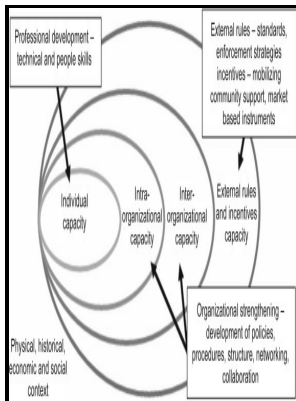


# Water sector capacity building - concepts and instruments ; proceedings of the Second UNDP Symposium on Water Sector Capacity Building, Delft, 1996

## Balkema - About Capacity Building



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### Capacity building and training approaches for water safety plans: A comprehensive literature review

The significance of informal community structures like the SWAMECOS, TDF and KIJIKO , institutional reform and autonomy merging the NUWA and DSSD to create DAWASA , appropriate technology MAPET pumps in sustainable services is emphasized.

### About Capacity Building

These are: a mandate to act, a framework for action and the capacity to act ;. Although investments have the potential to reap great rewards, the risk of failure is ever present, and it is likely that some investments will fail. It is expected that major actors in these partnerships could involve universities, the private sector, government and local communities.

### Organizational change—key to capacity building and effective health promotion

**CONCLUSION** To increase efficiency and effectiveness of health promotion, capacity-building frameworks for health promotion must position organizational change as central to core business. The barriers to health promotion were most commonly described as systemic, structural or funding.

### Organizational change—key to capacity building and effective health promotion

Of these 28, the most frequently cited theories were Diffusion of Innovations and Transformational Learning Theory. These insights formed the basis for a set of recommendations directed at management and staff to improve staff and organizational readiness for change.

## **Capacity**

In devising a plan to introduce QIPPS, the management team fell into the trap of not sufficiently managing the organizational culture or recognizing some of the less visible aspects of the culture that were not ready for change. Much of the policy and practice related to health promotion probably sits in this zone of complexity.

## **Water and Sanitation Tools**

Lastly, this paper supports practitioners to consider that theories, models and frameworks have different attributes and to not treat them as being the same. CASE STUDY 2: PLANNING A CHANGE STRATEGY The Victorian computer-based planning tool, Quality Improvement Program Planning System QIPPS , was trialed for six months 2002—2003 within a large community health centre, with the aim of improving health promotion service plans written by staff from multidisciplinary backgrounds. These factors are encompassed in the key action areas of the NSW capacity-building framework 2001.

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