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Foreword



Michel Jarraud

Secretary-General,
Chair, UN-Water (since 2012)

As we move towards a critical year for the international community, 2015, it is clear that water issues are at the core of sustainable development. Water and sanitation have seen significant gains in the last few years, particularly with the catalyst provided by the high-level 'Rio+20 Summit' in June 2012.

UN-Water – the United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism for all freshwater-related issues, including sanitation – is actively engaged in providing high-level input on how to address water issues in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, in addition to providing policy and technical advice on various other related themes of topical importance. In terms of implementation, UN-Water relies on its 31 UN Members and 36 international Partners with the support of its Programmes to carry out its activities, geared towards increasing coordination, synergies and coherence in the UN system.

As one of the UN-Water Programmes, the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is hosted by the United Nations University in Bonn, Germany. It provides effective support to UN-Water in many of its flagship activities, helping mainstream capacity development into the work of UN-Water's Members and Partners worldwide.

This report covers the period of the second three-year Work Plan of UNW-DPC. It shows how UNW-DPC, in its more than six years of existence, proves its value added in fostering coordinating functions and tasks of UN-Water. I would like to thank the Programme for its work and at the same time thank Germany for its generous support to the Programme.

As we move towards the end of the 'Water for Life' Decade in 2015, there is still much work to be done to tackle the unfinished water-related MDG agenda and set up a Post-2015 Development Agenda that adequately acknowledges and addresses water-related issues. To help UN-Water's Members and Partners in their task to support Member States in achieving these objectives, I wish UNW-DPC continued success in implementing its recently started third Work Plan, which runs until 2015.

Foreword



Reza Ardakanian

Founding Director/Officer-in Charge
UNW-DPC

I am pleased to provide to our readers this report on our second three-year Work Plan, which ran from 2010 to 2013. During this period, we have particularly focused on increasing our added value to UN-Water through multi-stakeholder, interdisciplinary capacity development initiatives.

These include in particular our support to the Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces of UN-Water, which bundle the competencies and expertise of UN-Water's Member and Partner organizations. Noteworthy among our activities are also the coordinating role we play in two major UN-Water capacity development projects, the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture' (SUWA) project and the 'National Drought Management Policies' (NDMP) initiative, both of which bring together half a dozen UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes to focus on developing capacities to assist UN Member States in tackling important water issues from an interdisciplinary perspective.

A further highlight for this time period was the official role of support we played in the International Year of Water Cooperation 2013, which manifested itself in the form of several different activities laid out in this report.

Last but not least, the time period between 2010-2013 has seen a dramatic improvement in the data and level of service offered by the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS), UN-Water's online platform to present and share information on water-related projects and learning initiatives from UN-Water, its Members and Partners.

Now, as we enter our third and final Work Plan within the UN Decade for Action 'Water for Life', 2005-2015, we can look back on a successful and active time in support of the UN-Water mechanism.

As always, I would like to take this opportunity to express my particular gratitude for the support offered by our host, the United Nations University (UNU), and by our donors in the German government, for the guidance offered by UN-Water, and for the hard work and dedication of the UNW-DPC staff.



Background

UN-Water is the United Nations (UN) inter-agency mechanism for all freshwater and sanitation-related matters. Building on a long history of coordination in the UN system, UN-Water was formalized in 2003 by the United Nations High-Level Committee on Programmes. It provides the platform to address the cross-cutting nature of water and maximize system-wide coordinated action and coherence. It has built up membership since its foundation and as of the end of UNW-DPC's second Work Plan period counted 31 Members from within the United Nations and 34 outside Partners, including representatives from civil society and non-governmental organizations. Soon after the end of UNW-DPC's Work Plan, an additional two Partners were added to the mechanism, bringing the current total up to 31 Members and 36 Partners.

UN WATER

About UN-Water

The United Nations mechanism for freshwater and sanitation

UN-Water is not an implementing body; its work is implemented primarily through its Members, Partners and Programmes, which take part in various activities via Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) and time-bound Task Forces (TFs). TPAs and TFs form a core part of UN-Water's efforts to increase cooperation and coherence within the UN system and are intended to guide the activities of UN-Water in order to draw on the varied expertise of the UN system and of UN-Water Partners. UNW-DPC provides a core function to UN-Water through support to and membership of its TPAs and TFs, as described in more detail in Chapter 1 of this report.

In addition to its TPAs and TFs, UN-Water operates through three UN-Water programmes. The activities of the Programmes are set out and approved by UN-Water in Work Plans, and the administration of each Programme is carried out by one of the UN agency Members on behalf of UN-Water. The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is one such Programme, established in 2007 and hosted by the United Nations University (UNU) in Bonn, Germany.



UNW-DPC is located at the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany

UNW-DPC: Foundation and Early Years

Shortly after starting work on August 2007 as UN-Water's second operational Programme, UNW-DPC's first Work Plan was approved by UN-Water at the 9th UN-Water meeting in January 2008, and the Programme's work began shortly thereafter in earnest. This Work Plan ran from August 2007 to September 2010.

Under this first Work Plan, UNW-DPC conducted 42 major activities and produced 18 publications with 13 different Members, Partners and Programmes of UN-Water, reaching approximately 1,200 participants from more than 130 countries. All of these activities within this time period related to its first

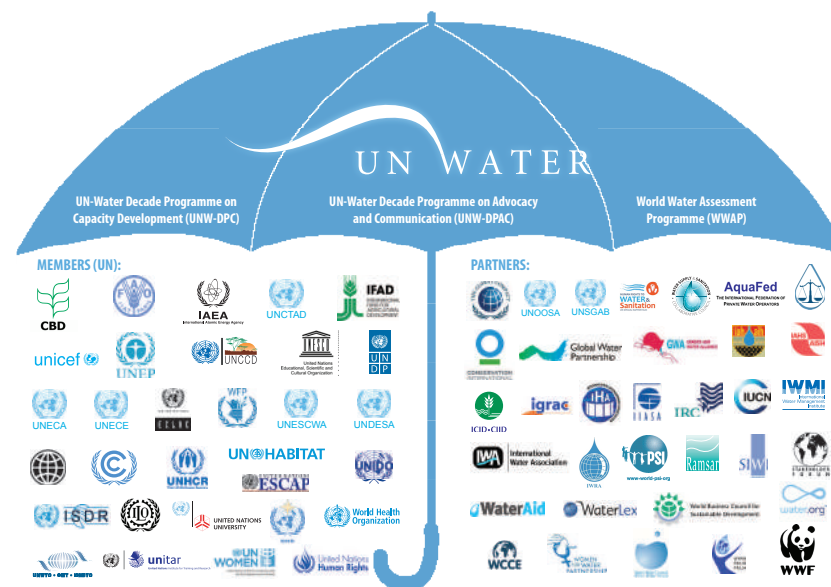


FIGURE 1: REPRESENTATION OF THE MEMBERS AND PARTNERS WHICH OPERATE WITHIN THE UN-WATER INTER-AGENCY MECHANISM

Work Plan, and in doing so, UNW-DPC fulfilled 100% of its 21 specific activity targets that were spread across the four fields of suggested support to UN-Water. A full report of the work conducted under UNW-DPC's first Work Plan was published in August 2010, the 'Ripple Effect', and is available for download on UNW-DPC's website.

This initial period for UNW-DPC was marked primarily by trust-building measures which included conducting capacity development activities to scale up the activities of one or more UN-Water Member or Partner. Towards the end of the period of its first Work Plan,

UNW-DPC started to lay the foundation for bringing together these organizations under the UN-Water umbrella to work on longer-term projects in the future. Major accomplishments during this first Work Plan period included the completion of a series of regional trainings for Drinking Water Loss Reduction, together with UN-Habitat, a series of training activities together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the use of the AquaCrop software, and the creation of the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS), which had previously begun as the Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) managed by UNW-DPC.

Implementation of Work Plan II 2010-2013

After approval at the 13th UN-Water meeting in September 2010, UNW-DPC began to implement its second Work Plan, which ran from September 2010 until August 2013. Under this Work Plan, UNW-DPC produced a dozen publications and conducted nearly 50 major activities that reached nearly 900 participants from 120 countries, together with 20 different UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes.

In particular during the period of its second Work Plan, UNW-DPC evolved from conducting capacity development activities that scale up the activities of one or more UN-Water Member or Partner within the focus areas chosen by UN-Water for the 2005-2015 'Water Decade', to coordinating multilateral, long-term projects which add value to the activities of multidisciplinary groups of UN-Water Members and Partners in innovative ways. UNW-DPC has also advanced its capacity development approaches in the direction of blended learning to complement 'face-to-face' training approaches with e-learning and other online methods.

These multilateral activities and projects serve the core purpose of UN-Water: bringing together and making available the competencies and information on water issues from within the UN System, while facilitating bridges between disciplines in the water sector.

Within its second Work Plan, UNW-DPC carried out activities in four main Fields of Activity, as shown on the next page. These are further broken down into twenty-one different sub-fields in order to delineate specific actionable items:

- Field of Activity 1: **Improve** synergy and strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water
- Field of Activity 2: **Strengthen** technical and policy guidance of UN-Water and contribute to the 'professionalization' of water governance and management
- Field of Activity 3: **Cooperate** with UN-Water Programmes
- Field of Activity 4: **Support** UN-Water and its Members in general, in particular its Task Forces, Thematic Priority Areas and other coordinated activities of UN-Water

Every activity UNW-DPC conducted from 2010-2013 was in support of its Work Plan, and every sub-field was implemented during this time. A full list of these activities can be found in Annex 6.1, and a table of how their implementation fulfilled UNW-DPC's Work Plan II is provided in the following pages.

The rest of this report dedicates one chapter to each of the four fields of activity, providing further information on one or more examples of highlights from each area.

UNW-DPC WORK PLAN II 2010-2013



UNW-DPC Work Plan II: Implementation of Sub-Fields*

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

WORK PLAN AREA	WORK PLAN SUB-FIELD DESCRIPTION	CORRESPONDING ACTIVITIES FROM 2010-2013 *
1.1	Mapping of mandates of UN-Water Members including periodic mapping updates;	48 52 58 62 81
1.2	Identifying potential areas and fields of activities for scaling-up, adding value and improving synergies based on the follow-up analysis of mapping activities;	48 52 58 59 62 81
1.3	Support Thematic Priority Areas with mapping, analysis and expertise on activities of UN-Water Members and Partners, increasing cooperation, coordination and harmonization of activities among UN-Water Members within TPA's;	48 52 58 62 79
1.4	Support UN-Water Taskforces (on Sanitation, on Wastewater Management/ Water Management, to Improve Regional-level Coordination and on Country-Level Coordination, IWRM, etc) with mapping, analysis and expertise on activities of UN-Water Members and Partners, increasing cooperation, coordination and stimulating harmonization among UN-Water Members within the TF Area;	48 49 58 62 79
1.5	Supporting the UN-Water activities on Country-Level coordination in the establishment of a knowledge sharing network for Country-Level coordination;	80
1.6	Evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness of capacity development activities of UN-Water and encouraging capacity development activities of UN-Water under the umbrella of Country-Level coordination;	80 89
1.7	Capacity needs assessment in cooperation with UN-Water Members and Partners;	81
1.8	Knowledge collection on and dissemination of capacity development methodologies and activities of UN-Water;	47 62 81 89
1.9	Establishing the Capacity Development Information System for UN-Water	48 58 59 62
1.10	Coordinate UNW-DPC's Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) with other information systems in UN-Water, i.e. the proposed federated database developed by FAO or the adaptive learning database on Climate Change;	59 62 65
1.11	Create and maintain an innovative and attractive web-page and link it to and coordinate with the UN-Water website;	59 62
1.12	Support Chair and Secretariat with policy documents for UN-Water Senior Programme Management (SPM) meetings.	79 80

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

WORK PLAN AREA	WORK PLAN SUB-FIELD DESCRIPTION	CORRESPONDING ACTIVITIES FROM 2010-2013
2.1	Support UN-Water, TF's and TPA's in the preparation of analytical policy briefs on emerging topics in collaboration with UN-Water Members;	57 60
2.2	Support Thematic Priority Areas (Water and Climate Change, Trans-boundary Waters and Water and Gender, etc.) with policy relevant documents and UN-Water response strategies;	57 60
2.3	Increase UN-Water's focus on institutional capacity development with guidance on innovative approaches and methods of capacity development;	47 59 62 65
2.4	Increase awareness and improve access to material relevant for decision and policy makers as well as other key stakeholders;	47 48 50 51 53 55 59 62 63 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 90 91 92 93 94
2.5	Establish a knowledge network of capacity development experts and practitioners and Capacity development officers among UN-Water Members and Partners.	59 89

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

3.1	Support WWAP with the development of the WWDRs with respect to Capacity Development and Knowledge Sharing.	56 74
3.2	Cooperate with UNW-DPAC on various UN-Water related advocacy and communication events	57 60 74

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

4.1	Assist Chair and Secretariat in setting up and evaluating a two-year UN-Water work programme developed for and accepted by UN-Water;	As requested
4.2	Support to and/or co-organization of multilateral capacity development activities.	47 50 51 53 54 55 57 59 60 61 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 90 91 92 93 94

* A full list of corresponding activities to the numbers can be found in Annex 6.1

Partner Overview and Feedback

UN-Water Member: UN-Habitat (Andre Dzikus)
Partner in drinking water loss reduction activities

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-Water Member: UNEP (Vincent Sweeney)
Partner in the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture' project

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

In implementing its activities UNW-DPC works with a large number of UN-Water's Members, Partners and Programmes, bringing them together in collaborative, long-term projects. Since 2007, UNW-DPC has cooperated with 30 different entities of UN-Water, often bringing partners together that had never worked together before in innovative and multidisciplinary ways.

Figure 1 on the next page shows this 'Cooperation Map' of UNW-DPC's work from 2007 to the end of its second Work Plan in 2013: the thickness of the lines represents the number of activities conducted, ranging from one common activity (thinnest) to 28 common activities (thickest). Crucially, the figure also shows how often these organizations have cooperated with each other in UNW-DPC-coordinated activities.

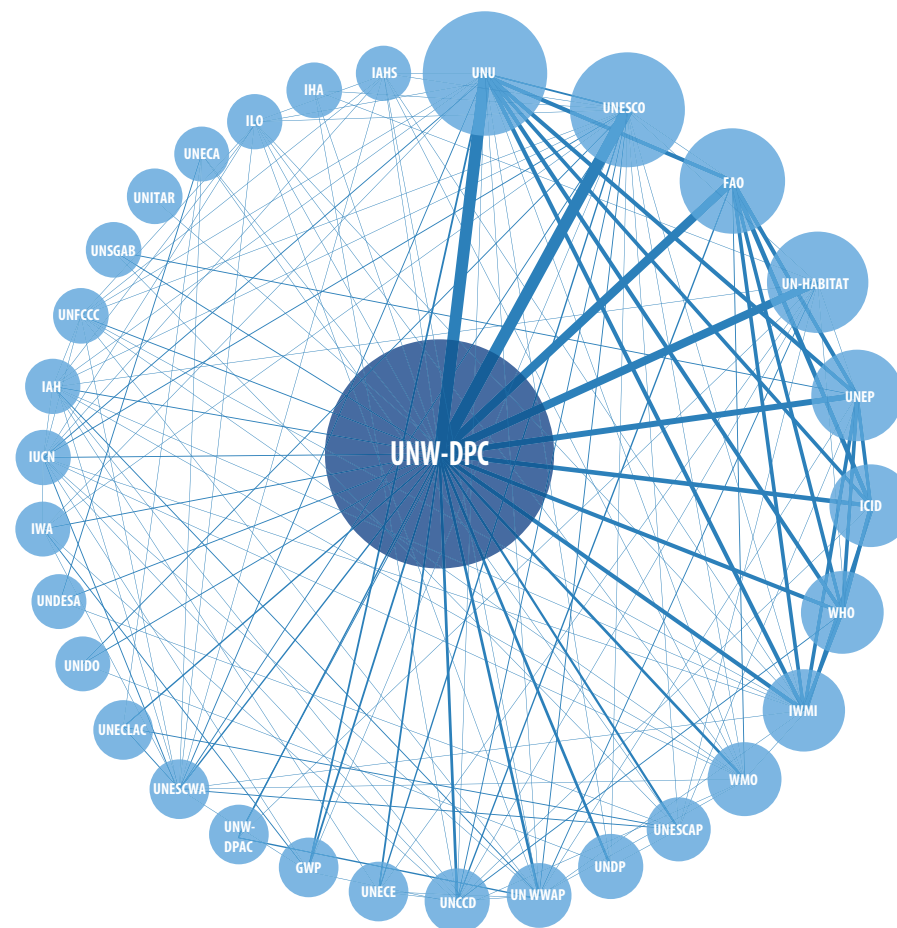


FIGURE 1: COOPERATION OF UN-WATER MEMBERS AND PARTNERS IN ACTIVITIES COORDINATED BY UNW-DPC DURING THE YEARS 2007-2013*.

The weight of the lines represents the number of activities implemented together, ranging from one (thinnest) to 28 (thickest).

* A full list of activities and partners can be found in Annex 6.1.

Participant Overview and Feedback



Participants at a regional workshop for the UN-Water project on the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture' in Bali, Indonesia in 2013

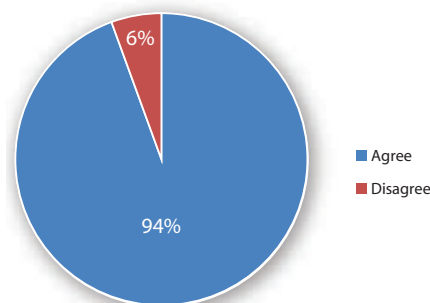
More than 2,000 participants from 150 countries around the world have engaged in the capacity development activities UNW-DPC has conducted since 2007: mostly government representatives, academics or other targeted groups, according to the goals of each activity. Annex 6.2 contains full participant information.

Particularly during its second Work Plan, UNW-DPC built upon the experiences of its first few years and contributed to conducting more multilateral, multi-stakeholder types of activities that are intended to have a broader impact beyond those who receive training in person. As one of the ways it measures the impact and feedback of its activities, UNW-DPC conducts surveys of activity participants. At the end of its second

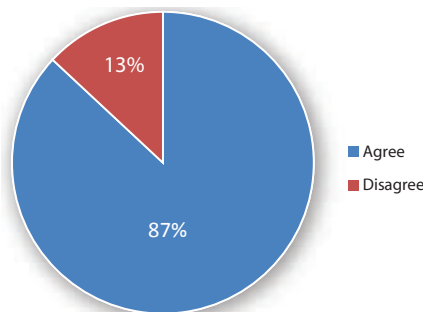
Work Plan, UNW-DPC sent out a survey to approximately 500 of the 828 participants who had received training throughout the previous years, 250 of which responded, representing 71 of the 87 nationalities of these participants (Table 1). A selection of the results can be seen on the adjacent page (Figure 2), and individual quotes can be found throughout this report.

The survey results show that the activities conducted by UNW-DPC have enabled participants to apply the skills and knowledge they have learned and transfer their acquired knowledge to others in their countries. Further specific evaluations have been conducted for other long-term projects, such as the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture' project detailed in Chapter 2.

Q 1: I WAS ABLE TO APPLY NEW SKILLS AND ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE FROM THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY TO MY PROFESSION



Q 2: I HAVE TRANSFERRED THE KNOWLEDGE I ACQUIRED IN THIS ACTIVITY TO OTHERS IN MY COUNTRY



Q 3: THIS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY LED TO IMPACTS THAT REACHED BEYOND THE ORIGINAL GROUP OF PARTICIPANTS

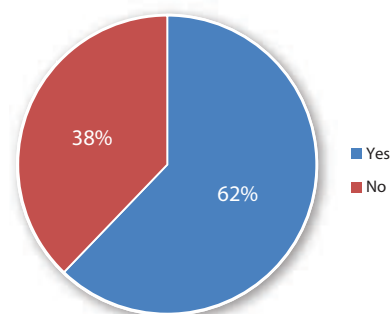


FIGURE 2: PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK (SELECTION OF THREE QUESTIONS)

Participant Feedback:

I have used what I have learned in your activities and applied this knowledge directly in my studies and have published an article about it. As a teacher, I try to give what I have learned to my students and we are arranging now to publish some articles depending on this information and software.

Shifa Mathbout, Syria
Participant in a regional training-of-trainers workshop on the use of the AquaCrop water efficiency software, with UNW-DPC and FAO

TABLE 1: SURVEY RESPONDENTS (CONDUCTED FROM MAY - AUGUST 2013)

NO. OF RESPONSES	254
NO. OF COUNTRIES	71
% PUBLIC SECTOR	46
% ACADEMIA	24
% OTHER SECTORS	Private: 7 NGO: 6 Media: 6 UN/IGO: 5 Other: 6



Work Plan Area 1

Improve

Synergy, strategic and operational coherence of UN-Water

Under Field of Activity 1 of its second Work Plan, UNW-DPC primarily supported UN-Water in its mission to add coherence to the UN system on fresh water and sanitation-related issues. Chief among these activities are UNW-DPC's support to UN-Water's TPAs and TFs, its carrying out of mapping activities and its contributions to the body of knowledge on capacity development methodology.

Major activities throughout this reporting time included a workshop for the UN-Water TF on Regional-level Coordination in 2013, a survey on future directions of the UN-Water TPA on Water Supply and Basic Sanitation, and a survey and other ongoing support for the newly created UN-Water TF on Capacity Development for Water Operators.

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

UNW-DPC is a member of all of UN-Water's TPAs and TFs, and supporting these bodies is a key part of UNW-DPC's mandate. In this context its support has taken on several forms, in particular through mapping, covered in detail in section 1.2, the hosting of meetings or workshops, and conceptual and strategic support. UNW-DPC has played a significant role in energizing the TPAs and TFs, the essential engines in UN-Water's work. Information about the mandates and projects of UN-Water's TPAs and TFs is analyzed and housed in the UNW-AIS, covered in section 1.3.

In August 2011, UNW-DPC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) took on the role of co-chairs of the UN-Water TF on Country-level Coordination. Since then, they have guided the work of the TF in order to provide inputs to how UN-Water can best be involved in coordinating water actions at the country level. The TF was further strengthened when a connection was established with the office of the UN's Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation, the mandate for which joined UN-Water as a 'Partner with Special Status' in 2013.

Under its second Work Plan, UNW-DPC further supported the UN-Water Working Group on 'Water Efficiency in Agriculture', led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (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. A chapter on 'Water Accounting' was later contributed by UNW-DPC to the Inclusive Wealth Report (IWR), launched in June 2012 at Rio+20 by the UNU International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In 2013, UNW-DPC formalized collaboration with the UN-Water TF on 'Capacity Development of Water Operators', coordinated by the Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance (GWOPA)/UN-Habitat. The TF aims to support water utilities' capacities to improve the quality and efficiency of their services. In addition to its ongoing work, since 2008, co-organizing special focused events and regional workshops on the topic of Drinking Water Loss Reduction, UNW-DPC began in 2013 to collect open-source products and resources from UN-Water



UNW-DPC provided active membership and support to UN-Water's Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs), Task Forces (TFs) and Working Groups during its second Work Plan, such as this meeting for water efficiency and water accounting standards in 2011

Members and Partners, and present them in a dedicated page in the UNW-AIS. Further activities aim to promote best practices and to understand the important linkage between local governments and water operators in the context of urbanization as well as the potential of water operators partnerships (WOPs) to foster different levels of water cooperation as a tool for capacity development.

UNW-DPC further engages with TPAs and TFs in the field of best practices in e-learning and online materials, making connections across UN-Water, for example by creating an inventory of

water-related e-learning services for UN-Water. UNW-DPC has further supported TPAs and TFs in communication campaigns such as its collaboration with the UN-Water TPA on Water Supply and Basic Sanitation in the UN-Water campaigns such as for the 'Drive to 2015: Sanitation for All' and World Toilet Day.

UNW-DPC's support of and involvement in the activities of UN-Water's TPAs and TFs continues to be an integral part of UNW-DPC's work, and many of the activities started in the period of its second Work Plan will continue into UNW-DPC's third Work Plan, spanning 2013 to 2015.

1.2 Mapping of Activities for UN-Water



Photo: Jörg Reinke Photography

Participants at the Capacity Development Expert Meeting in Bonn in June 2013, discussing the results of a second UN-Water-wide mapping

UNW-DPC is regularly requested by UN-Water's TPAs and TFs to oversee and conduct the collection and analysis of activities of Members and Partners in their key fields of work. Whether they remain internal or are eventually published on the online platform of the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS), these 'mapping activities' are an important cornerstone for UN-Water TPAs and TFs to make strategic planning decisions, particularly in their efforts to fill gaps and minimize overlaps through improved internal coordination.

The first UN-Water mapping was carried out at UN-Water's request at the start of UNW-DPC's work, in order to gain an overview of the mandates of UN-Water Members and Partners. Three mappings followed between 2010-2011, for the TPAs on Transboundary Waters, Climate Change and Water Quality. The publishable results of all these mappings are included in the UNW-AIS.

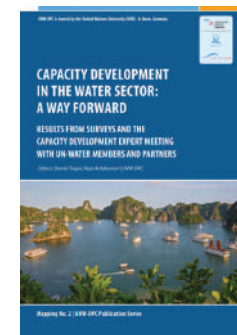
In 2012, UNW-DPC began to undertake a second ambitious UN-Water-wide mapping in order to provide an updated overview and analysis of



Participants at a meeting of the UN-Water TF on Regional-level Coordination, UN Campus in Bonn, September 2013

the work of UN-Water Members and Partners. Two rounds of surveys were consolidated and reviewed at a Capacity Development Expert Meeting convened at the UN Campus in Bonn in June 2013, one of many workshops of its kind that UNW-DPC organized throughout its second Work Plan in the context of supporting mapping activities of UN-Water. UNW-DPC supported these face-to-face meetings with the research and writing of reports and consolidated inputs, both beforehand and afterwards. The results of the 2013 mapping activities were included in a comprehensive publication completed in August 2013.

Drawing on the experience and methodology gained with these first mapping exercises, in 2012 UNW-DPC was requested by the UN-Water TF on Regional-level Coordination to execute a comprehensive assessment of coordination mechanisms within the water sector that exist in the UN's five regions.



The results of the updated analysis and mapping of mandates for UN-Water were included in this August 2013 publication

This mapping in support of regional-level coordination is different in nature from UNW-DPC's previous mapping activities, in that it focuses on coordination mechanisms within and between the regions rather than actual project activities at the country and regional level. UNW-DPC executed this mapping exercise in close collaboration with the TF members in 2013, within and beyond the period of reporting for its second Work Plan.

1.3

UNW-AIS

The UN-Water Activity Information System

The UN-Water Activity Information System

(UNW-AIS) is UN-Water's online platform to present and share information on water-related projects and learning initiatives from UN-Water, its Members, Partners and Programmes. Managed by UNW-DPC, the information system makes materials and information available both within the UN-Water community and beyond it to include policymakers, water professionals, researchers and those from higher education. As such, it contributes to UN-Water's mandate to promote the effective exchange of information, facilitating mutual support between global and regional activities and developments.

In addition to housing information on the results of mapping activities which have been conducted for UN-Water, its TPAs and TFs, as explained in the previous section of this report, the UNW-AIS also serves as the online platform for information and materials about UN-Water projects such as the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture' (SUWA) project and the 'Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies' (NDMP) initiative, two long-term projects which bundle the competencies of numerous UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes and are described in more detail in Chapter 2 of this report.

The UNW-AIS furthermore provides UN-Water and its Members and Partners a place to store and share information about water-related field projects, joint initiatives, face-to-face and distance learning activities in a format that is easily accessible, conducive to communication and to cross-linkages between disciplines in the water sector.

Its user-friendly web platform facilitates its use and allows for flexible searches, displays and exports of information about the water-related activities, both internally, among the UN-Water Members within the UN, and also externally to those Partners outside the UN System.

UNW-AIS's development from 2010-2013

The UNW-AIS and its predecessor, the Capacity Development Information System (CDIS), have been under development and reflected in the Work Plans of UNW-DPC and the Work Programmes of UN-Water since UNW-DPC's first Work Plan, which ran from August 2007 until August 2010. At the start of UNW-DPC's second Work Plan in 2010, the UNW-AIS was formed when the mandate and scope of the CDIS were expanded at the request of UN-Water.



The UN-Water Chair, Zafar Adeel of UNU, at the launch of the UN-Water Activity Information System at the UN Campus in Bonn, November 2011

Throughout UNW-DPC's second Work Plan, the modular platform of the UNW-AIS steadily evolved in response to further requests from UN-Water. In this process, the UNW-AIS gradually increased its connections across and between other e-learning initiatives and the platforms of UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes.

Particularly in 2011 and 2012, the system added learning sections, social networking tools, gateways to e-learning initiatives and project platforms, external datasets and the results of mapping activities of UN-Water TPAs/TFs such as for

climate change and transboundary waters. The Chair of UN-Water officially launched the new UNW-AIS in November 2011 in Bonn on the occasion of the international kick-off workshop for the UN-Water SUWA project.

By the end of UNW-DPC's second Work Plan, the UNW-AIS included a total of 661 datasets led by 39 UN-Water Members and Partners. These include cross-links to datasets from related information-gathering initiatives connected to UN-Water Members and Partners, such as the IW:Science project database and activities on water from the World Bank.



Chapter 2

Strengthen

Technical and policy guidance of UN-Water and contribute to the 'professionalization' of water governance and management

Section 2 of UNW-DPC's second 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 achieved in a number of ways: by supporting UN-Water's TPAs and TFs in the creation of 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 makers and other stakeholders.

The most important activities in this field within the second Work Plan are connected to the UN-Water SUWA project, the UN-Water NDMP initiative and UNW-DPC's contributions to the UN-Water Analytical Brief on Water Security, all of which are described in more detail in this section of the report.

2.1

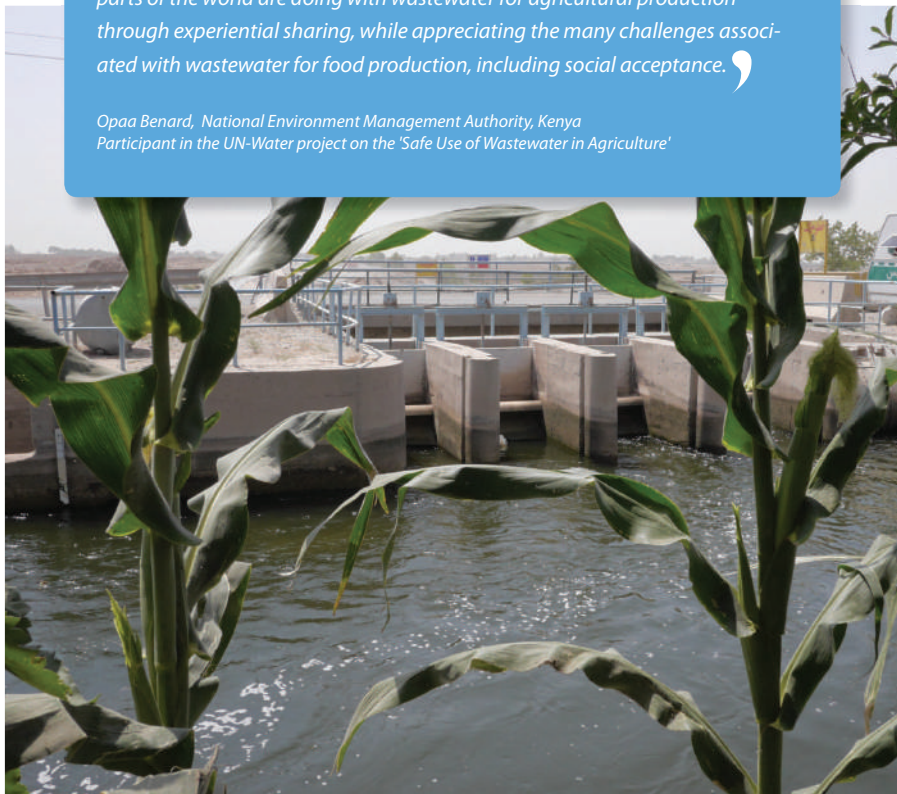
Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture

A UN-Water Project

Participant feedback:

I learned about the opportunities of wastewater – seeing it as an important water resource within the urban landscape. I was also able to learn what other parts of the world are doing with wastewater for agricultural production through experiential sharing, while appreciating the many challenges associated with wastewater for food production, including social acceptance.

*Opaa Benard, National Environment Management Authority, Kenya
Participant in the UN-Water project on the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture'*



© UNW-DPC/UNU



© UNW-DPC/UNU

Population growth and rapid urbanization

are intensifying pressure on freshwater resources. In many places around the world, increasing water stress and scarcity, or the lack of collection and treatment facilities, are driving the use of non-conventional waters, such as urban wastewater. Supplying cities with fresh produce is another imminent challenge, since agriculture is one of the greatest water users in urban and peri-urban areas. Particularly in irrigated agriculture, wastewater can serve as a 'new' source of water and fertilizer that is available year-round and can alleviate pressure on freshwater resources.

Besides having benefits, though, wastewater use can also have adverse impacts on human health and the environment, depending on the treatment level, type of irrigation and local conditions. Managing these risks must be

Many farmers around the world, such as this one in the urban area of Jakarta, Indonesia, are using treated or untreated wastewater for irrigation, either purposely or unintentionally. Where wastewater is being used in agriculture, the risks to human health and the environment need to be understood and minimized

addressed from local and global perspectives. In order to maximize the opportunities and minimize the risks related to the use of wastewater in agriculture, robust policy and institutional frameworks must be designed and implemented. Many countries lack such frameworks, although wastewater is already being used in their agriculture. This is often due to a lack of clarity on responsibilities and jurisdictions among public institutions (health, agriculture and water) or a lack of coordination mechanisms that would be required in order to arrive at comprehensive and effective policies.



Photos: © UNW-DPC / UNU

Farmers like this one outside Tehran rely primarily on wastewater, both untreated and treated, for irrigating their crops

To promote the safe use of wastewater in agriculture and advance the required national capacities in developing countries and countries in transition, UNW-DPC has brought together, in a multi-year project under UN-Water, the FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNEP, the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-IN-WEH), the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

Together, these organizations are bundling their competencies in the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture' (SUWA) project, which was launched with an international workshop in Bonn in November 2011, back-to-back with

the Bonn 2011 Water-Energy-Food Nexus Conference. This long-term, multi-stakeholder UN-Water project is coordinated by UNW-DPC and represents a major part of the activities in its second Work Plan.

Throughout further project activities, which included a series of five regional workshops in Africa, Asia and Latin America that took place in 2012 and 2013 as well as a wrap-up event in Iran in June 2013, the SUWA project reached a total of more than 150 participants from 70 countries around the world, mostly representatives from ministries at various levels. In the framework of this project, these national representatives learned about various options and strategies to promote safe practices where

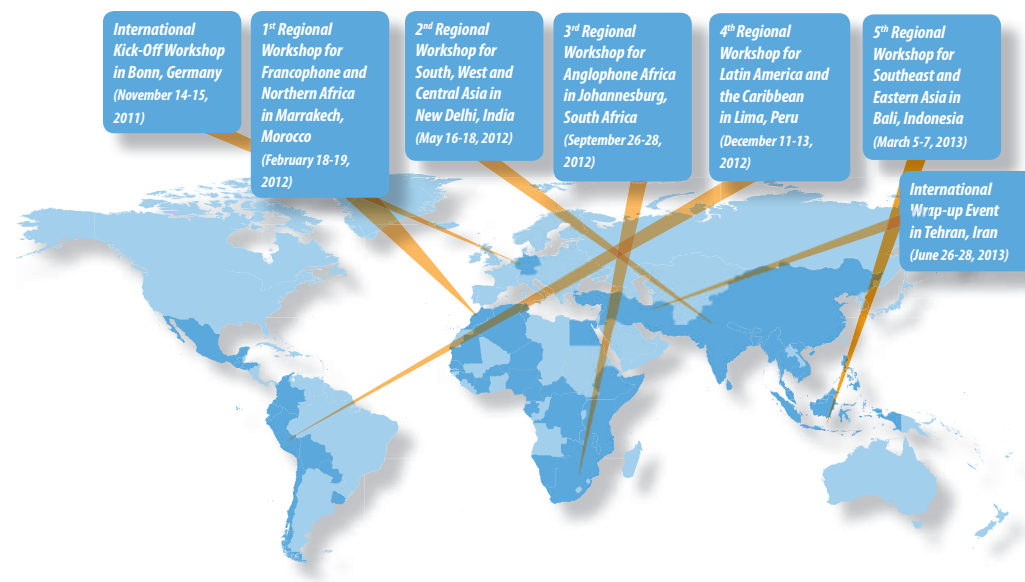


FIGURE 6: OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES DURING THE WORKSHOP SERIES

wastewater is used in agriculture, based on guidelines and best practice approaches.

Key elements for the further options and strategies for using wastewater safely in agriculture are contained in the UNW-AIS. These pages are accessible both for workshop participants and other interested users, bundling the expertise of the project's partners in one place. The platform contains key documents, such as 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.

Beyond the framework of the workshop series, within its second Work Plan UNW-DPC organized UN-Water sessions on the topic during numerous international conferences, such as Stockholm World Water Week 2012. At the Bonn 2011 Nexus Conference, which was organized to prepare a road map for Rio+20, the SUWA project was recognized as one of the 'moving actions' within the Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus theme.

An important goal of the SUWA project was fostering the development of professional networks, both nationally and regionally, and within and between disciplines. To evaluate the effectiveness of this goal, UNW-DPC has engaged in research cooperation with the KWR Watercycle Research Institute. This work,



Participants discussing country-level implementation at the international wrap-up event in Tehran, Iran in June 2013

which is expected to be published in 2014, will analyse networks that have evolved within the group of participants as a result of the SUWA project, yielding insights into the effects of such workshops and the benefits to the participants of coming together with others from different disciplines and various countries. It will further allow UNW-DPC to identify fields for further improvement and evaluate whether the benefits

perceived by the participants match the intentions for holding such workshops. The results will feed into a second phase of the SUWA project, which is currently under preparation and is expected to be implemented during UNW-DPC's third Work Plan 2013-2015.

Visit the SUWA project's online platform: www.ais.unwater.org/wastewater

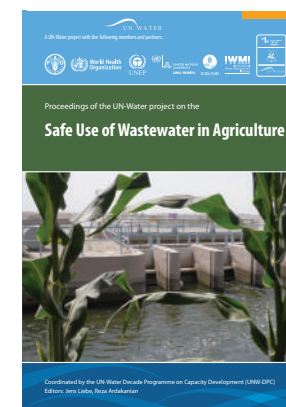
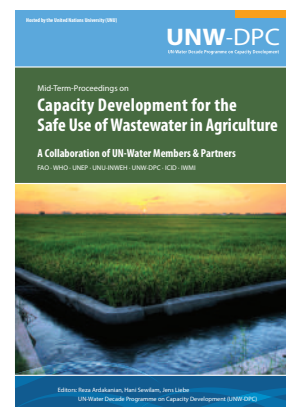
Milestones:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Kick-Off Workshop in Bonn | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN-Water session at IFAT 2012 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two regional workshops in Africa | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN-Water seminar at World Water Week 2012 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two regional workshops in Asia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wrap-up International Conference |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional workshop in Latin America | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publications |



Participants at the 5th regional workshop visiting a wastewater treatment plant in Bali, Indonesia in March 2013

PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS FOR THE UN-WATER 'SAFE USE OF WASTEWATER IN AGRICULTURE' PROJECT



After a mid-term proceedings in 2012, a full proceedings of the UN-Water SUWA project was produced at the end of UNW-DPC's second Work Plan in August 2013, and is available for download both on the UNW-DPC website and at the project's online platform on UNW-AIS

2.2

Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies

A UN-Water Initiative

UN-Water Partner: ICID (Avinash Tyagi)

In the era where 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.

July 2012



© UN-Photo / WFP Phil Behan



Coordinated capacity development approaches to drought issues can enhance food security, reduce the vulnerability of the poorer sections of society and promote economic growth

Despite the availability of technological and scientific advances and the diverse impacts that droughts have on livelihoods and economies, many nations do not have drought management policies in place. Considering the fact that drought impacts are largely preventable and human and economic costs can be reduced, assisting drought-prone developing countries in building their national capacities to develop national drought management policies is timely. Such a coordinated approach through capacity development on drought issues would enhance food security, reduce the vulnerability of the poorer sections of society and promote economic growth.

For nations to be able to move from crisis to risk management strategies, they need to implement effective monitoring and early warning systems to deliver – in a timely and effective manner – appropriate information to decision makers, effective impact assessment procedures, proactive risk management measures, preparedness plans aimed at increasing the coping capacity and effective emergency response programmes directed at reducing the impacts of drought. Such an integrated approach can lead to greater resilience as well as to recovery strategies when severe droughts ensue.



Project representatives at the official launch of the UN-Water NDMP initiative, March 2013 in Geneva

Risk-based drought management is, however, multi-faceted and requires the involvement of a number of stakeholders. Therefore, from a drought management policy perspective, capacities in various ministries and national institutions need to be effective and better coordination of relevant sectors is needed to establish task forces for developing drought policies.

In order to support the development of such capacities, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the FAO and UNW-DPC jointly established the UN-Water initiative, Capacity Development to Support Na-

tional Drought Management Policies (NDMP). The NDMP initiative was launched at an international kick-off event on the occasion of the High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP) in Geneva in March 2013.

The differences between countries in terms of their vulnerability and institutional capacities call for different drought management policies. As drought management strategies need to take into account the specific national contexts of existing capacities and priorities, no single, optimal drought management strategy can be prescribed for all countries. An expert meeting held in 2011 in preparation for the High-Level

Milestones:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Kick-Off Event in Geneva | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Workshop in Africa |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Workshop in Eastern Europe | <input type="checkbox"/> International Wrap-up Conference |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Workshop in Latin America | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Workshop in Asia-Pacific | |

Participant Feedback:

I have learned in which direction actions should be taken. Monitoring is the best way of predicting climate changes, so knowing future changes means we can do appropriate actions of protection. And I must say that I learned from the experience and help of other participants at that conference who are very good in their professions – this was most important.

*Momčilo Blagojević, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Water Management, Montenegro
Participant in the UN-Water initiative on 'National Drought Management Policies'*

Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP) defined a compendium of elements proposed for consideration in national drought policies. Based on the proposed elements in the compendium, the UN-Water NDMP initiative carried out its first regional capacity development workshop in Eastern Europe in July 2013, with further workshops being planned throughout 2013 and 2014 for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific region. These workshops will cover the following topics:

- Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Systems
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment
- Drought Preparedness, Mitigation and Responses and
- Action Plan towards Developing Drought Management Policies

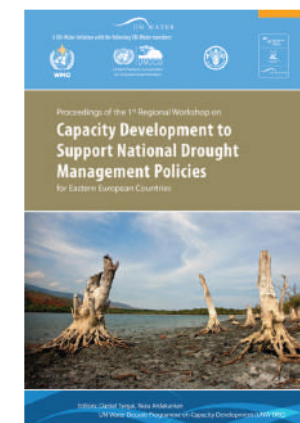
An international wrap-up conference is scheduled for late 2014 or beginning of 2015.

Additional information about the NDMP initiative as well as publications, fact sheets and

science papers can be found on the project's online platform on the UNW-AIS:

www.ais.unwater.org/droughtmanagement

PROCEEDINGS FROM THE 1ST REGIONAL WORKSHOP IN THE UN-WATER NDMP INITIATIVE



2.3

Water Security and the Global Water Agenda

A UN-Water Analytical Brief



Water security encapsulates complex and interconnected challenges and highlights water's capacity for achieving a larger sense of security, sustainability, development and human well-being

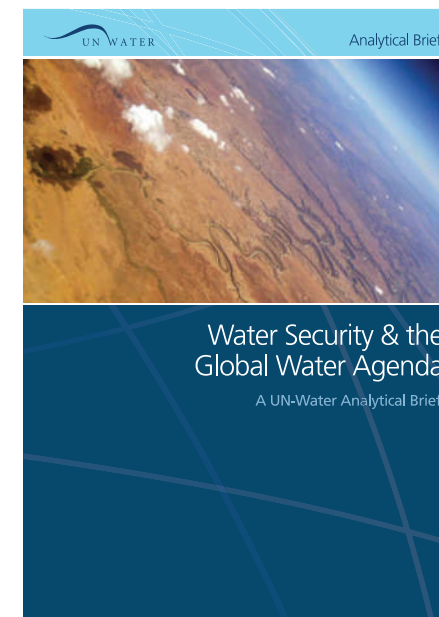
Through the UN-Water TF on Water Security, UNW-DPC contributed to the writing of the UN-Water Analytical Brief on Water Security, which was launched on World Water Day (March 22nd) 2013 to serve as a starting point for dialogue on water security in the United Nations system. The Brief offers a working definition of water security developed from contributions made by the broad range of organizations, agencies,

programmes and institutions which form UN-Water. Through this Brief, UN-Water aims to capture the constantly evolving dimensions of water-related issues, offering a holistic outlook on challenges under the umbrella of water security. It highlights the main challenges to be addressed, the role water security plays in policy agendas and possible options for addressing water security challenges.

Water security encapsulates complex and interconnected challenges and highlights water's centrality for achieving a larger sense of security, sustainability, development and human well-being. Many factors contribute to water security, ranging from biophysical to infrastructural, institutional, political, social and financial – many of which lie outside the water realm. In this respect, water security lies at the centre of many security areas, each of which is intricately linked to water. Addressing water security therefore requires interdisciplinary collaboration across sectors, communities and political borders, so that the competition or potential conflicts over water resources, between sectors and between water users or states, is adequately managed in recognition of its security implications on tensions and conflicts.

The Analytical Brief was produced by the UN-Water TF on Water Security under the lead of UNU-INWEH. UNW-DPC took the lead in the section on 'Capacity Development to Ensure Water Security' with contributions from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Cap-Net/UNDP, an International Network for Capacity Building in Sustainable Water Management.

The Analytical Brief can be downloaded at www.unwater.org/water_security_brief.html.



The Security Brief serves as a starting point for dialogue on water security in the UN System and provides suggestions for policymakers



Photo: hobeton / fotolia.com

Chapter 3

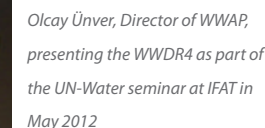
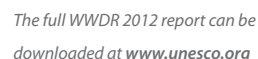
Cooperate

With UN-Water Programmes

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

One of the major activities under this part of the Work Plan was to support WWAP with the development of the World Water Development Report (WWDR) with respect to capacity development. Another main activity is to cooperate with the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC) on various UN-Water related advocacy and communication events, such as the annual UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues held at Stockholm World Water Week.

Co-authorship of the Capacity Development Chapter



UNW-DPC, together 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 will expect more reliable water services and less risk.

The chapter acknowledges the gaps in the understanding of natural and social phenomena and of how global change is going to affect us and notes that knowledge and capacity development should be a top priority on the international agenda. Developing the adaptive capacity of individuals, society and institutions is therefore needed in order to face the new and dynamic challenges caused by global change, and the power of information and communication technologies (ICT) should be used to accelerate the dissemination of information and impose social learning within water institutions. UNW-DPC will continue contributing to the WWDR, which will be published on an annual basis from 2014 on.

The 4th comprehensive edition of the WWDR, 'Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk', was released at the 6th 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.

3.2

UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues



© worldwaterweek/Thomas Henriksson

The annual UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues at Stockholm World Water Week are organized by the UN-Water Programmes, one of which takes the lead on a rotating basis. The 2011 UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue at Stockholm World Water Week was led by UNW-DPC on the topic of 'Beyond 2015: What Next for Water-Related MDGs and Water Challenges?', including stakeholders from different regional perspectives on the topic of indicators and monitoring

Since 2010, UN-Water has requested its Programmes to hold a dialogue between UN representatives and other '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 often correspond with the topic of each year's World Water Day/World Water Week and bring together experts in a panel discussion from within and outside the UN to represent groups such as consumers, women's groups and gender issues, water operators or farmers.



UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogues have also been organized at other international events such as the Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum in Bonn (photo, left, is from the 2011 Stakeholder Dialogue on Human Rights to Water and Sanitation, with involvement from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation), in order to allow for an exchange of perspectives and ideas from international to local levels

UNW-DPC was involved in the organization of several of these successful Stakeholder Dialogues during its second Work Plan. 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?' The panelists in this session noted the mixed successes of the MDG campaign, which have drawn attention to the existence of large differences within and between regions, and from urban to rural areas. The experts, who represented both 'insider' and 'outsider' perspectives, 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 after 2015. They especially noted that indicators would need to be reconsidered in light of the then recently passed (in July 2010) UN Resolution for Water and Sanitation as a Human Right, stressing the

necessity to move towards universal coverage and acknowledgement of the need to focus on the bottom billion, taking into account issues such as access, quality, safety, affordability, resilience, non-discrimination, acceptability, sustainability and participation.

This issue was explored in more detail at a special UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation held at the annual Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum in Bonn in June 2011 (above), which provided an additional opportunity for UN-Water representatives to engage with a variety of international stakeholders, primarily from the media, NGOs and governments, in order to discuss the impact and implementation of the resolution. The next UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue within the second Work Plan period was held in August 2012. Coordinated by WWAP, with support from UNW-DPC, UNW-DPAC and the



The 2012 UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue, with WWAP taking the lead, was organized in two parts: the first looked at world water scenarios for water and risk - current and future initiatives, drawing upon the results of the 2012 World Water Development Report

UNEP International Resources Panel, it was a two-part session which dealt first with world water scenarios for the future and then with 'green accounting'. Future world water scenarios, as managed by WWAP, are based on the assumption that accelerating change, increasing uncertainty and risk pose challenges on how best to manage the world's limited freshwater resources, and that decision makers will need to be provided the right tools in order to make informed choices to manage those resources. This Stakeholder Dialogue drew upon the results of the 4th edition of the WWDR, 'Managing Water Under Uncertainty and Risk', which had been released on World Water Day in March 2012 and is described in more detail in the pre-

vious section.

The second part of the 2012 UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue discussed 'green accounting', which is based on the growing understanding that GDP alone is not a sufficient measure for a country's economy and that a nation's natural resources and their depletion must be accounted for. The panel incorporated diverse views on the need for green accounting, focusing predominantly on water issues.

The 'stakeholders' on the panel represented both independent experts and Member States, using examples to demonstrate the successes and challenges of green accounting: collecting

The second part of the 2012 UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue focused on green accounting, with representatives from high-level panelists seen to the right (from top to bottom): Michel Jarraud, UN-Water Chair, who opened the session; Eun-kyung Park, President of Korean Water Forum; Juan Carlos Escudero, Director of the Center of Environment Studies in Spain; and James Winpenny, independent consultant from the UK



data and keeping them up-to-date was a major one noted, as well as dealing with the absence of baseline information, especially as regards to adequate information on stocks and flows. The panel noted that accounting for the environment is part of a solution to an imminent problem, related both to environmental protection as well as to the safeguarding of valuable ecosystem services and functions. Placing a monetary value on these services is complicated but nevertheless essential in this process.

Right at the end of UNW-DPC's second Work Plan, a UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue was held in September 2013 on the topic 'Triggering Action on Water through the Post-2015 Agenda'. During this event, which was organized by UNW-DPAC and supported by UNW-DPC and WWAP, participants presented and discussed the most recent proposals for a water Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). The next Stakeholder Dialogue will take place at the 2014 World Water Week, once again under the lead organization of UNW-DPC and looking this time at the water, energy and food nexus and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.



Chapter 4

Support

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

Under Field of Activity 4, the objective of UNW-DPC's activities is to support UN-Water and its TPAs and TFs in their overall management and coordination functions and in the implementation of their multilateral capacity development activities.

Examples of major activities in this area during UNW-DPC's second Work Plan include coordinated action involving several UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes at the large IFAT international trade fair in both 2010 and 2012 and the African Water Association (AfWA) Congress in 2012, as well as the bundling of the expertise of UN-Water Members and Partners in publications such as the 'Water and the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects' book, which was launched shortly before the Rio+20 conference in June 2012.

4.1

UN-Water at IFAT

A leading international trade fair for water, sewage, waste and raw materials management



IFAT attracts more than 100,000 visitors from over 180 countries during its week-long event of exhibits and technical sessions



UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes staffing the UN-Water Center at the 2012 IFAT trade fair in Munich

IFAT is one of the world's largest trade fairs for environmental technology, specifically focusing on water, sewage, waste and raw materials management. Taking place biennially in Munich, Germany, this event provides a showcase for 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 to more than 100,000 visitors during the week.

UN-Water, which has participated at IFAT since 2010 under UNW-DPC's coordination, represents the only United Nations presence at this trade fair. At the first IFAT trade fair within the second Work Plan of UNW-DPC, in September 2010, about 110,000 visitors from 185 countries as well as 2,700 exhibitors from 45 countries were represented. The next IFAT fair took place in May 2012 and drew even more visitors: about 125,000 visitors from 180 countries as well as over 2,900 exhibitors from 54 countries. Thousands of these visitors passed by the UN-Water exhibition or the UN-Water seminar.

In its efforts to increase cooperation and strengthen the activities of UN-Water Members and Partners, UNW-DPC, on behalf of UN-Water, coordinated the booth presence of UN-Water as well as the sessions during IFAT 2010 and 2012. The sessions organized by UNW-DPC, involving more than a dozen UN-Water Members and Partners cooperating under the UN-Water umbrella, have put a special focus on capacity development aspects and offered an additional forum for communication with the private sector.

In 2012, UNW-DPC organized a three-part UN-Water seminar. In the first part of the seminar, partners in the UN-Water SUWA 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 (see the second chapter of this report for more information on the project). The second part of the UN-Water seminar at IFAT 2012 was the launch of UNW-DPC's major new book on 'Water and the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects' (see more de-



Bert Diphooorn, Vice-Chair of UN-Water, presenting during the UN-Water Seminar on the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture' at the 2012 IFAT Trade Fair

Members and Partners to the trade fair visitors. The Center contained individual stands for each participating Member or Partner to display their publications and water-related activities and provided a meeting place for important visitors and high-level delegations. A wide variety of materials on water and related environmental issues was 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 technologies and innovations with private companies, they also networked with members of the public sector, researchers and non-governmental organizations. Events like IFAT make it increasingly clear that the UN and the private sector need to engage in a more intense dialogue in order to find the complex solutions necessary to find solutions to the world's water and sanitation problems. 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. This is particularly true for topics such as 'Water and Energy', the focus of World Water Day and related events in 2014, including IFAT 2014.

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 Center contained individual stands for each participating Member or Partner to display their publications and water-related activities and provided a meeting place for important visitors and high-level delegations. A wide variety of materials on water and related environmental issues was 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



IFAT provides an opportunity to engage with the private sector and present information and materials from UN-Water to a range of interested visitors

The next IFAT will take place on 5-9 May 2014 again in Munich. Further information on UN-Water's activities during IFAT 2012, including a link to a short video, can be found at www.ais.unwater.org/ifat2012

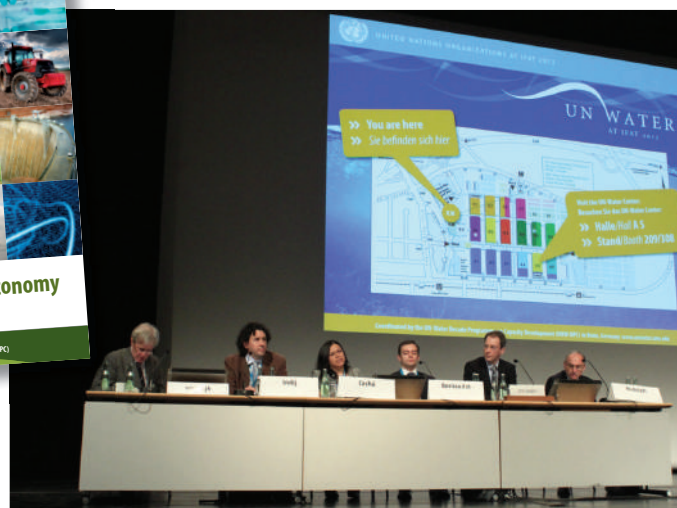
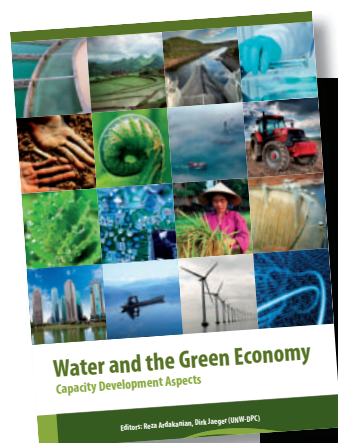
negotiations can play a central role in reconciling competing water uses and working towards a shared idea of effective and efficient use of water resources. This is particularly true for topics such as 'Water and Energy', the focus of World Water Day and related events in 2014, including IFAT 2014.



4.2

Water and the Green Economy Book Launch

Capacity Development Aspects



Book contributors at the launch of the book, 'Water and the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects', at the IFAT trade fair in May 2012. In all, nine UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes contributed case studies for the book

As part of UN-Water's participation at IFAT in May 2012 a new book on 'Water in the Green Economy: Capacity Development Aspects' was launched. This book comprises contributions from nearly a dozen UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes. The book, timed for release directly before the Rio+20 confer-

ence, reaffirms 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 provide coordinated, timely,

The Green Economy book is one of several original academic publications that UNW-DPC has produced during its second Work Plan

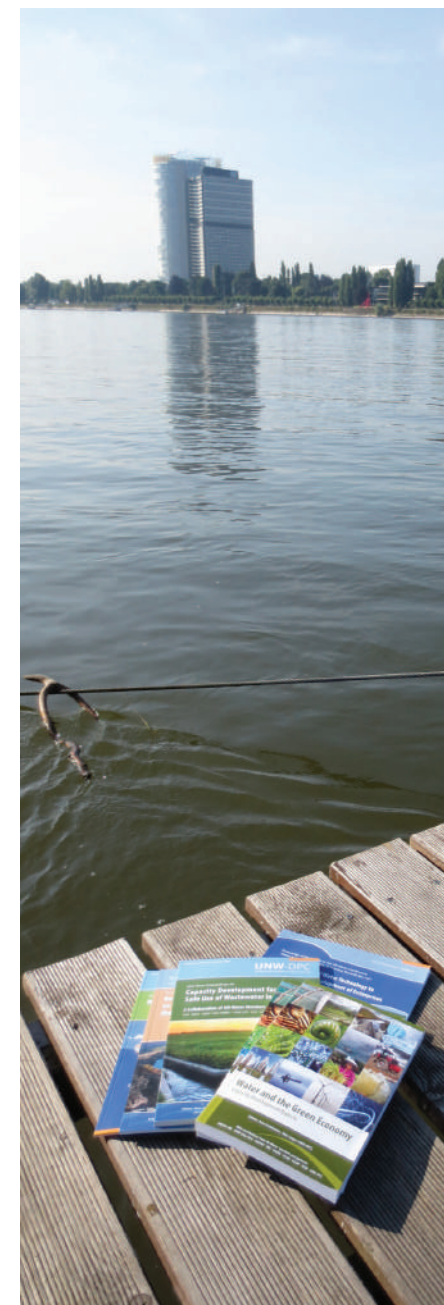
cross-sectoral messages and actions that address the wide spectrum of issues that achieving a Green Economy will require.

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 connecting capacity development, water resources management and Green Economy practices. The contributions include case studies, best practices and lessons learned in a variety of interrelated contexts.

The following aspects are considered to be particularly important:

- Capacity development practices for knowledge transfer and adoption/adaption
- Capacity development practices for technology development/adoption/transfer
- Individual capacity development practices
- Institutional capacity development practices

During the session at IFAT, a number of authors were present to personally introduce their case studies and engage in a discussion with the audience. The full book, along with free PDFs of all of UNW-DPC's other publications, can be downloaded at www.unwater.unu.edu/publications



4.3

International Year of Water Cooperation 2013

High-level conference in Dushanbe, Tajikistan



© UNW-DPC

Participants in High-level Panel 6 on 'Water Cooperation and Capacity Building,' 21 August 2013, from left to right: Alex Gryzbowski, Moderator (Pacific Resolutions); Mohamed Ait Kadi (GWP), Reza Ardakanian (UNW-DPC), Halil Yurdakul Yigitgüden (OSCE), Michel Jarraud (UN-Water Chair), Lesha M. Witmer (BPW International), François Muenger (SDC) and Zafar Adeel (UNU-INWEH, former UN-Water Chair)

UNW-DPC played an official role of support in the International Year of Water Cooperation (IYWC) 2013. In the framework of one of its official events, the High-level International Conference on Water Cooperation in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, UNW-DPC was requested to organize and co-convene with the Global Water

Partnership (GWP) High-level Panel 6 on 'Water Cooperation and Capacity Building,' co-chaired by UN-Water and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The panel, composed of representatives from international scientific, donor and private sectors, was well attended and broadcast live on Tajik television.



Michel Jarraud (right), UN-Water Chair and Halil Yurdakul Yigitgüden (left), Coordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities, OSCE

The panel emphasized that capacity development and stakeholder engagement are essential for water cooperation, noting that the current water and resource management paradigms (IWRM; Water, Energy and Food Nexus) all build on cooperation between disciplines, and at a national level, between ministries. Yet many countries lack the platforms for cross-disciplinary and cross-ministerial cooperation. Capacity development can facilitate this cooperation and support establishing structures which allow for better water management.

Capacity development on water cooperation, particularly face-to-face, can also help build trust among actors, which is an important prerequisite for cooperation. Institutional capacity development and financial sustainability of capacity development activities need to gain greater focus. In the absence of institutional capacity, often the human capacities cannot be capitalized on, as the necessary frameworks are missing.

The High-level Panel stressed the fact that capacity development for water cooperation, both at the individual and at the institutional level, is a crucial enabling mechanism for the good management of the world's freshwater resources. It also noted the important role that information plays in managing these resources.

The panel concluded that water cooperation needs to be promoted at regional, national and local levels. To ensure its effectiveness, capacity development should be needs-based and focus on active beneficiaries which are willing to become facilitators and catalysts, so that the benefits of capacity development can be sustained in the longer run. Capacity needs assessments, political and financial support from governments are all important elements of sustainable capacity development for water cooperation.

Chapter 5

Way Forward

Outlook on 2014 and beyond

UNW-DPC was created as a UN-Water Programme within the UN Decade for Action 'Water for Life', 2005-2015. As such, the 'Water Decade' coincides with the end of the period for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

It is already clear that while progress has been made towards achieving the MDGs, e.g. in the area of increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation, much still remains to be done.

As we reach the end of the Decade and the end of the MDGs, UNW-DPC will continue to strive to help Member States achieve the MDGs and other internationally-agreed goals and targets on water and sanitation.



Moving towards 2015



© UN-Photo / Oliver Chassot

Nearly a billion people in the world still lack access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation, greatly affecting their health, life expectancy and ability to develop and reach their full potential

As we near the 2015 deadline for the MDG campaign, it is clear that great progress has been made internationally in the areas of safe drinking water and sanitation, especially in reaching many of the individual MDG targets and in raising awareness of the importance and interconnectedness of water and sanitation issues in development. The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), an affiliated programme of UN-Water which is tasked with monitoring progress towards MDG 7 relating to drinking water and sanitation,

notes that 2.1 billion people gained access to improved sources of sanitation between 1990 and 2012 (<http://goo.gl/AiJf7B>).

Major milestones for water during the MDG campaign have included the recognition by the UN in 2010 of the human right to access safe and clean drinking water and sanitation, and, since 2012, the prominent role that water has played in the Rio+20 process and in discussions around the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including the 'World We Want' website campaign.

UNW-DPC was formed during the period of the MDG campaign in the context of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' 2005-2015, in order to support UN-Water Members and Partners in their efforts to help Member States achieve the MDGs and other international goals and targets related to water and sanitation. Now, as the Decade is nearing its end in 2015, it is clear that great strides and successes have also been made in the Decade as regards its original goals.

Furthermore, UN-Water, as the coordinator of the Decade, has gained in recognition, membership size and functionality during this period, including the creation of two Programmes specifically for the Decade, efforts which have increased its ability to fulfil its mandate to add coherence to the UN system and implement valuable activities and projects in the areas of fresh water and sanitation. Yet much still remains to be done, especially in continuing to work to extend access to improved sanitation and to drinking water in rural areas. Current discussions surrounding the Post-2015 Development Agenda have already made it clear both that water is interlinked with almost all aspects of human development and environmental sustainability, including energy, food, health, peace and biodiversity, and that capacity development plays a central role in achieving any water-related goals and targets.



Logo of the UN's International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' 2005-2015

Throughout the rest of the Decade, UNW-DPC will continue to support UN-Water's Members and Partners in helping Member States achieve the MDGs and also help prepare for a new water-related goal which is suggested to be part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

In support of reaching these objectives, UNW-DPC began implementing its third Work Plan in September 2013, which will run until 2015, the conclusion of the Decade.

UNW-DPC WORK PLAN III, 2013-2015



Building upon the experiences and lessons learned from its first six years of work, the future work of UNW-DPC will continue to support UN-Water in essential ways, while helping accelerate the achievement of the water and sanitation-related MDGs and assisting UN-Water in its support of the Post-2015 process.

Like with its first two UN-Water approved Work Plans, UNW-DPC's Work Plan III, which is located in its entirety in **Annex 6**, contains four fields of activity in order to achieve its overall goals. These activity areas and their individual sub-activities aim to achieve the following:

- **Strengthen** the capacity of UN-Water to add coherence to the UN system and support UN-Water governance and coordination activities;
- **Enhance** integrated approaches to transdisciplinary and institutional capacity development in water and water-related management policies;
- **Support** UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes in collaborative capacity development initiatives; and
- **Promote** water-related capacity development, UN-Water and its activities, especially in reaching decision-makers and other key stakeholders.

To achieve the MDGs and any other internationally agreed goals and targets related to water and sanitation such as the SDGs beyond 2015, it is clear that capacity development and the transference of technologies and know-how have an essential role to play, and that the United Nations, working in collaboration with other UN agencies and with outside partners such as the private sector, NGOs and research organizations through a coordination mechanism such as UN-Water, have a strong role to play in order to support these processes and encourage ownership of national development strategies.

Only in this kind of coordinated manner can access to clean drinking water and sanitation become a reality for the world's most under-served populations. With the essential role that water and sanitation play in sustainable development, adequately addressing these issues can lead to ensuring a sustainable future for future generations worldwide.



Aerial view of the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany, where UNW-DPC is hosted by the United Nations University (UNU)

© Volker Lannert



Annex

6.1

Completed Activities in Work Plan II*

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
47	Workshop	8-9 October 2010	"Improving farm management strategies through Aqua Crop: Worldwide collection of case studies"
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

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
Asia, Middle East and Africa	1.8, 2.3, 2.4, 4.2	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	FAO, ICID	
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, FHNW
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		UNESCO-IHE	
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	

* Activities 1-46 were reported in detail in the Ripple Effect: Report on the 1st Work Plan

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
59	e-Learning course	Since 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 12 th WaterNet Symposium
62	Launch	14 November 2011	Official launch of the upgraded UNW-AIS
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	1 st Regional Workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"
68	Seminar	21 February 2012	16 th 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	6 th 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	6 th World Water Forum: Interactive Session on "Effective Water Education through Global and Integrated Networks"

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
All	1.2, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 4.2	Bonn, Germany, and Geneva, Switzerland	UNITAR, UN-Habitat	
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		
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		
Francophone and Northern Africa	2.4, 4.2	Marrakech, Morocco	FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI	ONEA
Africa	2.4, 4.2	Marrakech, Morocco	FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI	
All	2.4, 4.2	Marseille, France	UNESCO-IHE, WWAP	
All	2.4, 4.2	Marseille, France	UNESCO-IHE	

	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
71	Session and Pavilion	9 May 2012	IFAT ENTSORGA 2012: UN-Water Session on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" and coordination of the UN-Water Center
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	2 nd Regional Workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"
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"
76	Booth and panel	10 - 11 September 2012	UNW-DPC at the 2 nd Hamburg Water Forum for the EMA Region
77	Workshop	26 - 28 September 2012	3 rd Regional Workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"
78	Workshop	11 - 13 December 2012	4 th Regional Workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"
79	Mapping/ Analysis	February - September 2013	Mapping Exercise for the UN-Water Task Force on Regional-level Coordination
80	Report	March - December 2013	Oversight of UN-Water Report on coordinating the review of water actions at country level
81	Mapping/ Analysis	March - June 2013	Second Mapping Exercise for UN-Water
82	Workshop	5 - 7 March 2013	5 th Regional Workshop on the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture"
83	Side Event	12 March 2013	Kick-off of the UN-Water initiative on "Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies"
84	Lecture	21 March 2013	Water Lecture on "World Water Day on Water Cooperation: Challenges and Opportunities"

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
All	2.4, 4.2	Munich, Germany	UN-Habitat, WHO, UNESCO, FAO, WBCSD, UNCCD, UNIDO, IAH/BGR, UNU, WWAP	ACWUA, KWR Watercycle Research Institute
All	2.4, 4.2	Munich, Germany	UNIDO, UNDP/ Cap-Net, UNESCO-IHE	IEEM
South, West and Central Asia	2.4, 4.2	New Delhi, India	FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI	
All	2.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.	Stockholm, Sweden	WWAP, UNW-DPAC	
All	2.4, 4.2	Stockholm, Sweden	FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI	
Middle East and North Africa	2.4, 4.2	Hamburg, Germany		EMA
Anglophone Africa	2.4, 4.2	Johannesburg, South Africa	FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI	
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.4, 4.2	Lima, Peru	FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI	
All	1.3, 1.4, 1.12	Bonn, Germany	UNESCWA, UNESCAP, UNECLAC, UNECA	
All	1.5, 1.6, 1.12	Lima, Peru	UNDP	
All	1.1, 1.2, 1.7, 1.8		UNU- INWEH, UNFCCC, UNESCO, WWAP, UN-ESCWA, ILO, WMO, IAHS, IUCN and IWMI	
Southeast and Eastern Asia	2.4, 4.2	Bali, Indonesia	FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI	
All	2.4, 4.2	Geneva, Switzerland	WMO, UNCCD, FAO	
All	2.4, 4.2	Bonn, Germany	UNU-EHS	ZEF, GWSP

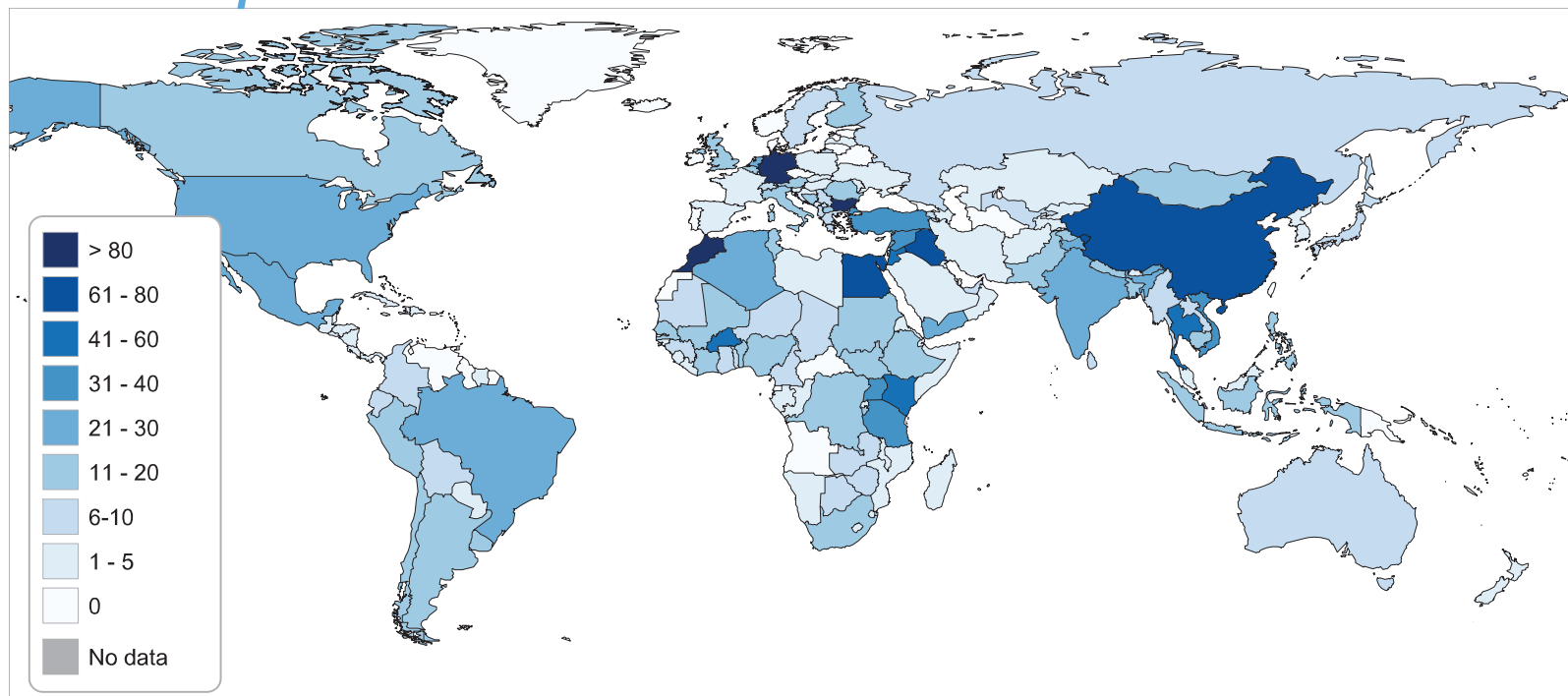
	TYPE	DATES	ACTIVITY TITLE
85	Session and Booth	25 April 2013	Session on "New Trends in Water-Related Capacity Development" and UN-Water booth at Wasser Berlin
86	Session	22 May 2013	"Capacity Development: a Key Challenge of Putting Sustainable Water Resources Management Into Practice" at the "Water in the Anthropocene" conference
87	Session	30 May 2013	Session on "Capacity Development for Water Cooperation - Cases of Success" at the 5 th Delft Symposium for Water Sector Capacity Development
88	Session	30 May 2013	Session on "Good Practices in E-learning on Water Sector Capacity Development" at the 5 th Delft Symposium for Water Sector Capacity Development
89	Meeting	24 - 25 June 2013	Capacity Development Expert Meeting
90	Workshop	28 - 30 June 2013	Wrap-up event of the "Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture" project
91	Session	2 July 2013	"Governance of capacity building in water resources management: a bottom-up approach" at the Symposium for European Freshwater Sciences
92	Session	4 July 2013	"Water Operators: the Hidden Champions" at the Worldskills Championship
93	Workshop	9 - 11 July 2013	1 st Regional Workshop for the "Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies" UN-Water initiative
94	Panel	21 August 2013	High-Level Panel on "Capacity-Building and Water Cooperation" at the High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation

REGIONAL FOCUS	WORK PLAN AREA	LOCATION	UN-WATER MEMBER/PARTNER/ COLLABORATOR	OTHER
All	2.4, 4.2	Berlin, Germany	UNIDO, UNESCO-UNEVOC	GIZ, DWA, RWTH Aachen
All	2.4, 4.2	Bonn, Germany	UNESCO-IHE	GWSP, Dresden University
All	2.4, 4.2	Delft, Netherlands	UN-Habitat, UNESCAP, UNESCO	IGRAC
All	2.4, 4.2	Delft, Netherlands	UNU-INWEH, UNU-EHS, UNDP/WIN	
All	1.6, 1.8, 2.5	Bonn, Germany	UNESCO-IHP, UNESCO-IHE, UNU-EHS, UNCCD, UNFCCC, IUCN, GWP, IWA	Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Witten/Herdecke University
All	2.4, 4.2	Tehran, Iran	FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, ICID, IWMI	Sharif University of Technology
All	2.4, 4.2	Münster, Germany	UNU-FLORES	
All	2.4, 4.2	Leipzig, Germany	UN-Habitat, UNESCO-UNEVOC, IWA	DWA
Eastern Europe	2.4, 4.2	Bucharest, Romania	WMO, UNCCD, FAO	Meteo Romania
All	2.4, 4.2	Dushanbe, Tajikistan	UN-Water, GWP, UNU-INWEH	OECD

6.2

Regional Distribution of Participants

MAP BELOW: ORIGIN OF PARTICIPANTS IN UNW-DPC COORDINATED ACTIVITIES SINCE 2007



UNW-DPC conducts capacity development activities and trainings around the world, along the guidelines of the Members and Partners of UN-Water. It places a focus on regional-level activities, particularly in developing countries and with a focus on Africa as a region for priority action. The map and tables below provide more information on the geographical distribution of UNW-DPC's activities and participants since 2007, both in total and specifically in the period of its second Work Plan, 2010-2013.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES BY REGION, SINCE 2007 AND IN 2ND WORK PLAN

REGION	TOTAL ACTIVITIES SINCE 2007	THEREOF IN 2 ND WP
International (all regions)	45	34
Africa	21	7
Latin America	4	1
Eastern Europe	3	1
Asia	21	5

TABLE 2: TOTAL ACTIVITIES SINCE 2007 AND IN 2ND WORK PLAN

	TOTAL SINCE 2007	THEREOF IN 2 ND WORK PLAN
Activities	94	48
Countries	150	78
Participants	2028	688

TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS AND COUNTRIES BY REGION, SINCE 2007 AND IN 2ND WORK PLAN

REGION	TOTAL COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES 2 ND WP	TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPANTS 2 ND WP
Africa	51	26	694	250
LAC	24	19	156	37
Eastern Europe	14	11	196	94
Asia	39	12	636	233
Developed Countries	22	68	346	74

6.3 Publications in Work Plan II



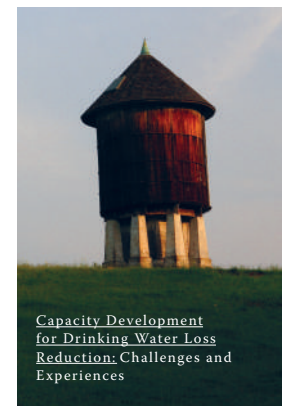
Since 2007, UNW-DPC has been regularly adding publications to its four publications series: **Mapping, Reporting, Proceedings and Knowledge**. It also puts out regular magazines, the 'Capacity Pool', on a topic of importance to UN-Water, timed to be released at an appropriate high-level venue of relevance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

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

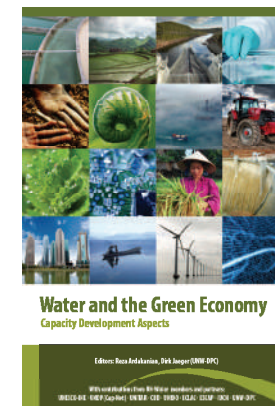
In addition to the above-mentioned publication and newsletter series, in 2011 UNW-DPC also produced a book on **Capacity Development for Drinking Water Loss Reduction** and a related trilingual documentary film on DVD, **Reducing Water Loss in Cities Around the World**. Both were launched at World Water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

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

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

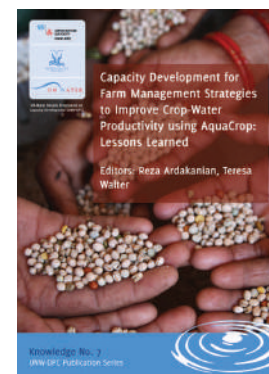


1 | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR DRINKING WATER LOSS REDUCTION: CHALLENGES AND EXPERIENCES**
March 2011

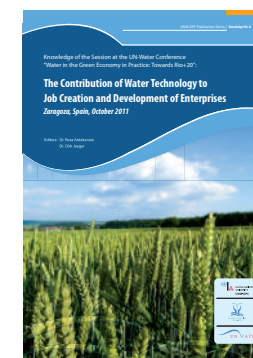


2 | **WATER AND THE GREEN ECONOMY: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS**
May 2012

KNOWLEDGE PUBLICATIONS



3 | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR FARM MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE CROP-WATER PRODUCTIVITY USING AQUACROP: LESSONS LEARNED**
Knowledge Series No. 7
January 2011



4 | **THE CONTRIBUTION OF WATER TECHNOLOGY TO JOB CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES**
Knowledge Series No. 8
January 2012

REPORTS

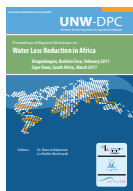


5 | ANNUAL REPORT 2011
Reporting Series No. 5
January 2012

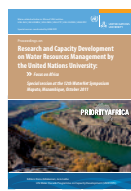


6 | 5 YEAR REPORT 2007-2012
Reporting Series No. 6
August 2012

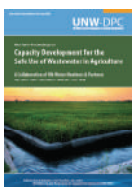
PROCEEDINGS



7 | WATER LOSS REDUCTION IN AFRICA
Proceedings Series No. 7
July 2011



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



9 | CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SAFE USE OF WASTEWATER IN AGRICULTURE
Proceedings Series No. 10
August 2012

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS



10 | CHAPTER 26 OF THE WORLD WATER DEVELOPMENT REPORT 4
Developing Knowledge and Capacity with UNESCO-IHE
March 2012



11 | INCLUSIVE WEALTH REPORT
A joint initiative of UNU-IHDP and UNEP in collaboration with UNW-DPC and the Natural Capital Project
June 2012

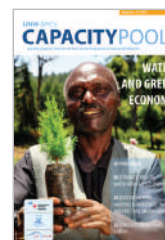
CAPACITY POOL MAGAZINES



12 | CAPACITY POOL NO. 11
INFORMATION SYSTEMS
December 2010



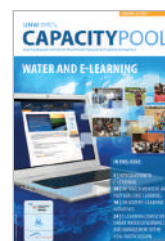
13 | CAPACITY POOL NO. 12
THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION
June 2011



14 | CAPACITY POOL NO. 13
WATER AND GREEN ECONOMY
November 2011



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



16 | CAPACITY POOL NO. 15
WATER AND E-LEARNING
November 2012



17 | CAPACITY POOL NO. 16
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR WATER COOPERATION
March 2013

VIDEOS



REDUCING WATER LOSS IN CITIES AROUND THE WORLD
March 2011



UN-WATER AT IFAT 2012
May 2012

6.4 *UNW-DPC Budget and Staff*



Photo: Shoshvili

UNW-DPC is jointly financed by two German Federal Ministries, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Each of the ministries provides a funding level of €500,000 per year. Thus, UNW-DPC has a core budget of €1,000,000 per year to implement the activities as described in its Work Plans. UNW-DPC has been economical with its funds, successfully managing and organizing a large number of activities

during the past years. This cost containment is a strong reflection of UNW-DPC's commitment to efficiency as it still manages to implement its full range of programme activities.

UNW-DPC has also been successful at attracting in-kind contributions from co-organizers and hosting institutions when carrying out its activities and contributions from the UN-Water Multi-donor Trust Fund. From a financial point of view, UNW-DPC is utilizing its resources

effectively towards the realization of its stated objectives and in line with its multi-year funding agreements.

UNW-DPC's financial affairs are centrally administered by the UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe (UNU-VIE) in the same manner as other UNU entities in Bonn.

During the second Work Plan, the programme activities were implemented by a team of eleven staff members. The team was composed of five professional positions – the director, two programme officers and one communications officer, one junior professional – and six support staff members who are responsible for IT, graphic design, finance and administration.

In addition to its current staff members, UNW-DPC would like to thank past staff members who have also been instrumental in implementing the work of the second stage of the programme from 2010-2013: Henrik Bours, Junior Programme Assistant; Dr. Claudia Hiepe, Programme Officer; Dr. Dirk Jaeger, Programme Officer; Tanja Maidorn, Information Associate; Ignacio Marcovecchio, Data Manager; Dr. Jan-Peter Mund, Programme Officer; Miranda Pieron, Guest Researcher; Katherine Pizzacalla, Programme Assistant; Dr. Hani Sewilam, Programme Officer; and Dr. Teresa Walter, Associate Programme Officer, as well as the interns who have provided valuable support.

UNW-DPC Staff Members:

Dr. Reza Ardakanian

Founding Director

Dr. Jens Liebe

Programme Officer

Dr. Daniel Tsegai

Programme Officer

Lis Mullin Bernhardt

Programme Implementation and Communications Officer

Ruth Pohle

Executive Assistant to the Director

Shalmoli Das

Analyst Programmer

Srikanth Mudireddy

ICT Administrator/Information Systems Assistant

Sabrina Zwick

Programme Assistant

Katja Cloud

Graphic Designer

Ahmad Alzeitoun

Information System Assistant

Erick Velázquez

Junior Programme Assistant

6.5 UNW-DPC's Work Plan III*

Background

UN-Water, an inter-agency mechanism established to strengthen collaboration on water-related issues within the UN System and with non-UN partners, was established in 2003. It is becoming an increasingly efficient vehicle for supporting actions and promoting solutions related to the complex water-related agenda. This includes issues associated with both water supply and sanitation as well as water resources management. UN-Water focuses on developing its role as a support mechanism for Members, Partners and other key stakeholders in their efforts to provide leadership and offer solutions to water challenges in support of Member States.

Three Programmes currently operate under UN-Water. Each Programme has its individual mandate, organization, staff resources and financing from various sources. One of these Programmes is the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), hosted by the United Nations University (UNU). The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) started work on 1 August 2007. The aim of the Programme office is to strengthen the activities of the more than two dozen UN organizations and programmes already co-operating within UN-Water, and to support them in their efforts to help Member States to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water. This is not just a matter of capacity development related to water, but also of education, training and in-

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

UNW-DPC Approved Work Plan I

UNW-DPC's first Work Plan ran from August 2007 to September 2010. After UNW-DPC was founded in August 2007, the first UNW-DPC Work Plan was approved at the 9th UN-Water meeting in January 2008 and the Programme's work began shortly thereafter in earnest. Under its first Work Plan, UNW-DPC conducted 46 major activities and produced 18 publications with 13 different Members, Partners and Programmes of UN-Water, reaching approximately 1,200 participants from more than 130 countries. All of UNW-DPC's activities related to its Work Plan, and in doing so, UNW-DPC fulfilled 100% of its 21 specific activity targets that are spread across the four fields of support it offers to UN-Water.

This period was marked primarily by trust-building measures which included conducting capacity development activities to scale up the activities of one or more UN-Water Member or Partner. Towards the end of the period of its first Work Plan, UNW-DPC started transitioning towards multilateral, long-term projects which add value to the

* A reproduction of the entire Work Plan III as submitted and approved in September 2013

activities of multidisciplinary groups of UN-Water Members and Partners in innovative ways. Major accomplishments during this period included the completion of a series of regional trainings for Drinking Water Loss Reduction, and the decision on the creation of the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS), which had previously begun as the Capacity Development Information System managed by UNW-DPC.

UNW-DPC Approved Work Plan II

After approval at the 13th UN-Water Meeting in September 2010 in Stockholm, UNW-DPC began its second Work Plan in September 2010, which runs until August 2013. Under this Work Plan, UNW-DPC produced a dozen publications and conducted 49 activities that reached approximately 700 participants from 78 countries, together with 20 different UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes.

In particular during the period of its second Work Plan, UNW-DPC has evolved from conducting capacity development activities that scale up the activities of one or more UN-Water Member or Partner, to multilateral, long-term projects which add value to the activities of multidisciplinary groups of UN-Water Members and Partners in innovative ways. In this way, UNW-DPC has advanced its capacity development approaches in the direction of blended learning to complement "face-to-face" training approaches with E-learning and other online methods.

The multilateral activities serve the core idea of UN-Water bringing together and making use of the competencies on water issues

from within the UN System, and facilitating bridges between disciplinary silos, which are known to exist in the water sector. Major accomplishments during the second phase of its work include launching and conducting the worldwide UN-Water capacity development project on the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture', launching the UN-Water Capacity Development Initiative to Support "National Drought Management Policies", and transforming the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS) into a project platform and gateway for E-learning materials of UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes.

UNW-DPC Approved Work Plan III

At the 18th UN-Water meeting in February 2013 in Washington, D.C., the main lines of the 3rd Work Plan of UNW-DPC were provided and approved by the SPM members. The full third Work Plan was approved by the SPM in August 2013 at the 19th UN-Water meeting in Stockholm, Sweden. The details of this Work Plan are provided in the following pages. The third Work Plan of UNW-DPC starts in September 2013 and runs until the beginning of 2015, the end of the Decade for Action 'Water for Life', 2005 – 2015. Now in the period until the end of the Decade, the work of UNW-DPC is expected to help accelerate the achievement of the MDGs related to water and sanitation and help UN-Water prepare for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. The following pages provide additional information on the third Work Plan of UNW-DPC, building upon the experiences, successes and ongoing projects that UNW-DPC has conducted to date under its first two Work Plans.

Connection of UNW-DPC's Fields of Activity to the UN-Water Terms of Reference (ToR), 2013 – 2015

FIELD OF ACTIVITY NO. 1: STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF UN-WATER TO ADD COHERENCE TO THE UN SYSTEM AND SUPPORT UN-WATER GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

AREA	ACTIVITIES	UN-WATER TOR
1.1	Map activities of UN-Water Members and Partners via the Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas, and identify potential areas and fields of activity for scaling-up, adding value and improving synergies based on the follow-up analysis of mapping activities	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
1.2	Support Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas, in particular with policy-relevant documents and UN-Water response strategies	Support to Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces
1.3	Assist in the setting up and implementing of the UN-Water Work Programme and mandate as requested, and connect them to the Work Plans of UNW-DPC	Strategic orientation, work plans and annual programmes
1.4	Maintain the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS) as UN-Water's web-based platform for presenting and sharing information on water-related projects and learning initiatives from UN-Water, its Members and Partners;	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
1.5	Support the UN-Water Management Team, Chair and Secretariat, Task Forces and Thematic Priority Areas in official activities and documents of UN-Water, including taking the lead in writing a Decade report on the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life,' 2005 – 2015	Support to the UN-Water Management Team

FIELD OF ACTIVITY NO. 2: ENHANCE INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO TRANSDISCIPLINARY AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN WATER AND WATER-RELATED ISSUES

AREA	ACTIVITIES	UN-WATER TOR
2.1	Contribute to the body of knowledge on capacity development methodologies	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
2.2	Assess and analyse the methodologies and impact of capacity development activities within UN-Water	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
2.3	Conduct capacity needs assessments in cooperation with UN-Water Members and Partners	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
2.4	Nurture a network of capacity development and knowledge management experts among UN-Water Members and Partners	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships

FIELD OF ACTIVITY NO. 3: SUPPORT UN-WATER MEMBERS, PARTNERS, PARTNERS WITH SPECIAL STATUS AND PROGRAMMES IN COLLABORATIVE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

AREA	ACTIVITIES	UN-WATER TOR
3.1	Activate and support UN-Water Members, Partners, Partners with special status and Programmes in capacity development activities, particularly in multilateral capacity development activities	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
3.2	Contribute to the World Water Development Report, coordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), and other analytical and policy briefs related to water	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
3.3	Collect UN-Water best practices in water related capacity development	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships

FIELD OF ACTIVITY NO. 4: PROMOTE WATER-RELATED CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, UN-WATER AND ITS ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY IN REACHING DECISION-MAKERS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

AREA	ACTIVITIES	UN-WATER TOR
4.1	Co-organize and support activities, events, PR and publications to promote UN-Water and the activities of its Members, Partners and Programmes	Support to the UN-Water Management Team
4.2	Publish a newsletter and other information materials on UNW-DPC's activities and other capacity development activities within UN-Water	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
4.3	Promote the drive for the achievement of water-related MDGs and contribute to the transition from the MDGs to post-2015 water-related targets and goals	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
4.4	Maintain the UNW-DPC website, with clear linkages to activities of UN-Water and to the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS)	Reinforcing horizontal collaboration and partnerships
4.5	Collaborate with the UN-Water Communications Manager on the communications and publications strategies of UN-Water and link them to those of the programme office	Support to the UN-Water Management Team

6.6 Acronyms

AfWA	African Water Association	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
BMBF	German Federal Ministry of Education and Research	UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development	UN ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Cap-Net	An International Network for Capacity Building in Sustainable Water Management	UN ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
CDIS	Capacity Development Information System	UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic Commission Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GWOPA	Global Water Operators' Partnership Alliance/UN-Habitat	UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO's Institute for Water Education
GWP	Global Water Partnership	UNESCO-IHP	UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme
HMNDP	High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policy	UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
IAH	The International Association of Hydrogeologists	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
IAHS	International Association of Hydrological Sciences	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ICT	Information and communication technologies	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
IFAT	IFAT Entsorga, a trade fair for water, sewage, waste and raw materials management	UNSGAB	United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water
IHA	International Hydropower Association	UNU	United Nations University
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNU-EHS	UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security
IWA	International Water Association	UNU-IHDP	UNU International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change
IWMI	International Water Management Institute	UNU-INWEH	UNU Institute for Water, Environment and Health
IWR	Inclusive Wealth Report	UNU-ViE	UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	UN-Water	UN-Water
IYWC	International Year of Water Cooperation	UNW-AIS	UN-Water Activity Information System
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme	UNW-DPAC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication
KWR	Watercycle Research Institute	UNW-DPC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal	WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
NDMP	The UN-Water National Drought Management Policies Initiative	WOP	Water Operators' Partnerships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal	WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme
SUWA	The UN-Water Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture Project	WWD	World Water Day
TF	Task Force of UN-Water	WWDR	World Water Development Report
TPA	Thematic Priority Area of UN-Water	WWF	World Water Forum
UN	United Nations		
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification		

‘Adding value in water-related
capacity development’