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2014 Annual Report

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2014 Annual Report

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT

Acronyms and abbreviations

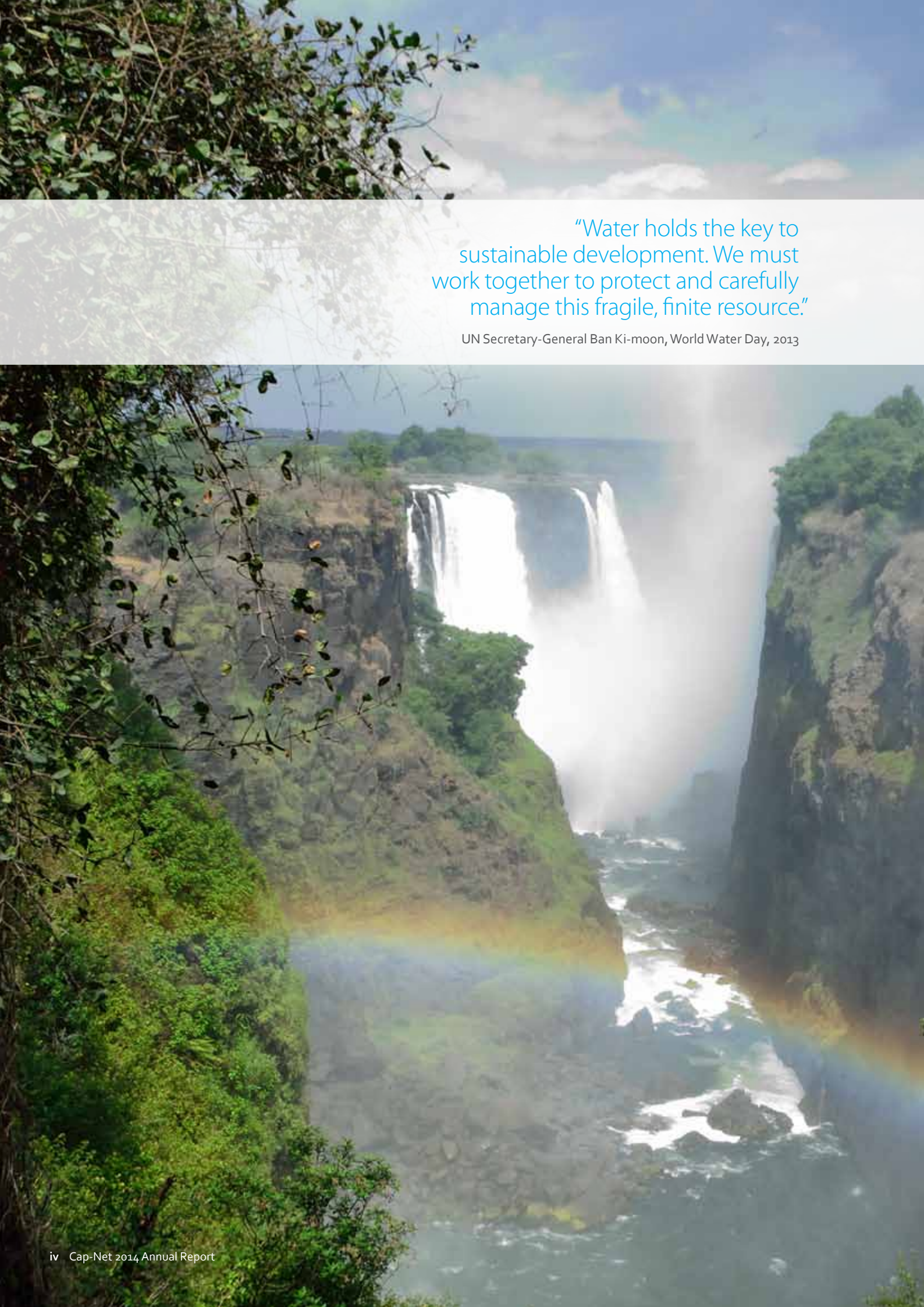|	
AGW-Net	African Ground Water Network
Arg Cap-Net	Argentine Water Education and Capacity Building Network (La Red Argentina de Capacitación y Fortalecimiento en Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Hídricos)
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
AWARENET	Arab Integrated Water Resources Management network
BGR	Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, Germany
Cap-Net Bangladesh	Bangladesh Capacity Building Network for IWRM
Cap-Net Brasil	Brazilian Network for Capacity Development in Water Resources
Cap-Net Lanka	Capacity Building Network in IWRM, Sri Lanka
Cap-Net Pakistan	Pakistan Capacity Building Network for IWRM
Cap-Net UNDP	International Network for Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management, United Nations Development Programme
Caribbean Waternet	Capacity Development Network for the Caribbean
CAR@WAN	Central Asian Regional Water Network
CB-HYDRONET	Congo Basin Network for Research and Capacity Development in Water Resources
CK-Net	Collaborative Knowledge Network - Indonesia
ESA-TIGER	European Space Agency's capacity development programme on use of Earth Observation tools for IWRM in Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF/SIDS	Global Environment Facility, Project on sustainable water resources and waste management in Pacific Island countries
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
GWP	Global Water Partnerships
GWOPA	Global Water Operators Partnerships Alliance
IDMP	Integrated Drought Management Programme
IGRAC	International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre
ITC	Faculty of Geo Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente, the Netherlands
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWA	International Water Association
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LA-WETnet	Latin America Water Education and Training Network
MyCDNet	The Malaysian Capacity Development Network for Sustainable Water Management
NBCBN	Nile Basin Capacity Building Network
Nile IWRM Net	IWRM Capacity Building Network for the Nile Basin
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
RALCEA	Latin American network of knowledge centres in the water sector
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
REDICA	Central American Network of Engineering Institutions (Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingenieria)
REMERH	Mexican Water Resources Network (Red Mexicana de Recursos Hydricos)
SaciWATERs	South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCaN	The SaciWATERs-Cap-Net Network
Seecon	Society Economy Ecology Consulting organizations
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
TIGER	Terrestrial Initiative for Global Environmental Research
UN ESCWA	United Nation Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO-IHE	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Water Education
UNEP-DHI Centre	United Nations Environment Programme, Centre for Water and Environment
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WA-Net	West-African Network for Capacity Building in IWRM
WaterCap	Capacity Building Network for IWRM in Kenya
WaterLex	Organization based in Geneva for water law and policy frameworks
WaterNet	Building capacity for water resources management in southern Africa
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

CONTENTS

"Water holds the key to sustainable development. We must work together to protect and carefully manage this fragile, finite resource."

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, World Water Day, 2013

INTRODUCTION

Cap-Net objectives, 2014-2018

Capacity development

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

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.**

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.

Education and capacity-development are considered key to the sustainable development and management of water resources. Cap-Net, UNDP's international network for capacity development in sustainable water management, pursues these goals with support from two financing partners: the Government of the Netherlands (Directorate-General for International Cooperation) and the Government of Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency).

In 2014, Cap-Net activities aligned with two strategic plans: the 2010–2013 planning framework[1] (Phase III, which was extended up to 2015), and the initial stages of the newly formulated strategic plan for 2014–2017[2] (which extended to 2018). Cap-Net commenced the gradual transition to the 2014–2018 strategic period under the theme 'Water Knowledge for All: Empowering Individuals, Enabling Environments', premised on the idea that water knowledge should be readily accessible and available for all—at the least possible cost. As part of the UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme, Cap-Net aims to ensure knowledge development and delivery for sustainable water management by leveraging funds through effective partnerships and networking.

During 2014, as in the earlier stages of the 2010-2015 strategic plan, Cap-Net continued to focus on its core mandate: capacity development for the sustainable management of water resources. Phase III planning paid special attention to supporting on-the-ground action, particularly by water management institutions, river basin organizations and water utilities adapting to climate change. During 2014 (Cap-Net's 13th successful year), activities not only continued to achieve the strategic targets of the 2010-2015 plan, but also moved into new thematic areas identified for 2014–2018.

1. Cap-Net, 2009. Phase 3 strategic plan. http://www.cap-net.org/about-cap-net/strategy-and-work-plan/

2. Cap-Net, 2014. Draft Strategy 2014-2017. http://www.cap-net.org/about-cap-net/strategy-and-work-plan/

$3.26 MILLION TOTAL EXPENDITURE

76 COUNTRIES REACHED
BY TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

21 TRAINING PROGRAMMES:
759 STAKEHOLDERS TRAINED

5 TRAINING OF TRAINERS PROGRAMMES:
129 NEW TRAINERS TRAINED

NEW VIRTUAL CAMPUS LAUNCHED
AND PILOT TRAINING COURSE CONDUCTED

29 PARTNER NETWORKS SUPPORTED

24 PARTNERSHIPS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SOLIDIFIED

OUTCOMES SURVEYS REVEALED CAP-NET CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES

In 2014, Cap-Net expenditures totalled US$3.26 million of its planned budget of $3.3 million, with 75 new and continued activities. These included delivering training and innovative educational programmes, developing trainers' skills, managing networks, conducting partner meetings and producing training materials. Training and educational programmes reached 76 countries. Cap-Net developed the sustainable water management capacities of 759 water managers, professionals and practitioners through 21 training programmes, which drew participation from 58 countries. Programme topics were diverse and covered integrated water resources management (IWRM), river basin management, water and sanitation, water law and integrity, groundwater management and climate change adaptation. Networks continued many educational programmes for school students and teachers. The new Cap-Net virtual campus was tested with 17 professionals taking the pilot course. Innovative educational programmes, such as the virtual campus and school teacher and student awareness-raising, reached 15 countries.

Aiming to develop a cadre of knowledgeable and skilled trainers in sustainable water management, Cap-Net trained 129 professionals from 49 countries in the fields of sustainable sanitation, water management, earth observation tools in IWRM, a human rights-based approach to IWRM, integrity and accountability in water resources management, and the Cap-Net monitoring, evaluation and learning plan.

Cap-Net strengthened partnerships among 29 affiliated networks[3] (13 regional, 10 national and 6 thematic). Of these, Cap-Net financially supported 16 networks, while the remaining 12 grew to raise their own funding. In addition, 24 international organizations partnered with Cap-Net to facilitate achieving the common goal of developing or improving sustainable water management capacities. The annual network managers and partners' meeting (attended by representatives of 11 networks and 5 partner organizations), took place under the theme of Sustainable Networks, Financing, Activities and Managing Risks.

In 2014, Cap-Net finalized the content of three training packages under development since 2012: drought risk management, ecosystem management and pollution management; all three were approved for language editing and graphic design, with projected 2015 releases. Cap-Net also drafted and tested the content for a training package on a human rights-based approach to IWRM and revised and published the 'Why Gender Matters in IWRM' tutorial and training package. Revisions of the Conflict Management training manual, ongoing during 2014, remained in the design stage.

Cap-Net also supported its partner networks in developing three regionally specific training packages.

An external joint donor review conducted in 2014 determined that Cap-Net remains relevant, effective and efficient but requires further development to ensure its financial and institutional sustainability and to enhance its impact. More than half (15) of Cap-Net partner networks prepared monitoring, evaluation and learning plan reports. Networks monitored the outcomes of 33 training courses, obtaining feedback from 50 percent of course participants—a drastic response rate improvement from previous years. Further improvements of monitoring and evaluation tools and reporting templates were started. Three network attachments[4] worked at the secretariat on partnership development, leveraging capacity, and monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Management board meetings all took place successfully and as scheduled. Overall project management was also successful, despite mid-year delays in budget flows.

Staff relocation from South Africa and the establishment of a new office in Brazil were similarly smooth.

3. Network is an association of individuals or organizations who works towards achieving a common goal. Cap-Net partner networks consist of individuals and organizations that work together for capacity development in sustainable water management. Cap-Net partner networks are autonomous entities that have their own plans and operation strategies.

4. A network attachment is a position for a network member to join the Cap-Net secretariat for three month or a short internship period. Network attachments are intended to contribute back to their networks with experiences and knowledge gained during their assignment.
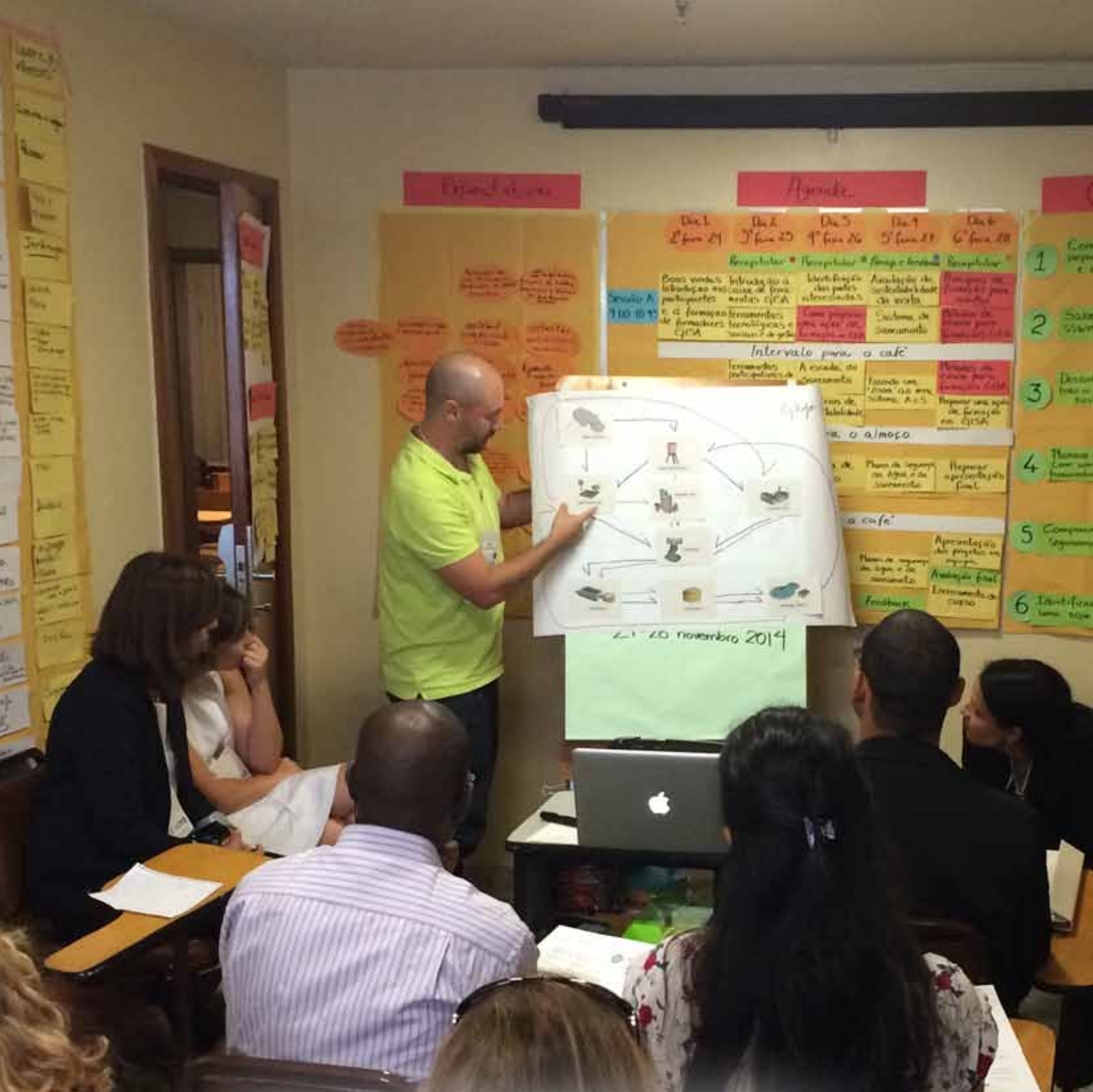
"We can think of virtual meetings but nothing can replace the interaction, liveliness and spirit developed face-to-face. It gives lots of energy and kickoff to healthy partnerships for development. If affordable, we should continue conducting this kind of a meeting annually."

Joakim Harlin, Cap-Net Chairperson
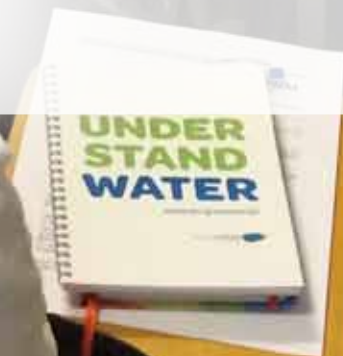
ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Cap-Net activity objectives focus on developing and delivering knowledge that, in turn, develops practitioners' IWRM capacities. Within this environment, activities address thematic and cross-cutting areas that encourage IWRM implementation.

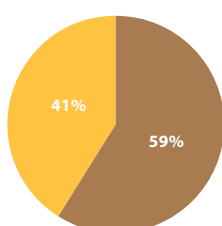Activities in 2014 demonstrated an increased focus on four cross-cutting themes in water management: gender and water management, human rights-based approach, water integrity and water footprints. Activities also reflected major thematic areas, such as river basin management, climate change adaptation and impacts, water supply and sanitation. Key 2014 Cap-Net milestones include reviewing and evaluating the global network's achievements, addressing peer review findings and improving monitoring and evaluation processes (see Annex 2 for a list of all 2014 Cap-Net and partner networks' activities).

Some planned activities were postponed or re-prioritized due to unforeseen financial impediments that arose in the middle of the year due to delays in expected funding. Although such limitations hindered the smooth flow of activities, Cap-Net achieved satisfactory progress. However, the funding delay drew attention to Cap-Net and partner networks' financial sustainability, as many networks currently depend on Cap-Net's core funding for operations and programme implementation.

Capacity development

Water resources management in an IWRM approach

Output 1.1: Capacity is developed in 475 water stakeholders and practitioners and 4 river basin organizations in order to improve water management practices by addressing water resources management functions, such as allocation, pollution, planning, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and climate change adaptation.

■ TARGETS ■ ACHIEVEMENTS

WATER STAKEHOLDERS TRAINED	RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS TRAINED
475	4
368	3
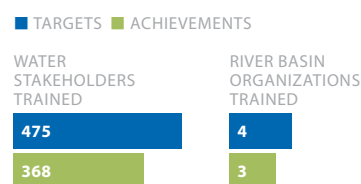
By the end of 2014, 368 water sector professionals and practitioners from government agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society participated in 13 training events and workshops that focused on different themes related to IWRM. Water managers from three river basin organizations were specifically trained on river basin and watershed management. Water integrity, gender in IWRM, and water footprints were the main cross-cutting themes among the trainings delivered. Some networks were unable to conduct planned activities as a result of limited co-funding from the Cap-Net secretariat.

FIGURE 1: GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF CAP-NET TRAINING PARTICIPANTS, 2014

■ FEMALE ■ MALE

Female participation in all the training courses was 41 percent. Although Cap-Net UNDP strives to ensure gender equitable approaches, and encourages gender-balanced participation, water management still remains a male-dominant arena. Therefore, the programme is exploring new approaches and incentives to ensure a higher participation of women in the trainings.

Countries reached by Cap-Net capacity development programmes

- IWRM training
- Water uses training
- Climate change adaptation training

Numbers represent training locations and topics; see legend on opposite page.

- **Countries reached by Cap-Net training of trainers programmes**

Latin America and the Caribbean

MEXICO

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

12

NICARAGUA

EL SALVADOR

3,4

COSTA RICA

2

PANAMA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

VENEZUELA

8

COLOMBIA

2

PERU

BRAZIL

12

PARAGUAY

CHILE

11

ARGENTINA

URUGUAY

TUNISIA

NIGER

CAPE VERDE

CAMEROON

NIGERIA

GUINEA-BISSAU

GHANA

BENIN

10

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

GABON

ANGOLA

Africa

NAMIBIA

Capacity development training topics and locations

1. Urban water resource management
2. Riverbasin organizations and watershed management
3. Groundwater management
4. Coastal zone management
5. Use of technology, knowledge and information management
6. Gender and IWRM
7. Waterfootprints
8. Water governance (water integrity, law and legislations)
9. Economics in IWRM
10. Water supply and sanitation
11. Water uses for livelihood (agriculture and industry, and wastewater)
12. IWRM and climate change adaptation

Water uses such as water supply, sanitation and agriculture

Output 1.2: 250 stakeholders and practitioners from the water supply and sanitation sector and from the agriculture sector will improve their capacity to manage water resources sustainably and adapt to climate change.

■ STAKEHOLDER TRAINING TARGET
■ ACHIEVEMENT (STAKEHOLDERS TRAINED)

250	
280	

Training programmes on water, sanitation and agriculture reached 280 individuals. Of these, 230 people took part in a sanitation training programme by the SaciWATERs Capacity Building Network for IWRM (SCAN). Launched in 2014 and continuing into 2015, SCAN supports the Community Led Environment Action Network in India (CLEAN-India).

In Africa, nine countries participated in a training event on water safety planning that targeted water utilities. Two national training programmes were conducted in the Asia and the Pacific and the Latin America regions on wastewater treatment and agriculture work.

Although this output's target was reached in numerical terms, considerably greater geographic reach is required to improve capacities in the water supply and sanitation sector. The lack of demand from networks on the sanitation and hygiene theme reflects the origins and nature of the partner networks, but this was further discussed and there is intent to increase delivery in coming years.

IWRM and climate change adaptation

Output 1.3: Capacity development on coping with climate change will reach out to 350 water managers and stakeholders and to communities in 14 countries.

■ TARGETS ■ ACHIEVEMENTS

STAKEHOLDERS TRAINED	COUNTRIES REACHED
350	**14**
111	**23**

Cap-Net training programmes reached 111 water managers and stakeholders in 23 countries through 4 different training events: a regional training of trainers in IWRM approaches to climate change impacts in West Africa, implemented by CB-HYDRONET; a regional training workshop on IWRM as an adaptation tool, implemented by Nile IWRM Net; the first of a series of workshops on climate change capacity development by Cap-Net Brazil; and a training course on drought and desertification in Central America by REDICA.

Recognizing that precise and timely data is vital for disaster preparedness, training programmes on IWRM and climate change adaptation improved capacities at multiple levels. Course evaluation reports from networks highlighted the need to support research and development in order to improve capacities for adapting new technologies to enhance water resources knowledge and data management. Cap-Net analysis and discussions of some training events suggest that bottlenecks for climate change adaptation include inadequate human capacities, inadequate budgets, weak enforcement of policies and laws and weak mechanisms for inter-sectoral collaboration.

Educational programmes and curricula

Output 1.4: The next generation of men and women in 5 countries will be exposed to water resources management and climate change adaptation concepts through educational activities implemented using materials, tools and educational programmes developed in the Cap-Net programme.

■ COUNTRIES TARGETED
■ COUNTRIES REACHED

| 5 |
| 15 |

Cap-Net supported an educational workshop for teachers in Argentina and the 2014 Water Professionals' Day Symposium in Sri Lanka. In addition, Cap-Net piloted a virtual campus, engaging professionals from 15 countries.

The Cap-Net Virtual Campus intends to serve as a cross-cutting facilitation platform for all Cap-Net activities, affiliated networks and partners. In 2014, Cap-Net developed the first part of the platform and rolled out a pilot course, 'IWRM as a Climate Change Adaptation Tool', which united 17 participants from Cap-Net networks with 6 facilitators from Cap-Net, the World Meteorological Organization and the UNESCO Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE). The pilot provided a means to test the platform and explore the structures, activities and methodologies Cap-Net could use to design and deliver future online courses. Improvements planned for 2015 include the addition of multiple features, including a virtual meeting facility.

Partner network activities without Cap-Net co-funding

Although not specifically planned, targeted or quantified by Cap-Net in advance, many independent network partner activities supported and furthered the Cap-Net mission, objectives and outputs during 2014.

Cap-Net regional and country networks produced newsletters and organized their own or participated in joint advocacy campaigns for the 2014 World Water Day and World Environment Day. Many networks also planned, mobilized their partners and resources, and delivered activities to build water management capacities without Cap-Net co-funding support.

Together with the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) and the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, LA-WETnet delivered a regional course on water integrity and transparency in Latin America. LA WETnet also continued its existing programme for water education in schools, Hora Agua, training 210 students with funding and resource support from its members.

LA-WETnet and REMERH-Cap-Net-Mex partnered with the Mexican Institute of Water Technology to host the first Ibero-American meeting on education and culture in IWRM. Meeting objectives included promoting the exchange of experience and capacity development in education and water culture within the IWRM context. For this event, Cap-Net supported Arg Cap-Net network manager's participation. On its own, Arg Cap-Net delivered a course on education and culture of water in IWRM.

In Central America, REDICA conducted numerous training programmes, with themes ranging from identifying stakeholders in IWRM to monitoring and supervision of aquifers, water and energy, and integrated coastal zone management.

Funded by its Central Asian partners, CAR@WAN conducted several training events and awareness-raising programmes, including Water Saving Technologies for Industry: Legal Requirements and Practical Recommendations, and the identically titled course

for agriculture. In partnership with and funding from the Coca-Cola Company, CAR@WAN also implemented the Safe Drinking Water for Rural Communities project, which will continue operations during 2015–2016.

Partner networks' 2014 activities also included a number of global, regional and national events: CAR@WAN's Kazakhstani Water Forum on Government-University-Industry, REDICA's congress on computers in agriculture and natural resources, and AGW Net's congress of the International Association of Hydro-geologists.

Extending from training to higher education, some networks coordinated or participated in developing masters programme curricula, supporting students and delivering lectures at accredited partner universities: CAR@WAN supported projects that incorporated IWRM into educational curricula; the network developed, introduced and subsequently updated a university course on IWRM for Central Asia and delivered multiple lectures at the Kazakh Economic University. WaterNet continued its support to master degree programmes at the Tanzania-based University of Dar es Salaam and the University of Zimbabwe. WaterCap collaborated with the UK Department for International Development and Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor to develop a master's module for water and sanitation in Jomo Kenyatta University. Continuing pre-2014 engagements, AGW Net, Cap-Net Lanka, Caribbean Waternet improved the curricula and teaching materials of their partner universities.

"Partnership is a voluntary and collaborative agreement or arrangement between one or more parts of the development sectors, government, civil society, community, and the private sector, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and to share risks, responsibilities, resources, and benefits. Cap-Net UNDP created a satisfactory collaboration with partners, networks and stakeholders all around the globe. It shows a high degree of great success of water capacity development. Cap-Net has expanded its partners and implemented its capacity development efforts within and far beyond collaborative programmes since its official function in 2002. Not many other institutions and projects are founded as uniquely as CD delivery through its diverse networks like Cap-Net."

Assessment of partnership development by Lan Phousavanh

Strengthening partnerships

Networks and partnerships—instrumental to the design and delivery of capacity development programmes—are the forces that are at the helm of the Cap-Net global network. Achieving Cap-Net goals requires ensuring sufficient network capacity to deliver activities that meet on-the-ground demand. Partnerships with specialized organizations enhance the activities' quality, support Cap-Net efforts to design and develop thematic programmes and provide the necessary technical competences. In addition, partnerships among networks and specialized organizations support knowledge development and sharing.

Strengthening partnerships encompasses three output areas: building the knowledge and skills of trainers, improving network effectiveness and cultivating partnerships with international agencies. In pursuing new or facilitating the success of existing partnerships, Cap-Net arranged and participated in 14 meetings and knowledge sharing forums during 2014.

Skilled and knowledge-able trainers

Output 2.1: 160 trainers from 15 capacity development networks have skills developed in aspects of water resources management, water supply and sanitation, and climate change.

■ TARGETS ■ ACHIEVEMENTS

TRAINERS TRAINED	NETWORKS REACHED
160	15
129	23
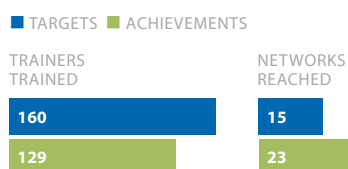
In 2014, 129 trainers (69 male and 60 female) in 49 countries from 23 networks were trained on themes including earth observation tools for water quality monitoring, a human rights-based approach to IWRM, sustainable sanitation and water management for Lusophone countries and MELP for network managers. Cap-Net networks coordinated training of trainer programmes together with the Cap-Net secretariat and partners.

The Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development of the Terrestrial Initiative for Global Environmental Research (TIGER) Capacity Building Facility organized a regional training of trainers course on using earth observation tools for water quality monitoring. Among TIGER's responsibilities is helping the African continent make effective use of the European Space Agency satellite information in resource management. The programme intended to test and finalize the knowledge materials developed by TIGER.

In Santa Ana, Costa Rica, REDICA conducted a global training of trainers programme on a human rights-based approach to IWRM. The programme reinforced the capacities of different actors and

water users to realize the interactions between water and the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation. In addition, the training programme aimed to explore the linkages between the right to water and other human rights, such as the right to food, the right to a healthy environment and gender equity. This training of trainers was used to test and finalize draft Cap-Net training materials on a human rights based approach to IWRM.

With the aim of overcoming linguistic barriers in water capacity development, Cap-Net Brasil organized a training of trainers course on sustainable sanitation, water management and food security (SSWM), delivered in Portuguese. The course engaged water managers and related sectors' professionals from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, and São Tomé and Príncipe. Technical partners included Seecon (Switzerland) and Acquawise (Portugal), which developed the Portuguese version of the SSWM Toolbox containing varied hardware, software and planning tools to optimize the water and nutrient cycle in a given locality.

> "The course has helped a lot, as through presentations and lessons learned from other regions and cities like Quito, our city will implement a system for measuring aquifer levels to have more accurate statistics and determine the behaviour of the aquifer and thus ensure water supply for the population, and also, to make the necessary formal arrangement at the National Water Secretariat (SENAGUA) for the use and management of groundwater."

Participant from a groundwater management course, Ecuador, 2013

Effective networks

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

Cap-Net provided core financial support to 16 networks in 2014. Financial impediments that peaked mid-year resulted in reductions to core network support, with the networks' established 15 percent programmable budget allocation reflecting overall Cap-Net funding constraints.

In November 2014, 11 networks and 5 partner organizations participated in Sustainable Networks, Financing Activities and Managing Risks, Cap-Net's annual management meeting hosted by WaterNet in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. Meeting objectives included addressing sustainable partnerships and financing for capacity development and exchanging lessons learned in 2014. Discussions revolved around the relevance of water management to the post-2015 agenda. In line with the theme of the meeting, five working groups addressed prevailing Cap-Net challenges: financing, finance issues and support; programme identification and development; working with partners, network management issues and tools; delivery of capacity development and MELP; managing risks, fundraising and engaging new donors.

During 2014, three network attachments had the opportunity to work with the global secretariat: Marina Moreira Talini, Cap-Net Brasil, analysed the leveraging effect of Cap-Net network support; Phousavanh Lan, AguaJaring, pursued global partnership development in sustainable water management; and Lai Chee Hui, MyCDNet,

TABLE 1: CAP-NET PARTNERSHIPS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, 2014

Programme	Partners
Aqua Republica water education game	UNEP-DHI
Coastal zone management	UNESCO-IHE, UNEP-DHI, PEMSEA
Drought management	IDMP, UNEP-DHI, ITC, SIWI
Gender in IWRM	GWA
GIS and earth observations	ITC, ESA-TIGER, RAIN Foundation, Akvo, World Bank, GWA
Groundwater management	BGR, IGRAC
Human rights-based approaches	WaterLex, SIWI
Leadership and water diplomacy	UNESCO-IHE, IWC
Pollution control, ecosystems services and functions, drought risk management (training materials)	UNEP, UNEP-DHI
Rainwater harvesting and Reduce Recycle Reuse (3Rs) concept	RAIN Foundation
Sustainable sanitation and water management	Seecon/Cewas, Aquawise
Technologies in IWRM, Cap-Tec programme	UNESCO-IHE
TheWaterChannel—information dissemination	MetaMeta
Virtual Campus pilot course on climate change	WMO, UNESCO-IHE
Water and climate development programme and toolbox	GWP
Water integrity and accountability, water governance	SIWI, WIN
Water safety plans for utilities	IWA, GWOPA

reviewed, analysed and compiled partner network reports to assess the implementation of the monitoring, evaluation and learning plan.

The leverage effect of Cap-Net network support study provides compelling evidence that notable impacts and returns on investment in capacity development can be achieved, even in developing countries where there is relatively lower willingness and possibility to pay for capacity development. Through a network approach funds are leveraged at local levels both by in-kind and cash contributions, which in sum results in the proved possibility to respond to capacity development demands. Working through networks and partners, Cap-Net ensures a high funding leverage capacity of at least 30 percent of the total budget. Study on partnership development by Phousavanh provided an extensive analysis on present collaborations and suggested means in achieving greater and fruitful collaborations for all thematic areas.

Partnerships with international agencies

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

Throughout the year, Cap-Net maintained 24 active partnerships, participating in meetings and workshops, delivering seminars and events, and coordinating meetings to network and pursue future collaborations.

During World Water Week, Cap-Net and partners convened four events (three seminars and a working group meeting). The Water-Energy Nexus Capacity Development: Assessing Needs and Exploring Innovative Approaches seminar provided an international platform to discuss the capacity development needs for operationalizing the water-energy nexus and sought ways to enable the global community to more effectively access capacity development opportunities. The Earth Observations in Support of Sustainable Water Management seminar, a collaborative programme by Cap-Net, the Faculty of Geo Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC) and ESA-TIGER, focused on capacity development.

The same week's working group meeting for Cap-Tec initiative as a signatory programme of Cap-Net, partners explored the capacity development measures needed to bridge technological innovations with experts and users. A decision was made for Cap-Net to coordinate an Expert Consultation Workshop in 2015. The Cap-Tec expert consultation workshop will aim to pursue the benefits of data collection, accessibility, integration, interpretation and use to water management and food security at various levels, from people to business, industry and the environment.
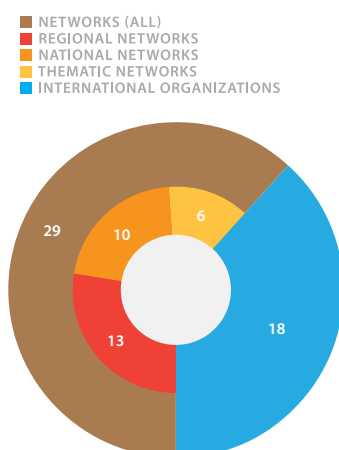
The Water Research Commission of South Africa partnered with the Department of Water Affairs of South Africa, the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), the Southern African Development Community and the Women for Water Partnership to host the

Gender, Water and Development Conference in East London, South Africa. The conference included a one-day training event on gender and IWRM, organized by Cap-Net and the Gender and Water Alliance to showcase the tools available to practitioners working in governments, NGOs, universities and research centres to incorporate gender mainstreaming in project design, planning and implementation.

Enabling institutional capacity development, Cap-Net and the Costa Rica Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) signed an agreement to design and implement a national water capacity development policy with special emphasis on IWRM. Cap-Net and MINAE are committed to exchanging ideas, knowledge and resources to facilitate the national planning process, which will include detailed annual work plans and budgets to support the framework agreement. REDICA, the Cap-Net partner network for Central America, will serve as the implementing partner.

FIGURE 3. CAP-NET PARTNERS, 2014

- NETWORKS (ALL)
- REGIONAL NETWORKS
- NATIONAL NETWORKS
- THEMATIC NETWORKS
- INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

"I have used the knowledge especially in my daily work on drinking water and sanitation projects in rural, poor and indigenous communities in the Atitlán Lake basin, Guatemala. At the municipality, we constantly work on capacity development in the intervened communities. From the point of view of project sustainability we must strengthen the local structures with skills and information. The water managing collectives receive training on tariffs, chlorine, measuring, reforestation in water recharge zones, sources of water, etc. Every capacity development with communities and the complete sensitization process for the ongoing proper management of water resources is now planned according to tools obtained at the REDICA- seecon SSWM training of trainers. Implementation of the necessary water and sanitation systems is now a possibility, as the population is no longer resistant to change"

Julio, a Guatemalan participant at the training course on SSWM held in Nicaragua

Knowledge management

Key 2014 knowledge management output areas included developing training materials, disseminating information, monitoring and learning. Special emphasis was placed on finalizing in-progress training manuals and improving course outcome monitoring and reporting.
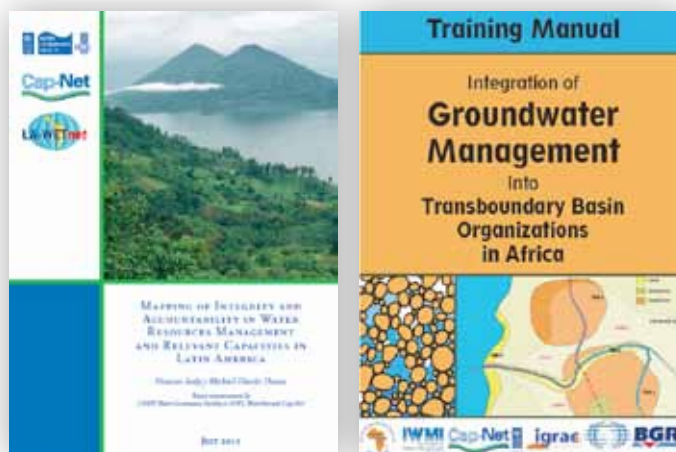
Training materials development

Output 3.1: Four new training materials are developed in aspects of water management and climate change that support improved on-the-ground water management. Development of five training materials by partner networks is supported.

Three training packages initiated in 2012 were finalized (Managing Water Pollution in an IWRM Approach, Drought Risk Management in IWRM, and Ecosystem Functions and Services in IWRM. All three training manuals content were finalized. The human rights-based approach to IWRM training manual content was completed and sent for the final review by WaterLex and SIWI. The meeting to draft the human rights-based approach to IWRM content was held at the Cap-Net secretariat in Brazil; the content was tested at a global training of trainers in October. Limited financial resources precluded moving forward with any other proposed training materials.

The Conflict Resolution and Negotiation for IWRM training manual was successfully revised. The Why Gender Matters in IWRM tutorial for water managers was also completed and published,

establishing gender as integral to IWRM and exploring the tools available to mainstream gender into water-sector and external policies and practices.

Several networks developed regional and thematic training manuals for use in capacity development. LA WETnet and partners developed a training manual on international water law. In collaboration with Germany's Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources and the International Water Management Institute, AGW Net developed a groundwater management training manual for African lake and river basin organizations. SCAN reached the final stages of content development on training materials for Climate Change Impact and Adaptation in South Asia.

Access to information

Output 3.2: The Cap-Net website is maintained in English and Spanish and improved with databases on capacity development expertise, training materials, training activities and news to promote improved knowledge access and dissemination.

Initiated in 2013, the Cap-Net website redesign was completed in 2014, and the new website—including the Virtual Campus platform—launched in April. During 2014, the website received a total of 72,099 page views and 17,233 visitors; 71 percent of the latter were new.

TheWaterChannel, an open online video resource on water management, partnered with Cap-Net to disseminate videos, conduct webinars and pursue other collaboration avenues. For example, TheWaterChannel participated in designing the online version of Why Gender Matters in IWRM. In pursuing wide digital distribution of training materials, Cap-Net also developed a new information flyer to attach to its training material USB stick, which was disseminated at the Stockholm World Water Week and at other high-level meetings.

In another digital endeavour, Cap-Net partnered with the makers of Aqua Republica, an innovative online strategy game that enables users to experience decision-making in a realistic and interactive learning environment, with simulation of hydrological processes, developments and

water-resources management options. Intended to raise awareness and educate stakeholders about natural resource management in a virtual world setting that allows participants to develop a river basin and visualize the consequences of their decisions, Aqua Republica is currently being customized as a Cap-Net UNEP-DHI version. In 2014, the partners completed core technical development functions; the new game will be finalized, tested and augmented with training materials in 2015—and popularized thereafter.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning plan

Output 3.3: Indicators and monitoring systems are developed both for the capacity development programme and for water resources management; the systems are incorporated into a monitoring and learning plan.

■ ALL TRAINING PARTICIPANTS
■ FEEDBACK RECEIVED

PARTNER NETWORKS
| 23 |
| 15 |

INDIVIDUAL STAKEHOLDERS
| 927 |
| 460 |

The Cap-Net monitoring, evaluation and learning plan is routinely integrated with all project activities. During 2014, the Cap-Net secretariat worked closely with networks to monitor the outcomes of 2013 trainings. The 2014 external joint donor review aimed to assess the programme—including achievement of planned outcomes; implementation of earlier reviews' recommendations; programme relevance, appropriateness, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability; and programme impact on water resources management—and to provide recommendations for the future. The review determined that Cap-Net remains relevant, effective and efficient but requires further development to ensure its financial and institutional sustainability and to enhance its impact.

Monitoring and evaluation training for networks not only demonstrated the importance of learning by monitoring, but also explored practical approaches and shared peers' implementation successes and lessons. As a result, 15 networks submitted reports monitoring 33 courses, obtaining feedback from 460 participants

or 50 percent of total—a drastic response rate improvement over 11 percent in 2012 and 40 percent in 2013. However, reporting quality remained a challenge due to different networks' use of incomparable information and analysis formats that precluded calculating programme-wide statistics. Providing standard templates and improved guidelines emerged as a priority in discussing 2015 monitoring and evaluation.

In 2014, Cap-Net monitored the outcomes of activities conducted in the previous year. According to network reports, the majority of respondents have used the knowledge gained from various courses in four categories: 1) project execution – managing, designing, planning and implementing water-related projects; 2) capacity development – improving individual water-management capacities, including raising awareness, changing attitudes and improving knowledge; 3) education – lecturing, training, devising courses and programmes, and developing new course materials and university curricula; and 4) research – from proposals to projects and documenting results. Participants also shared information from Cap-Net capacity development activities and actual course materials, spreading the knowledge gained through workshops, trainings and presentations. Partner deliberations regarding further improvements of the outcome monitoring process extended to 2015.

■ ■ ■

The mid-year revision of the work plan and budget accounts for the differences between the targets of the original work plan and achievements in the three core strategic areas of Cap-Net work (see Table 2).

TABLE 2: PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS, 2014

No.	Activity	Work plan targets	Achievements
1	**Capacity development***		
1.1	Water resources management in an IWRM approach	475 people trained; 19 courses and 5 case studies supported	368 people trained; 13 courses supported
1.2	Water uses, such as water supply, sanitation and agriculture	250 people trained; 10 courses supported	280 people trained; 4 courses supported (including 1 training series)
1.3	IWRM and climate change adaptation	325 people trained; 14 courses supported	111 people trained; 4 courses supported (including the virtual training on climate change)
1.4	Educational programmes and curricula	3 educational programmes supported; virtual campus module developed and tested	28 school teachers trained;** 2 educational programmes supported 17 professionals trained** through pilot virtual course; 15 countries reached through innovative educational programmes
2	**Strengthening partnerships***		
2.1	Developing the knowledge and skills of trainers	160 trainers trained; 8 courses supported	129 trainers trained; 5 courses supported
2.2	Improving network effectiveness	17 networks received core support; 1 network managers and partners' meeting; 2 network attachments work with the secretariat	16 networks received core support; 1 network managers and partners' meeting conducted; 3 network attachments worked with the secretariat
2.3	Partnerships with international agencies	3 collaborative programmes developed; 10 meetings and 2 working group workshops conducted	3 collaborative programmes developed (coastal zone management; using technology in agriculture and water management (CapTec programme); and water diplomacy. Water and sustainable energy theme is yet under discussion. Cap-Net staff attended 14 meetings and events to strengthen partnerships and collaborative programme planning
3	**Knowledge management**		
3.1	Development of training materials	3 new training manuals prepared; 3 training manuals and 2 revised manuals which were in process finalized; and 5 training materials developed by networks	1 new training manual content drafted; 1 revised manual published and 1 revised manual in content development process; 3 training manual content finalized; 2 regional specific training manual completed by networks and 1 training manual by a network is in draft stage
3.2	Information dissemination	New website launched; virtual campus developed; Aqua Republica game developed; water channel operational video disseminated; disseminated materials available	New website launched; virtual campus first programme tested; Aqua Republica game progressing in its technical development; water channel operational video disseminated; disseminated materials available
3.3	Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Monitoring system implemented by Cap-Net and networks; outcome papers published	Monitoring system implemented by Cap-Net and networks; a chapter written for the publication on water integrity programme

*Only the participants of training courses under these themes were counted for the total number of trainees.

**These educational programmes were not counted for total number of trainees, as they are pilot trainings or workshops for awareness raising and knowledge sharing for school teachers and students.

"I have used the knowledge gained for redesigning the Thanamalwila area development programme, which comes under the integrated water and sanitation project of World Vision, Sri Lanka. We have designed project activities for the next five years of the programme, including the improvement of sanitary conditions, capacity-building for government officials and awareness-raising among children and adolescents. In Lunugamevehera, we have conducted awareness-raising sessions for youth older than 14 and a separate session for the area's public health midwives. Moreover, development of a national-level database on sanitation and water management is in progress. Training helped me very much in integrating knowledge and developing guidance materials for this project. Activities and opportunities through Cap-Net Lanka help acquire new knowledge and skills in sustainable water resources management."

Surangi Gunayangoda, a Sri Lankan participant of SSWM training of trainers in Hydrabad

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Cap-Net programme met most of its work plan's achievement targets, revealing the successful management of the overall programme. Three new network attachments pursued three different thematic areas (partnership development, leverage capacity, and monitoring, evaluation and learning), and contributed to the global network and their own networks in return to their countries.

The 2014–2018 strategic plan was designed in alignment with the UNDP Water and Oceans Governance Programme. Consequently, Cap-Net conceptualized and planned new partner collaboration projects targeting the new thematic areas of the 2014-2018 strategic plan, and development of new concept papers was well underway at the end of 2014, successfully facilitating the transition from one strategic planning period to the next.

The relocation of the global secretariat to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from Pretoria, South Africa, began near the end of 2013 and concluded smoothly. The secretariat was initially hosted by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and co-located with the World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction; relocation to more accessible premises is underway.

Global Cap-Net secretariat staff was limited to six full-time and two part-time employees. Quarterly self-audits on procurement and random checks on payments were carried out by the United Nations Office for Project Services as prescribed by relevant procurement policies; neither the self-audits nor the random checks revealed any issues.

Staff meetings were conducted every six months. Management board meetings were timely, and the Cap-Net work plan and budget were reviewed and revised midway through 2014. Cap-Net also designed and introduced several new internal management tools to enhance work efficiency. Examples include a new workflow chart to track contracting and financing timelines, an improved contract management process and a newly set up and operationalized online file-sharing library.
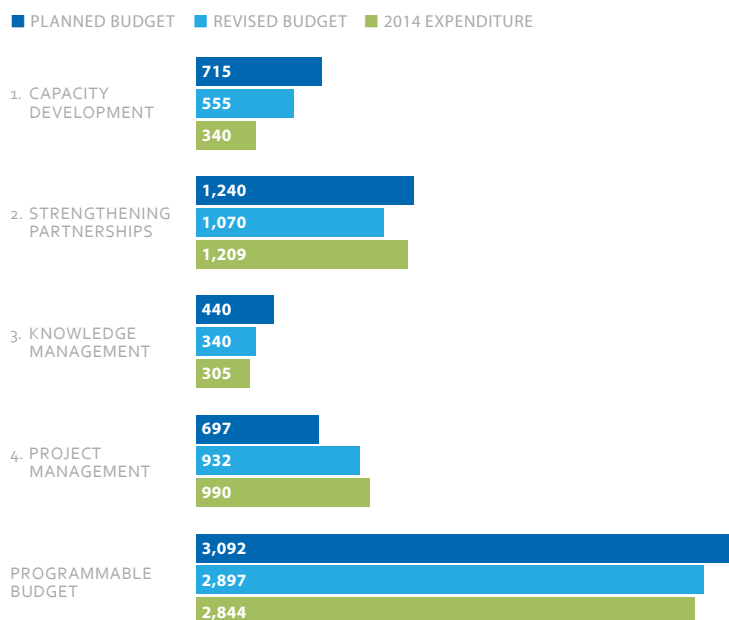
BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

2014 was a challenging year for Cap-Net, particularly so because the transition between two strategic planning periods occurred contemporaneously with relocation to Rio de Janeiro. In addition, the calendar year and the planned date for financial closing of activities did not directly correspond, resulting in some 2013 expenses being paid in 2014 and thus hampering financial management effectiveness. These 2013 payments were substantial and, combined with delays in receiving some of the expected 2014 funding, affected the predictability of financial flows throughout the reporting year.

These impediments caused some discrepancies between planned and achieved outputs. As corrective measures, the Cap-Net secretariat established new deadlines for financial closure of contracts to better align with strategic planning periods and improved overall contract management procedures to maximize efficiency.

At the beginning of the year, the Cap-Net 2014 budgetary forecast was for $3.5 million. Beyond the confirmed $2.5 million contribution from the Netherlands, some of the expected funding—from the Coca-Cola Foundation and the Government of Brazil— did not materialize. Under the UNDP - Government of Sweden agreement, the UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme receives the Sida contribution, of which Cap-net's share is 11 million SEK annually.

As such, the revised annual budget totalled $3.3 million, $220,000 lower than the initial forecast. Cap-Net realized $3.26 million of the budget by the end of 2014.

FIGURE 4: FINANCIAL PROGRESS BY CAP-NET STRATEGIC AREA, 2014 (US$ THOUSANDS)

TABLE 3: CAP-NET BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES, 2014

Activity	Planned budget	Revised budget	End-of-year expenditure
1. Capacity development	715,150	555,000	340,447
2. Strengthening partnerships	1,240,000	1,070,000	1,208,684
3. Knowledge management	440,000	340,000	304,935
4. Project management	696,868	932,000	990,379
Programmable budget	3,092,018	2,897,000	2,844,445
UNOPS Implementation Support Services	216,441	202,790	199,345
UNDP General Management Support	231,592	216,985	213,300
Total	**3,540,051**	**3,316,775**	**3,257,090**

Sustainable water resources management remains an extremely important theme on the global development agenda, serving as a link among many other sectors. To ensure sustainability, Cap-Net aims to develop the capacities of water resources management stakeholders. According to the 2014 joint donor review, Cap-Net achieved satisfactory progress, solidifying its position as an effective global capacity development network whose growth should be prioritized and supported in order to better address the knowledge and capacity gaps in water management.

During 2014, the Cap-Net team nearly reached strategic and financial targets. Project management also performed well, improving or developing new management tools and workflows.

The Cap-Net programme united its global secretariat with 29 national, regional and thematic networks, 16 of which received Cap-Net financial support. The annual network managers' and partners' meeting focused on Sustainable Networks, Financing, Activities and Managing Risks. Developing innovative network management approaches, building the networks' own capacities and establishing strategic partnerships—as were the cases of several networks that independently financed targeted local activities in 2014—are the short-term strategies to facilitate achieving individual networks' sustainability beyond Cap-Net financing.

Cap-Net developed the sustainable water management capacities of 759 water stakeholders, managers and practitioners through 21 training programmes, and 129 skilled trainers through five training of trainer programmes. Innovative educational programmes included piloting the Cap-Net virtual campus, and school educational programmes. Cap-Net programmes reached 76 countries and covered diverse water management topics— including IWRM, river basin management, water and sanitation, water integrity, groundwater management, and climate change adaptation, and cross-cutting themes, such as the human rights-based approach to development and technical competence in Earth Observation tools. Training materials produced, revised or drafted addressed areas such as drought, ecosystem and pollution management, the human rights-based approach to IWRM, gender equality in IWRM, and conflict management. Three partner networks also developed regionally specific training packages.

Training on the Cap-Net monitoring, evaluation and learning plan and related tools drastically improved monitoring and reporting processes in 2014. Further improvements are in plans, including the introduction of standardized analysis and reporting templates to expand use of available data—by, for example, deriving network-wide statistics on the usefulness of the information provided by Cap-Net training and educational programmes.

According to the 2014 joint donor review, Cap-Net achieved satisfactory progress, solidifying its position as an effective global capacity development network whose growth should be prioritized and supported in order to better address the knowledge and capacity gaps in water management.

ANNEX 1: OUTCOME EVALUATION SUMMARY

USE OF KNOWLEDGE BY THE PARTICIPANTS

	Knowledge was used for:	Description
1	Supporting water-related projects or water management activities (designing, implementing, managing or planning)	Eight networks reported that their respondents have used the knowledge to support the implementation of water related projects, such as using the knowledge for designing water related project, managing water resources, implementing IWRM and water resources planning. For example, some participants used the knowledge while designing water and sanitation master plans, there were participants that used the knowledge for managing wastewater, and there were some that used the knowledge to support the implementation of IWRM for irrigation management.
2	Educational purposes (e.g. academic activities, capacity development activities, training, research)	Seven networks reported that the knowledge was used for educational purposes. For example, giving lectures, developing course materials, conducting or organizing capacity development activities, conduct trainings or research activities. There were respondents that mentioned that the knowledge had been very useful while they giving lectures in university or institute, and there were respondents that improved the content of their lecture or training by including the knowledge and information that they had gained through Cap-Net capacity development activities.
3	Improving individual capacity in water management	Five networks mentioned that their participants used the knowledge to improve personal capacity in water management. There were participants who stated that they have raised their water management knowledge, awareness and skills.

WAYS THAT PARTICIPANTS SHARED THE KNOWLEDGE WITHIN THEIR ORGANIZATION

	Knowledge was shared through:	Description
1	Formal/informal conversations	Majority of the respondents shared the knowledge through formal or informal conversations. Such information was found in five MELP reports. There were respondents who said that they shared the knowledge through formal activity such as debates, focus group discussion and forums. In addition, there were a number of respondents that said that they shared the information through informal discussions, i.e. participants shared knowledge naturally when they were in conversations. If they recall the knowledge that they gained, this could happen during the speaking, meeting or discussion with colleagues during working hours.
2	Capacity development activities	Four networks reported that some of their respondents shared the knowledge through capacity development activities. For example, being a facilitator of a capacity-building activity that was organized by their organization to improve employee knowledge.
3	Document sharing	Two networks reported that their respondents shared the knowledge by sharing reports, course/training materials, news articles that they got from Cap- Net capacity development activities.
4	Academic activities	Two networks mentioned that their respondents shared knowledge while they were giving lectures, doing research and conducting trainings.
5	Media/social media	Two networks mentioned that their participants shared the knowledge by using media or social media. For example, there were participants that shared knowledge by using radio broadcasts and newspapers, and there were participants that shared the knowledge through social media such as Facebook and Twitter.

WAYS THAT PARTICIPANTS SHARED THE KNOWLEDGE TO OUTSIDE PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS

	Knowledge was spread through:	Description
1	Formal/informal conversations	Five networks reported that their participants spread knowledge through formal or informal conversations. Similar to item one in question two, participants spread the knowledge while they were engaged in formal discussions during a meeting, debate, group discussion, etc. or, when they are engaged in informal conversation such as daily conversation or speaking with other people.
2	Stakeholder involvement in projects or programmes	There were four networks that reported that the participants shared knowledge by involving stakeholders and the community through a water management programme. There were networks that reported that they had a programme to involve the community as part of the solution of water problems, and that knowledge spreading occurred during this programme.
3	Capacity development activities	Four networks reported that knowledge spreading occurred during capacity development activities. For example, participants were engaged as teacher, facilitator, trainer or lecturer of trainings, classes, workshops, etc.
4	Document sharing	Three networks reported that knowledge spreading was done by sharing reports, course materials or articles that they received from capacity development activities.
5	Collaboration on programmes and projects	Two networks mentioned that their respondents shared knowledge while they were giving lectures, doing research and conducting trainings.
5	Media/social media	Four networks mentioned that their participants spread the knowledge by using media or social media. For example, one network said that knowledge was spread through radio broadcasting.

ANNEX 2: DETAILED TABLE OF ACTIVITIES

| NO | ACTIVITY | DATE | PLACE | COUNTRIES COVERED | PARTICIPANTS | | | NETWORK AND MAIN PARTNERS INVOLVED |
					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1	**Capacity development**							
1.1	**Water resources management in an IWRM approach**							
1	Integrated management of land and water resources for improving watershed of upcountry Sri Lanka	23-24 January	NuwaraEliya, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	30	3	33	Sri Lanka forestry Institute, Cap-Net Lanka
2	Regional training programme in water integrity	24-27 February	Jakarta, Indonesia	Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia	10	4	14	CK-Net, Infrastruktur, Hidro dan Ekologi (IHE) Indonesia
3	Capacity-building programme on international water law in Latin America	3-7 March	Bogota, Colombia	Chile, Paraguay, Colombia, Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Peru, Argentina, Guatemala,	14	15	29	LA-WETnet, GWP, IUCN, Universidad Externado de Colombia
4	Mapping of stakeholders for river basin organizations	17-19 March	Lima, Peru	Peru	35	2	37	LA-WETnet, RALCEA, Centro Bartolome de las Casas
5	Training course on economics in water resources management	17-19 March	Almaty, Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan	9	17	26	CAR@WAN, Cooperation for Sustainable Development-CSD Centre,
6	Regional workshop for coastal zone management and IWRM Central America	24-17 March	San Jose, Costa Rica	Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, DominicanRepublic, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador,Bolivia, Mexico, Costa Rica	15	17	32	Universidad Braulio Carrillo, REDICA
7	Training workshop in Integrated Urban Water Resources	31 March - 4 April	Juja, Kenya	Kenya	14	10	24	WaterCap, Institute of Environment and Water Management-Kenya
8	Management strategies, monitoring and management of aquifers	21-25 April	Liberia, Costa Rica	Costa Rica	14	14	28	LA-WETnet, RALCEA, Centro Bartolome de las Casas, REDICA
9	Mapping of actors and watershed management	22-25 April	Panama	Panama	27	8	35	LA-WETnet, REDICA, RALCEA, Centro Bartolome de las Casas
10	Training workshop on knowledge and information management in IWRM	19-21 May, 3-4 August	Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya	14	5	19	WaterCap, Kenya Water Resources management Authority, Dutch NGO wiring in Kenya, Akvo, water practitioners association, the Kenya Water Industry Association, RCMRD
11	Integrated management of land and water resources for improving watershed of upcountry Sri Lanka	27-28 October	NuwaraEliya, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	27	5	32	Sri Lanka forestry Institute, Cap-Net Lanka
12	Training course on 'water footprint awareness raising for GCC and Arab countries'	19-Oct	Muscat, Oman	Sudan, Oman, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, UAE, Zimbabwe, USA,	16	10	26	UN ESCWA, Oman water society, AWARENET, Oman Water Society (OWS), Water Science and Technology Association (WSTA)
13	Training course on 'why gender matters' in IWRM	3-7 November	East London, South Africa	Bangladesh, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uganda, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe	10	23	33	WaterNet, GWA
					235	133	368	

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE	PLACE	COUNTRIES COVERED	PARTICIPANTS			NETWORK AND MAIN PARTNERS INVOLVED
					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1.2	**Water users such as water supply, sanitation and agriculture**							
14	Regional training on water safety planning in Africa	3-5 June	Accra, Ghana	Ghana, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Uganda, Benin, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Republic of the Congo	16	3	19	WSP Network in Africa, Ghana Water Company Limited
15	Training on inclusive gender and justice approaches in water based livelihoods	23-27 April	Gujarat, India	India, Bangladesh	12	9	21	SCaN, Utthan Trust
16	Training series on water and sanitation in Odisha, India	30-31 October	Odisha, India	India	120	110	230	SCaN, Institute for Rural Development and Planning (IRDP)
17	Phyto-technologies for wastewater treatment and industrial farming	19-21 November	Argentina	Argentina	4	6	10	Universidad de Buenos Aires, Instituto Nacional de TecnologíaAgropecuaria Universidad Nacional de Río Cuarto, Arg Cap-Net
					152	128	280	
1.3	**IWRM and climate change adaptation**							
18	Workshop series on IWRM as a tool for climate change adaptation	14-17 April,	São Paulo, Brazil	Brazil	6	10	16	Cap-Net Brasil, Instituto Ipanema, Faculty of Engineering of São Carlos of São Paulo University
19	Regional training workshop on IWRM as a tool for adaptation to climate change	30 April – 4 May	Nairobi, Kenya	Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Egypt, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya	15	15	30	Nile IWRM Net, GWP East Africa, WMO
20	Regional training of trainers on IWRM approach to climate change impacts and adaptation measures	12-16 May	Kinshasa, Republic of the Congo	Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Botswana, Gabon, Swaziland, South Africa, Burundi, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania	37	8	45	CB-HYDRONET, WATERNET, GWP Central Africa and Southern Africa, UNDP), University of Kinshasa, Ministry of Environment in the DRC
21	Training course on drought and desertification in Central America: an IWRM approach	21-23 May	El Salvador	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Mexico	14	6	20	REDICA, JDuarte S.A.
					72	39	111	
1.4	**Educational programmes and curricula**							
22	Water Professionals Day symposium	1 October	Peradeniya, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka				Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture –Peradeniya, Cap-Net Lanka
23	Water and education workshop in Argentina	30-31 October	Santa Fe, Argentina	Argentina	7	21	28	Fundación ArgenINTA. Arg Cap-Net
24	IWRM as a climate change adaptation tool- First pilot course of the Cap-Net virtual campus	September– November	Online	Morocco, Tanzania, Argentina, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Kenya, Mexico, Costa Rica, West Indies, Brazil, Kazakhstan, India, Switzerland	10	7	17	Cap-Net Secretariat, UNESCO-IHE, WMO

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE	PLACE	COUNTRIES COVERED	PARTICIPANTS			NETWORK AND MAIN PARTNERS INVOLVED
					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
2	**Strengthening networks**							
2.1	**Capacity developers trained**							
25	Training of Trainers on earth observation tools for water quality monitoring	17-21 February	Nairobi, Kenya	Botswana, Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Niger, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia	25	15	40	RCMRD, TIGER Africa, WaterCap, ITC, ESA,
26	Regional Training of Trainer course on promoting integrity and accountability in water resources management in Latin America	7-11 April	Angra dos Reis, Brazil	Uruguay, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Panama, Venezuela, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Mexico, Cape Verde, Colombia, Paraguay, El Salvador	16	13	29	LA-WETnet, Cap-Net Brazil, UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI, UNDP Regional Office Panama, Cap-Net Brazil
27	Training course on monitoring, evaluation, and learning plans for network managers	23-25 April	Delft, The Netherlands	Global network	9	12	21	Cap-Net global network
28	Training of trainers on Human Rights- Based Approach to IWRM	6-10 October	Santa Ana, Costa Rica	Bangladesh, Botswana, Egypt, Argentina, Jordan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, USA, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Indonesia, Mexico, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Brazil, Palestine, Philippines and Uzbekistan	11	11	22	REDICA, Water-Lex, SIWI
29	Training of Trainers on Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management	24-28 November	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Sao Tome andPrincipe, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde	8	9	17	Cap-Net Brasil, Instituto Ipanema, Seecon, Aquawise
					69	60	129	
2.2	**Network management**							
1	16 networks were financially supported for network management: AguaJaring, AGW-Net, Arg Cap-Net, Cap-Net Brasil, Cap-Net Lanka, Cap-Net Bangladesh, CAR@WAN, CB-HYDRONET, CK Net, LA-WETnet, Nile IWRM Net, REMERH, REDICA, SCAN, WA-Net, WaterCap							
2	Management board meeting	27 August	Stockholm, Sweden	Board members	8	2	10	Cap-Net
3	Network management meeting	10-14 November	Victoria falls, Zimbabwe	Global network	19	10	29	WaterNet/Cap-Net
4	Management board meeting	10 December	UNESCO-IHE, Delft, The Netherlands	Board members	8	2	10	Cap-Net

NO	ACTIVITY	DATE	PLACE	PARTICIPANTS/STATUS
2.3	**Partnership development and Participation in meetings/conferences/events**			
1	UN-Water annual conference in preparation for World Water Day 2014	13-16 January	Zaragoza, Spain	1 staff member attended
2	Partnership programme initiated with Sustainable Energy for All (SE4all - www.se4all.org) to capacitate energy and water	January		
3	Kenya water dialogue	14 January	Nairobi, Kenya	WaterCap and partners
4	Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with national water capacity development policy with special emphasis on IWRM for Costa Rica with Minister of Environment and Energy	28 March	Costa Rica	1 staff member attended
5	14th Annual African Utility Week	13-14 May	CTICC, Cape Town, South Africa	1 staff member attended
6	1st African water integrity learning summit "accelerating towards a water secure world"	29-30 April,	Lusaka, Zambia	1 staff member attended
7	Planning meeting on development of an integrated approach to coastal zone and river basin management	26-28 May	Copenhagen, Denmark	1 staff member and 1 network manager attended
8	Assessment of capacity development resources for water and sanitation operators	2-3 June	UNESCO-IHE, Delft, The Netherlands	1 staff member attended
9	Workshop of SPLASH sanitation research programme	20-21 June	Kampala, Uganda	1 staff member attended
10	Water diplomacy workshop	23-27 June	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA	1 staff member and 1 network manager attended
11	Symposium on rain water harvesting	11-15 August	Brazil	1 staff member attended
12	World Water Week at Stockholm	31 August – 6 September	Stockholm, Sweden	3 staff members and 2 network managers attended
13	Gender, Water and Development Conference	3-7 November	East London, South Africa	2 staff members attended
14	Communication and outreach training - Pretoria, South Africa	2-4 December	Pretoria, South Africa	1 staff member attended
3	**Knowledge management**			
1	Gender and IWRM tutorial			Tutorial finalized and published
2	Human Rights-Based Approach training manual			Draft contents finalized
3	Capacity Development for Water Integrity" to be part of global publication on Water Integrity			Draft contents available
5	Groundwater management training manual for African lake and river basin organizations			Contents finalized
6	Training manual on international water law			Contents finalized and published
7	Water pollution management training manual			Contents finalized and design stage
8	Ecosystem management/Environment and IWRM training manual			Contents finalized and design stage
9	Drought risk management training manual			Contents finalized and design stage
10	EO tools in IWRM			Final version pending
11	Conflict resolution and management training manual			Contents finalized and design stage
12	Water demand and loss management training manual			Initiated and not proceeded for drafting stage
13	Climate change impact in South Asia			Draft content received, SCAN network is in-charge of finalizing
14	Launch of new Cap-Net website			New website available

ANNEX 3: PARTNER NETWORKS
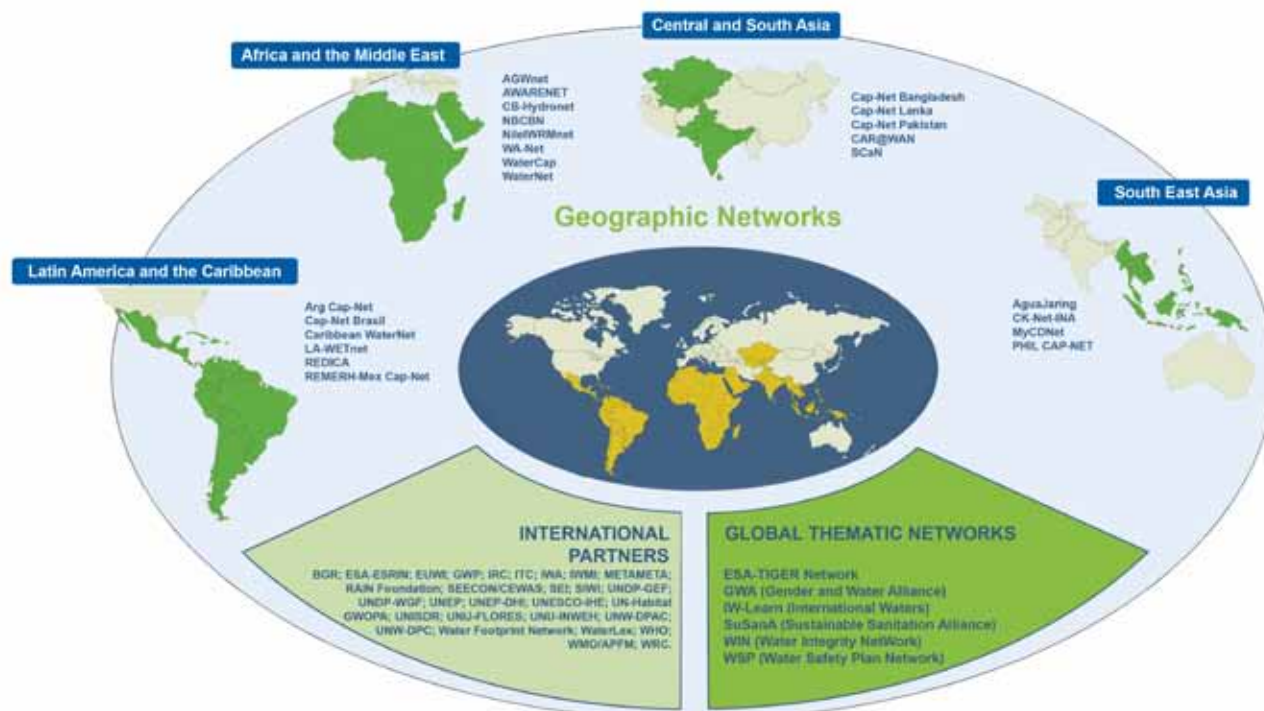
AFRICA AND ARAB STATES

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