



INTERNATIONAL NETWORK
FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN
SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



2016 Annual Report



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2016 Annual Report

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INTRODUCTION

Operating within the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Water and Ocean Governance Programme, Cap-Net UNDP is a global network of autonomous international, regional and national partner institutions and networks committed to capacity development in sustainable water management. Cap-Net UNDP prioritizes partner network strengthening and provides annual financial support intended to stimulate networking processes and organizational efficiency, and to leverage additional funds for capacity development and knowledge management activities.

Capacity development—the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives—is at the core of improved water governance and Sustainable Development

FIGURE 1

Cap-Net outputs, outreach and investment to date (2002–2016)



SDG alignment of Cap-Net strategic and thematic areas



Goal (SDG) attainment. Capacity development at individual and institutional levels must bring about independently sustainable country and regional transformation. This concept is central to Cap-Net UNDP activities, with the network informing and facilitating transformation as an agent of change.

Completing its 14th successful year in 2016, Cap-Net UNDP outputs, outreach and investment since inception (see Figure 1) can be linked to changes in policy and mindset, from shaping the sustainable development agenda with a dedicated water goal to improvements in water and sanitation services, increased readiness to adapt to climate change, innovation in education, and progress in mainstreaming gender into global policy frameworks and programme implementation.

During 2016, a total of 35 training and virtual courses reached 2,743 water stakeholders across the world (see Annex 1). Approximately \$3 million, including a Cap-Net UNDP implementation expenditure of \$619,000 and leveraged co-financing, was invested in developing sustainable water management capacity across 99 countries to facilitate their achievement of water-related SDGs and national priorities.

Beyond financial constraints, the continuously evolving SDG framework and, in particular, Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) pose strategic challenges for Cap-Net UNDP and similar programmes aiming to ensure that capacities are in place to roll out indicators and to implement, monitor and report on the SDGs. Cap-Net UNDP positioned itself as an agent of change in the early stages of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the network continued to further align its programming across all strategic and thematic areas to ensure implementation preparedness. At year-end, Cap-Net UNDP programming aligned with and contributed towards realization of 13 Goals and 41 targets. (See Figure 2.)

CAP-NET ACTIVITIES HAVE HAD **significant impact** AND DEMONSTRATED **programme sustainability**, ACCORDING TO A 2016 EXTERNAL REVIEW.



PROGRESS OVERVIEW

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

In 2016, programmatic implementation focussed mainly on capacity development delivery, as requested by partner networks. Budgetary limitations were mitigated by increased partner network fundraising activities, which brought in local investments totalling more \$2.40 million, raising \$3.23 in leveraged funds for every \$1.00 invested from Cap-Net UNDP core funds. While this significant achievement demonstrates network resilience, budgetary constraints have forced networks to slow down and, as a result, to deliver less than planned with the typically larger budgets. (See Table 1.)

“THERE IS A NEED TO DEMONSTRATE THE **impacts of lack of funding on implementation**, ALONGSIDE **networks’ proven resilience** THROUGH THEIR CONTINUED WORK ON THE GROUND.” *Marianne Kjellen, Cap-Net Chair*

FIGURE 3

Summary of 2016 Cap-Net achievements



TOTAL CAP-NET 2016
expenditure WAS
\$1.5 million, CLOSELY
ALIGNED WITH THE PLANNED
BUDGET OF \$1.6 MILLION.



CAP-NET CONDUCTED
33 trainings
AND **2 innovative**
educational
programmes.



TRAINING REACHED
2,743 individuals,
INCLUDING PROFESSIONALS,
WATER MANAGERS, STUDENTS
AND TEACHERS.



THE PARTNERSHIP UNITED
27 active networks,
WITH 21 OF THESE RECEIVING
CAP-NET FINANCIAL SUPPORT.



PROGRAMME
PARTICIPANTS SPANNED
99 countries.



CAP-NET MAINTAINED
ACTIVE PARTNERSHIPS WITH
36 international
organizations.



CAP-NET PUBLISHED
3 training packages
ON ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS,
EARTH OBSERVATION AND
WATER POLLUTION.



SURVEYS MONITORING THE
OUTCOMES OF TRAINING COURSES
RECEIVED A **58 percent**
average response FROM
COURSE PARTICIPANTS.



45 delegates
ATTENDED THE CAP-NET ANNUAL
NETWORK MANAGERS AND
PARTNERS MEETING IN
NAIROBI, KENYA.



STORIES FROM THE FIELD | LIVELIHOOD AND SANITATION SERVICES

Impact beyond training: a decent livelihood and community skills transfer

“ Recognized by the government of India, the training programme created employment opportunities for the rural poor in addition to the expansion of sanitation coverage. My life and income were transformed through the new skills I acquired, which motivated me to join a local mason in constructing sanitary pits. While using the knowledge and skills acquired from the training programme to earn my livelihood, I also trained a lot of youngsters to earn a living by working as masons. My expertise slowly became well-known not only in my village but also in neighboring ones. Inspired by this success, many Rural Sanitary Production Centres have been set up in the locality, which can be described as a spill-over effect. This experience not only provided me with a decent livelihood but also gave me an opportunity to serve the community in a meaningful way. ”

PARAMANANDA (INDIA)

TABLE 1

Co-financing leveraged by Cap-Net partner networks and institutions

Output area		Cap-Net core funds investment	Non-core funding leveraged				Funding increase from non-core resources ^c	Leverage ratio (additional funding raised for every dollar of Cap-Net core funding)
			Partners' financial contribution	In-kind partner support ^a	Participant contribution	Other/financing fees		
1. Capacity development	Face-to-face training	\$155,570.00	323%	\$126,657.00	\$82,038.00	\$2,519.00	\$502,175.00	323%
	Virtual campus	\$49,556.00	136%	\$67,400.00			\$67,400.00	136%
2. Strengthening partnerships		\$284,070.00	\$121,198.00	100%			\$284,092.00	100%
3. Knowledge management		\$13,650.00						260 person-days invested by partners

Notes

- a. Based on the data received from network reports. Calculations were completed by partner networks based on market rates and the time spent by network managers and partners on activities.
b. Expenditure figures do not correspond with actual financials for multiple reasons (e.g. settling pending payments for the previous year, expenses other than contracted activities).
c. The funding increase is a function of the Cap-Net core funds investment in the same area, treated as 100%.

After three strategic planning phases of progressive intervention since 2002, Cap-Net UNDP moved up the capacity development ladder by maintaining the strengths and capacity of partner networks, delivering more programmes and reaching more countries than ever before through innovative training methods and technologies. (See Programme Delivery, Capacity Development Output 1.5, for information on the Cap-Net UNDP Virtual Campus and Knowledge Management Output 3.2 for details of the new Android app, Cap-Net in Your Pocket.)

In-person and virtual capacity development programmes trained participants from 99 countries in 2016 (see Figure 5). The year saw widening geographic outreach, particularly in virtual courses. Programmes also reached a higher number of total participants through improved programme delivery, made possible by maximizing the leverage effect of Cap-Net UNDP core funds.

FIGURE 4

Capacity development ladder

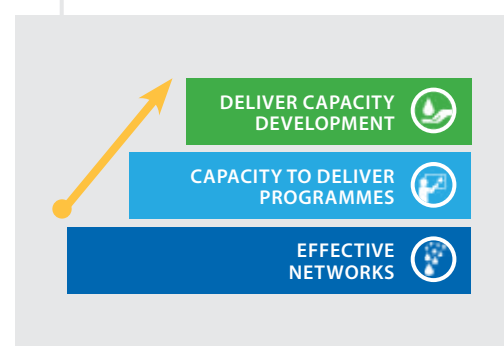
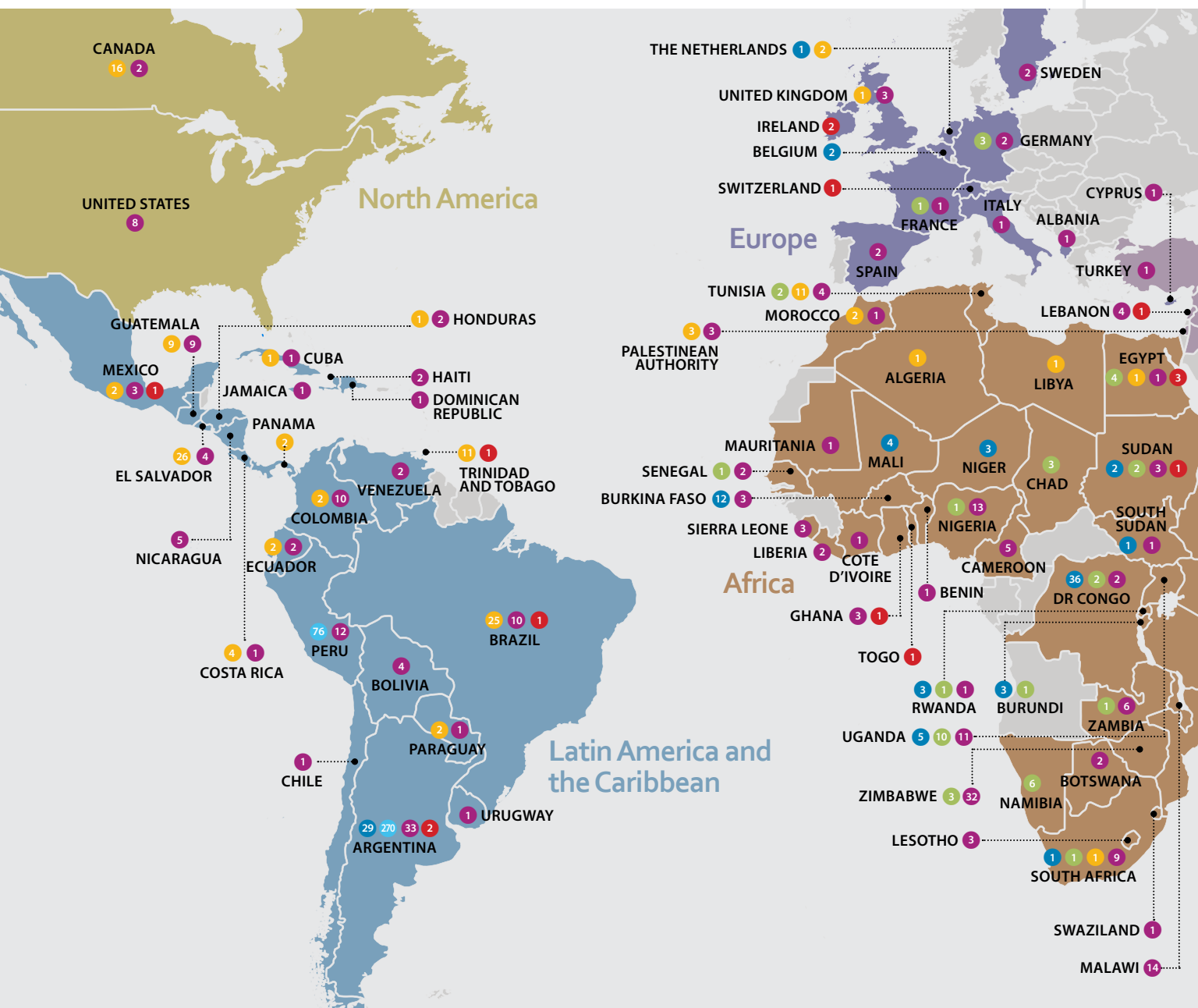
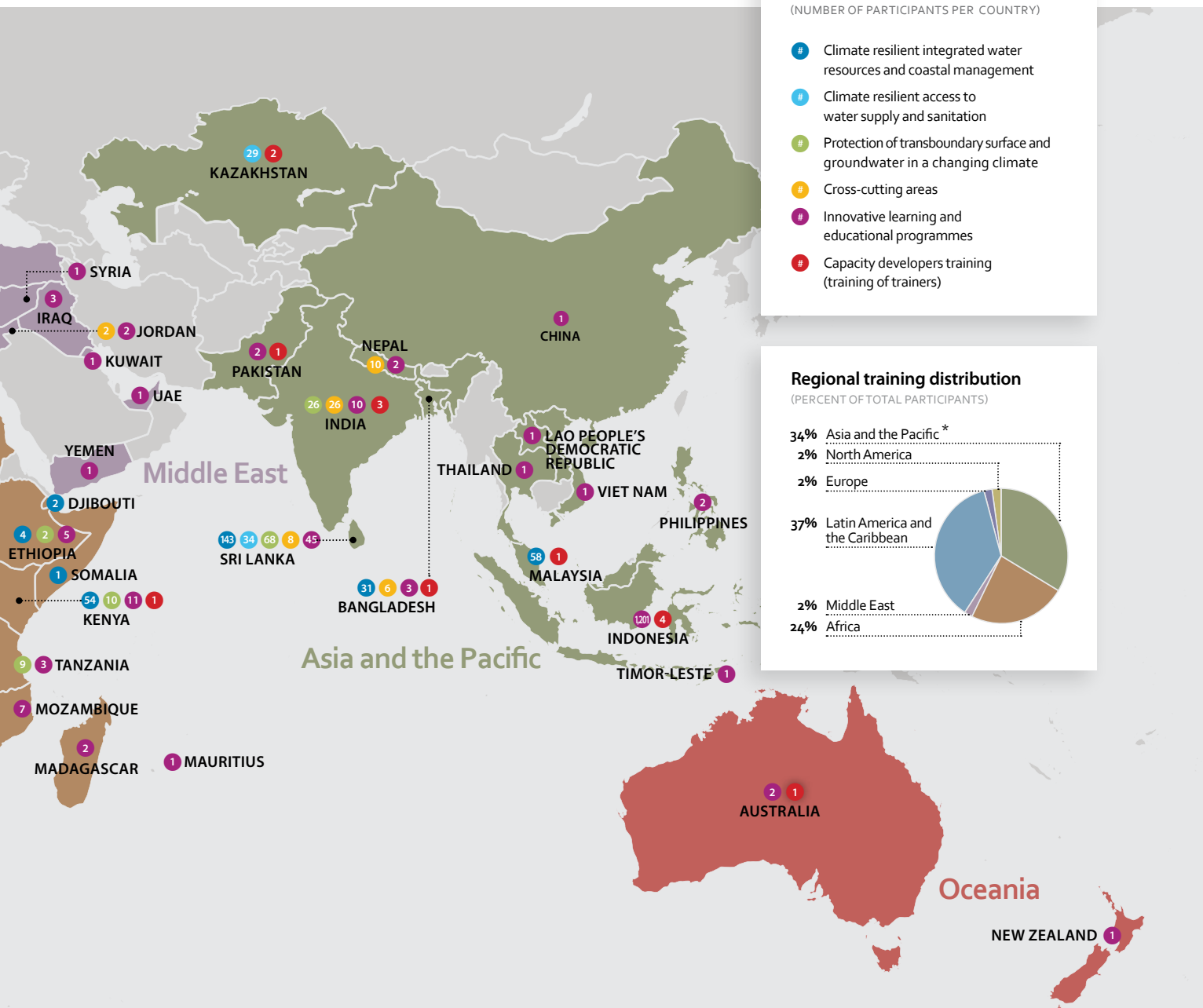


FIGURE 5

Capacity development delivery: 2016 Cap-Net training reach and distribution





* Regional analysis excludes Indonesia's in-school capacity-building programme. As an innovative programme delivered under Cap-Net output area 1.5, the Indonesia training was not representative of core 2016 training activities in reaching an unusually high number of student-participants and thus artificially inflating participation in Asia and the Pacific.



PROGRAMME DELIVERY

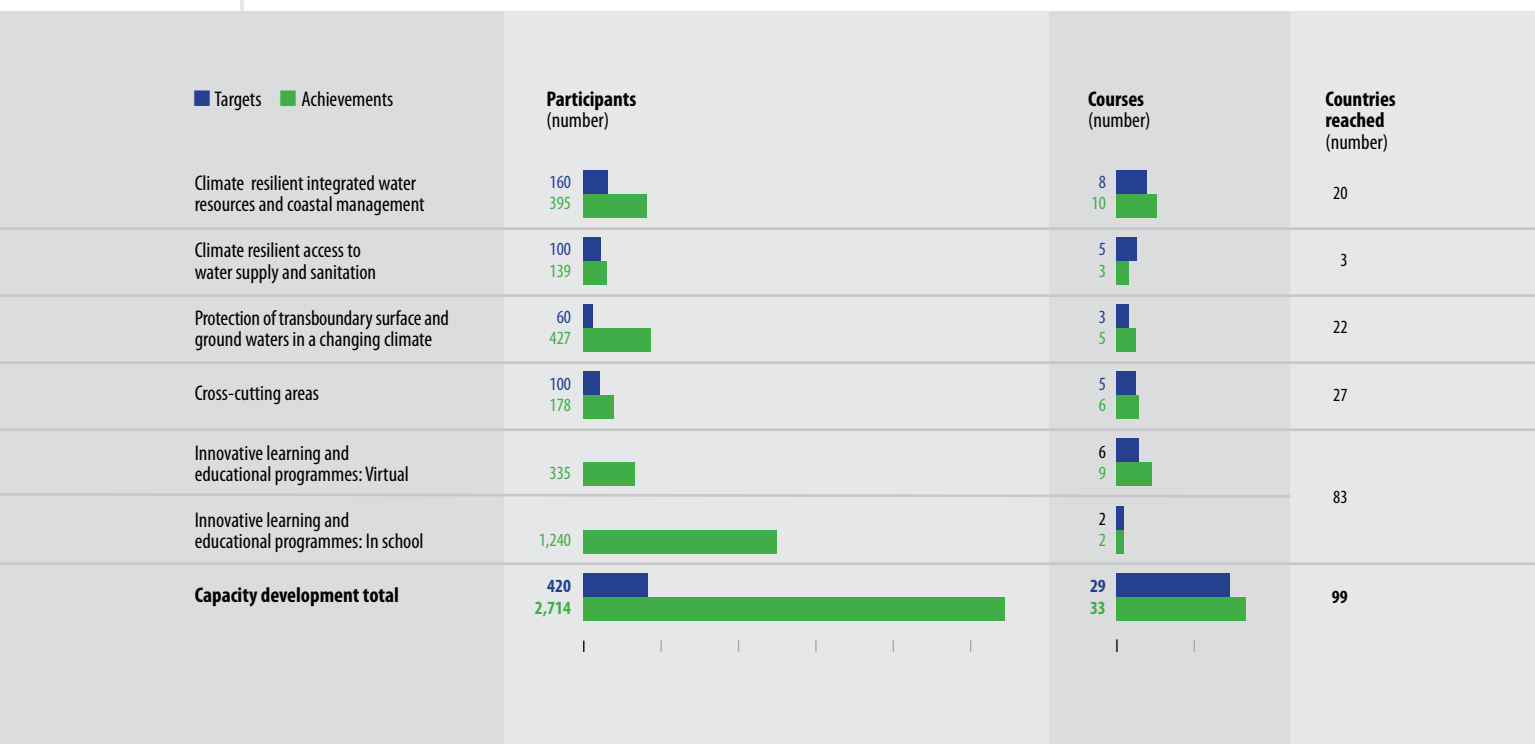
In alignment with the UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme, the broader SDG framework and expressed partner needs, Cap-Net UNDP categorizes its programmatic activities under three strategic themes: capacity development, strengthening partnerships and knowledge management.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Altogether, Cap-Net contributed to developing the capacities of 2,709 water stakeholders, school students and teachers across 95 countries through 34 training programmes (see Figure 6 and Annex 1).

FIGURE 6

Capacity development delivery: 2016 Cap-Net achievements summary



OUTPUT 1.1 | CLIMATE-RESILIENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Capacity is developed in 160 water stakeholders and practitioners to improve water and coastal management practices addressing management functions such as allocation, pollution, planning, financial management, monitoring and climate change adaptation.

In 2016, 395 water sector professionals and practitioners from governments, non-governmental organizations and civil societies in 20 countries were trained through 10 programmes. Climate change and adaptation remained high on political agendas and international platforms, and Cap-Net UNDP training focussed on how IWRM instruments can be used for climate change adaptation, in particular at the river basin level. Integrated drought management, drought risk preparedness and response, flood risk reduction and disaster preparedness were the key topics addressed. Importantly, analysing participants'

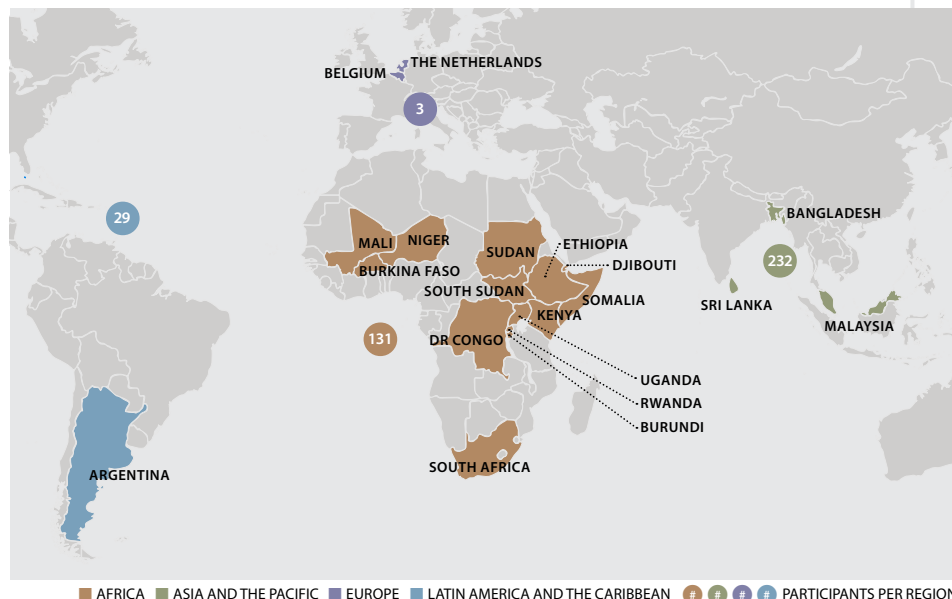
FIGURE 7

Countries represented by training course participants: 2016 Output 1.1

CLIMATE-RESILIENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT



SENEGAL (UN PHOTO/J. MOHR)



institutional affiliation demonstrated the Cap-Net UNDP impact on policy and on shaping national and regional agendas, as the majority of training attendees held posts in government institutions across the world (see Figure 7).

OUTPUT 1.2 | CLIMATE-RESILIENT ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

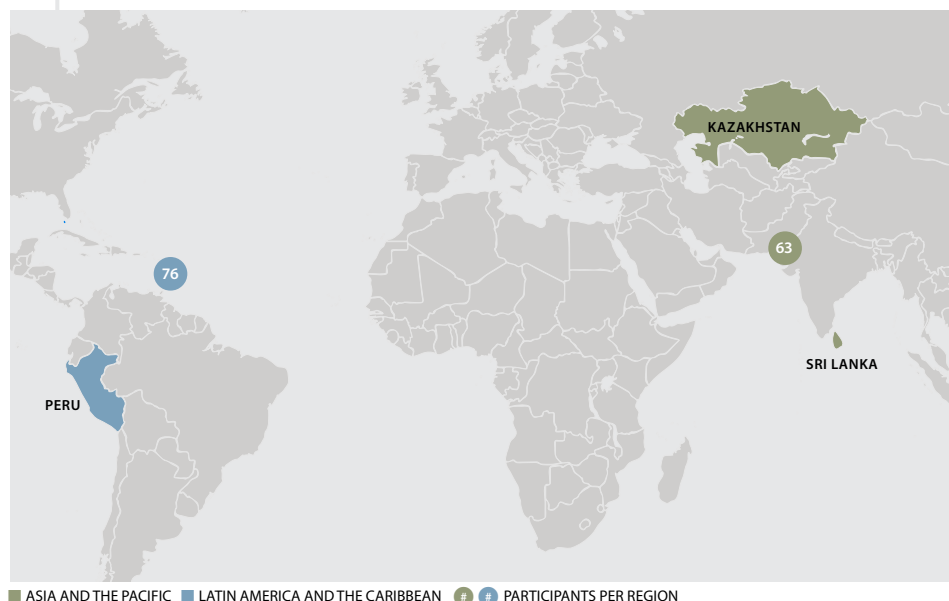
100 stakeholders and practitioners from the water supply and sanitation sector will improve their capacity to manage water resources sustainably and adapt to a changing climate.

Paying special attention to fragile states and countries lagging behind, the two central areas for capacity development within this segment were: sustainable water supply, sanitation and hygiene; and water and sanitation utilities (i.e. demand, water loss, safety plans and business management.) This focus was in line with the Cap-Net contribution to achieving the SDGs and Goal 6, Target 6.2. Materials to address water demand or water loss management from a planning and management perspective at utility and municipal levels are currently in development. With the overwhelming majority of participants representing local

FIGURE 8

Countries represented by training course participants: 2016 Output 1.2

CLIMATE-RESILIENT ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION



NIGER (UN PHOTO/JEFFREY FOXX)

non-governmental and river-basin organizations, skills developed at the grassroots level demonstrated the significant impact of empowering end users by providing them with the knowledge and skills required to manage water supply and sanitation in a climate resilient context. In 2016, 139 water managers, community leaders and professionals in 3 countries have gained knowledge on water supply, sanitation and water security through 3 training courses (see Figure 8).

OUTPUT 1.3 | PROTECTION OF TRANS-BOUNDARY SURFACE AND GROUNDWATERS IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Capacity development on trans-boundary surface and groundwater will reach out to 60 water managers and stakeholders.

Trans-boundary water management remains a critical and contentious issue, as detailed in the UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme strategy document. Capacity development at trans-boundary and national levels is urgently needed to enhance local technical, analytical and institutional capacities for climate-resilient development. In this context,

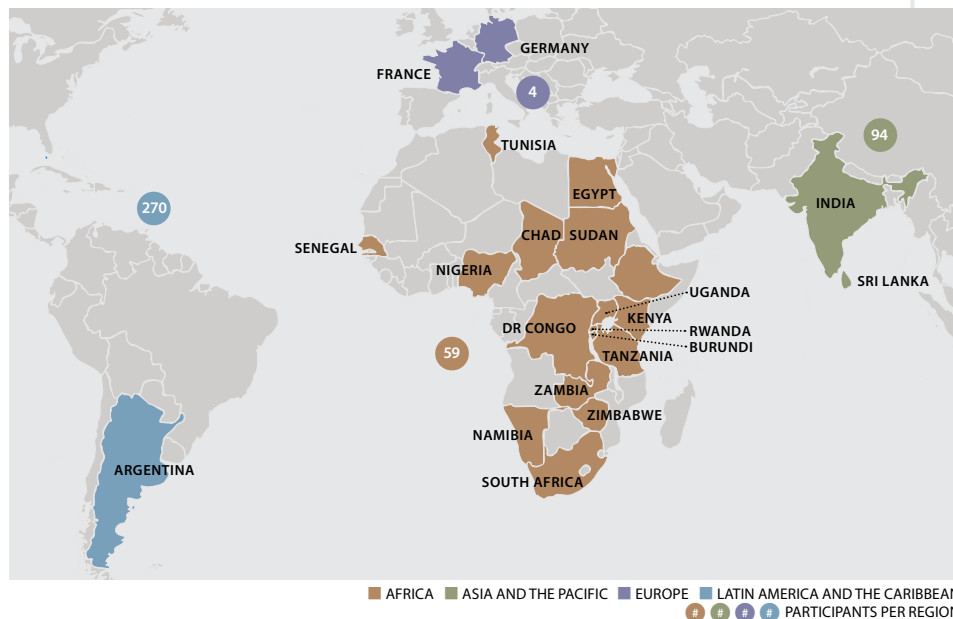
FIGURE 9

Countries represented by training course participants: Output 1.3

PROTECTION OF TRANS-BOUNDARY SURFACE AND GROUND WATERS IN A CHANGING CLIMATE



TIMOR-LESTE (UN PHOTO/MARTINE PERRET)



Cap-Net UNDP delivered training on topics that ranged from groundwater management to earth observation tools. Once again, the majority of attending professionals represented government institutions, highlighting the spill-over effect and the impact of Cap-Net UNDP training on policy and on national and regional agendas. A total of 427 water managers and stakeholders were trained in 22 countries through 5 training programmes (see Figure 9).

OUTPUT 1.4 | CROSS CUTTING AREAS

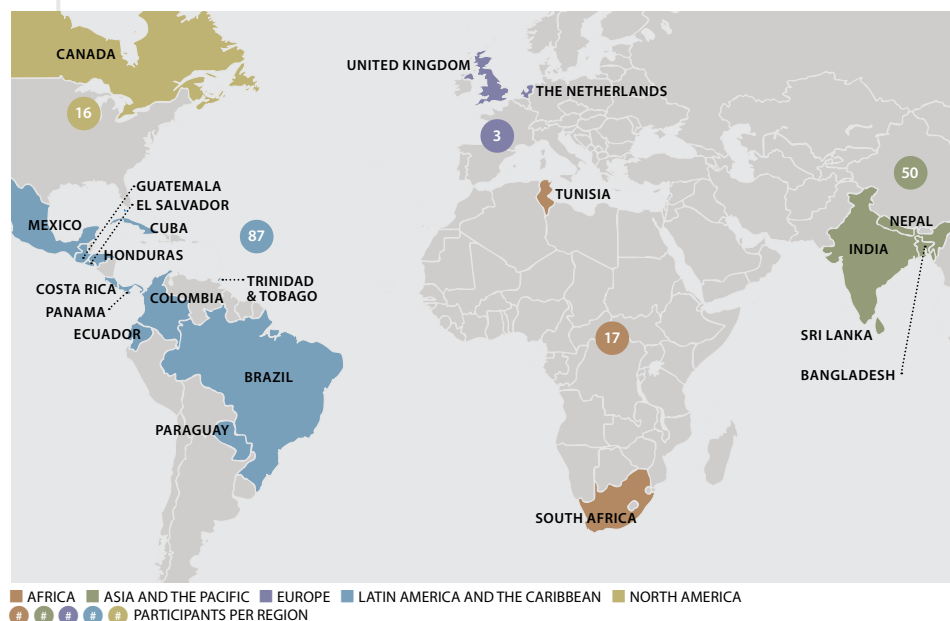
100 water practitioners and stakeholders will be trained in water management-related areas across the board, such as water integrity and transparency, human right based approach to water, gender, and water diplomacy.

The diverse combination of established and new subject matter viewed as cross-cutting provided an opportunity to consolidate Cap-Net UNDP programmes on some subjects (e.g.

FIGURE 10

Countries represented by training course participants: Output 1.4

CROSS CUTTING AREAS



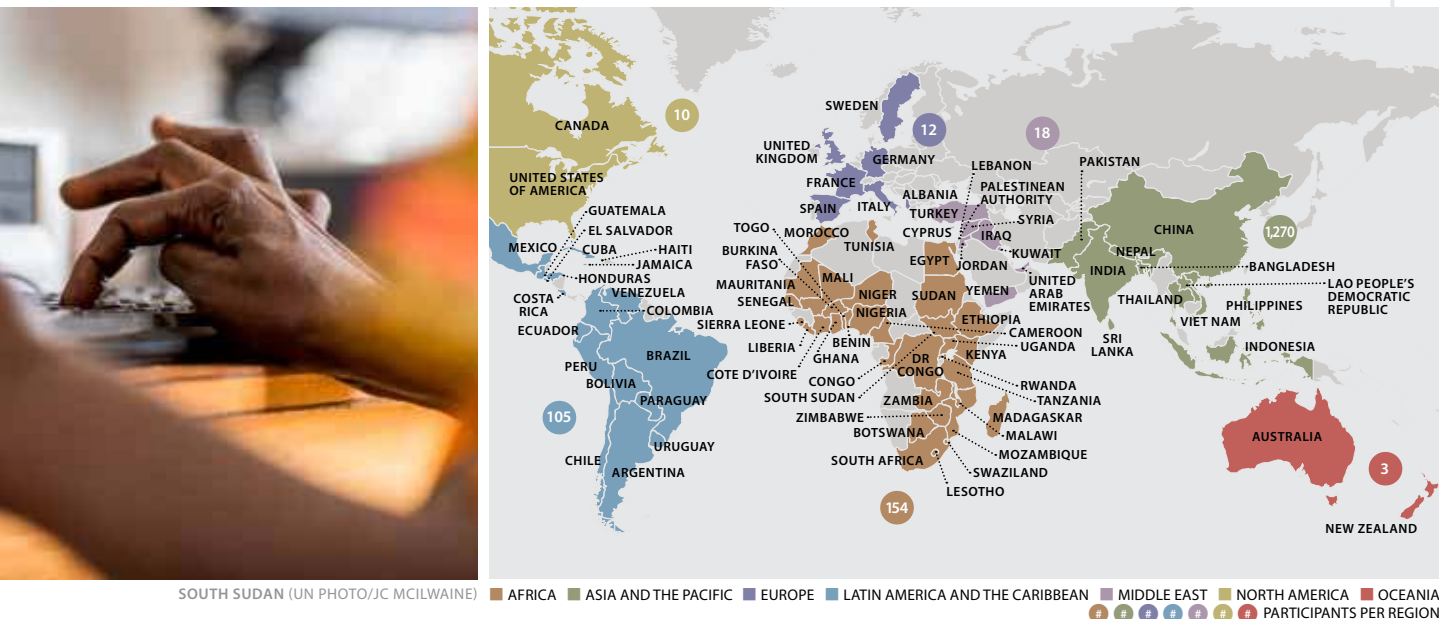
GUATEMALA (UN PHOTO/ANTOINETTE JONGEN)

conflict resolution), while developing new programmes on others (e.g. the human rights-based approach to water). Knowledge development included water governance, integrity and transparency, and conflict negotiation and resolution. The balanced representation of participants among government and university or research institutions demonstrated the multi-level impact of Cap-Net UNDP training: First, the establishment of an enabling environment and platform where all stakeholders can exchange ideas and challenges, has significant benefits. Second, the wide representation of water professionals allows the skills of policymakers and end users to be on par, ensuring common understanding of critical cross-cutting issues. Altogether, 6 training courses reached 178 water practitioners and stakeholders in 27 countries (see Figure 10).

FIGURE 11

Countries represented by training course participants: Output 1.5

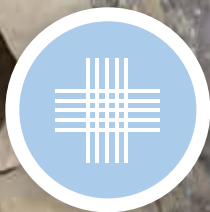
INNOVATIVE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES



OUTPUT 1.5 | INNOVATIVE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

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

The Cap-Net UNDP Virtual Campus, an innovative education platform that offers a way to overcome the high costs of face-to-face training courses, proved to be effective during 2016. The Virtual Campus hosted 9 online training courses reaching 85 countries, while securing new facilitating partners that included the UNDP Global Environment Facility, the Rural Water Supply Network and the World Meteorological Organization. The Virtual Campus helped substantially expand capacity development activities' outreach in countries beyond the reach of local networks. It became apparent that capacity development outreach via the Virtual Campus will play an increasing role in the Cap-Net UNDP agenda, particularly if the current financial situation remains unchanged, as online courses save on travel and other expenses, secure in-kind contributions, and help keep the momentum and maintain outreach levels. (See Figure 11.)



STORIES FROM THE FIELD | WATER INTEGRITY

Creating an enabling environment

“ This training stimulated debate within my organization, eventually creating support for integrity in the water sector when concrete benefits were demonstrated. Management started promoting transparency and accountability in policies and actions, which over the year have contributed to better quality of service in the water sector. ”

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

Networks and partners remain the spearhead and core of the Cap-Net UNDP programme (see Annex 2). Without sufficient capacity to deliver, the impact of the programme can be limited. Partnerships with specialized organisations are indispensable for the development of successful programmes and materials that enable network members to deliver. Because of its importance, this Cap-Net UNDP activity area received the largest share of the 2016 pro-

grammable budget. This strategic output addressed three areas: developing the knowledge and skills of trainers; improving network effectiveness; and strengthening partnerships with international agencies.

TABLE 2

Active 2016 partnerships

Partners	Collaborative programme
ESA-Tiger, AKVO, UNESCO-IHE, FAO, UNEP-DHI, RAIN Foundation	Cap-Tec
RWSN	Writing for Water
GWP, WMO, UNEP-DHI	Drought Risk Reduction IWRM
GWP	Derecho Internacional de Aguas en América Latina
UNEP-DHI, UNESCO IHE, WaterLex	IWRM as a tool for adaptation to climate change
BCAS, SIWI, UNEP, UNESCO-IHE	Ecosystems functions and services in IWRM
GWA, UNDP-GEF	Gender mainstreaming and IWRM
SIWI, WIN, WaterLex	Water integrity and accountability, Water Governance, HRBA, Indigenous people
MetaMeta	TheWaterChannel, communication, 3R
PEMSEA, UNESCO-IHE, UNEP-DHI	Coastal Zone Management
GWP, IWMI, World Bank	Integrated Urban Water Management
UNESCO-IHE, IWC, SIWI	Leadership and water diplomacy
IWMI, BGR	Groundwater management in African RBOs
UNEP, UNEP-DHI	Pollution management and IWRM
UNEP-DHI, UNESCO-IHE	Climate change in IWRM
SIWI, WaterLex, Justicia Hidrica	Indigenous people and IWRM
ITC	Earth Observations Tools and IWRM

Note: BCAS – Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies. IWC – International Water Centre. IWMI – International Water Management Institute. PEMSEA – Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia. RWSN – Rural Water Supply Network. (See also Abbreviations and Acronyms.)

OUTPUT 2.1 | BUILDING THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS OF TRAINERS AND EDUCATORS IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF WATER MANAGEMENT

40 trainers from 10 capacity development networks have skills developed in their membership in aspects of water resources management, water supply and sanitation and climate change.

The training of trainers programme focussed on the future potential of the Virtual Campus in the context of the predicted financially constrained situation, as an ability to develop and deliver online courses will be all the more relevant to ensuring continued delivery and impact. In total, 29 water professionals, representing Cap-Net UNDP-affiliated networks and international partners from 19 countries, received training to plan, design, organize and deliver virtual courses on sustainable water management.

OUTPUT 2.2 | IMPROVING NETWORK EFFECTIVENESS

Networks are assisted to achieve effective implementation and develop membership relevant to capacity needs in water management in a changing climate.

With the objective to improve network management and facilitate exchange among networks, thus strengthening the global network while ensuring on-the-ground capacity development delivery, Cap-Net UNDP provided 21 partner networks with core financial support in 2016. Core funding continues to serve as seed money for networks to further develop, seek partner contributions and deliver capacity development activities.

Despite initial plans to place the annual meeting on hold pending a budgetary increase, generous support by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility's International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:Learn) made the meeting possible. UNEP hosted it in Nairobi, Kenya, from 8–11 November, under the theme of 'Global Partnership Towards Implementing the SDGs'.

OUTPUT 2.3 | PARTNERSHIPS DEVELOPMENT

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

Existing collaborative programmes continued to contribute great value to Cap-Net UNDP, leading capacity development delivery. Programmes initiated in 2015 continued during 2016, and material development was initiated for two new training areas: coastal zone management, and indigenous people and IWRM. In total, 36 active partnerships were maintained for new and continued collaborative programmes throughout the year (see Table 2).

Cap-Tec: A signature Cap-Net programme

The Cap-Tec brief was finalized in 2016 by Cap-Net UNDP partners including AKVO, ESA-Tiger, FAO, MetaMeta, RAIN Foundation, UNEP-DHI, UNESCO-IHE and the WRC. A resource mobilization campaign will begin in early 2017 to secure funding for the Cap-Tec programme, with international partners bringing expertise in technology innovation for water management and productivity.

The Cap-Tec strategic approach aims to use and expand the outreach, thematic focus, and types of activities of the extensive Cap-Net UNDP network, integrating the use of innovative technologies for sustainable water management and productivity. The immediate Cap-Tec

objective is to develop individual and institutional capacities to incorporate and apply technological innovations—such as earth observation tools, artificial intelligence, and smart-phone data monitoring—as intrinsic inputs for improved water management and productivity, in line with Agenda 2030, climate change adaptation and IWRM.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

It has been widely acknowledged that Cap-Net UNDP has produced an impressive amount of capacity development materials and adequately responded to demand within the limitations of programme size and scope. In 2016, the central objective was to continue to conceptualize and implement knowledge management systems in response to the rising demand for innovative capacity development, ensuring access to the best international and local knowledge for all, measuring the effectiveness of capacity development services, and reviewing indicators and monitoring systems. Cap-Net UNDP emphasized the importance of and linkages between global and local knowledge, integrating such knowledge into learning materials and ensuring it is freely available. Key outputs achieved included the development of training materials, information dissemination, and implementation of the monitoring, evaluation and learning plan.

OUTPUT 3.1 | DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING MATERIALS

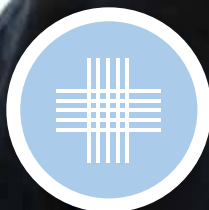
Two training materials are finalized in aspects of water management and climate change that support improved water management on the ground. Two training packages will be reviewed and updated. Development of two new training packages with partner networks and international partners will be initiated.

Three training packages were finalized in 2016: *Earth Observation Tools in IWRM*, *Ecosystem Functions and Services in Water Management* and *Water Pollution Management*. Two more training packages are in draft stages and address coastal zone management and climate change adaptation.

OUTPUT 3.2 | INFORMATION MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATION AND CASE STUDIES IN SUPPORT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Cap-Net website is maintained in English and Spanish and news to promote improved knowledge access and dissemination. Case studies in support of capacity development activities by partner networks are encouraged.

The Cap-Net UNDP website remained the main vehicle for rapid dissemination of information and materials in 2016. Download data demonstrated large demand for Cap-Net UNDP



STORIES FROM THE FIELD | TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY IN THE WATER SECTOR

Putting learning into practice at work and at home

“The impact of the training has been professional and personal, guiding both my company and my family towards sustainable use of resources. In my company, we have now installed waste controlling faucets, started an internal campaign about conscious use of water and proposed an environmental awareness program. As for my family life, we have measured our carbon footprint, checked our pipes and discussed these topics during our condominium meeting. Following the meeting, we checked the building and drains and fixed leaks. Washing cars and drive-ins with fresh water was banned in the whole condominium, and we are now installing a recycling bin.”

GRETTA (COSTA RICA)

materials. The website continued to serve as an information, news and knowledge-sharing platform in both English and Spanish. During the year, the website received 24,000 session views from 17,650 users.

In addition, 2016 saw the release of the Cap-Net UNDP mobile application, Cap-Net in Your Pocket. Showcased during World Water Week, Cap-Net in Your Pocket currently includes:

- **Training material:** access manuals, videos, tutorials and other material dedicated to sustainable water management;
- **News:** latest news from Cap-Net and its affiliated networks;
- **Saved material:** your favorite training material and news articles; and
- **Virtual Campus:** access online courses available on the platform.

FIGURE 12

Cap-Net in Your Pocket mobile app



Download the Cap-Net in Your Pocket app at the at Google Store:
https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.cap_net.cap_app

OUTPUT 3.3 | MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Indicators and monitoring systems are developed both for the capacity development programme and for water resources management, which are incorporated into a monitoring and learning plan.

The increased role of networks in the implementation of the Cap-Net UNDP monitoring, evaluation and learning plan (MELP) has proven to be very rewarding, with outcome monitoring survey response rates have gone up significantly over the years. In 2016, MELP tools were revised and networks tested the online reporting tool, which proved to be efficient in communicating, managing contracts and reporting as one global network.

Cap-Net UNDP acknowledges the fact that capacity development is a long-term process and is one of many factors contributing to the achievement of development goals. Therefore, the biggest challenge is that capacity development impacts are difficult to separate from many other intervening factors. However, outcome studies revealed that Cap-Net UNDP activities have attributive impacts. Knowledge on water management is widely available and shared, triggering change through individual actions. Overall, outcome monitoring results continue to demonstrate that Cap-Net UNDP is contributing to creating enabling environments for sustainable water management and empowering individuals.

ON-THE-GROUND CAP-NET IMPACT AS AGENT OF CHANGE

As measuring and tracing the actual impact of capacity development and its influence on policy, mindset and practices in the water sector and beyond has proven challenging, capturing participants' experiences reflects the scaled-up effect of trainings and how they have created an opportunity for involvement and replication of lessons learned, triggering change. As Cap-Net UNDP capacity development efforts continue to contribute to this change, the enabling environment and other conditions need to exist simultaneously in order to produce significant impacts. At the same time, qualitative evidence—presented here as short stories from the field—highlights valuable Cap-Net UNDP contributions to individual lives. At the same time, qualitative evidence that highlights valuable Cap-Net contributions to individual lives is presented here as short stories from the field, including:



Creating an enabling environment in the Arab States



Putting learning into practice at work and at home in Costa Rica



Promoting willingness to pay for water services in Zambia



Impact beyond training: a decent livelihood and community skills transfer in India

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Overall project management outputs exceeded expectations, exemplifying sound management practices, effective monitoring and the achievement of planned targets. Altogether, seven staff members served throughout 2016.

BUDGET

Despite a substantially reduced budget, Cap-Net UNDP managed to exceed most of the targets outlined in its 2016 work plan (see Annex 1). Financing of activities was smoothly managed in a way that responded to partner network demand. The total budget planned for 2016 was



STORIES FROM THE FIELD | SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION FOR LOW-INCOME AND PERI-URBAN COMMUNITIES

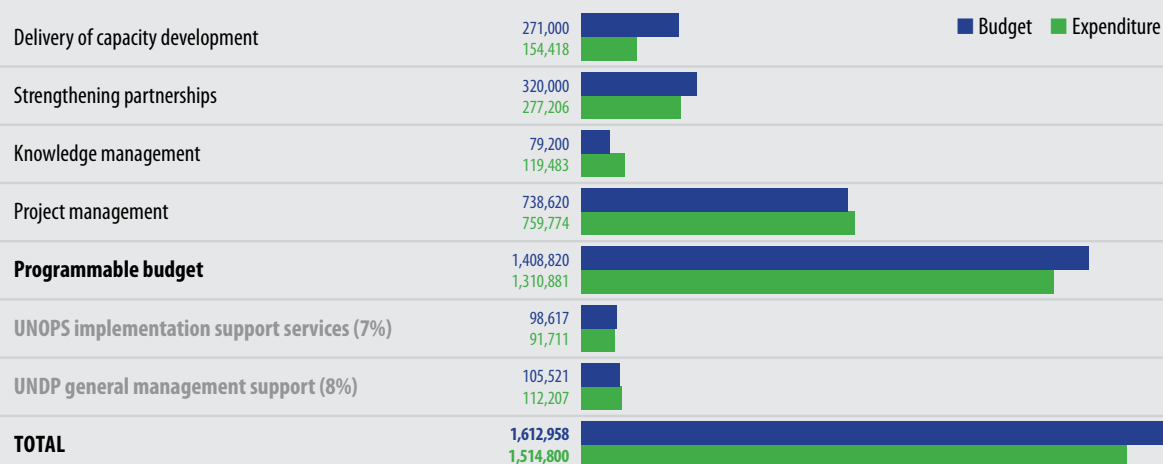
Promoting willingness to pay for water services

“ During the training field trip, we visited some water kiosks in peri-urban areas, which I found extremely valuable, as I have been able to replicate these projects back in my home area, in turn improving accessibility to safe and clean water, simultaneously sensitizing the community on the importance of water and encouraging a willingness to pay for services. It has become increasingly evident that when our communities play a bigger role in water management, they feel empowered, and this has far-reaching results in the effectiveness and sustainability of management of water. ”

GEORGE (ZAMBIA)

FIGURE 13

Cap-Net budget and expenditures, 2016 (USD)



\$1.6 million. The mid-year budget revision was a reallocation of funds among different output areas, keeping the annual total the same as previously planned. Of all available funds, \$1.5 million was spent by the end of the year, constituting a well-aligned implementation where the planned budget and actual expenditures were near-identical (see Figure 13).

EXTERNAL REVIEW

The External Review was carried out with the overall purpose of assessing the accomplishments of the programme and its delivery mechanisms during the 2014–2017 funding phase. The general conclusion was the need to align with the SDG framework, which Cap-Net UNDP had commenced at the time of SDG adoption, by integrating the goals, targets and indicators within the Cap-Net UNDP work plan and revising training materials to ensure relevance and positioning within the framework. Over the past 15 years, Cap-Net UNDP has persistently advanced and promoted IWRM, and the inclusion of IWRM into Target 6.5 yielded global attention. Cap-Net UNDP will continue to solidify its position within the SDG framework, refining programming and outputs to ensure sustained programme relevance.



CONCLUDING REMARKS

By the end of 2016, Cap-Net UNDP concluded its 14th successful year of developing capacity in sustainable water management, demonstrating significant achievements—particularly in the context of both initial plans and the available budget. The impact of such achievements brought about transformational change on levels ranging from policy and education to women’s empowerment and sustainable management practices across sectors and communities. Cap-Net UNDP directly trained more than 19,000 people through 450 courses, and the spill-over effect of this new capacity goes well beyond these numbers. In addition building capacities of water practitioners and stakeholders in 120 countries, the transformation of IWRM from a theoretical concept to an integral water management practice is proof of its impact and resilience—and of Cap-Net UNDP as an agent of desired change.

ANNEX 1. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES, JANUARY–DECEMBER 2016

No.	Activity	Targets in work plan 2016	Level of achievement by end of December 2016	Countries reached
1	Capacity development	420 people trained 29 courses supported	2709 people trained 34 courses supported	95
1.1	Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management	160 people trained 8 courses supported	386 people trained 10 courses supported	20
1.2	Climate resilient access to water supply and sanitation	100 people trained 5 courses supported	139 people trained 3 courses supported	3
1.3	Protection of trans-boundary surface and ground waters in a changing climate	60 people trained 3 courses supported	427 people trained 5 courses supported	22
1.4	Cross-cutting areas	100 people trained 5 courses supported	182 people trained 6 courses supported	21
1.5	Innovative learning and educational programmes	6 Virtual campus courses 2 water in schools programmes	335 people trained 9 Virtual campus courses 1240 students trained 2 water in schools programmes	83
2	Strengthening partnerships	40 network members trained 2 courses supported 20 networks received support	29 network members trained 1 course supported 21 networks received support	Global
2.1	Capacity developers trained	40 network members trained 2 courses supported	29 people trained through 1 virtual campus training of trainers	19
2.2	Network management	20 networks receive support	21 networks received support	Global
2.3	Partnership development	Build and maintain the partnership with key international agencies WWW seminar supported	32 partnerships developed and maintained WWW seminar supported	Global
3	Knowledge Management			
3.1	Development of training materials	2 training packages finalized 2 packages updated 2 training packages initiated	3 training packages finalized 2 new training package initiated	
3.2	Information dissemination, communication and case studies	Website is operational in English and Spanish Improved communication	Website is operational in English and Spanish CIMO intern compiled case studies successfully	
3.3	Monitoring and learning plan implementation	Monitoring systems are improved and standard reporting templates are introduced	Improved standardized technical reporting 17 outcome monitoring reports received	

ANNEX 2. PARTNER NETWORKS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Africa and Arab Region

AGW-Net

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AWARENET

Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network
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CB-HYDRO NET

Congo Basin Network for Research and Capacity Development in Water Resource
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NBCBN

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Nile IWRM Net

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WA-Net

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WaterCap

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WaterNet

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Asia

Aguajaring

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Cap-Net Lanka

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CAR@WAN

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CKNet-INA

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MyCDNet

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Latin America and the Caribbean

ArgCapNet

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Caribbean WaterNet

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LA-WETnet

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REMERH-Mex Cap-Net

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IW-Learn

GEF International Waters Learning and
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RWSN

Rural Water Supply network
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SuSanA

Sustainable Sanitation Alliance
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WIN

Water Integrity Network
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**WSP Network
(Asia Pacific and Africa)**

Water Safety Plan Network
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http://www.wsportal.org/ibis/
water-safety-portal/eng/home

International partners**AECID**

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AFD

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CAWST

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GIZ

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Annex 2. Partner networks and organizations (cont-d)

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IGRAC

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IRC

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ITC

Faculty of Geo-Information Science
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University of Twente
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PEMSEA

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Rio+ Centre

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SEECON/cewas

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UNDP-GEF

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UNESCO-IHE

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UN-Habitat GWOPA

UN-HABITAT Global Water Operators'
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UNISDR

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UNSE4All

United Nations Sustainable Energy for All
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Water Footprint Network

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Associated Programme on
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UNDP

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Funding partners

Sida

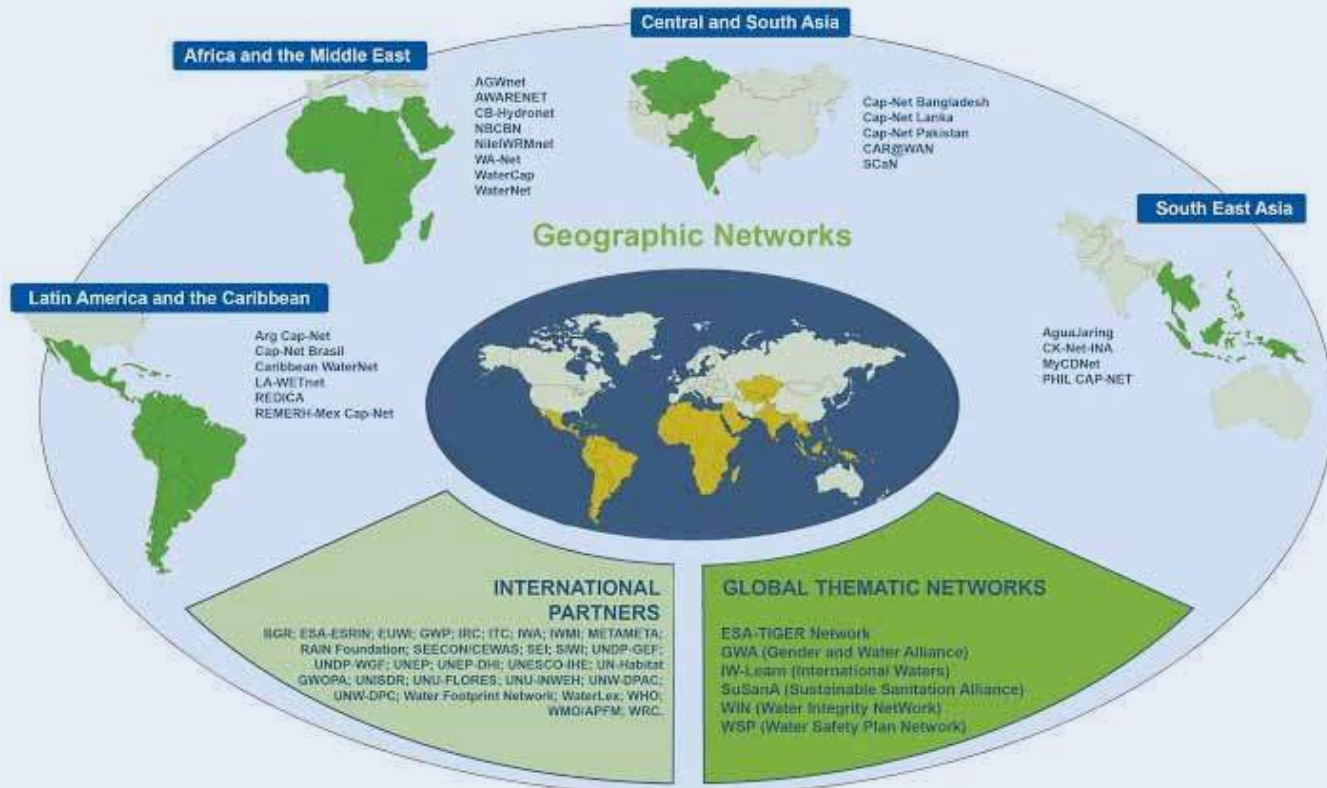
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ANNEX 3. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGW-Net	African Ground Water Network
AKVO	‘Water’ in Esperanto; a non-profit foundation that creates open source, Internet and mobile software and sensors
ArgCapNet	Argentine Water Education and Capacity Building Network
AWARENET	Arab Integrated Water Resources Management network
BGR	Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources), Germany
Cap-Net UNDP	International Network for Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management, United Nations Development Programme
Cap-Net Bangladesh	Bangladesh Capacity Building Network for IWRM
Cap-Net Brasil	IWRM Capacity Building Network for Lusophone Countries
Cap-Net Lanka	Sri Lanka Capacity Building Network for IWRM
Cap-Net Pakistan	Pakistan Capacity Building Network for IWRM
CAR@WAN	Capacity Building Network for Central Asia
CK-Net	Collaborative Knowledge Network, Indonesia
Caribbean WaterNet	Caribbean Water Network for Capacity Building
CB-HYDRONET	Congo Basin Network for Research and Capacity Development in Water Resources
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	Global Environment Facility
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
GWP	Global Water Partnerships
IGRAC	International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre
ITC	Faculty of Geo Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente, the Netherlands
IW:Learn	International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network, Global Environment Facility
IWA	International Water Association
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LA-WETnet	Latin America Water Education and Training Network
MyCBNet	Malaysian Capacity Building Network
NBCBN	Nile Basin Capacity Building Network
Nile IWRM Net	IWRM Capacity Building Network for the Nile Basin
RAIN Foundation	International Network for Rainwater Harvesting
REDICA	Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingenieria
REMERH	Mexican Capacity Building Network for IWRM
SaciWATERS	South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies
SCAN	SaciWATERS Capacity Building Network for IWRM
Seecon	Society Economy Ecology Consulting organizations
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
TIGER	Terrestrial Initiative for Global Environmental Research (a capacity development network for Earth Observation tools in IWRM in Africa)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education
UNEP-DHI	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
WACDEP	Water, Climate and Development Programme
WaterCap	Kenya’s Capacity Building Network for IWRM
WaterLex	Organization dedicated to water law and policy frameworks, Geneva, Switzerland
WaterNet	South African Capacity Building Network for IWRM
WIN	Water Integrity Network





INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN SUSTAINABLE
WATER MANAGEMENT (CAP-NET)

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