

**International Network for Capacity Development  
in Sustainable Water Management**

***Water Knowledge for All***



With financial support from



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## Acronyms

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)
ArgCapNet	Argentine Water Education and Capacity Building Network
AGW-Net	African Ground Water Network
AWARENET	Arab Integrated Water Resources Management network
BGR	Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, Germany
Cap-Net UNDP	International Network for Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management
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	Capacity Development Network for Caribbean region
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
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
GWP	Global Water Partnership
ITC	Faculty of Geo Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente, the Netherlands
IWA	International Water Association
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LA-WETnet	Latin America Water Education and Training Network
META META	The organization in Netherland hosting the Water Channel
MyCBNet	Malaysian Capacity Building Network
NBCBN	Nile Basin Capacity Building Network
Nile IWRM Net	IWRM Capacity Building Network for the Nile Basin
RAIN	International network for rainwater harvesting
REDICA	Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingenieria
REMERH	Mexican network for capacity development in water resources
SaciWATERS	South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies
SCAN	SaciWATERS Capacity Building Network for IWRM
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education
UNEP-DHI	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 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	Capacity Building Network for IWRM in Southern Africa
WB	World Bank Group
WIN	Water Integrity Network

## Introduction

With 16 successful years of making an impact in IWRM as an agent of change, Cap-Net, the global network for capacity development in sustainable water management, effectively delivered once again in 2018. Cap-Net is the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) delivery mechanism within the Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP), and continues to contribute to the realisation of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. The aim is to respond to a changing development landscape and the evolving needs of our partners. Building on our experience to date, Cap-Net will continue to support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and related agreements.

Impact can be linked to changes in policy and mindset, from shaping the SDG agenda with a dedicated water goal, improvement in water and sanitation, to increased readiness to adapt to climate change, innovative technologies and online education, including improvements in integrating gender mainstreaming into global policy frameworks and implementation. Stories of impact on the ground have been captured by networks and can be read [here](#).

In 2018 the financially challenged situation remained the same as in the previous 2 years, even though there have been some positive indications from potential financial partners and renewed outlook of Cap-Net being a service provider within the United Nations and other international partners. There has been a gradual shift from traditional donor funding to a wider blend of financial sources, especially when it comes to water. As such, there have been concerted efforts to diversify funding both global and local levels, by engaging with the private sector and international development banks. Affiliated networks continue to leverage substantial funding both in cash and in kind; a key indicator of their sustainability and resilience.

Despite financial limitations, objectives have largely been met across strategic outputs and in many instances, exceeded. Prioritizing networking and fundraising led to decreased support of delivery in comparison to previous years. As a result, available funds were equally distributed among partner networks to the extent possible, with prioritization given to vulnerable networks and those with potentially the largest leverage effect. Furthermore, to ensure sufficient delivery of capacity development activities within the budget limits, 2018 placed larger focus on delivery conducted through the [Virtual Campus](#).

Continuing to position itself as an 'agent of change', Cap-Net further aligned itself with transformation of strategies to their implementation into 2018, through core strategic and thematic areas. Figure 1 provides a snapshot of Cap-Net's impact throughout 2018 in terms of outreach and investment.

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, 28 November 2017, New York

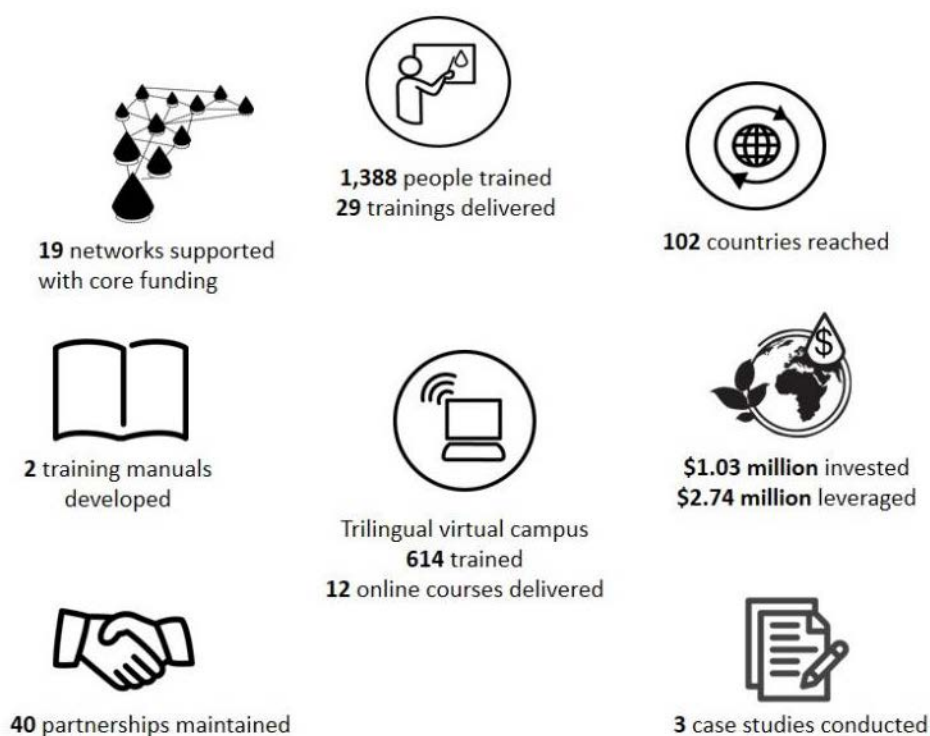


Figure 1: Achievements 2018

Cap-Net is made up of a partnership of autonomous international, regional and national institutions and networks committed to capacity development in the water sector and have accumulated a significant number of years of experience of capacity development. A quick snapshot of their achievements in 2018 can be found in Annex 1. Cap-Net is UNDP's global network to strengthen capacity development at the local level towards sustainable management and development of water resources and improved access to water supply and sanitation. Cap-Net is made up of a partnership of autonomous international, regional and national institutions and networks committed to capacity development in the water sector that have accumulated many years of experience in this area.

In 2018, **41** trainings, including **14** online courses shaped **2,002** water stakeholders globally representing a total investment of **US\$1.03 million**<sup>2</sup>. This financing combined with an additional **US\$2.74 million** in co-financing, represents **US\$3.4 million** invested in developing capacity in sustainable water management, bringing us closer to the achievements of the SDGs, and development priorities across **102** countries. A full overview of the trainings, countries covered and organizational breakdown, can be viewed in [Annex 2](#).

Cap-Net UNDP's strategic direction for 2016-2020 '*Water Knowledge for All: Empowering Individuals, Enabling Environments*' suggests that water knowledge should not be a scarce commodity, but should be available at the least possible cost with improved accessibility. 2018 proved highly challenging in terms of implementation, as financial support was provided solely by the Government of Sweden (Sida). Increased focus on private sector engagement, continuous fundraising efforts and diversifying financial partners will continue into 2019.

Although the past few years brought challenges to the programme content-wise in terms of responding and addressing the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 6 on water for preparedness for

<sup>2</sup> Financial expenditures reported in December 2018. Final figures to be confirmed in the first quarter of 2019.



implementation, in 2018 Cap-Net actively increased its reaction to this significant task by ensuring that capacities are in place to roll out indicators, implement, monitor and report on the SDGs. A major breakthrough in SDG implementation was the programme's involvement in partnership with UN Environment in 2017 and 2018, through the delivery of a series of technical webinars and on the ground consultations to develop response mechanisms for a number of indicators. Cap-Net continues to position itself as an 'agent of change', further aligning itself with from transformation of strategies to their implementation into 2018, through its core strategic and thematic areas.

At the core of improved water governance and attainment of the SDGs, lies the need for capacity development at individual and institutional levels. Capacity development – the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time – is an effective way to improve water

resources management. The concept of transformation is central to Cap-Net UNDP activities. Capacity development must bring about transformation that is generated and sustained over time from within countries and regions. The global network as an 'agent of change' will contribute towards this transformation.



Cap-Net continued placing emphasis on strengthening affiliated networks, as they remain at the core of the programme and essential for Cap-Net to achieve its goals and objectives. The annual support offered by Cap-Net is considered seed money intended to stimulate networking processes and organizational efficiency. Furthermore, the level of delivery in terms of supported capacity development activities was substantially lower than in previous years, as priority was placed on improving fundraising efforts. Objectives of the 2018-2021 strategic period reflect the advancements of Cap-Net UNDP interventions, where 2018 activities were fully aligned with the new thematic areas identified: climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management, water supply and sanitation, transboundary surface and groundwater protection and crosscutting areas related to water management. In accordance with the United Nations new development agenda entitled "Transforming our World by 2030 - a New Agenda for Global Action", Cap-Net UNDP continues to establish its role as an agent of change through capacity development at individual and institutional levels.

## Progress summary 2018

- Capacities developed in **2,002** water managers, professionals and practitioners for sustainable water management through **41** training programmes both face to face and virtually, across **102** countries;
- **27** active affiliated networks (8 national, 13 regional and 6 thematic) worked together to develop capacity in sustainable water management. Cap-Net UNDP maintained active partnerships with **40** international organizations for collaborative programmes. As networks are the core of capacity development, **19** affiliated networks were financially supported for their management and further development.
- Technical content of the new training package on “Indigenous peoples and IWRM” and the revised training package on “Climate change adaptation” were completed.
- In partnership IW:Learn, the annual network managers and partners meeting centered around the themes of ‘Strengthening networks and revitalising partnerships for coordinated capacity delivery’, successfully took place in Marrakech, Morocco with a participation of over **30** delegates.
- **3** management board meetings were held successfully and overall project management performed well. Overall **6** secretariat personnel have continued their duties throughout the year. **1** intern supported the secretariat by conducting a MELP analysis.
- Cap-Net invested **US\$1.03 million** in 2018 out of a planned budget of **\$1.50 million**, and leveraged an additional **US\$ 375,000 for Activity 1**.

## Activities and results

Poised for greater impact, Cap-Net continued to develop capacities on the ground through **X** demand-driven trainings, virtual courses educational activities throughout 2018. Global and local partnerships were developed, strengthened and maintained through supporting network management, initiating and continuing collaborative programmes. Knowledge management activities continued by improving, developing and disseminating new training materials. As networks and partnerships are at the heart of Cap-Net UNDP, active contribution and cooperation led to increased delivery, with an outstanding leverage raised by networks financially and in-kind resources. Considering the financial challenges faced during the past couple of years, Cap-Net UNDP achieved remarkable progress.

### Gender

All activities implemented by Cap-Net and its partner networks during the year are listed in Annex 1 and linked to thematic target areas aligned with the WOGP and reflected in the work plan. Female participation improved slightly from **38%** the previous year to **45%** in 2018 (Figure 2). The virtual campus courses demonstrated a slightly improved gender distribution as well, where female participation was **46%**, up from **42%** last year.

Although Cap-Net strives to ensure gender equitable approaches, and encourages gender balanced participation, water management still remains a male dominant arena. Therefore, balanced participation remains a challenge especially when the target group of some specific programmes is skewed towards males. Regardless of gender distribution, training all professionals on integrating gender mainstreaming into water management practices, enhancing women participatory planning and management of water resources, will lead to increased gender equitable representation, in addition to the concrete impacts gender mainstreaming has on improved and sustainable water management. Wherever possible, Cap-Net continues to apply a gender balance selection criteria for training programmes and incorporate gender mainstreaming in training modules and material development.

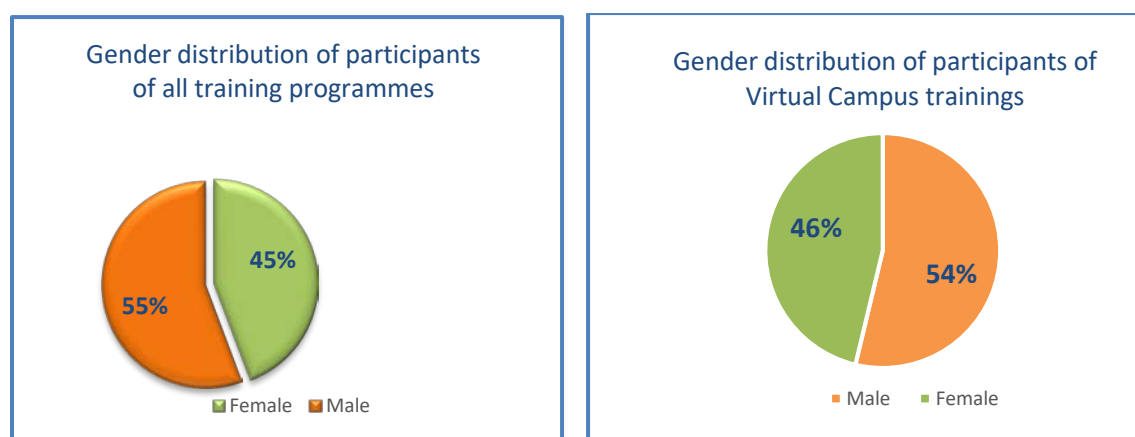
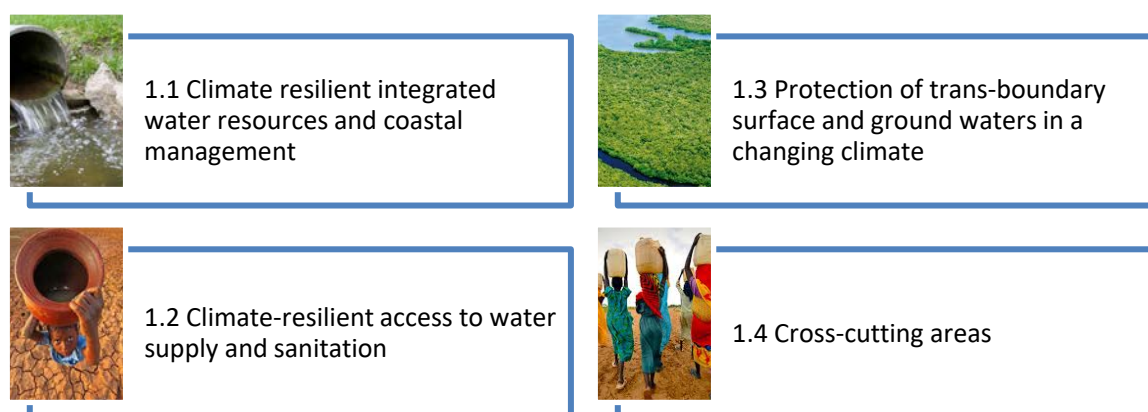


Figure 2: Gender distribution of participants in training events in 2018

## Delivery of Capacity Development






Aligned with the WOGP strategic themes, Cap-Net has categorized its capacity development activities as:



With a target to reach out to over 1,700 individuals from at least 70 countries, delivery in 2018 overall surpassed expectations in regard to capacity development. Altogether, Cap-Net UNDP contributed to develop capacities of **2,002** water stakeholders across **102** countries, through **41** capacity development programmes (Table 1). In all thematic areas, targets were either met or exceeded. Protection of trans-boundary surface and ground waters in a changing climate, showed a 50% achievement in terms of outreach. A detailed list of activities is shown in Annex 1.



Table 1: Delivery of capacity development – achievements summary

No.	Activity	Work plan 2018 targets	Outreach	Countries reached	Achievement
1	Capacity development	1,700 people trained 67 training courses supported	2,003 people trained 41 training courses supported	102	Exceeded 
1.1	Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management	600 people trained 24 courses supported	574 people trained 14 courses supported	57	Achieved 
1.2	Climate resilient access to water supply and sanitation	250 people trained 10 courses supported	551 people trained 8 courses supported	47	Exceeded 
1.3	Protection of trans-boundary surface and ground waters in a changing climate	200 people trained 7 courses supported	130 people trained 5 courses supported	21	Under-achieved 
1.4	Cross-cutting areas	650 people trained 26 courses supported	748 people trained 14 courses supported	16	Exceeded 

### Geographical and Thematic Outreach

The **102** countries represented by the over 2,000 participants in all training programmes under Activity 1 – Capacity Development are shown in Figure 3. It was evident that increased delivery of programmes reaching a higher number of participants was observed due to enhanced leverage of partner contribution, and increased number of virtual courses – higher than ever before. This is a reflection of the continued relevance of the programme, based on the changing globalized world. Overall, the widespread outreach is proof that the programme implements training programmes of high quality which addresses key issues. The demand, although significantly smaller than those from developing countries, from Australia, Canada, or others in Europe is a good indicator of this. Finally, apart from the Cap-Net UNDP supported training courses, networks have also continued to deliver activities through other collaborative programmes. More details can be viewed in Annex 2 under network achievements.

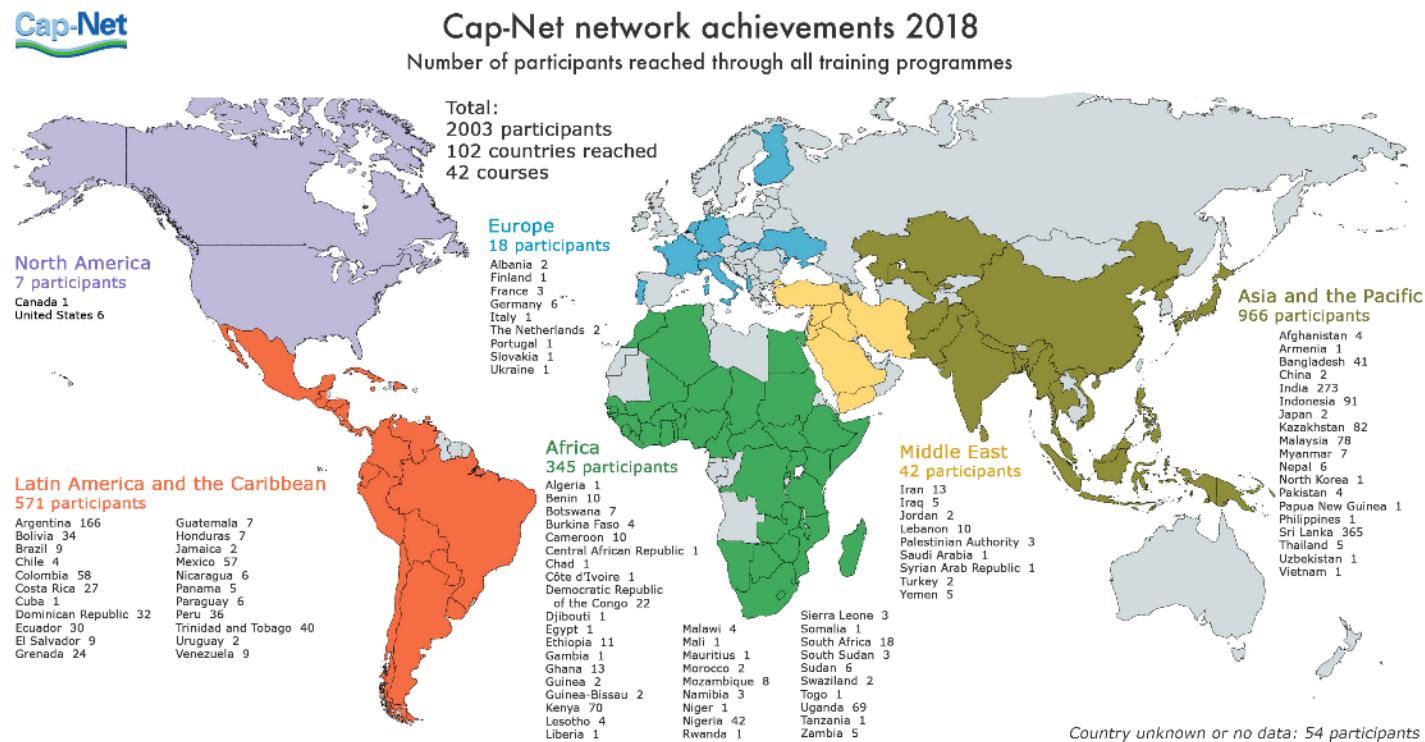


Figure 3: Geographic reach through all training programmes in 2018 including virtual courses

### **Output 1.1 Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management**

Capacity is developed in 600 water stakeholders and practitioners from 70 countries to improve water and coastal management practices addressing management functions such as allocation, pollution, planning, financial management, monitoring and climate change adaptation.

Under the WOGP sub-theme 2 Climate-resilient integrated water resources and coastal management, towards developing Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies, Cap-Net successfully delivered capacity development in 574 water stakeholders and practitioners in 47 countries, through 14 training programmes, to improve water and coastal management practices addressing management functions such as flood and drought risk management for preparedness and response planning, delta planning and climate change adaptation. Countries represented are shown in Figure 4.

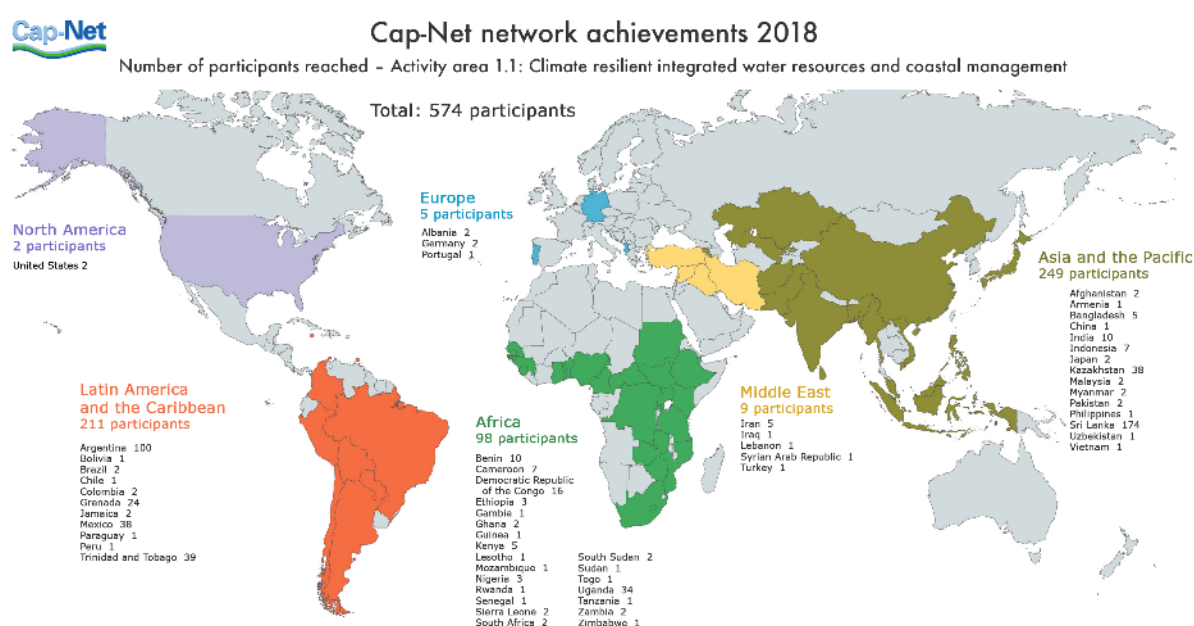


Figure 4: Countries represented by the course participants under output 1.1

Climate change and adaptation continues to be high on the political agenda and international platforms. For Cap-Net, focus is placed on how IWRM instruments, in particular at the river basin level, can be used for climate change adaptation. Integrated drought management, drought risk for preparedness and response, integrated urban water management, flood risk reduction and disaster risk management were key areas delivered under Activity 1.1. The **highest representation** was from Asia, followed by Latin America. Furthermore, by analysing the institutional representation of participants, demonstrates the impact on policy and shaping national and regional agendas, as the majority have a role in governmental institutions. Using the knowledge gained prepares countries across the world to better deal with the impacts of climate change.

### **Output 1.2 Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation**

250 stakeholders and practitioners from 25 countries in the water supply and sanitation sector will improve their capacity to manage water resources sustainably and adapt to a changing climate.

In line with the WOGP, sub-theme 1 Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation, towards training individuals to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies, WASH governance, enhancing performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society, and finally applying new knowledge to enhance water supply and sanitation services, Cap-Net successfully addressed water demand or water loss management from a planning and management perspective at utility or municipal level. The highest geographic representation was from the Asia region. Training courses targeted SDG implementation of Goal 6, safety design and maintenance of technical structures in water supply and sanitation, where 551 water managers, community leaders and professionals in 47 countries trained in 8 training courses, as shown in Figure 5.

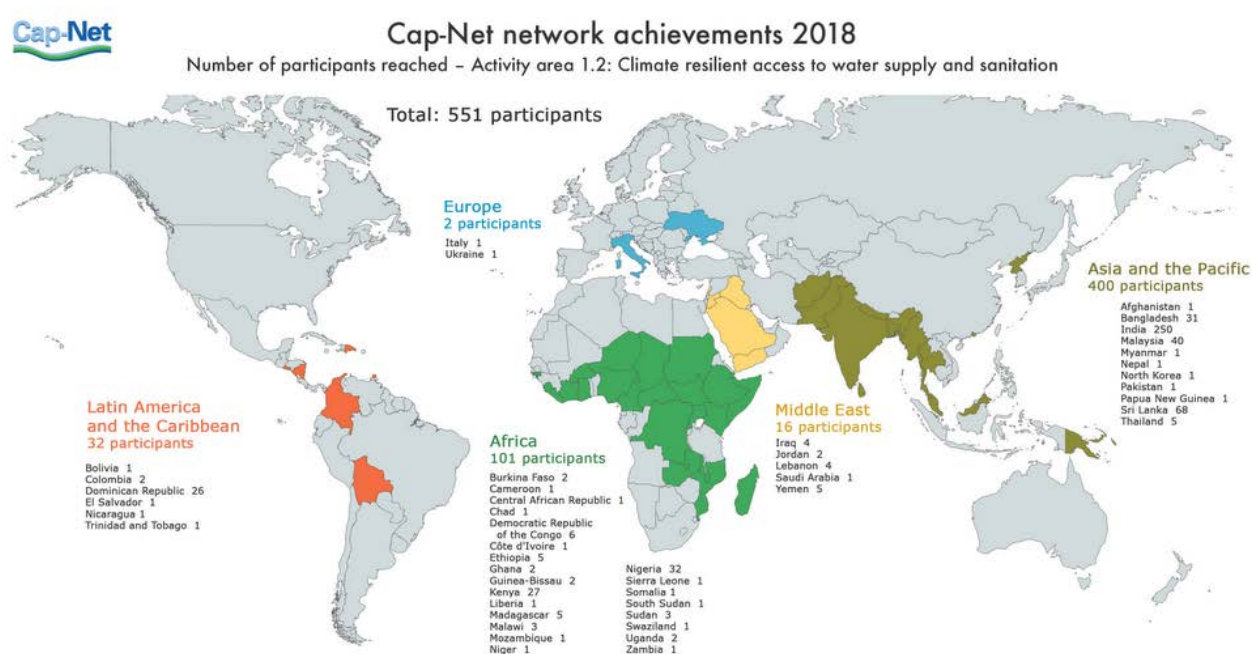


Figure 5: Countries represented by course participants under output 1.2

The two main areas for capacity development delivery under 1.2 are water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and water and sanitation utilities and Water safety plans, water loss, demand and business management. Special focus on fragile states and countries lagging behind remains a priority. This approach is very much in line with the Cap-Net contribution to achieving the SDGs, and in particular SDG6, target 6.2.

Trainings ranged from climate resilience with a focus on access to water supply and sanitation, to Climate Resilient Technology and Management for Rural and Peri-Urban Water Supply and Sanitation. Target audience were specific officials working on water supply and sanitation, with the aim of equipping them with the necessary tools and knowledge to be integrated into their work at national levels. With the overwhelming majority of participants representing local NGOs and RBOs, skills developed at grassroots level demonstrates the significant impact of empowering end users, and providing them with indispensable knowledge and skills required to manage water supply and sanitation within a climate resilient context.

### **Output 1.3 Protection of trans-boundary surface and groundwater in a changing climate**

*Capacity development on trans-boundary surface and groundwater will reach out to 200 water managers and stakeholders from 25 countries.*

Under **WOGP Sub-theme 3, Protection of trans-boundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate**, with the aim of ensuring institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies. Cap-Net successfully trained 130 water practitioners and stakeholders from 21 countries through 5 courses in themes of water management related areas across the board, such as, river pollution management, transboundary marine spatial planning, and ocean governance as shown in Figure 6. The largest participant representation was from Africa.

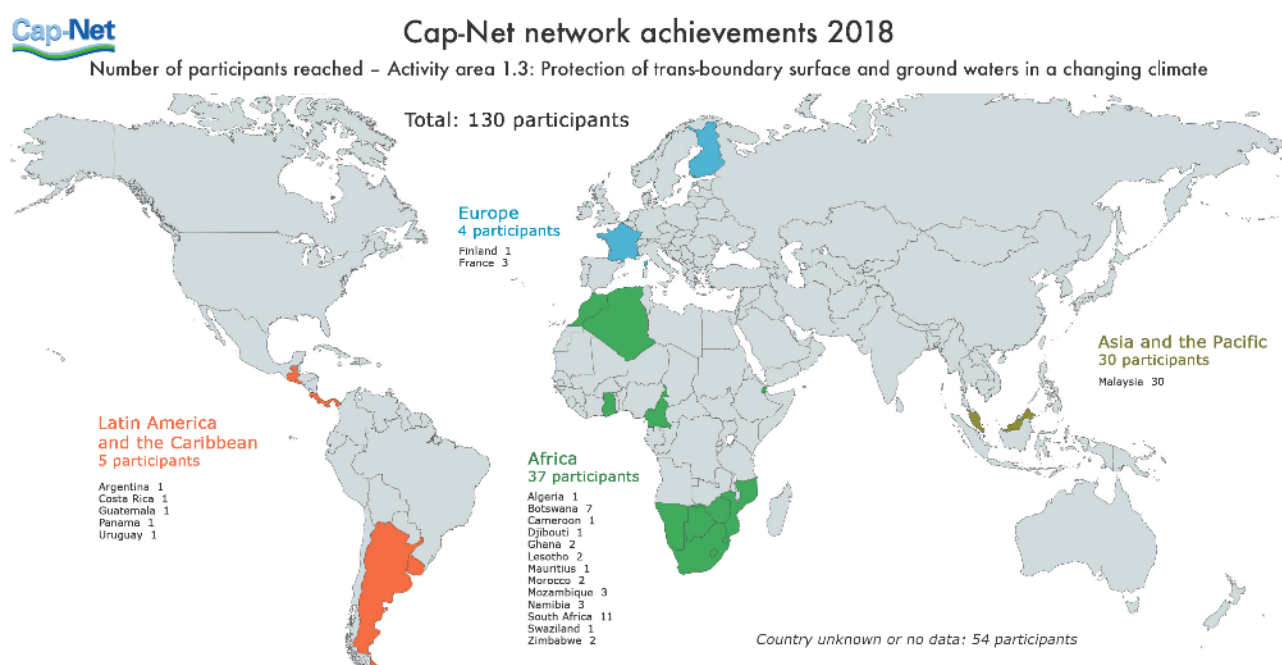


Figure 6: Countries represented by course participants under output 1.3

Transboundary water management remains a critical and contentious issue, which is well embedded in the UNDP WOGP strategy, where urgent need to enhance technical, analytical and institutional capacity for climate resilient development at both national and transboundary levels has been identified. Investment planning for climate resilience needs to be informed by sound economic analysis of adaptation. Delivered topics reflected groundwater management, strategic planning for river basins and river water pollution management. Once again, the majority of professionals trained represented government institutions, which highlights the spillover affect and the impact on policy and shaping national and regional agendas that Cap-Net trainings have.

#### **Output 1.4 Cross cutting areas**

*650 water practitioners and stakeholders from 60 countries will be trained in water management related areas across the board, such as water integrity and transparency, human right based approach to water, gender, indigenous people and IWRM, and water diplomacy.*

**Aligned with the WOGP Sub-theme 4: Sustainable management of oceans in a changing climate, with the outcome of institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies. The largest representation geographically was**



represented by Latin America, followed by Asia. Cap-Net successfully delivered 14 training courses that reached 748 water practitioners across 16 countries, demonstrated in Figure 7.

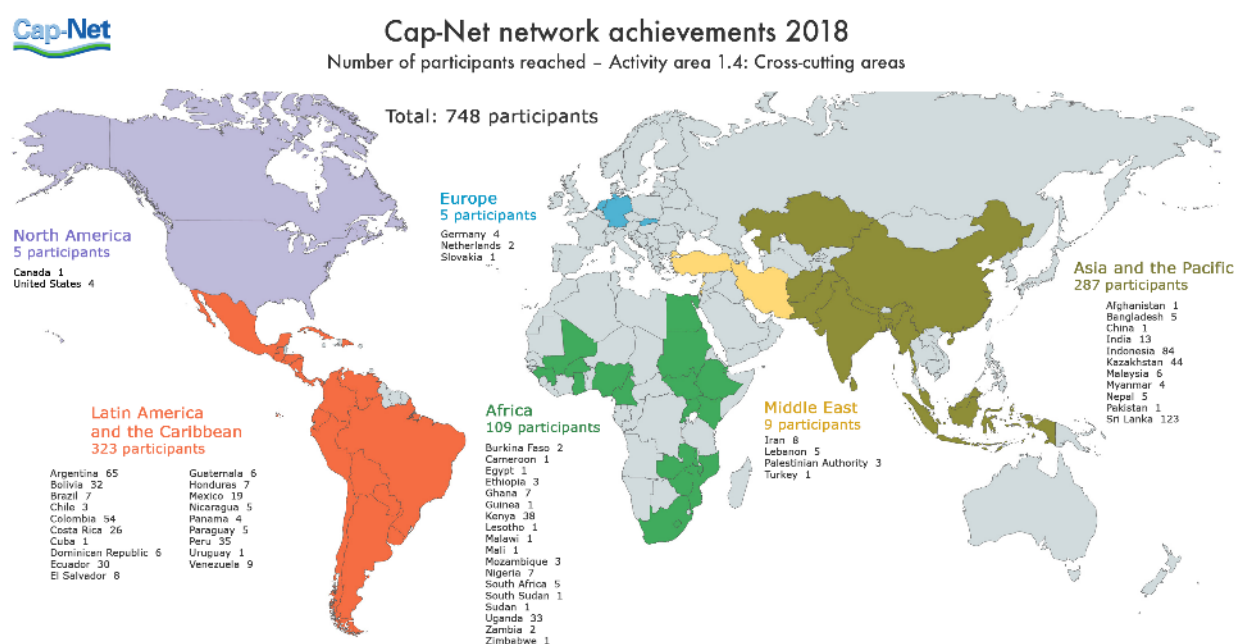


Figure 7: Countries represented by course participants under output 1.4

A varied combination of established and new cross-cutting issues, gave Cap-Net the opportunity to consolidate its programmes on subjects such as gender and IWRM and water governance, whilst delivering capacity on new topics such as energy assessment through GIS in the framework of IWRM and a focus on human rights to water. A balanced representation of participants from government institutions and local NGOs demonstrated the multi-levelled impact that Cap-Net trainings can have. Firstly, the establishment of an enabling environment and platform where all stakeholders can openly exchange ideas and challenges, has significant benefits. Secondly, the broad representation of water professionals allows parity of skills amongst policy makers and users, ensuring common understanding of critical cross-cutting issues.

## Strengthening Partnerships

“Cap-Net’s affiliated capacity development networks are in the right place to understand what countries need to manage their water resources better. You (the networks) are our ears on the ground and we expect you to sense what the needs are and how we can best strengthen water governance in the 120 countries that we jointly cover.” Marianne Kjellén Senior Water Advisor (WOGP).

The aim of this thematic pillar is to improve water management practices by:

- using effective networks of capacity developers to impact on the ground, and
- developing partnerships with international agencies and private sector organisations to improve their outreach and collaboration on capacity developing.

Networks and partners remain the spearhead and at the core of the Cap-Net programme. Without sufficient capacity to deliver by the network members the impact of the programme will be limited.

Partnerships with specialised organisations are indispensable for the development of adequate programmes and materials that capacitate networks members to deliver. It is therefore essential that network members are strengthened in technical competence, that an environment is created in which networks can operate, and that partnerships are being developed and nourished to ensure quality output of activities. Because of its importance this activity area received the most attention in the Cap-Net strategy and thus in 2018 implementation.

This strategic output addressed three main areas: development of knowledge and skills of trainers, improving network effectiveness and strengthening partnerships with international agencies. The list of partners and affiliated networks can be found in Annex 4.

***Output 2.1 Building the knowledge and skills of trainers and educators in various aspects of water management.***

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

To strengthen networks and their members, Cap-Net has built the capacity of trainers through training of trainers (ToT's) programmes. Typically, in the process of developing training packages, one of the steps is to use the material to train network members. This has proven to be very effective to roll out programmes on various subjects related to sustainable water management. In the past, this way many members have been trained and improved the performance of networks.

In 2018, no progress was made in regard to this output, as a result of a variety of reasons ranging from lack of demand to competing priorities. Cap-Net however did liaise with other funding partners on a case-by-case basis in an effort to raise funds for training of trainers' activities in relation to other training packages already developed. For regional ToTs, partner networks have been expected to raise support locally or from other financial partners to co-fund these activities that from the Cap-Net side will be supported through activity area 1 and would therefore be compliant with the support conditions stipulated. Wherever possible, priority will be given to running ToT's through the Virtual Campus as opposed to face-to-face.

***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.*

As we have experienced a shift away from traditional donor funding towards a wider range of financing modalities and sources over the past years, especially in the water sector, Cap-Net is developing a resource mobilization strategy, which aims to diversify its funding base at both global and local levels. The main objective is to strengthen the capacity of the networks to access local funding opportunities by building new partnerships, in order to ensure their sustainability.

Prioritizing networking and fundraising necessarily means that support to delivery is on a higher scale than has been the case in previous years, resulting from gains made by reducing secretariat fixed costs. The limited funds available for delivery will be equally distributed among partner networks as much as possible and prioritizing activities by vulnerable networks and with potentially the largest leverage impact. Activities over the past two years have shown to raise further co-funding support, with a trend that even under dire financial strain, the small contribution provided by Cap-Net, triggered sufficient interest to deliver planned

activities. In order to ensure adequate delivery of capacity development activities, 2018 increased its use of the Cap-Net Virtual Campus.

With the objective to improve network management and facilitate exchange between networks, and thus in turn strengthening the global network, and ensuring on the ground capacity development delivery, Cap-Net supported networks, aiming to improve their operations and functioning. **19** networks received financial core support in 2018, which continues to serve as seed money for development, seeking partner contribution and delivering capacity development activities. A few networks did not request core support, and others continued to deliver activities well beyond the financial support by the global secretariat.

Given the critical importance voiced by networks and partners of the Cap-Net annual meeting year after year, thus the programme focussed efforts on successfully mobilizing the generous support of IW:Learn, a GEF project implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Hosted by the Government of Morocco in Marrakech from 05 - 09 November, under the theme *'Strengthening networks and revitalising partnerships for coordinated capacity delivery'*, it was confirmed that this annual gathering is of paramount importance in maintaining a close collaboration and programming within the global network, as well as providing a platform promoting new collaboration opportunities. This was especially true considering the meeting was planned amidst the biannual International Waters Conference, providing plentiful opportunities for networking.

*"Cap-Net's capacity development networks are in the right place to understand what countries need to manage their water resources better. You (the networks) are our ears on the ground and we expect you to sense what the needs are and how we can best strengthen water governance in the 120 countries that we jointly cover."*

Marianne Kjellén Senior Water Advisor, Water & Ocean Governance



Cap-Net annual network and partners meeting (Marrakech, Morocco)

### **Output 2.3: Partnerships development**

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

In 2018, Cap-Net continued to liaise with international partners for the development and implementation of capacity development programmes. Emphasis was placed on the development of joint initiatives to be submitted for external funding (see examples below), as well as on finalizing joint capacity development packages on several topics and review of some packages that required updating. Under international networking a small budget has been set aside for fundraising activities and travel. The signature programme Cap-Tec, capacity development in the use of new technologies for improved water productivity and management, will continue to be developed and the interest of donors solicited.

Examples of projects under development:

- The SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (SDG6-SP) is a new and innovative initiative. It facilitates a focused and coordinated approach to the monitoring and implementation of SDG 6.5 on Integrated Water Resources Management in order to realize this and other water-related targets and goals. The SDG6-SP achieves this by supporting the official SDG monitoring and reporting processes, and by helping countries design and implement responses that directly promote measurable progress. Coordinated by Global Water Partnership in close collaboration with UNEP-DHI Centre and Cap-Net UNDP, the SDG6-SP connects a unique blend of partners representing governments, civil society and the private sector. In the spirit of SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goals, the SDG6-SP leverages partners' knowledge, expertise, resources and networks to identify key needs and advance the SDGs in individual country contexts. The proposal is under development in conjunction with identifying potential financial partners.
- In water management perspectives, urbanized deltas are the most challenging regions in the world considering their large concentration of population, their significance for the world's economy and their roles in the world's ecosystems. Learning Deltas Asia Initiative (LDAI), calls for a paradigm change to move from projects to more holistic basin-wide development programmes. LDAI initiated under the political backing of Delta coalition for developing a mechanism for south-south knowledge exchanges on Delta related issues and management. Cap-Net with GWP South Asia developed a joint proposal for LDAI second phase, following the learnings of the scoping phase. The objective is to establish a knowledge exchanging mechanism to enable IWRM research and capacity development and to engage in a broader integrated development process for solving common problems exists in Deltas. Bangladesh and Myanmar were considered as 'learning territories', and the second phase suggests developing a methodology for learning exchanges among deltaic areas. Cap-Net will be the focal point for managing Phase 2 as the capacity development arm of the LDAI. Seed funding from GWP will be available in 2019, and exploration of more funding sources is required for further development and implementation of learning activities.

Collaborative programmes continued to contribute a great value to the programme spearheading capacity development delivery. New programmes initiated last year were continued and material development initiated specifically for climate change adaptation and water pollution management. Active partnerships have been maintained and new ones established in the spirit of continued collaboration to come. The summary of active partnerships during 2018 is listed in Table 2. In addition to these international partnerships, there are significantly more local level partnerships built and maintained through affiliated country and regional networks.

Table 2: Active partnerships throughout 2018

Partners	Collaborative programme
UNEP-DHI, IHE-Delft, WMO, UNITAR	Revision of Climate Change Adaptation to IWRM manual
UN-HABITAT, IWA	Water safety plans for utilities; water demand management
GWP, UNEP-DHI	SDG 6 support programme
GWP	Learning deltas Asia initiative
GWA	Gender and water
Seecon/Cewas, Acquawise	Sustainable sanitation and water management
CAWST, RWSN (SKAT)	Decentralised WASH services
ITC, ESA-TIGER	GIS and earth observations, drought management
ESA, ITC, IHE-Delft, UNEP-DHI, RAIN, AKVO, MetaMeta, WRC	Cap-Tec – capacity development for the use of new technologies in water management
SIWI, WIN, WaterLex	Water integrity and accountability, Water Governance, HRBA, Indigenous people
UNESCO-IHE	Coastal zone management
MetaMeta	The Water Channel, communication, 3R, roads for water
PEMSEA, IHE-Delft, UNEP-DHI	Coastal Zone Management
SE4all, WRC	Water and Energy
GWP, IWMI, World Bank, and others	Integrated Urban Water Management
IW:LEARN	Capacity development for GEF IW projects
IHE-Delft, IWC, Nyenrode	Leadership and water diplomacy

In terms of representation in 2018, Cap-Net participated and contributed to the successful convening of a number of international conferences and workshops on behalf of UNDP:

#### **Technical Workshop on Project Preparation for Climate Resilience Water Projects in Asia**

GWP held a technical workshop on project preparation for climate resilience water projects in Asia, at the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network forum, which took place in the Philippines in October 2018. The objective was to integrate water security and climate resilience into transformational growth and development globally, regionally, and nationally. Across Asia and the Caucasus, countries are taking action to implement their NDCs, NAPs and to deliver on their SDGs. This includes accelerating the pace of investments in water resources information systems, infrastructure, and supporting institutions – for countries to continue harnessing the potential of water as a platform for growth amidst a changing and more uncertain climate, mitigate water related disaster risks, and ensure sustainability of the natural resource base. Accelerating the pace of water investment implementation requires high quality project proposals, appropriate structuring of project finance, and accessing the diverse set of available financing sources. The proposed Pan-Asian Project Preparation Workshop responded to this common continental need and expressed demand.

#### **Management Board Meetings**

There were two face-to-face meetings of the management board throughout the year (March and August 2018). The mid-year meeting took place during Stockholm World Water Week, benefitting from the presence of those who are participating, and virtual connected other board members. The year-end board meeting was postponed to January 2019, due to the institutional transition and operational closure.

#### **High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation**

The International High-Level Conference on International Decade for Action, 'Water for Sustainable Development,' 2018-2028 took place in Tajikistan in June 2018. The objective was to facilitate the implementation of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Sustainable Development. The primary



outcome was a comprehensive discussion of the way forward with implementation of the Action Plan of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Sustainable Development,' 2018-2028 at the global, regional and national level. In a panel discussion led by Cap-Net UNDP, Action Panel on Capacity Building including Improving Knowledge and Education. <http://www.unwater.org/international-high-level-conference-international-decade-action/>  
<https://wsdconf2018.org/>

### **Cairo Water Week**

With different themes ranging from water security, health and sanitation challenges and opportunities, to climate change and environment and transboundary water governance and sharing, Cap-Net and UNDP presented the Learning Deltas Asia Initiative (LDAI) and Cap-Tec, a programme based on the use of innovative technologies to bridge the digital gap towards sustainable water management practices. These two programmes transversally contribute towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. <https://www.cairowaterweek.eg/about-us/>

### **WordCamp Lausanne**

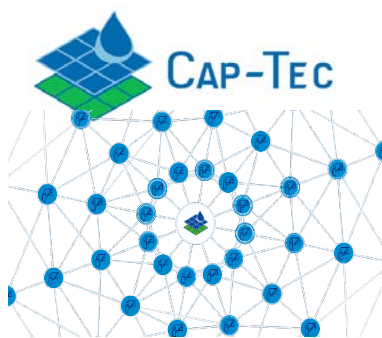
WordPress is a content management system (CMS) that is continuously developed by global WordPress community. Both Cap-Net web site and Virtual Campus are built on WordPress. WordCamps are local or regional events where WordPress developers, consultants, designers, content managers and users meet to learn for example about how to use WordPress more effectively, latest plugin and theme trends and properties, SEO, UX, design and security. WordCamp Lausanne 2018 on 29 September gathered some 130 participants from Switzerland, France and Germany. The whole programme is available at <https://2018.lausanne.wordcamp.org/programme-schedule/>

### **World Water Week 2018**

Water is everybody's business and calls for action are intensifying. This was a key message from World Water Week 2018, where many participants said that public awareness of the disastrous consequences of climate change, flooding and water scarcity in their respective countries had grown. The theme for this year was Water, Ecosystems and Human Development, with an emphasis on finding concrete solutions. This event provides an important platform for Cap-Net to showcase its role in water capacity development. <http://www.worldwaterweek.org/tag/2018/>

### **Managing water extremes in South Asia**

The World Bank Thailand invited Cap-Net to moderate a deep dive session on Health, Gender and Social Inclusion, deliberating on ways, to better manage water extremes in South Asia and to improve the in-country and cross-border authorizing environment (attitudes and policy) for regional connectivity. Key messages ranged from developing integrated and inclusive management approaches, improved resource allocation, collection of gender disaggregated data, to cross border information sharing, between communities and private sector.



### Cap-Tec

Cap-Tec, a signature programme of Cap-Net UNDP, aims at promoting the use of new technologies as earth observation tools, smart phones, big data, and drones through demonstration and innovative learning for expansion and incorporation in daily water management, planning and decision making. The project bridges the digital divide, develops competent water knowledge societies and contributes transversally to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals.

The programme follows various meetings and partnership development, which showed that availability and affordability, including connectivity, are in place. The need for capacity development, change management, and partnerships was mentioned as key until we see more and more of these tools in daily work in all regions. Cap-Tec responds to these challenges. A promotional video clip of Cap-Tec can also be viewed here (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJKg0Bj723w>) and productivity - in line with IWRM, climate change adaptation, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

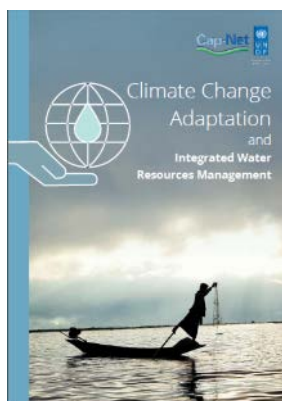
## Knowledge Management

Over the past 16 years, Cap-Net has securely established itself globally, within its limitations of size and scope, and responded successfully to demand by producing an impressive amount of capacity development materials. This is a feature of the programme nurtured throughout the past couple of years, where Cap-Net's objective was to continue to develop and implement knowledge management systems in response to the rising demand in 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. Under the knowledge management activity, the programme emphasized the importance and interactivity of both global level and local knowledge, integrating this knowledge into learning materials and ensuring the knowledge is freely available. Key output areas achieved under knowledge management have been the development of training materials, information dissemination and the monitoring and learning plan implementation (MELP).

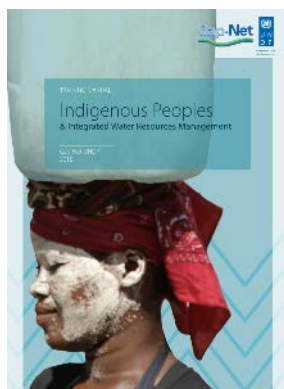
The objective of this strategic theme is to develop and implement knowledge management systems in response (innovative capacity development), that ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge for all, measuring the effectiveness of capacity development services, and reviewing indicators and monitoring systems.

### **Output 3.1 Development of training materials**

*Two training materials are finalised 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.*



Two training packages on Indigenous peoples and IWRM (new) and Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM (revised) manuals were finalized.

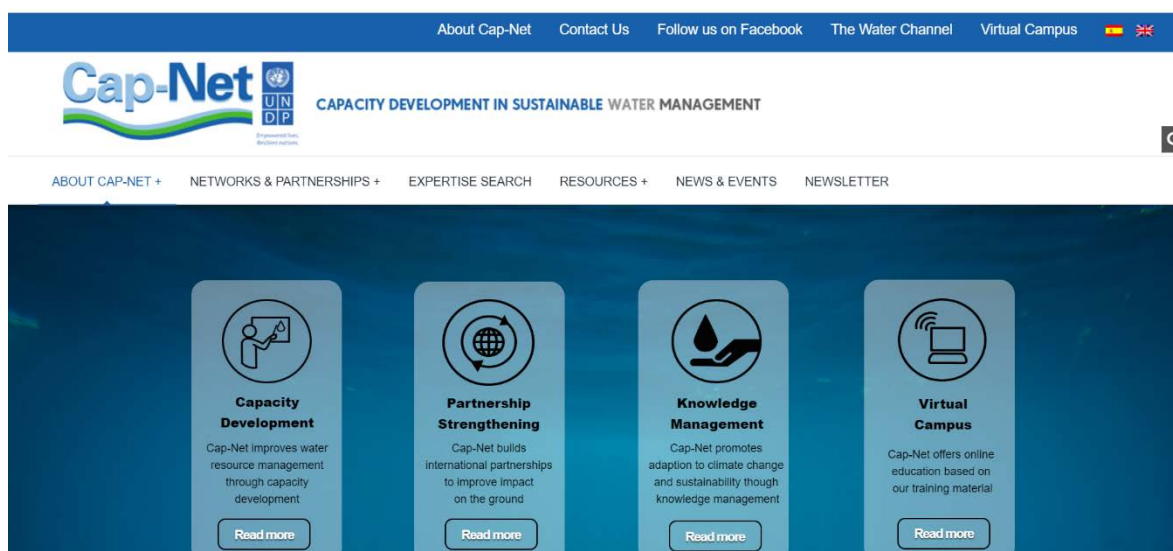


### Output 3.2

#### **Information management, communication and case studies in support of capacity development activities**

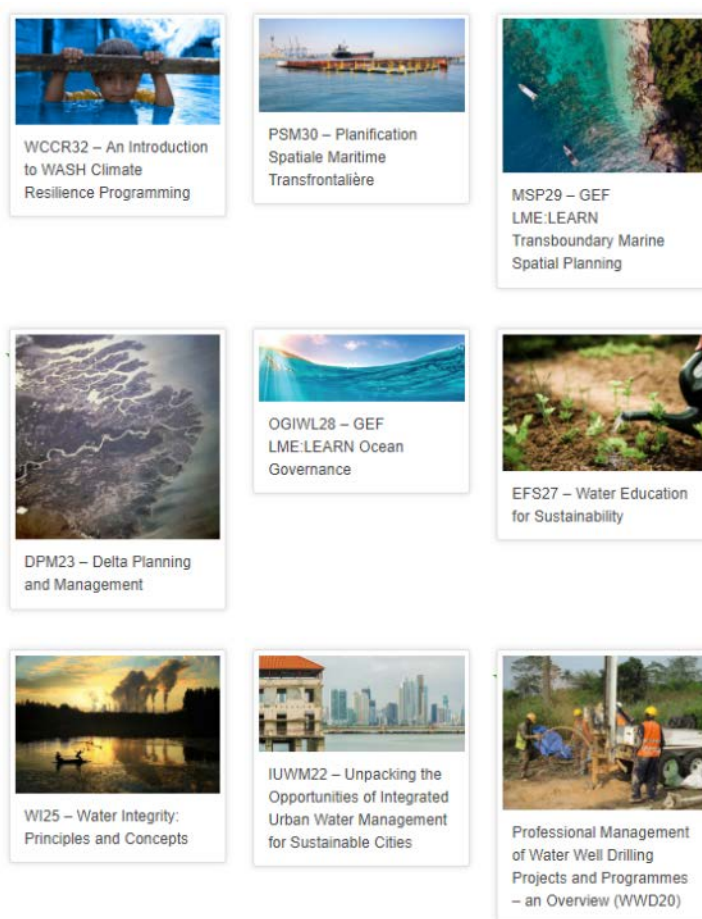
*The Cap-Net website is maintained in English and Spanish and news to promote improved knowledge access and dissemination. Case studies in support of capacity development activities by partner networks are encouraged.*

The Cap-Net website is its main vehicle for rapid dissemination of information and materials. Download figures show that there is a large demand for the Cap-Net. The website continued to serve as an information, news and knowledge sharing platform both in English and Spanish. In 2018 the website received 57,854 session views – an increase of **62%** from only 21,803 in 2017.



## Virtual Campus

The Cap-Net [Virtual Campus](#) is an innovative education platform and method to avoid the high costs of face to face training courses. In the first few years of operation, the courses delivered on the Virtual Campus were based on adapted Cap-Net training materials, while engaging technical partners who have been involved in the development of these packages for facilitation. More recently, courses have been delivered on initiatives driven by partner networks and international partners, especially tailored for online learning, further demonstrating Cap-Net's relevance and responsiveness to demand on the ground. As such, courses vary significantly, covering topics from marine spatial planning in both French and English, water pollution management to human rights based approaches to IWRM. The platform has been made available for networks and partners, where the Cap-Net secretariat involvement is primarily course coordination and technical backstopping. In some cases, the coordination has been taken over by networks and partners, providing direct ownership of delivery, which continues to be a major capacity development objective of knowledge transfer.



The Virtual Campus hosted **12** training courses, developing the capacity of **614** water professionals in 2018, and got new partners on board to facilitate, such as IW:Learn, SDC, USAID and GWP and be part of the implementation, which significantly surpassed expectations. This helped expanding outreach substantially in capacity development delivery to the countries beyond the reach of local networks. It is becoming progressively apparent that capacity development outreach via the virtual campus shall continue play an increasing role in the Cap-Net agenda, essentially if the current financial situation remains unchanged, as online courses save travel and other expenses, secure in-kind partner contribution and maintain high outreach levels.

The figure below shows the geographic distribution of participants of virtual canppus courses in 2018. While Spanish courses were mostly taken by Latin American participants, English courses were taken by participants from all regions, including Latin America, this is why the number of participants from Latin America is so high. A total of 12 courses were delivered in 2018, 5 of them in Spanish, 6 in English, and 1 in French.

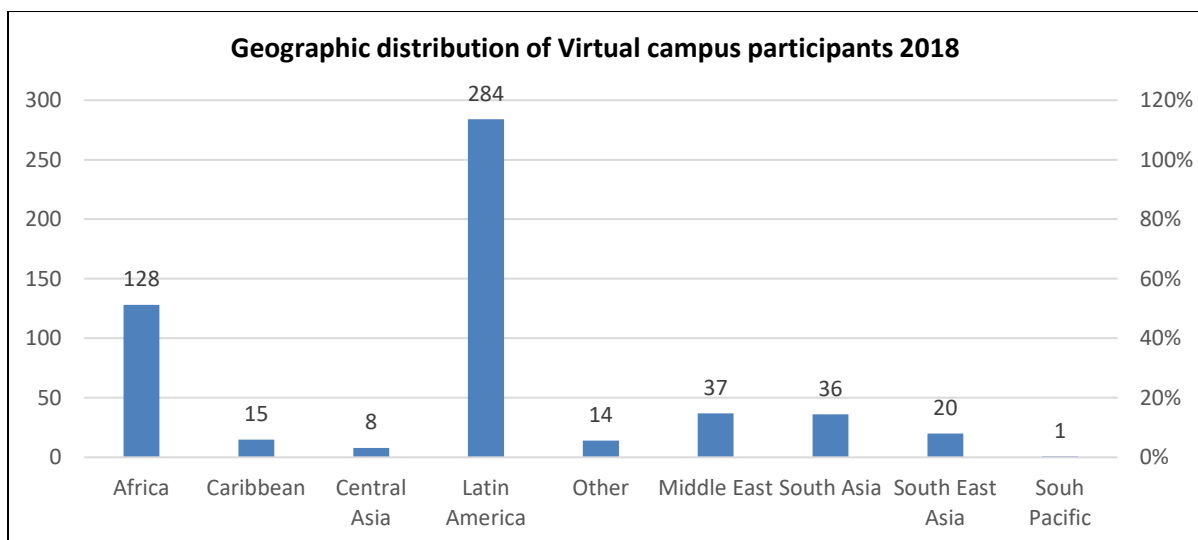


Figure 8: Participants by geographic distribution for all virtual courses

Furthermore, Table 2 shows the levels of completion and active participation, where we have excellent results. What is key here is the understanding that for online courses many participants do not actually expect to earn a certificate, but rather want to have access to the knowledge. This is why completion rates are usually low, and according to experts, it is not the best indicator to consider, but something we all look at. The Virtual Campus average is **41%** where according to global findings, the average is 15%.

Table 2: 2018 virtual campus levels of completion and active participation

The graph (Figure 9) below shows Cap-Net's outreach by organization, demonstrating that while the majority of participants stem from capacity development networks, it is key to capture that the highest representation in 2018 was from professionals at ministerial and government level, highlighting Cap-Net's potential impact at the policy level. Capacity continues to be developed at this level, enabling more informed decision making and thus shaping national agendas and promoting commitment towards the 2030 agenda.



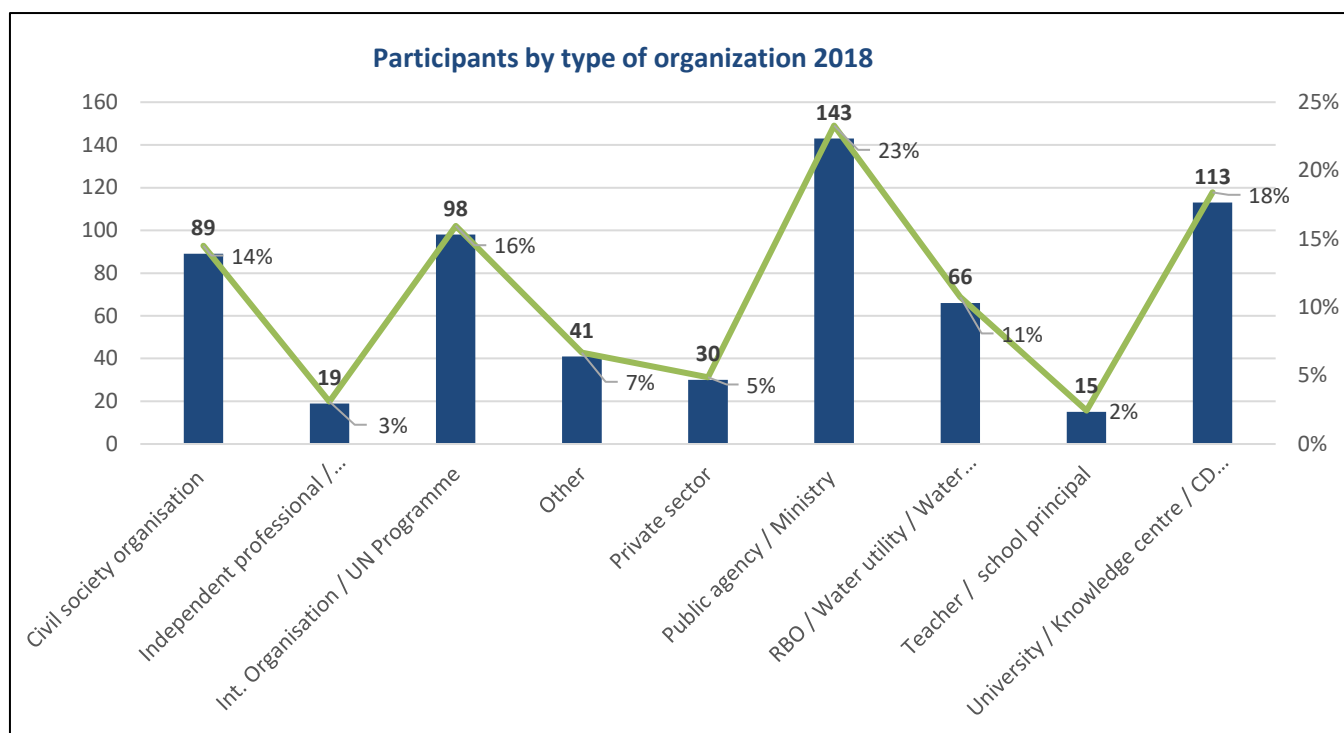


Figure 9: Participants by type of organization for all virtual courses

TheWaterChannel (TWC) is an open resource with video-based material on water management available online, of which Cap-Net UNDP is a founding partner. TWC continued to serve as a knowledge centre for disseminating videos and for partnering and conducting webinars in 2016 partnering with Cap-Net UNDP.

In regard to case studies, a total of **3** were supported as they continue to prove relevant when developed in relation to capacity development initiatives. One case study conducted by NileIWRM-net focussed on baseline data collection for indicator 6.5.1, in order to collect data on level of implementation of IWRM in Uganda. The case study was undertaken as a way of testing and applying the knowledge acquired during the training. The third case study carried out was on the Effectiveness of Water Supply and Sanitation Technology in Vulnerable Coastal Zone of Bangladesh.

In addition, the Secretariat supported an intern, who assisted with the analysis of MELP submitted for 22 courses by 12 networks. Findings of the MELP analysis can be found in the following section.

### **Output 3.3 Monitoring 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 Cap-Net monitoring process is decentralized to the networks using a participatory approach. Partner networks play an active role and are responsible for data collection, processing evaluation and reporting. This network approach has benefitted in many ways including the local ownership of the programmes, knowledge adaptation appropriately to the regions and countries, and the long term sustainability of capacity development in sustainable water management. The secretariat is responsible for collation, analysis and dissemination of monitoring results and improving the tools. Monitoring is a continuous and

a routine process which needs to take place across all stages: activity proposals, release of funds, activity implementation, follow-ups and using all sources of information. Strengthening networks has impacted greatly in delivering capacity development, indicated by the number of participants reached compared to the targeted numbers.

Outcomes of **22** training programmes which were held in 2017, were monitored by 12 networks and reported to the global secretariat. Cap-Net Lanka was assigned the responsibility of coordinating and assisting the networks for completion of online surveys and compilation of the findings of outcome monitoring activities, working closely with the Secretariat. 8 online courses also followed-up by the virtual campus coordinator. The more central role of networks in the implementation of MELP has shown to be fruitful overall as an approach in terms of responses received, however the lack of funding available to support this process proved to be a significant bottleneck as only a 27% of all trainings could be followed-up. The responses also varied across regions depending on the delivery mode of the activity as well. This slow progress in outcome monitoring resulted by limited resources available in the networks, but the global secretariat is exploring alternate and effective options for follow-up activities. One such alternative might be a common questionnaire provision through survey monkeys. Cap-Net acknowledges the fact that capacity development is a long-term process and is one of many factors contributing to achievement of sustainable development goals. Therefore, the biggest challenge is that capacity development impacts are difficult to separate from many other intervening factors, however it was observed that knowledge on water management is widely available, and shared, thus triggering change through individual actions. The use of gained knowledge from the courses presented in Figure 12.

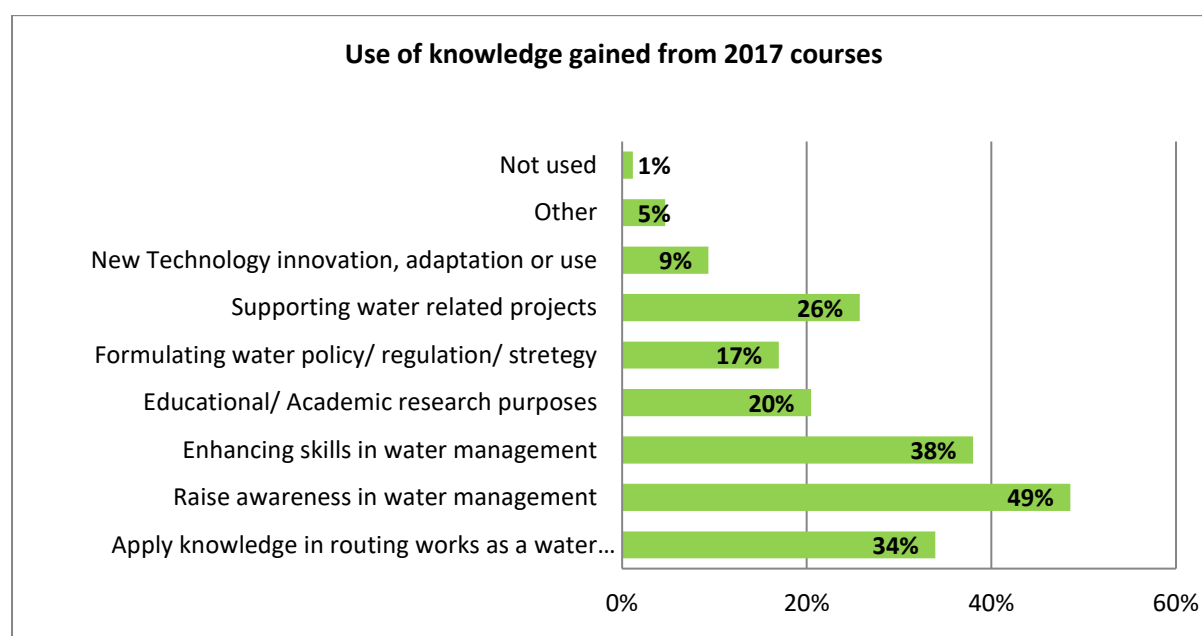


Figure 12 shows the breakdown of gained knowledge from the courses presented in 2017.

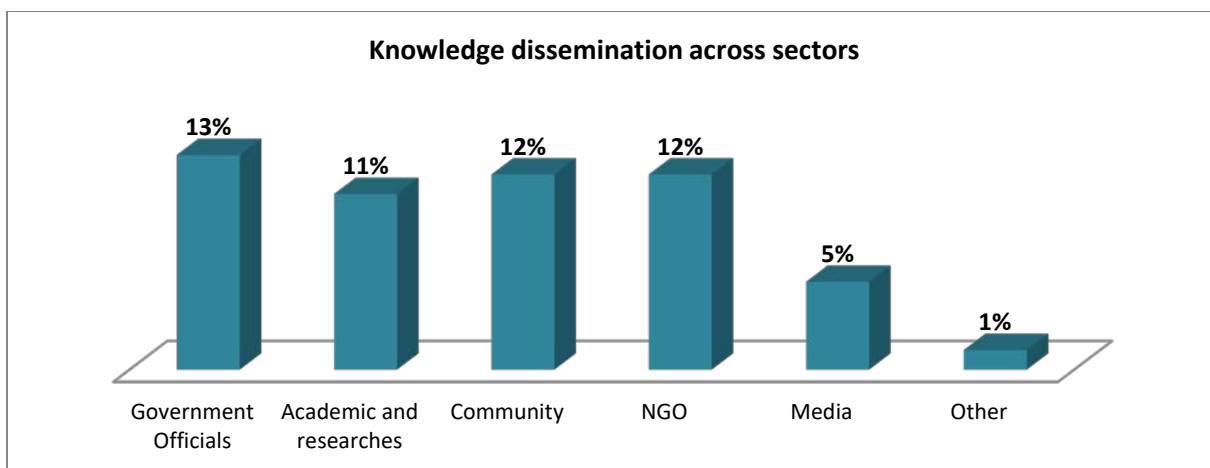


Figure 13: Knowledge dissemination across sectors in 2017 courses (percentages are given out of total responses)

Outcome monitoring surveys revealed that more than 80% of the respondents could use the knowledge gained for enhancing their working performances or for the benefit of others. Majority of respondents confirmed that they have disseminated the knowledge they gained through informal and formal conversations, meetings, and documents sharing.

To date, focus has been mostly on conducting the outcome surveys, however 2018 placed more attention on capturing impact on the ground and lessons learned of continuous programmes and interventions by networks. MELP continues to play a central role in all reporting activities implemented by Cap-Net UNDP and in incorporating lessons into future planning, enabling the improvement and enhanced delivery in the following year. Difficulties of data gathering and relating to the change remained as a challenge throughout the MELP execution.

Part of the MELP is also used as a tool to capture personal stories which have created change at the individual level, not only at the organizational level as shown above. Below are a series of blurbs highlighting the positive impact that the trainings have made on participants across the globe.

"Most of the people working in this sector is actually unaware of the gender perspective or they have limited knowledge on the subject. Sharing my knowledge helped my colleagues to gain a new perspective and include in their working agenda"

**Gender consideration in IWRM - Bangladesh**

"Knowledge gained has enabled further capacity development of colleagues as well as communities bordering of some protected areas including wetlands. This led to sensitization of local communities, where haphazard exploitation has been ceased.

**Wetlands Ecosystems Management improvements in the Nile Basin**

The course increased awareness of local authorities of the importance of resource management. Concrete impacts displayed in the dissemination of information to the people related to the development projects, with the purpose of reaching agreements for the resolution of conflicts of interest between the government, private sector and civil society. This materialized in an agreement signed by 14 entities, called the Voluntary Agreement for the Management of Watersheds of the Itata Valley, "Ránquil en la Senda de la Sustentabilidad".

**Sustainable water governance in Latin America**

The knowledge I gained allowed me to contribute to the improvement of analytical and expert activities, specifically an objective assessment of trends in ensuring the safety of hydraulic structures and the development of the water sector at the national and regional levels.

**Safety of the Hydro-Technical constructions**

New knowledge has significantly improved the practical activities of organizations related to the safety of hydraulic structures; coordination and interaction of local executive and authorized bodies of water management and the investment plans, scientific and technical policy in this area; contributed to the selection of priority areas of regional cooperation and increased the technical level of specialists for monitoring the safety of hydraulic structures in Kazakhstan and neighboring countries.

**Safety of the Hydro-Technical constructions impacts**

"It enhanced my gender based water management knowledge. As a result, I was able to build capacities of my colleagues in this regard and incorporated the issue and importance of this in the project that we are working. Besides, I shared my knowledge among different stakeholders to raise awareness in different meeting, training, and workshops. Furthermore, I engaged myself to conduct more researches on this topic"

**Gender consideration in IWRM - Bangladesh**

## **Project Management**

Overall project management exceeded expectations, as a result of sound management practices, effective monitoring and evaluation of the project and achievement of planned targets. Quarterly self-audits on procurement and random checks on payments were carried out by United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) procurement policies; neither self-audits nor did random checks highlight any issues.

Following the Cap-Net personnel functions review undertaken in 2017, a new arrangement for Cap-Net's secretariat was enforced in order to harmonize, streamline and avoid duplication of roles and functions whilst identifying gaps and future needs for an efficient and effective secretariat. As a result, 2018 responded to increased activity with affiliated networks in the developing regions and international partners at global level. The new arrangement presented a cost and environmentally efficient arrangement, reducing and optimizing the need for travel and fixed costs linked to international staff. A revised set of functions of the Cap-Net Secretariat personnel took place, with all becoming home based, and the overall work time reduced for some.<sup>3</sup> 1 intern supported the secretariat with conducting a Monitoring and Learning Plan (MELP) analysis.

### ***Resource Mobilization***

Ever since the reduced budget and pulling out of one donor in 2015, the focus of Cap-Net has shifted significantly towards improving its outreach and communication of impact in order to attract new donors and mobilize resources in order to allow for the programme's survival. Cap-Net developed a think piece which will feed into a resource mobilization strategy, as it became clearer that funding can make or break noble, legitimate and relevant programmes like Cap-Net. The global network continues to face a situation of increased competition for funding from the same bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors (disease outbreak, war effort, and other pressing natural and man-made disasters). These in turn are becoming increasingly politically controlled leading to drastic and unpredictable changes in their priorities, staff-wise often downsized or subjected to large turn-over and contract-wise more and more leaning towards fewer and longer support agreements. This scenario was further exacerbated by a recession mainly in Western Europe and North America. A shift from donors programming funds at the global level to more decentralized disbursement at the country or regional levels is also seen.

Consequently Cap-Net has addressed fundraising more systematically, with the aim of achieving a more diversified and therefore more resilient funding base. The risk of having to drastically down-scale, or even closure of Cap-Net in the medium term future due to insufficient funding is real, especially in transition periods. There needs to be some adaptation plan for networks to be able to survive such impacts and also to try and maintain a predictable and smooth flow of funding for better planning and delivery.

'Client orientation' and building personal relationships and trust are key factors to successful fundraising, which has been noted when approaching any donor or partner through an analysis of priorities and interests, allowing Cap-Net to tailor the message and provide a more solid and informed approach, towards old and new donors, foundations and the private sector in order to provide a clear understanding of Cap-

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<sup>3</sup> The Director moved back to his home base (Pretoria, South Africa). This reduced costs related to international posting; the Capacity Development Analysts home-based with a reduction in work time to 75% of full time based in Colombo Sri Lanka; and in Bangkok Thailand; the Programme Associate (administration) home-based; in Lisbon, Portugal; the Virtual Campus coordinator continues from Buenos Aires Argentina, 65% of full time; the Communications and IT analyst joined in August 2018 from Geneva, Switzerland.



Net, the networks, and concrete achievements. As such, Cap-Net has worked towards conveying a clear understanding of its strong and relevant achievements, linking these outcomes to development goals (theory of change) and the larger agenda of sustainability in the water sector.

Over the past years, Cap-Net has pursued the following opportunities:

- BRICS countries
- Brazil (Iusophone project)
- Swiss development cooperation (SDC)
- German government (BMZ)
- Development banks (WB, AfDB, ADB, CitiBank, ISdB)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Foundations (Bill and Melinda Gates, Skoll, Hilton)
- Coca Cola, Carlsberg, Grundfos, IKEA

Of those listed above, tailored packages were formulated, aligning the donors and foundations interests with those of Cap-Net, and identifying overlapping synergies. Unfortunately, none have materialized to date in terms of a concrete agreement where funding was transferred. An agreement with Coca Cola for instance transpired, however no funds were received. The concept of Cap-Tec was well received by the Islamic Development Bank whose interests weigh heavily on innovative technologies especially in the agricultural sector.

The Cap-Net UNDP 2018-2021 strategy identified five areas of risk together with some mitigation measures, which specifically relating to funding noted as follows: “Funding inadequate to operate at desired scale and with desired focus”.

Recommendations of the established working group:

- Develop tailored packages (facts and figures, highlight recommendations from the joint donor review) targeting the development goals and areas of these donors e.g.:
- Specify type of fundraising support from global to regional and national networks
- Encourage and facilitate for networks to contact UN/UNDP Country offices
- Encourage networks to approach embassy representatives of traditional donors
- Conduct intensive training to develop capacity from within (secretariat and networks) in fundraising
- Establish a systematic work plan and reporting on fundraising
- Draw from internal UN guidelines and experience (private partnerships cluster)
- Budget for fundraising (staff time, outreach, travel)

### ***Fundraising at global level***

As a substantial timeframe is required to engage and get new donors on board, for more immediate funding, Cap-Net plans to set aside a budget for 2018 and coming years in order to facilitate efforts of senior management to re-approach donors where relations were previously established (e.g. governments of Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Belgium, Japan, Australia, Canada and USA), the so called traditional donors (see Figure 1). Furthermore, in parallel to engaging former donors or contacts,

new donors need to be approached towards getting the whole funds dialogue initiated (e.g. governments of China, Brazil, South Africa and India).

### ***Fundraising at network level***

Partner networks were encouraged to use the strength of the network approach to engage and obtain funds which may not be available at the global level. WaterNet is a good example of where support from government of The Netherlands funds is channelled through the embassy in Mozambique to support WaterNet. Decentralized donor funds might mean that more funds are available at the country and regional level rather than global. This can be sold as leveraged support, where impacts are beyond the region, South-South cooperation and larger outreach impact can be established. Larger routes should be explored to establish and develop these contacts and relationships. This should encourage affiliated networks to look beyond global Cap-Net, but to entities such AfDB, AMCOW as an example.

The following points were highlighted:

- Increased encouragement for networks to engage the private sector as autonomous entities;
- Utilize the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) process as an advantage where capacity development is one of the fundamental means to secure sustainable development;
- Use the external joint donor review as a selling tool for support as it confirms relevance and need legitimacy of the networks and capacity development for sustainable water management
- Build on private sectors' corporate social responsibility strategies and funds taking into cognizance private sector support risk

### ***Outreach and marketing recommendations***

A wide range of recommendations to scale up the outreach and marketing of the programme were made, as mentioned above, and since have been taken into account essentially through the encouragement of networks to establish relations with UN agencies and also through use of the Virtual Campus as a means of visibility. Branding is essential to be able to obtain credibility, but this should be possible with the UNDP in partnership with e.g. UNESCO-IHE and SIWI flag. There may be a target group in regard to leadership courses where performance evaluation requires some kinds of travel. Leadership courses are in general very expensive, so there should be a possibility to generate funds. Furthermore, an increased e aggressive communication, outreach and engagement needs to be developed through proposals to tap into the available funding sources (African Water Facility). Brochures, infographics and videos were made capturing Cap-Net achievements, however more needs to be done. Furthermore, the need to utilize networks on the ground where mobilization is easier and to maintain continuous contact with donors so there is awareness of internal funds and strategies, are critical to the success of resource mobilization.

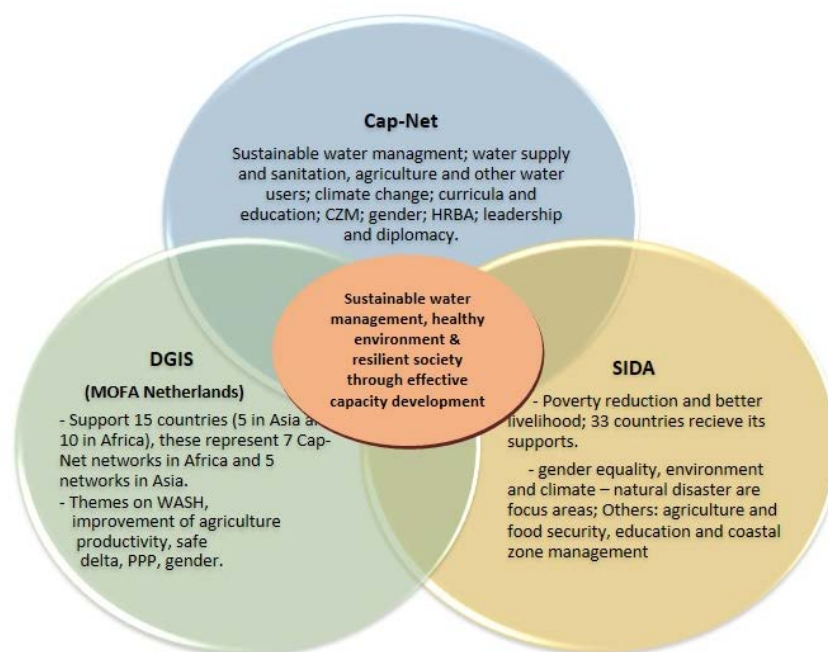


Figure 13: Example of tailored strategies for funding

### **Leverage**

Combined investment leveraged from international partners and networks for activity 1 alone is estimated at USD 0.5 million in co-financing (cash and in-kind), representing close to USD \$1.4 million invested in development priorities across **102** countries. These figures do not reflect secretariat personnel time which has been absorbed across activity areas, based on backstopping involvement, essentially in the virtual campus coordination. When viewed against the financial inputs by Cap-Net to activities, a leverage of **US\$ 2.67 on each US\$ 1 invested** – close to a trebled leverage effect.

Cap-Net secretariat continues to ensure equal allocation of financial resources across regions and networks (to the extent possible), enabling efficient demand-driven delivery. After three phases of progressive successful intervention, Cap-Net UNDP has moved upward in the capacity development ladder by maintaining the strengths and capacity of networks through increased delivery and increasing outreach by reaching more countries than ever before through innovative training methods and technologies.

### **Project Budget**

Considering budget reduction within an already financially restricted situation, Cap-Net managed to successfully adapt its planned budget with implementation, aligning expenditure seamlessly with its budget, while simultaneously meeting expectations. The total realized expenditure amounted to USD 1.03 million versus the planned revised budget of USD1.5 million.

Table 4 explains total figures.

Activity	Budget	Expenditure
Delivery of capacity development	335,000	165,391
Strengthening partnerships	350,000	173,479
Knowledge management	142,405	39,773
Project management	480,000	512,797
<b>Programmable budget</b>	<b>1,307,405</b>	<b>891,440</b>
UNOPS ISS 7%	91,518	62,401
UNDP GMS 8%	104,592	71,315
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,503,515</b>	<b>1,025,156</b>

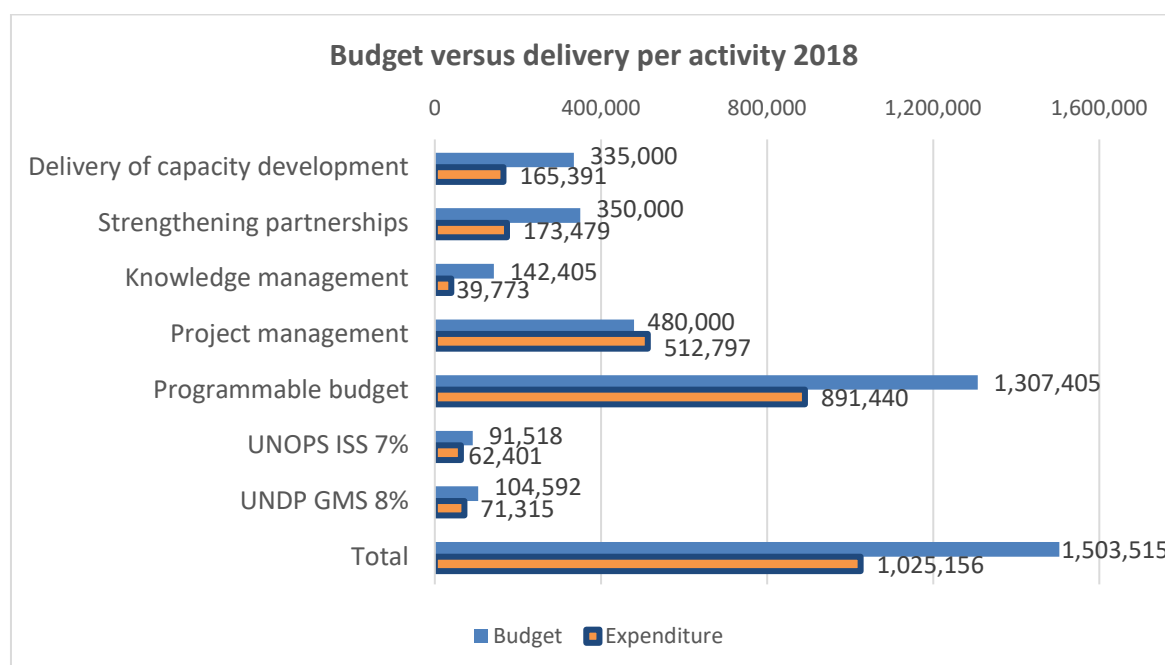


Figure 12 shows the planned programmable budget and delivery breakdown between strategic outputs

**Notes:**

1. For the institutional review USD35,000,00 has been allocated from the WOGP-HQ budget. Once the ToRs have been drafted and endorsed the management board UNDP will request UNOPS to handle the recruitment and contracting.
2. When applying these financial indices to the proposed budget for 2018 for activities 1 and 2, the virtual programmable budget for Cap-Net would be USD2,522,405, an increase of USD 1,215,000. Or, when viewed against the financial inputs by Cap-Net to activities, a leverage of USD1 on each USD1 invested.
3. The budget presented does not include the saving from DGIS of approximately USD50,000. The mentioned saving will be reconciled with UNDP in 2018.

The distribution amongst the different programme aspects has somewhat changed in comparison to previous years, resulting from the valuation of secretariat backstopping and participation in the different activities areas. For example, the secretariat involvement in developing training packages has now been quantified under activity 3, whereas secretariat backstopping to delivery is now represented under activity 1. Generally, in transition periods between different funding phases, the project management component weighs heavier on the budget than in times of sufficient funding for the implementation of the programme.

## Concluding Remarks

As Cap-Net successfully completed 16 years of developing capacity in sustainable water management, 2018 demonstrated significant achievements in comparison to the initial plans and available budget, including a home-based Secretariat with revised functions, successful new partnerships which significantly enhanced the programmes outreach and delivery. The impact has resulted in transformational change across several levels, from policy and education, to enhanced gender mainstreaming leading to women's empowerment and sustainable management practices across sectors and communities. Cap-Net managed to further establish itself as an agent of change within SDG implementation, by delivering capacity development using inclusive, resilient and sustainable practices. Responding to climate change has been mainstreamed across activities, further aligning the programme with the WOGP strategy. Financial and technical reporting showed a sound improvement as a result of proactive monitoring measures through MELP, analysis of impacts and frequent communication with networks.

Cap-Net has been recognized for its strength in capacity development related to IWRM in the new development agenda as a change agent towards reaching SDG 6 and several other goals and targets. The growing demand for innovative technologies in the light of an increasingly globalized world and within a context of financial restrictions, Cap-Net's virtual campus extended outreach to a wider geographically diverse group than ever before, by facilitating north-south, south-south and triangular knowledge sharing. This has significantly cut costs and reduced carbon emissions compared to face to face trainings at such a large scale, putting the theory of sustainability into practice.

Networks and partnerships remain the immeasurable strength of the global Cap-Net network, and vehicles to ensure monitoring of impact through effective implementation, by addressing demands for knowledge on the ground towards achieving water-related SDGs and targets. Imperative use of innovative technologies in networking and effective delivery of capacity development within water management required the global network to adapt accordingly, to become more efficient in responding to growing capacity needs and addressing knowledge gaps. Considerable efforts have been put in place to focus on resource mobilization for coming years and continued partnerships to ensure successful SDG implementation, allowing Cap-Net to continue as an agent of change and thrive in the years to come.

## Annex 1: Network achievements 2018



### Network achievements 2018

- 2,002 people trained
- 41 trainings supported
- USD \$891,000 mobilized

"Cap-Net's capacity development networks are in the right place to understand what countries need to manage their water resources better. You (the networks) are our ears on the ground and we expect you to sense what the needs are and how we can best strengthen water governance in the 120 countries that we jointly cover."

Marianne Kjellén Senior Water Advisor, Water & Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP)



### Achievements 2018

- 72 people trained
- 3 trainings conducted
- USD \$142,300 mobilized

"This training has enhanced our understanding of the complexity of groundwater and the critical need for transparency and management."



Training course on GW Net within IWRM in the context of River Basin (Bamako, Mali)

## Nile IWRMnet

### Achievements 2018

- 63 people trained
- 2 trainings conducted
- USD \$31,500 mobilized

"This training improved my understanding of IWRM as tool for Adaptation to climate change and the important role of networking in the promotion of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction capacity building."





## Achievements 2018

- 103 people trained
- 2 trainings conducted
- USD \$10,000 mobilized



## Achievements 2018

- 78 people trained
- 3 trainings conducted
- USD \$86,185 mobilized



CB-HYDRONET

- 3 trainings conducted
- 32 people trained
- USD \$13,000 mobilized



*Participatory mapping of water processes and impacts at the catchment level*



*Consultation meeting with journalists and civil society*

### A key outcome of the activities in 2018:

- A Working Group on flood disaster risks management established. This Working Group is made of stakeholders from research and education, private sector, civil society, policy and decision makers from government, river basin organisations, with mission to assess adequate data and tools, and provide information required to support policies and decision making of flood disaster risks management, and to carry out awareness raising actions for communities at the catchment levels.
- Proposed work plan for joint activities with Waternet in 2019
- Partnership with a team of journalists for communication strategy



## CKNet Indonesia

### Achievements 2018 Financed by Cap-Net

- Number of people trained: Approx 100 pax, incl. lecturers/facilitators and students;
- Number of trainings: 1 (Aqua Republica);
- Amount of \$ mobilized: from Cap-Net Funding source only: US\$ 21,200.
- Received from **other than Cap-Net** contracts: EUR. 29,760, equiv. approx. US\$ 33,750.
- Amounts are exclusive in-kind and financial contribution of CKNet's Host and Sponsor.



### AQUA REPUBLICA

#### Story on the ground:

Last year's trained facilitators (Senior Students) planned, organized and implemented a similar course for their junior students and students from other universities in the capital. The highest score achieved by a junior student for the Aqua Republica game was: 32,588.

#### Leaderboard

Username	Highscore
kaukheia	128637
thorhan	106574
test1	56442
IKANAWTKET	53649
Jayson	32588
gk_peter17	31605
Coke	31127
barker	31099

[View all highscores](#)



### Achievements 2018

- 30 people trained
- 1 training conducted
- USD \$ 4,600 mobilized

*"Knowledge was gained on the use of technologies and how to enhance water supply and sanitation monitoring and management".*



### Achievements 2018

- 309 people trained
- 6 trainings conducted
- USD \$ 4,000 mobilized

*"The Regional Level "Aqua Republica with UNEP-DHI Eco Challenge 2018 Competition Pack introduced to 47 students and the highest achievement received from a rural city. "*







*"CARAWAN was recognized by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Civil Society of Kazakhstan as the country's Best NGO in Environmental Protection."*

#### Achievements 2018

- 82 Water Professionals trained
- 4 training workshops in educational and innovative learning
- USD \$11,860 mobilized.



Malaysian Capacity Development Network  
for Sustainable Water Management

#### Achievements 2018

- 120 people trained
- 3 trainings conducted
- USD \$20,000 mobilized

# Participants learned and appreciated how water is stored in a dam and how the dam is operated and maintained, hence appreciating the need to save and conserve water as a consumer

# Participants learned about the fundamental aspects of preparing a water safety plan, hence enabling them to prepare their respective draft plan as a water operator.

# Participants exposed to the various approaches and techniques in carrying out public outreach programs with the aim of changing public behaviour in mitigating river pollution.



#### Achievements 2018

- 264 Water Professionals trained
- 2 Training workshops
- USD \$58,613 mobilized



Core group formed to institutionalize water-energy-food nexus in the implementation of the National Water Policy of Pakistan

#### Achievements 2018

- 200 people trained
- 2 events held
- USD \$9,769 mobilized
- Endorsement by President of Pakistan



#### Achievements 2018

- 70 people trained
- 3 trainings conducted
- USD \$20,000 mobilized



People use the knowledge learnt on:

1. Improvement of watershed management and modeling.
2. In training courses and thesis of graduate students.
3. Participation in presentations with applied cases.
4. Sharing knowledge gained from lectures to architecture students.
5. "Generation of knowledge (databases, geospatial information) Academic production (articles)"
6. The main impact has been the training of specialized human capital.



#### Achievements 2018

- 25 Water Professionals trained
- 1 Training workshops
- USD \$13,880 mobilized



*"The problem mediation part gained through the training is something we now use more regularly in our Regional Office, in managing conflicts especially summer when irrigators have little water to extract."*



#### Achievements 2018

- 60 Water Professionals trained
- 2 Training workshops
- Partnerships with COSTAATT, UWI, GWP-C – In kind and Financial



*"This training has allowed us to see the importance of putting emphasis on Flood mitigation strategies within Trinidad & Tobago."*



Red Argentina de Capacitación y Fortalecimiento en Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Hídricos

#### Achievements 2018

- 138 people trained
- 4 trainings
- USD \$ 20,000 mobilized

#### IMPACT ON THE GROUND

Participants worked in groups about real issues of water security linked to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 6, and identified the most relevant goals and indicators within that objective in relation to the selected problem.

Meeting «Water management and water security. Keys to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (ODS)»



#### Achievements 2018

61 people trained:

- *Virtual Course Water & Women*: 32 participants



- *WASH*, DR, 29 participants
- 2 trainings conducted
- USD \$ 13,472 mobilized



The following networks did not implement training activities in 2018 using Cap-Net funds: AWARENET, NBCBN, PhilCap-Net, Aguajaring and Cap-Net Brasil

Source: network progress reports 2018



## Annex 2: Detailed output of activities January to December 2018

No	Title	Date	Place	Countries represented by the participants	Female	Male	Total participants	Network & partners
<b>Delivery of Capacity Building</b>					<b>892</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>2003</b>	
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management</b>				<b>211</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>574</b>	
1	Training workshop on climate change adaptation for field officers and farmer representatives in Giants Tank area in Mannar District	25th June	Farmer Training / Meeting Centre, Uyliankulam, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka (63)	2	61	63	Cap-Net Lanka, Irrigation Department (ID), Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Agrarian Development (DoAD), Sri Lanka Water Partnership (SLWP), Irrigation Management Division/ Ministry of Irrigation
2	Environmental services of forests, linked to water; In Spanish: "Servicios ambientales de los bosques, vinculados al agua"	August/ September	Orán, Argentina	Argentina (56)	33	23	56	Arg Cap-Net, Universidad Nacional Salta-UNSa Sede Central, UNSa Sede Orán, INTA Yuto,
3	Environmental aspects of hydrology	August - November	Online	Argentina (23)	14	9	23	Arg Cap-Net, Facultad de Ciencias Humanas de la UNINCEN, Instituto de Hidrología de Llanuras (IHLLa): Facultad de Ciencias Hídricas de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral
4	Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management	13-15 August	Chaguanas, Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago (36)	17	19	36	Caribbean WaterNet; COSTAATT
5	Drought Risk Reduction in IWRM	20-22 August	St. Georges, Grenada	Grenada (23)	10	13	23	Caribbean WaterNet, GWPC, MOA Grenada
6	Training workshop on on-farm water management	8th - 9th Sept	Jafna, Killinochchi and Mannar - Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka (33)	5	28	33	University of Jaffna Sri Lanka (UJ), Department of Agriculture (DoA), Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture (PGIA), City Gardens
7	Farmer Leader Programm on Climate Change Adaptation for Field Officers and Farmer Representatives in Allai Scheme in Trincomalee	10th September	Muthur	Sri Lanka (74)	4	70	74	Department of Agriculture (DoA), Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture (PGIA),
8	Planning for the Integrated Management of Water Resources	17-19 Oct	Toluca City, Mexico	Mexico (36)	11	25	36	REMERH, LAWETNet
9	Training of Trainers on catchment based approach to flood disasters management and climate change	9-12 Oct	Kinshasa, DRC	DRC (15)	5	10	15	CBHydroNet, UNIK, CRREBaC
10	IWRM as a Tool for Climate Change Climate Adaptation	16-18 Oct	Entebbe, Uganda	Uganda (32)	20	12	32	NileIWRM, MWE



11	Delta Planning and Management	01st Oct - 16th Nov	Online	Albania (1), Bangladesh (4), Benin (9), Cameroon (1), Colombia (1), Guinea (1), India (4), Indonesia (6), Japan (1), Kenya (1), Nigeria (3), Pakistan (1), Portugal (1), Senegal (1), Sierra Leone (2), Sri Lanka (3), The Gambia (1), Vietnam (1), Zambia (1)	7	36	43	IHE Indonesia / CK-Net / GWP / UNEP-DHI / Cap-Net Lanka
12	IWRM in Action through Gamification. In Spanish: GIRH en Acción mediante la Gamificación	October - November	Online	Argentina (21)	15	6	21	Arg Cap-Net, Instituto Nacional del Agua
13	Unpacking the Opportunities of Integrated Urban Water Management for Sustainable Cities	1 Oct- 16 Nov	Online	Afghanistan (2), Albania (1), Armenia (1), Bangladesh (1), Bolivia (1), Brazil (2), Benin (1), Cameroon (6), Chile (1), China (1), Colombia (1), DR Congo (1), Ethiopia (3), Germany (2), Ghana (2), Grenada (2), India (6), Indonesia (1), Iran (5), Iraq (1), Jamaica (2), Japan (1), Kenya (4), Lebanon (1), Lesotho (1), Malaysia (2), Mexico (2), Mozambique (1), Myanmar (2), Pakistan (1), Paraguay (1), Peru (1), Philippines (1), Rwanda (1), South Africa (2), South Sudan (1), Sri Lanka (1), Sudan (2), Syria (1), Tanzania (1), Togo (1), Trinidad and Tobago (3), Turkey (1), Uganda (2), USA (2), Uzbekistan (1), Zambia (1), Zimbabwe (1)	35	46	81	GWP / WIN / IWMI / OECD / Florida Gulf Coast University / WaterPreneurs / UN Habitat GWOPA / University of Ljubljana
14	Adaptation of local communities to the consequences of climate change	26-28 November	Akimat, Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan (90)	33	5	38	CARAWAN, CSD Centre, UNESCO
1.2	Climate resilient access to water supply and sanitation				267	284	551	
15	Water well drilling projects	March 5 - May 24	Online	Afghanistan (1), Bangladesh (1), Bolivia (1), Burkina Faso (2), Cameroun (1), Central African Republic (1), Chad (1), Cote d'Ivoire (1), D R Congo (6), El Salvador (1), Ethiopia (5), Ghana (2), Guinea Bissau (2), India (1), Iraq (4), Jordan (2), Kenya (2), Lebanon (4), Liberia (1), Madagascar (5), Malawi (3), Mozambique (1), Myanmar (1), Nepal (1), Nicaragua (1), Niger (1), Nigeria (4), North Korea (1), Pakistan (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Sierra Leone (1), Somalia (1), South Sudan (1), Sri Lanka (1), Sudan (3), Swaziland (1), Thailand (5), Trinidad and Tobago (1), Uganda (2), Ukraine (1), Yemen (5), Zambia (1)	24	59	83	Skat Foundation / RWSN / UpGro / UNICEF / AGW-NET
16	Water safety planning training programme	3-4 July	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Malaysia (40)	19	21	40	

17	National workshop on Climate Resilient Water Supply and Sanitation Technology	19-20 August	Gulshan, Dhaka, Bangladesh	Bangladesh (30)	10	20	30	Cap-Net Bangladesh, Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies BCAS, Institute of Water and Flood Management IWFM, Water Aid and NGO Forum for Public Health, Society for people's action in change and equity SPACE, Village Education Resource Center VERC
18	Climate Resilience: Access to Water Supply and Sanitation	20 – 24 August	Kaduna, Nigeria	Nigeria (28)	5	23	28	WANet, RC-IRBM and NWRI
19	Water Supply and Sanitation in Dominican Republic	29-31 August	Jaracaboa, Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic (26), Colombia (2), Italy (1)	13	16	29	REDICA, Universidad Agroforestal Fernando Arturo de Meriño, REDAR and SOCOSADA
20	Capacity building on water and sanitation in Kendrapara district Odisha	August-November	Odisha, India	India (249)	136	113	249	SCaNet, SAcIWATERs, IRDP,
21	Climate Resilient Technology and Management for Rural and Peri-Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	October 1-5	Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya (25)	14	11	25	WaterCap, Mesha, WaterFund
22	WASH programme	18-20 November	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka (67)	46	21	67	Cap-Net Lanka, World Vision
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Protection of transboundary surface and groundwater in a changing climate</b>				<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>130</b>	
23	Ocean Governance	6-24 August	Online	Guatemala (1), Ghana (2), Mauritius (1), Cameroon (1), no data (21)	14	12	26	GEF LME: LEARN / GEF / UNDP / UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission / National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
24	Transboundary marine spatial planning - French	6-31 August	Online	Algeria (1), France (3), Djibouti (1), Morocco (2), no data (5)	3	9	12	GEF LME: LEARN / GEF / UNDP / UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission
25	Transboundary marine spatial planning - Spanish	3-28 September	Online	Uruguay (1), Argentina (1), Panama (1), Costa Rica (1), Finland (1), no data (28)	12	21	33	GEF LME: LEARN / GEF / UNDP / UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission
26	River pollution management training programme	12 – 13 September	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Malaysia (30)	20	10	30	MyCDNet
27	Integration of Groundwater Management in Transboundary Basin Organisations in Africa	5-9 November	Johannesburg, South Africa	Botswana (7); Swaziland (1); Lesotho (2); Mozambique (3); Namibia (3); South Africa (11); Zimbabwe (2)	11	18	29	AGWNET, SADC-GMI, GIZ
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Crosscutting themes</b>				<b>354</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>748</b>	
28	Water and Women training workshop	August 20-21 September	Online	Argentina (4), Bolivia (3), Colombia (4), Costa Rica (13), Cuba, Ecuador (4), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras (1), Mexico (1), Nicaragua (5), Panama (1), Paraguay (3), Peru (4), Dominican Republic (2), Venezuela (1)	50	0	50	REDICA
29	PGIA Junior Water Awards for Innovations and Knowledge	June-October (01st October)	Peradeniya, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka (110)	36	74	110	Cap-Net Lanka, Schools, Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture

	Management (Aqua Republica)							
30	Water Quality Monitoring Programme and Aqua Republica Game	June - November	Bandung, Indonesia	Indonesia (83)	18	65	83	CK-Net, IHE Indonesia
31	Derecho Internacional de Aguas (International water law)	30 July- 7 Sep	Online	Panama (1), Colombia (25), Peru (2), Venezuela (1), El Salvador (1))	8	22	30	LA-WETnet / GWP
32	Regional Workshop on Leadership and Research methods for interdisciplinary water research	August 24th – September 5th	Kathmandu, Nepal	Sri Lanka (4), Nepal (4), Bangladesh (4), India (6)	14	4	18	SCaNet, SaciWATERS; IDRC
33	Water Education for Sustainability (English)	Sept. 3 - Oct. 19	Online	Argentina (30), Bangladesh (1), Brazil (1), Burkina Faso (1), Colombia (2), Egypt (1), Ethiopia (1), Ghana (3), Dominican republic (1), India (2), Iran (6), Kenya (2), Lebanon (1), Lesotho (1), Malaysia (5), Mexico (4), Mozambique (1), Nepal (1), Pakistan (1), Peru (2), Slovakia (1), South Africa (3), South Sudan (1), Sri Lanka (4), Uganda (1), Venezuela (2), Zambia (1)	42	38	80	LA-WETnet / Universidad de San Andres
34	Elementos Clave para el Diseño y la Sostenibilidad de Fondos de Agua	3 Sep- 19 Oct	Online	Germany (1), Argentina (3), Bolivia (24), Brazil (1), Chile (3), Colombia (15), Costa Rica (3), Ecuador (21), El Salvador (3), Guatemala (1), Honduras (1), Mexico (2), Mozambique (1), Peru (12), Uruguay (1), Venezuela (2),	43	51	94	LA-WETnet / AquaNature
35	Training on Implementation Sustainable Development Goals Indicators	3 -5 October 2018	Entebbe, Uganda	Uganda (30)	15	15	30	NileIWRM-net, MWE/GWP
36	Training for Youth in Water Resources Enterprises and Innovations	29-31 October	Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya (28)	16	12	28	WaterCap, KCI, WaterFund
37	Water Integrity	1 Oct-16 Nov	Online	Afghanistan (1), Argentina (1), Bolivia (1), Brazil (1), Burkina Faso (1), Cameroun (1), Canada (1), China (1), Colombia (2), Costa Rica (1), Dominican Republic (1), Ethiopia (2), Germany (2), Ghana (4), Guinea (1), India (5), Indonesia (1), Iran (2), Kenya (8), Lebanon (4), Malawi (1), Malaysia (1), Mali (1), Mexico (1), Mozambique (1), Myanmar (4), Nigeria (7), Palestine (3), Peru (3), South Africa (2), Sri Lanka (5), Sudan (1), The Netherlands (2), Turkey (1), Uganda (2), Zambia (1), Zimbabwe (1)	29	49	78	WIN / UNDP WGF SIWI / OECD
38	Gobernanza del Agua en América Latina y el Caribe	Oct.1 - Nov 16	Online	Argentina (12), Bolivia (4), Brazil (4), Colombia (6), Costa Rica (6), Ecuador (5), El Salvador (2), Germany (1), Guatemala (3), Honduras (5), Mexico (11), Panama (2), Paraguay (2), Peru (12),	36	47	83	LA-WETnet

				Dominican Republic (2), USA (3), Venezuela (3)				
39	Training course on Virtual Water and Water Footprint	12-13 November	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Argentina (15)	11	4	15	Arg Cap-Net, CETA-UBA INPA-UBA-CONICET Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias Universidad de Buenos Aires
40	The role of Central Asian women in IWRM and in preventing the effects of mercury pollution of Lake Balkyldak in Pavlodar region on the health of women and children	13th November	Pavlodar, Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan (44)	34	10	44	CARAWAN, CSD Centre, UNDP
41	Platform for Governance for SDG follow up by the Central America civil society and local stakeholders (SDG 6.2 and 6.5) - continued project to report on SDG progress	November - December	Costa Rica	Guatemala (1), El Salvador (1), Costa Rica (3)	2	3	5	Redica with partners in countries in Central America

### Annex 3 Result Based Management Framework

Indicator	Target	Outcomes and impacts	Achievements 2018
<i>Thematic area activities: Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management</i>			
<p>Number of training products and tools developed in water resources and coastal management</p> <p>Number of trainers available on relevant themes and topics.</p> <p>Number of individuals that have gained strengthened capacity to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>Number of organizations/networks that have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>Number of people applying new knowledge to enhance their own performance, sharing benefits to their organization and sharing benefits to society.</p> <p>Number of downloads and visits to Cap-Net website for water resources knowledge products, data bases and training materials.</p> <p>Number of integrated water resources and coastal management processes/experiences/case studies documented, analysed and disseminated.</p>	<p>At least 5 training products and tools are developed</p> <p>200 trainers available on relevant themes.</p> <p>4,000 individuals, at least 40% female have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>4000 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>100 organizations and 1000 individuals with strengthened capacities on cross-cutting issues.</p> <p>1,000 organizations/networks with enhanced capacity for delivering, up-scaling and replicating water supply and sanitation services.</p> <p>4,000 people applying knowledge to enhance own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p> <p>20,000 downloads and 100 000 visitors to Cap-Net website</p>	<p><i>Outcomes:</i></p> <p>Agreement on priority national and/or local governance reforms and local investments to achieve climate-resilient integrated water resources and coastal management and development.</p> <p>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies for climate-resilient integrated water resources and coastal management.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i></p> <p>Socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically efficient management and development of water resources and coastal areas.</p>	<p>1 training product is developed: Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM</p> <p>574 individuals, 37% female have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>125 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>574 people applying knowledge to enhance own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p> <p>The website received 57,854 session views to Cap-Net knowledge products – an increase of 62% from only 21,803 in 2017.</p>
<i>Thematic area activities: Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation</i>			
<p>Number of training products and tools developed in WASH</p> <p>Number of trainers available on relevant themes and topics.</p> <p>Number of individuals that have gained strengthened knowledge and capacity to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>Number of organizations/networks that have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p>	<p>At least 3 training products and tools are developed</p> <p>50 trainers on WASH governance capacity development.</p> <p>2,000 individuals trained, at least 40 % female participants.</p> <p>1000 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>200 organizations/networks with enhanced capacity for delivering, up-scaling and replicating water supply and sanitation services.</p>	<p><i>Outcomes:</i></p> <p>Stronger institutional and human capacity and knowledge base to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p>	<p>551 individuals, 48% female have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>These individuals have been equipped with enhanced capacity for delivering, up-scaling and replicating water supply and sanitation services.</p>

Indicator	Target	Outcomes and impacts	Achievements 2018
<p>Number of downloads and visits to Cap-Net website for knowledge products, databases and training materials on WASH.</p> <p>Number of people applying new knowledge to enhance their own performance, sharing benefits to their organization and sharing benefits to society.</p> <p>Number of awareness raising campaigns on increased WASH.</p> <p>Number of WASH processes/experiences/case studies documented, analysed and disseminated.</p>	<p>20,000 downloads and 100 000 visitors to Cap-Net knowledge products</p> <p>500 people applying knowledge to enhance own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p> <p>Awareness campaigns carried out in 40 countries.</p> <p>At least 10 knowledge and information products developed and disseminated to appropriate target groups.</p>	<p><i>Impacts:</i></p> <p>Safe, sustainable and equitable water supply and improved sanitation and hygiene services.</p>	
<i>Thematic area activities: Protection of trans-boundary surface and ground waters in a changing climate</i>			
<p>Number of training products and tools developed in protection of trans-boundary surface and ground waters in a changing climate</p> <p>Number of trainers available on relevant themes and topics.</p> <p>Number of individuals that have gained strengthened knowledge and capacity to implement transboundary processes.</p> <p>Number of organizations / networks that have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>Number of individuals strengthened on gender and transboundary water.</p> <p>Number of people applying new knowledge to enhance their own performance, sharing benefits to their organization and sharing benefits to society.</p> <p>Number of downloads and visits to Cap-Net transboundary knowledge products, data bases and training material.</p> <p>Number of trans-boundary water processes/experiences documented, analyzed and disseminated.</p>	<p>At least 5 training products and tools are developed</p> <p>30 trainers available on relevant themes.</p> <p>400 individuals have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>20 organizations/networks with strengthened capacities.</p> <p>2000 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>200 people applying knowledge to enhance own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p> <p>20,000 downloads and 100,000 visitors to Cap-Net knowledge products</p> <p>At least 10 knowledge and information products developed and disseminated to appropriate target groups.</p>	<p><i>Outcomes:</i></p> <p>Multi-country agreements on governance reforms and investments required to ensure sustainable and equitable management of transboundary waters systems.</p> <p>Effective implementation of agreed governance reforms and investments to restore and protect transboundary waters</p> <p>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to implement transboundary processes</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i></p> <p>Sustainable and equitable allocation and management for transboundary waters in a changing climate.</p>	<p>130 individuals have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>40 organizations/networks with strengthened capacities.</p> <p>71 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>130 people applying knowledge to enhance own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p> <p>The website received 57,854 session views to Cap-Net knowledge products – an increase of 62% from only 21,803 in 2017.</p>
<i>Thematic area activities: Cross cutting</i>			
<p>Number of training products and tools addressing gender, leadership, water diplomacy, integrity and/or HRBA</p> <p>Number of trainers available on relevant themes and topics.</p> <p>Number of agreements addressing gender, leadership, water diplomacy, integrity and/or HRBA.</p>	<p>At least 3 of the knowledge products address gender, leadership and diplomacy, HRBA and/or water integrity.</p> <p>50 trainers on cross cutting issues trained</p>	<p><i>Outcomes:</i></p> <p>Agreement on priority national and/or local governance reforms and local investments to achieve climate-resilient integrated water</p>	<p>1 training product is developed: Indigenous Peoples and IWRM</p>



Indicator	Target	Outcomes and impacts	Achievements 2018
<p>Number of individuals and organizations strengthened on gender, leadership, water diplomacy, HRBA and/or water integrity.</p> <p>Number of downloads and visits to Cap-Net cross cutting knowledge products, data bases and training material</p> <p>Number or proportion of projects incorporating cross cutting issues in transboundary analysis and multi-country strategic planning processes.</p> <p>Number of case studies and lessons learned and research reports produced.</p>	<p>At least 10 agreements addressing cross-cutting issues</p> <p>40 organizations/networks and 250 individuals strengthened in cross-cutting issues.</p> <p>20,000 downloads and 100,000 visitors to Cap-Net knowledge products</p> <p>2000 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>20 projects incorporating gender, leadership, water diplomacy, HRBA and/or water integrity in trans-boundary analysis and multi-country strategic planning processes</p> <p>At least 10 knowledge and information products developed and disseminated to appropriate target groups.</p>	<p>resources and coastal management and development.</p> <p><i>Impacts:</i></p> <p>Social equity, leadership and water diplomacy exercising integrity human rights and gender based approaches</p> <p>Reduction in endemic corruption in the water sector in countries and regions where Cap-Net provides support</p>	<p>At least 4 agreements addressing cross-cutting issues</p> <p>40 organizations/networks and 748 individuals strengthened in cross-cutting issues.</p> <p>The website received 57,854 session views to Cap-Net knowledge products – an increase of 62% from only 21,803 in 2017.</p> <p>415 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>6 projects incorporating gender, leadership, international water law and water integrity in trans-boundary analysis and multi-country strategic planning processes.</p>

## Annex 4: Partner networks and international partners

### Africa and Arab Region

#### AGW-Net

Africa Groundwater Network  
Dr. Moustapha Diene  
Dakar,  
Senegal.  
moudien@gmail.com  
<http://www.agw-net.org>

#### AWARENET

Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network  
Ms. Carol Cherfane; Ms. Dima Kharbotli  
UN-ESCWA  
P.O.Box 11-8575, Beirut,  
Lebanon.  
awarenet-escwa@un.org; chouchanicherfane@un.org;  
kharbotli@un.org  
<http://www.awarenet.info/>

#### CB-HYDRO NET

Congo Basin Network for Research and Capacity  
Development in Water Resource  
Dr. Raphael Tshimanga  
University of Kinshasa,  
Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques, Kinshasa,  
DRC.  
raphtm@yahoo.fr  
<http://www.cb-hydronet.org>

#### NBCBN

Nile Basin Capacity Building Network  
Dr. Amel S. Azab  
Hydraulics Research Institute,  
Delta Barrage, 13621, Cairo,  
Egypt.  
a\_azab@nbcbn.net  
<http://www.nbcbn.com/>

#### Nile IWRM Net

Nile Basin Capacity Building Network for IWRM  
Dr. Callist Tindimugaya  
Agency for Inter Regional Development (AFID), plot 190,  
Balintuma Road,  
Mengo, Kampala,  
Uganda.  
callist.tindimugaya@mwe.go.ug  
<http://www.nileiwrn-net.org/>

#### WA-Net

West Africa Capacity Building Network  
Dr. Martin Eduvie  
National Water Resources Institute,  
PMB 2309, Mando Road,  
Kaduna,  
Nigeria.  
martineduvie@yahoo.com  
<http://wa-netofficial.org/>

#### WaterCap

Water Capacity Building Network, Kenya  
Mr. Wangai Ndirangu  
P.O. Box 127-00517,  
Uhuru Gardens, Nairobi,  
Kenya  
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