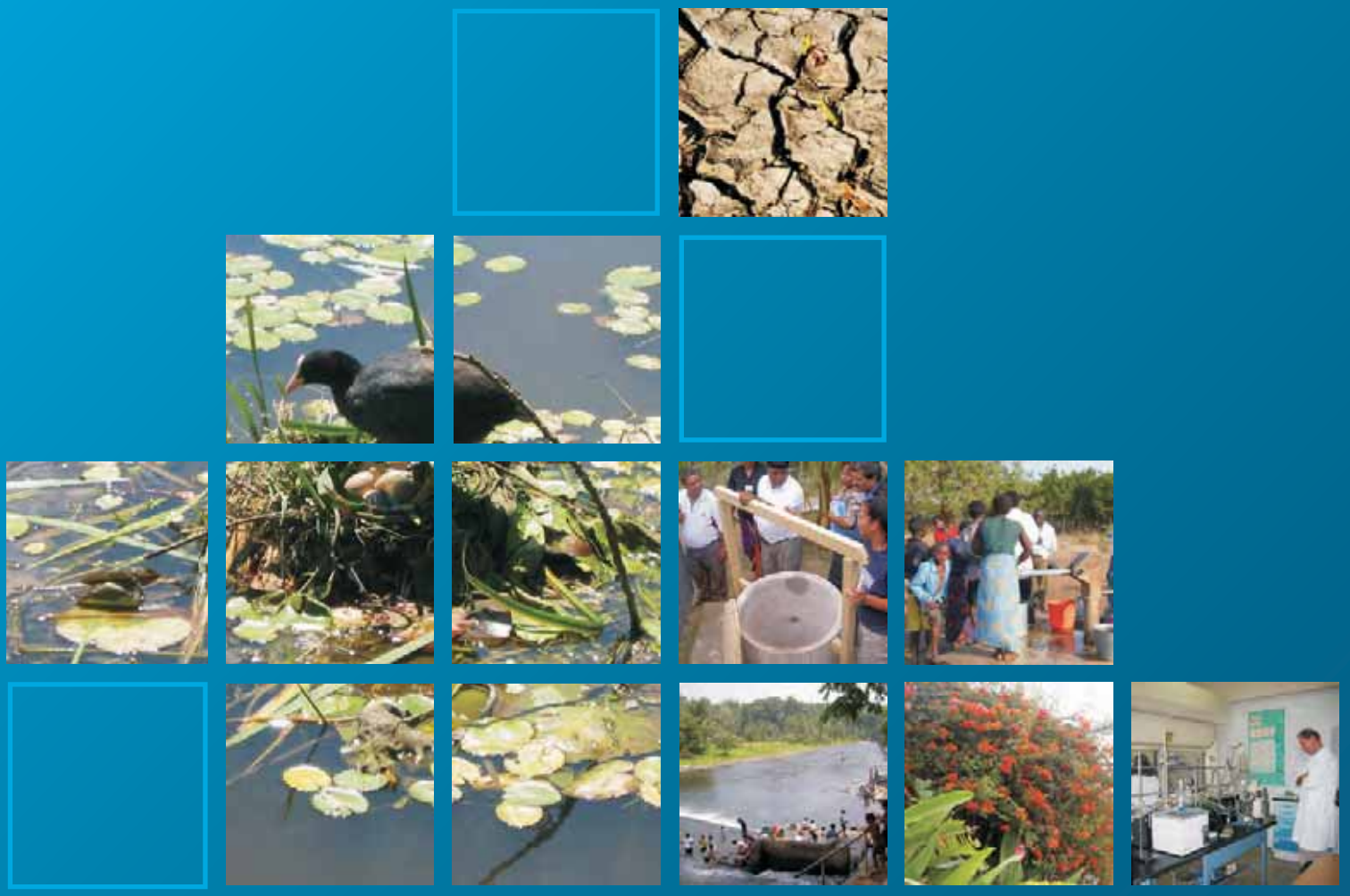
Annual Report 2010

International Network for Capacity Building for Integrated Water Resources Management



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A. Introduction

Building on from two successful phases of the Cap-Net project and 8 years of positive experience in capacity development, a new 4 year project (Phase 3) began in January 2010. Capacity building for sustainable management of water resources and water services remains the core theme of the programme. The Strategic Plan for Phase 3 is the reference document for this project that sets out its objectives and planned activities. This report combines activities in 2010 for both Phases 2 and 3.

The available project funding for Phase 3 is 36 million SEK (US$5,020,920) for 4 years (January 2010-December 2013) with an expected annual disbursement of about US$ 1,255,230. This is approximately half the budget necessary for smooth continuation from the previous phase. Phase 3 project activities began in earnest in July 2010 after the budget became available. The lag period up to implementation is attributed to the time taken to conclude agreements and release funds. The total budget for Phase 2 during this report period was US$1,269,566. The total budget for the year 2010 was US$2,219,566, of which US$ 2,074,483.05 was realised.

There was an overlap between Phase 2 and 3 projects, allowing for activities to run concurrently and in some cases with co-funding from both phases. The work plan for the year 2010 combines the total output indicators from both phases, thus this report reflects on both the Phases 2 and 3. There are many similarities between the objectives and outputs of the two phases but they have slightly different structures for budgeting and recording of results.

Training activities addressed diverse subjects and generally surpassed the targeted number of course participants set in the work plan. Capacity building networks continue to develop into robust partnerships able to lead and implement activities through their membership.

The targets set in the 2010 work plan were well achieved. However, it is the achievements from the Phase 3 project in 2010 that provide foresight for future performance. If reviewed in light of the current funding situation that does not yet meet the budget set out in the strategic plan, the results are more than satisfactory but imply that the targets for Phase 3 will have to be revised downwardly.

Immediate objectives for Phase 3

1. Capacity Development: To build capacity of institutions and individuals to manage, develop and use water resources sustainably, and to adapt to increasing climate variability and climate change within a context that addresses gender equity and sustainable livelihoods.

2. Strengthening partnerships: To improve water management practices by:

   - using effective networks of capacity builders to impact on the ground, and
   - developing partnerships with international agencies to improve their outreach and collaboration on capacity building.

3. Knowledge management: To develop and implement knowledge management systems that ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge, measure the effectiveness of capacity building services, and establish indicators and monitoring systems.

B. Activities and Indicators for each output area

All activities implemented by Cap-Net and its partner networks in 2010 are summarised below with the centre page showing outreach in terms of participants from 53 countries from Argentina to Zimbabwe.

Delivery of Capacity Building

Based on the demand from the ground as expressed in activity proposals from networks, there is great diversity in topics, types of activity and stakeholders addressed by capacity building. The programme on climate change had a high demand and is evolving from general awareness to the use of the IWRM approach for adaptation planning and changing the philosophy of flood management. The results from the training activities generally exceed the set targets. There were no new educational programme activities implemented because there was no demand expressed in the year.

Output 1.1: In 2010, capacity is developed in 600 water stakeholders and practitioners and 10 river basin organisations to improve water management practices addressing water resources management functions such as allocation, pollution, planning, financial management, monitoring and climate change adaptation.

Training during the year has addressed a diversity of subjects. Cap-Net continues to make training efficient by improving the accessibility of training materials and access to expertise. Twenty seven training activities have reached about double (1195) the targeted number of stakeholders set in the work plan (600).

The training programme on IWRM principles and planning by Cap-Net Pakistan is a concept based on establishing and training functional multi-stakeholder groups at local government level. Working with local water authorities, these groups then advocate for the use of the IWRM approach within their communities. Because of the high demand expressed by towns, large cities and rural government authorities, much of the network's activity is about bringing the results to scale within the country. There continues to be a demand for training in IWRM principles and planning, which is adapted to local contexts and target groups.

One of the activities on water resources management monitoring will make use of indicators to evaluate the impact of the IWRM approach at the basin level. The activity by WaterNet is the first pilot which could be up-scaled since interest has already been expressed in Latin America and other parts of Africa. This is also in line with a move towards institutional development - an approach to capacity development that focuses on assisting water management and services organisations (such as RBOs and Utilities) to address management tasks.

Topics addressed in courses	Number of courses
IWRM principles and planning for water partnerships in Pakistan	x 7
Gender and water	x4
IWRM principles and planning	x3
Water integrity and transparency	x 3
River basin organisations	x 3
Other (groundwater, pollution, ecosystems, information and data management, conflict)	x 7

Output 1.2: In 2010, 250 stakeholders and practitioners from the water supply and sanitation sector and from agriculture plus water utilities will improve their capacity to manage water resources sustainably and adapt to a changing climate.

Addressing water users and water services, has been a little slower than expected. Only 140 of the planned 250 participants were reached from the water supply and sanitation and agricultural sectors. This is partly because the delivery of capacity building on water and sanitation is not supported by a dedicated training materials package, thus limiting its scaling out. There are ongoing plans for courses on water safety plans with UN-Habitat, IWA, UNESCO-IHE and water utilities. These courses require a high degree of commitment (and funding) from utilities to actually implement water safety plans.

Output 1.3: In 2010, capacity development on coping with climate change and variability will reach out to communities in countries, 250 water managers and stakeholders. This will also impact in other project areas of capacity development and knowledge management.

A total of 371 people from 15 countries were reached, exceeding the planned target of 250 water managers and stakeholders. The content of these activities addresses: (i) how climate change impacts on water; (ii) how an IWRM approach is suitable for adaption planning; and (iii) new knowledge on integrated flood management. The activities on climate change and IWRM are supported by Cap-Net training materials developed in 2009, while those on flood management utilise expertise from the partnership with the WMO Associated Programme on Flood Management. Further work and partnerships is required to provide concrete support to the interest so far seen for adaptation strategies. In anticipation of future demand, discussions are underway with the WMO on addressing drought management in capacity building. A policy dialogue in Brazil convened high level decision makers, an approach seen as important for influencing local policy.

Output 1.4: In 2010, the next generation of men and women will be exposed to water resources management and climate change in 15 countries through educational activities implemented using materials, tools and educational programmes developed in the Cap-Net programme.

There were no activities implemented as there was no demand expressed from the networks. Networks implementing masters programmes (WaterNet, Cap-Net, WA-Net, ArgCapNet) continue to use the training materials developed by Cap-Net.

Some course outcomes

To determine the medium term results of courses, networks are asked to carry out an annual course follow-up exercise surveying participants for how they have used their newly gained knowledge. In 2010 most networks followed up on courses held in 2009. These results are captured in more detail in the Cap-Net biennial monitoring report. Below is an example of the responses from one of the 2 courses held in 2010 that were followed up:

Outcomes of the Course on Water Resources Assessment: Prediction in Ungauged basins" held in Cape Town 2010, organised by WaterNet

Training impact: improved performance at work.

1. Reuben Ngessa is a Hydrologist at the Water Resources Management Authority, Lake Victoria South Catchment Area in Kenya.
   "The methods we learned were very simple compared to using complex software which is not always easy to obtain. Because we used excel, it is also possible to pass the information on easily especially to those who do not have access to software. Data from the field always has one or two points that are missing. This data is used to prepare river basin situation reports. With gap filling we learned, the situation report is improved and more acceptable to basin stakeholders. I plan to pass on some of the knowledge to technicians working in the field".

2. Jean-marc Mwenge Kahinda is a Researcher at Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa
   "As part of an on-going project with South Africa Breweries (SAB), among other things, SAB would like to know the hydrological benefits of clearing riparian and non-riparian alien species (Mostly hakea, pine & black wattle). Thus, I have to first model the present conditions, remove all the alien vegetation and see the changes in river flows. At the moment I am gathering data to model that catchment and I have quickly picked up discrepancies in the land cover datasets. The national datasets does not have any alien vegetation in that area. I need to model the present situation however, the nearest flow gauge only has data from 1925 – 1947. Instead of simply discarding it, using knowledge from the course I am using it together with aerial photographs of the same period and some expert knowledge of the area to determine model parameters"

Strengthening the Network

A new network called WaterCap was established in Kenya and is the latest network to become affiliated to Cap-Net bringing the total to 24. Two training of trainers courses (TOT) were held and thus only 42 out of an expected 100 trainers were reached. Core support was allocated to 7 networks to facilitate implementation of their work plans. Criteria have now been developed for how such support is allocated so that it is clearer to the networks how decisions are made under different conditions – especially in response to changing funding conditions. A network managers' meeting was held where networks prioritised actions for Phase 3 and peer reviewed work plans. Collaboration with partners has resulted in the development of two new programmes where training materials are already being developed.

Output 2.1: In 2010, 100 trainers from 25 capacity building networks have skills developed in their membership in aspects of water resources management, water supply and sanitation and climate change.

A course was held bringing together trainers from Asia and Latin America who work on groundwater. During this reporting period this was the only topic where a global TOT was deemed necessary as groundwater is still a neglected topic across many countries. The course was supported by fairly new training materials developed by Cap-Net and partners in 2010. The second TOT was a national activity in Bangladesh on general IWRM. Networks did not propose any other TOT courses. At least 6 courses were co-organised by more than one network, thereby facilitating the exchange of facilitators between networks. This collaboration was mostly characterised by national networks requesting for expertise from regional networks operating in the same countries. At least 9 trainers exchanged between networks for this purpose.

Output 2.2: 10 networks are assisted to achieve effective implementation and develop membership relevant to capacity needs in the water sector.

All supported networks prepared work plans and strategies providing a basis for granting them support. Three networks (Cap-Net Brasil, WaterNet, WA-Net) and GWP are working on the establishment of a Lusophone countries network so as to improve collaboration and raise the level of activity in Portuguese speaking countries. Some inroads were made for collaboration with a project promoting a network approach to water capacity development in Latin America. The project is funded by the European Union (EU) and called RALCEA (Red Latino Americana de Centros de Excelencia en Recursos Hidricos)-the Latin American network of knowledge centres in the water sector. The project would bring co-funding for Latin America activities and is expected to start in 2011. The partnership would work in the same manner as for other networks affiliated to Cap-Net.

The network managers meeting was held in Buenos Aires Argentina with 15 networks represented. The main output of the meeting was the development of strategy for capacity building and partnerships for this phase of the project. At the meeting, network managers agreed that one of the strategies for maximizing the impact of the networks will be to pursue more partnerships. This will not only ensure a continued interaction with experts in various fields but will also bring on board to a greater extent the capacity building clients. The intended result is that there will be greater impact and resource mobilisation. Following the meeting, criteria have now been developed for how network support is allocated so that it is clearer to the networks how decisions are made under different conditions – especially in response to changing funding conditions.

Each year, Cap-Net provides three month work opportunities to young water professionals from its partner networks so as to learn and to use their skills and knowledge to the benefit of their respective networks as well as the global network. In 2010, two network attachments from Burkina Faso and Malaysia completed tasks on gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation. Besides their specific tasks, such attachment placements have opened up good lines of communication between the Cap-Net Secretariat and its global networks.

Output 2.3: In 2010, Cap-Net builds partnership with key international agencies to support the achievement of common goals for capacity development in water management.

The collaboration with the partners below is ongoing. The collaboration with Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), Water Integrity Network (WIN) and the UNDP Water Governance Facility of late led to the development of training materials and the delivery of courses on water integrity and accountability. There is an ongoing discussion to develop a joint project dedicated to water integrity capacity building in Africa to intensify and consolidate work in that region. Two new partnership programmes were developed this year: one on ecosystem functions and services in the context of IWRM with UNEP, UNESCO-IHE; and another addressing pollution management together with UNEP, UNEP- DHI Centre for Environment. Both programmes were developed together with Cap-Net affiliated networks. Other collaboration with partner institutions are indicated in the Table below.

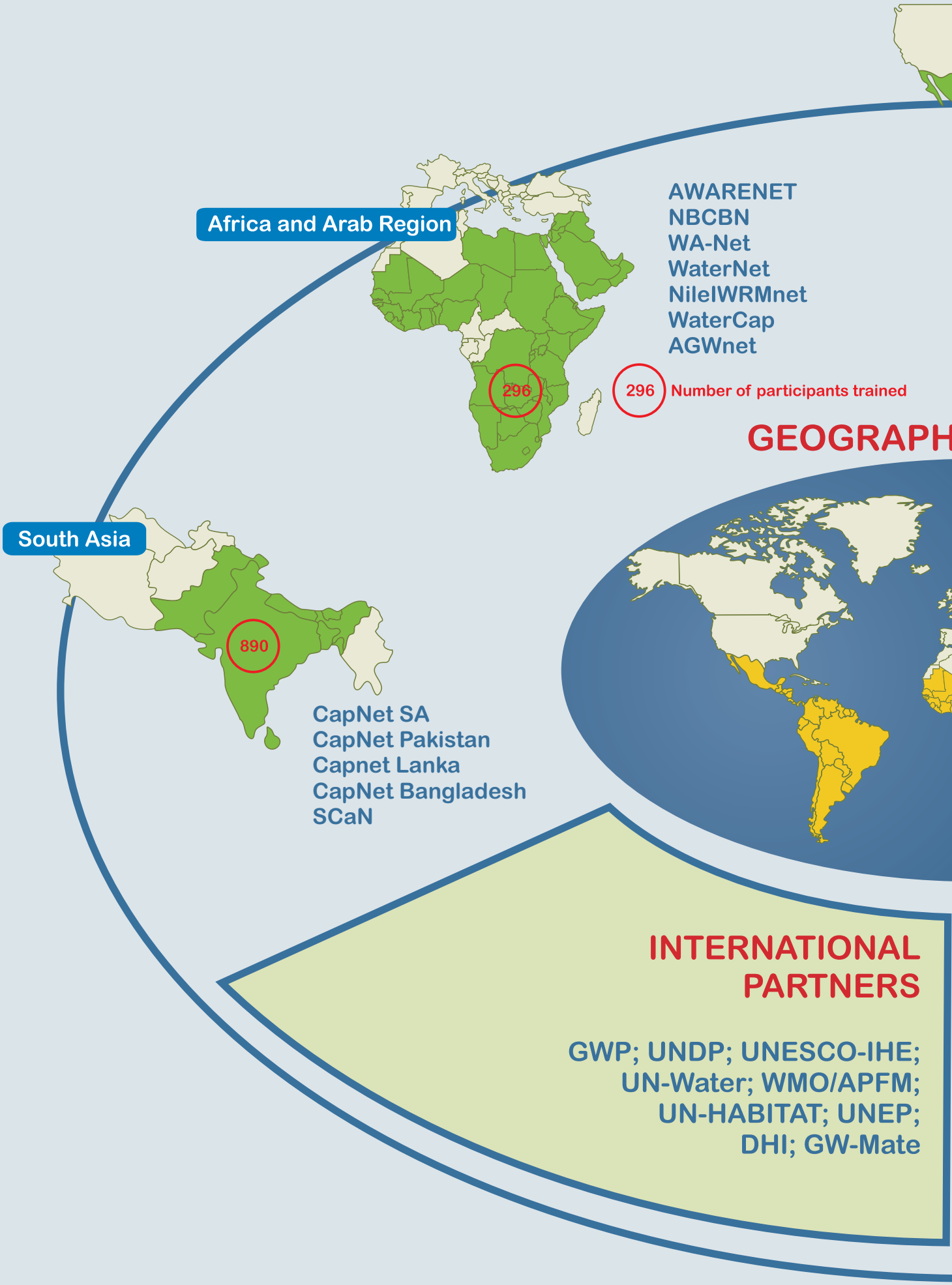
Organisation	Collaboration
World Meteorological Organization, Associated Programme on Flood Management (WMO/APFM)	Flood and drought management , climate change
Global Water Partnership	IWRM
UNESCO-IHE	Environnent, climate change.
Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) /water Integrity Network (WIN)/ UNDP Water Governance Facility	Water integrity and accountability
UN-Habitat, International Water Association (IWA)	Water utilities
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Sustainable sanitation alliance
Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)	Gender
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	IWRM and environnent
World Bank – Groundwater Management Advisory Team (GW-Mate)	Groundwater management in Africa

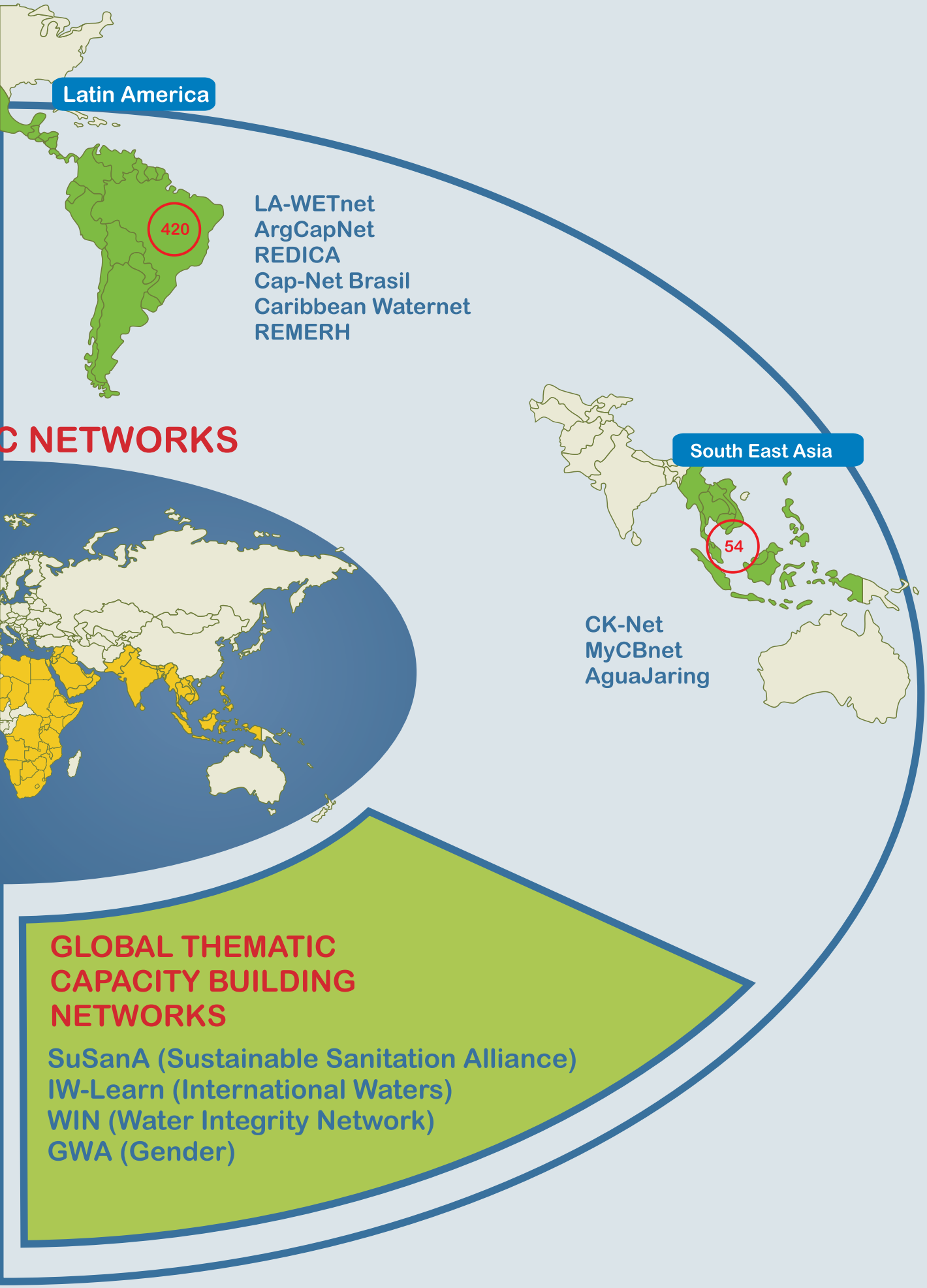
At the World Water Week in Stockholm, Cap-Net and partners showcased the programmes on financing water resources management at the basin level. Because most of Cap-Net's international partners were represented at the event, the opportunity was used to plan for future activities.

The WaterNet symposium was used to showcase Cap-Net's work and strategy in capacity development. At the Africa Water Week, the work of the networks was showcased to the African Ministerial Council on Water with a view to garner political and financial support for capacity building and for the networks.

Knowledge Management

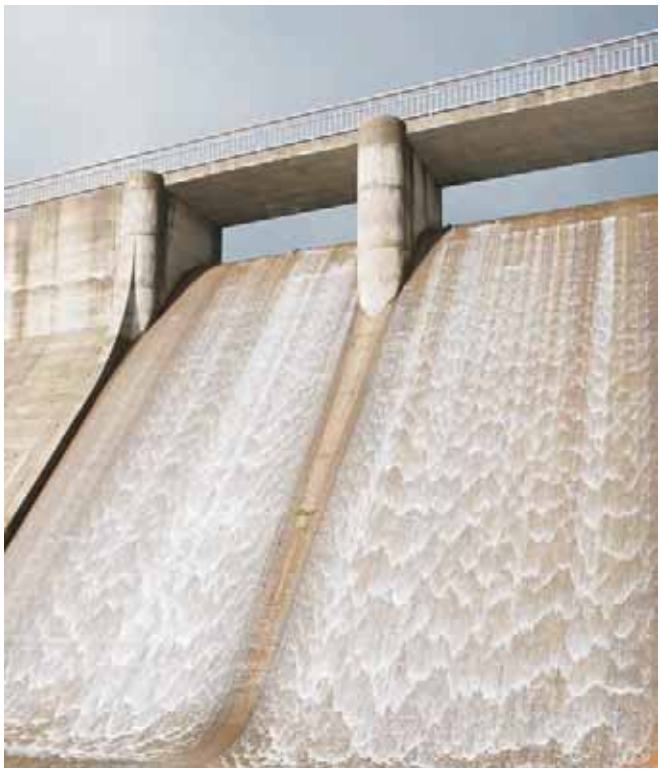
The development of two training materials (Pollution management and Ecosystem functions and services in IWRM) was started during this reporting period. The Cap-Net web site is proving to be an important information resource as reflected by the growing number of downloads of training materials and visitors. Monitoring and evaluation using the MELP tools is now widely accepted by the networks and this has resulted in the updating of an annual monitoring report.


Africa and Arab Region
AWARENET
NBCBN
WA-Net
WaterNet
NileIWRMnet
WaterCap
AGWnet
296
296 Number of participants trained
GEOGRAPH
South Asia
890
CapNet SA
CapNet Pakistan
Capnet Lanka
CapNet Bangladesh
SCaN
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS
GWP; UNDP; UNESCO-IHE;
UN-Water; WMO/APFM;
UN-HABITAT; UNEP;
DHI; GW-Mate


Latin America
420
LA-WETnet
ArgCapNet
REDICA
Cap-Net Brasil
Caribbean Waternet
REMERH
C NETWORKS
South East Asia
54
CK-Net
MyCBnet
AguaJaring
GLOBAL THEMATIC
CAPACITY BUILDING
NETWORKS
SuSanA (Sustainable Sanitation Alliance)
IW-Learn (International Waters)
WIN (Water Integrity Network)
GWA (Gender)

Output 3.1: In 2010, two new training materials are developed in aspects of water management and climate change that support improved water management on the ground.

The development of two training materials is at an advanced stage. A meeting with partners hosted by UNESCO-IHE was held to draft the Ecosystem functions and services in IWRM materials in October 2010. By the end of the year, all the modules were at an advanced stage. For the pollution management manual, terms of reference were developed, and a writing team set up, with agreements and contracts in place. First drafts of most of the modules have already been developed.



An online tool on sustainable sanitation and water management was developed in partnership with Seecon and the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance. It is a collection of information resources, approaches and tools that supports local water managers to link sanitation, water management and agriculture and consider them jointly in planning. The two training materials and the online tool, add on to 3 other training materials that are close to finalization by the end of the reporting period. These are: Urban Flood Management, Water integrity and transparency, and Integrated flood management.

Output 3.2: In, 2010 the Cap-Net website is maintained in English and Spanish and improved with data bases on capacity building expertise, training materials and training activities and news to promote improved knowledge access and dissemination.

The website information and databases are continuously updated and have become a useful resource to engage partners and information users. In 2010, the website was nearing 50,000 unique visitors - about 135 visitors per day. There are about 2,500 subscribers of the monthly newsletter. Web metrics show that the website users are drawn to different resources of the site from the search for expertise, training materials, and training activities. All training materials are made available on the website and also distributed on CD and in hard copy. In response to requests, a total of 451 CDs and hard copies of training materials were sent out to 22 countries in 5 regions.

Top 5 training material downloads, 2010

Training Material	Number of downloads
IWRM as a tool for adaptation to climate change	1,595
Conflict resolution and negotiation skills for IWRM	1,401
Groundwater management in IWRM	1,383
IWRM for River Basin Organisations	776
IWRM Plans: Training manual and operational guide	450

Output 3.3: In 2010, Indicators and monitoring systems are developed both for the capacity building programme and for water resources management which are incorporated into a monitoring and learning plan.

The monitoring, evaluation and learning plan (MELP) tools developed by Cap-net are now widely used by the networks, giving interesting results that are being issued in a consolidated report. The Cap-Net monitoring report produced in 2010 addresses project outputs, outcomes and impacts from Phase 2 with monitoring data and results dating from 2007. The monitoring process was decentralized and participatory with partner networks playing an active role and taking responsibility for data collection, processing and self-evaluation.

Except from the monitoring report: comments from participants.

I have applied the knowledge in the creation of a basin committee in the Province of Santa Fe, where the interests of the different parties had to be reconciled taking into account the draft laws Participant from a course on Negotiation tools and approaches for IWRM, Argentina, 2008.

"I disseminate information gained through the Training Program to farmers in my village. I organized a 'Sramadana' campaign to clean the water resources of my village as a commitment of the IWRM" Participant: from a IWRM course school teachers, Sri Lanka, 2009.

Below are some results highlighted from the monitoring report:

- Over 8,000 people trained in aspects of water management for a direct cost to the project of US$395 each. A conservative estimate shows that an equal or higher amount was contributed from other sources with a leverage factor of over 100%.
- Follow up of a sample of participants shows that up to 76% of respondents implement new knowledge to improve water management practices or train others – see some examples below.
- Beyond the face to face training, over 10,000 training materials have been downloaded from the web with the reasonable assumption that they will be used for training activities. If only 1 in 10 of these were used to carry out one training activity to 20 participants that means another 20,000 people were reached.

The network management tools issued by Cap-Net in 2006 have been thoroughly reviewed and improved, and new tools have been developed. The new tools will be issued in a working document for the benefit of the Cap-Net affiliated networks in 2011 but will also be publicly available through the Cap-Net web site.

C. Project Management

The Secretariat team of 3 technical professionals and two support staff remains in place. Project staff on occasion visit the UNOPS headquarters in Copenhagen to become aquatinted with new policies and practices on financial management and procurement. Management systems are working well and include the UNOPS ATLAS financial management system and quarterly self audits that monitor compliance with management rules.

At the Network Managers meetings, a new Management Board Member (Golam Rabbani from Cap-Net Bangladesh) was selected to replace Damián Indij (LA-WETnet). The networks are represented by two network managers who rotate on a 2 year basis.

Two management board meetings were held in 2010, (one face to face in Stockholm on 29 January and another by teleconference on 28 July). In both meetings, the board noted the importance of raising more funds to complement Sida support in Phase 3. It was also agreed that Agriculture should be addressed at least to the level of building up the partnerships for future action.

D. BUDGET AND REALISATION

Phase 2 By objective and output	Phase 2 Budget	Phase 2 Expenditure	Phase 3 By objective and output	Phase 3 Budget	Phase 3 Expenditure	Total budget	Total expenditure
1. Delivery of capacity building							
1.1 Capacity strengthened in water and sanitation and other water use areas.	80,000	53, 071	1.1 Improved water management practices.	110,000	137,830.		
1.2 Capacity strengthened in catchment management.	41,000	40, 617	1.2 Water supply, sanitation agriculture and other water users.	33,000	0		
1.3 Revised curricula and new educational programmes.	10,000	15, 961	1.3 Climate change adaptation.	51,000	20,303		
1.4 Training in IWRM planning, conflict resolution and participation.	360,000	358, 059.	1.4 Revised curricula and new educational programmes.	5,000	0		
Subtotal	***491,000***	***467,708***	***Subtotal***	***199,000***	***158,133***	***690,000***	***625,840***
2. Strengthening the networks							
2.1 Network members strengthened.	54,000	61,438	2.1 Skilled and knowledgeable trainers.	40,000	21,745		
2.2 Network work planning and coordination.	50,000	87,243	2.2 Networks operating effectively.	65,000	95,866		
2.3 Partnership development with international organizations.	55,000	27,794	2.3 Partnership development with international organizations.	10,000	36,895		
2.4 Global network effective.	65,000	70,131					
Subtotal	***224,000***	***246,607***	***Subtotal***	***115,000***	***154,506***	***339,000***	***401,113***
3. Knowledge management							
3.1 Materials and methods developed, accessible, adapted and used.	88,000	143,497	3.1 Materials and methods developed, accessible, adapted and used.	20,000	22,402		
3.2 Lessons learned and best practices are documented and shared.	10,000	26,371	3.2 Knowledge management system established.	10,000	8,172		
3.3 Knowledge management system	16,000	19,934	3.3 Monitoring and evaluation	5,000	*0*		

Phase 2 By objective and output	Phase 2 Budget	Phase 2 Expenditure	Phase 3 By objective and output	Phase 3 Budget	Phase 3 Expenditure	Total budget	Total expenditure
established.			indicators applied.				
3.4 Monitoring and evaluation plan implemented.	9,000	725					
Subtotal	***123,000***	***190,527***	***Subtotal***	***35,000***	***30,573.***	***158,000***	***221,100***
4. Global Secretariat							
International Staff	200,000	216,680	International Staff	150,000	178,923		
Local staff	81,000	77,868	Local staff	51,000	55,850		
Office and operational costs	25,533	47,710	Office and operational costs	15,932	11,778		
Management Board	7,000	7,165	Management Board	2,000	0		
Subtotal	***313,533***	***349,423***	***Subtotal***	***218,932***	***246,551***	***532,465***	***595,975***
Overheads			**Overheads**				
UNDP GMS	60,456	92,769	UNDP GMS	42,523	42,944		
UNOPS	57,577	71,012	UNOPS	39,545	23,729		
Subtotal	***118,033***	***163,781***	***Subtotal***	***82,068***	***66,674***	***200,101***	***230,455***
Buffer			**Buffer**	**300,000**		**300,000**	
Grand total	**1,269,566**	**1, 418,046**	**Grand total**	**950,000**	**656 437**	**2,219,566**	**2,074,483**

F. Concluding Remarks

It is important to note that the Strategic Plan (dated 22 October 2009) for Phase 3 (2010-2013) is based on a total budget of approximately US$14 million. An alternative funding scenario with a reduced (maintenance) budget of US$11 million was also planned for assuming a prolonged global financial crisis.

The confirmed funding situation by the end of the year (US$5,020,920) is far from the total budget planned for, and as such the output indicators for Phase 3 would require revision. This report shows that the performance of the project towards the outputs planned for the year 2010 is more than satisfactory.

Many of the outputs exceeded the set targets for the year. Some activities were not implemented or were below the set targets either because of a lack of demand from the networks or because discussions were still on-going on how they could best be implemented by the various partners involved. Results from monitoring show that water managers and stakeholders are implementing new knowledge to improve water management practices or train others. Cap-Net seed funding for capacity building is leveraging funds from elsewhere (in many instances local sources) – sometimes with a factor of over 100%. There is therefore evidence that great impact and return on investment in capacity building can be achieved even in developing countries where there is relatively lower willingness to pay for capacity development.

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