



International Network for Capacity Development  
in Sustainable Water Management



With financial support from



## Table of Contents

<b>Acronyms</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Cap-Net in 2019</b> .....	<b>4</b>
A year of transition .....	<b>4</b>
Financial situation.....	<b>5</b>
Theory of Change.....	<b>5</b>
Delivery snapshot .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Activity 1. (3.1) Capacity Development</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Geographical outreach.....	<b>12</b>
Output 1.1 (3.1.2) Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management .....	<b>14</b>
Output 1.2 (3.1.1) Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation .....	<b>15</b>
Output 1.3 (3.1.3) Protection of transboundary surface and groundwater in a changing climate .	<b>16</b>
Output 1.4 (3.1.4) Cross cutting areas.....	<b>17</b>
<b>Activity 2 (3.3) Strengthening Partnerships</b> .....	<b>18</b>
Output 2.1 (3.3.1) Building the knowledge and skills of trainers and educators in various aspects of water management.....	<b>18</b>
Output 2.2 (3.3.2) Improving network effectiveness .....	<b>19</b>
Output 2.3 (3.3) Partnership development .....	<b>20</b>
Signature Programmes .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Activity 3 (3.4) Knowledge Management</b> .....	<b>24</b>
Output 3.1 (3.4.1) Development of training materials .....	<b>24</b>
Output 3.2 (3.4.2) Information management, communication and case studies in support of capacity development activities .....	<b>25</b>
Output 3.3 (3.4.3) Monitoring, evaluation and learning plan (MELP) .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Activity 4. (3.5) Project Management</b> .....	<b>41</b>
Resource Mobilization .....	<b>48</b>
Project Budget .....	<b>51</b>
Looking Forward to 2020 .....	<b>55</b>
<b>Closing Remarks</b> .....	<b>58</b>
Annex 1 Detailed output of activities 2019 .....	<b>59</b>
Annex 2 Result Based Management Framework (Old Project) .....	<b>62</b>
Annex 3 Result Framework Matrix Extract (New Project) .....	<b>65</b>
Annex 4 Activities proposed versus delivered .....	<b>69</b>
Annex 5 Partner networks and international partners.....	<b>83</b>
Annex 6 Impact summary .....	<b>90</b>

## 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
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GWOGSP	Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme
GWP	Global Water Partnership
ITC	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 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
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
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
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
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

## Cap-Net in 2019

With 17 successful years of making an impact in integrated water resources management (IWRM) as an agent of change, [Cap-Net](#) continues to serve as the global network for capacity development in sustainable water management. Cap-Net is a United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) delivery mechanism within the Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP), contributing significantly 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 countries and partners. Building on the wealth of experience, Cap-Net will continue to support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related global agreements.

Cap-Net is poised to bridge the knowledge gap in the application of sustainable integrated water resources management. Our delivery of capacity development is considered the first mile, aiming to respond directly to on the ground demand, by bringing critical expertise to water professionals across the developing world. We also aim to take our capacity development initiatives through to the last mile, with the objective of institutionalizing this knowledge and making it more sustainable, beyond once off trainings or workshops.

Impact is 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. There is no more accurate way to capture changes in lives than through stories of impact on the ground, that have been captured by networks and can be read *Impact* stories.

### A year of transition

2019 experienced a transition between the **old project**<sup>1</sup> and the **new project**<sup>2</sup>. This annual report will be essentially based on the old project taking into cognisance the new project and adjusting to the future requirements. In agreement between Sida and UNDP's Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP) the old project has been extended for two successive years (2018 and 2019) within the same arrangement (continuing the existing level of annual funding).

2019 was a year of transition programmatically as well as administratively for Cap-Net. On the programmatic front, immediate objectives and indicators based on a blended results framework the extended old project Water and Ocean Governance Programme (2014-2017), and contribution to realizing the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017, as well as for the new Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme (2019–2023). Cap-Net continued to

---

<sup>1</sup> Water and Ocean Governance Programme (2014-2017). Contribution to realising the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017.

<sup>2</sup> Global Water Governance Support Programme, Project Number: Project 00115482/Output 00113069, Implementing Partner: UNDP (Direct Implementation Modality, DIM), Start Date: 1 January 2019 End Date: 31 December 2023, PAC Meeting date: 21 Dec 2018, Project document signed on 16 January 2019.



strengthen capacity for sustainable water management. Adjustments have been made in output areas to reflect the activities that have been implemented during 2019. A full project closure report can be provided upon request.

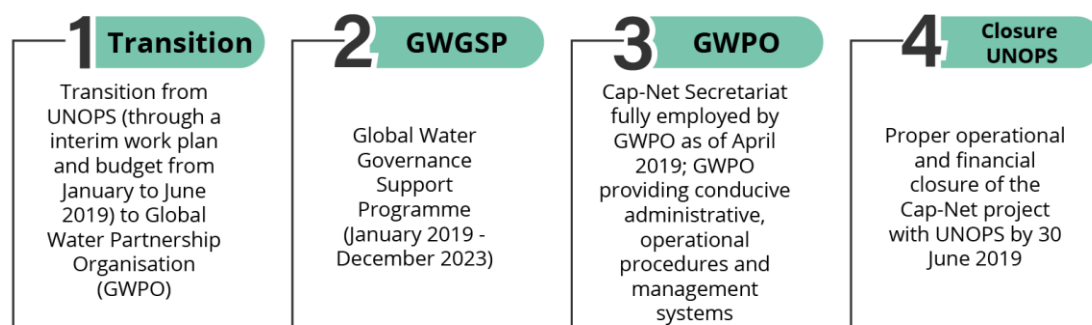


Figure 1 Overview of administrative transition from UNOPS to GWP

## Financial situation

The financial situation remained challenging in 2019, although the Secretariat explored new avenues for funding initiatives through 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 in the water sector. As such, there have been concerted efforts to diversify funding both global and local levels, by engaging with the private sector, international development banks and foundations. In 2020, increased efforts and resources will be placed into maximizing resource mobilization efforts. Affiliated networks continue to leverage substantial funding both in cash and in kind; a key indicator of their sustainability and resilience. See *Leverage* for further details.

Despite the financial limitations, targets have been exceeded across strategic outputs. 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. Prioritizing networking and fundraising led to decreased support of delivery in comparison to previous years. Furthermore, under-expenditure in capacity development activities is down to decreased demand from networks as a result of the challenges in securing co-funding. 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.

## Theory of Change

UNDP's interventions assist countries and partners to move from unsustainable and exclusionary resources and services management to an improved state with inclusive and sustainable resources use and services governance. Figure 2 below illustrates this transformative water/ocean governance process (from initial to improved state) and indicates

the type of interventions that support the insight and determination required to drive this change. Cap-Net continues to play a significant role in this process by bridging the knowledge gap towards ensuring more sustainable and inclusive management of water resources.

In order to support lasting change, interventions are meant to address root causes. Rather than applying short-lived solutions to address resource scarcity, over-abundance or degraded quality, UNDP focuses on supporting lasting change by addressing governance problems: building knowledge, institutions and mechanisms for addressing the problems of exploitative or unequitable ways of managing freshwater and marine resources, and services. Consequently, Cap-Net’s delivery of capacity development is considered the first mile, by responding directly to on the ground demands, then taking the capacity development initiatives through to the last mile, by institutionalizing this knowledge and making it more sustainable.

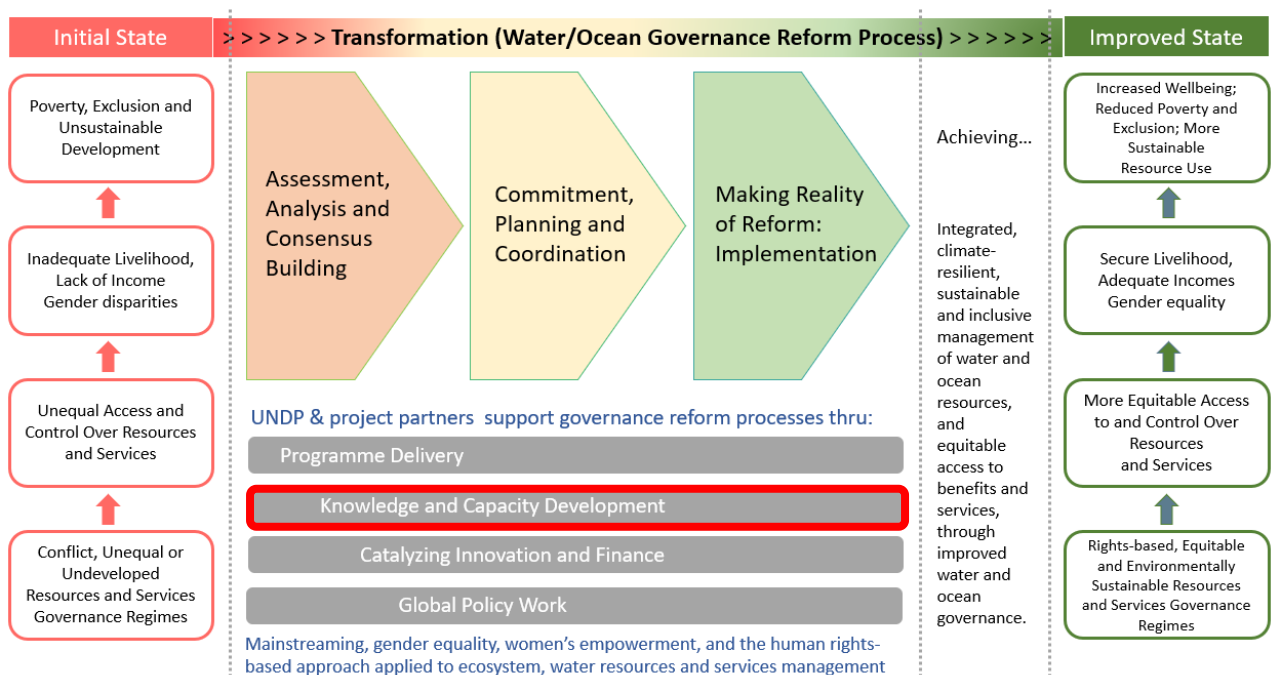


Figure 2 Theory of Change: How Water/Ocean Governance Reform/Transformation helps countries move from poverty and exclusion towards increased wellbeing and inclusion. Highlighted in red shows the role of Cap-Net in supporting such reform.

The Theory of Change illustration demonstrates how the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme assists governments and partners to transform their water/ocean governance regimes.<sup>3</sup> This helps countries move from the initial state (less desirable (red), by way of formulating (orange), preparing for (yellow), and implementing (light

<sup>3</sup> The recent review of “What Works in Water and Ocean Governance. Impact Stories from the UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme” (2018) has looked into a number of projects of the WOGP umbrella from the lens of the steps of the ToC. Recognizing that governance is far from a linear process, the review confirmed that the identified steps help partners develop and implement reform. It clarified the importance of catalysing finance and the ToC has been updated accordingly.

green) reforms, achieving integrated, climate-resilient, sustainable and inclusive management of water and ocean resources, and equitable access to benefits and services, through improved water and ocean governance.<sup>4</sup> This moves society towards an improved state of enhanced wellbeing, reduced poverty and exclusion, and more sustainable resources use (green). The transformative reform process is supported by way of programme delivery and technical assistance; knowledge and capacity development; helping to create the enabling environments for attracting finance and fostering innovation; and by way of international policy advocacy (grey).

The various delivery mechanisms of the programme assist governments and stakeholders to assess the situation and agree on priorities; prepare the requisite elements of water and ocean governance reforms; and to implement changes on the ground.

The steps of a governance reform process described above involve local, national, regional and global actors, as appropriate. Supported by the project in several ways, through global policy work, programme delivery, transfer of knowledge and capacity development; the latter being Cap-Net's role in the reform process.

The contents of programme delivery to a large extent consists of knowledge and capacity development. Long-term engagement with stakeholders is required to help build the institutional strengthening and organizational learning for key actors to drive and implement reforms with integrity and professionalism. Supported by the work under Output 3 (Activity 1), Cap-Net continues to ensure long-term engagement with educational institutions and networks for training and capacity building for sustainable water management.

## Delivery snapshot

Delivery in 2019 exceeded most planned targets through implementation of **44 trainings**, including **7** online courses reaching **2 677 water stakeholders** globally, and representing a total investment of **USD 1.3 million**. This financing combined with an additional **USD 454 000** in leveraged co-financing, represents **USD 587 000** invested in developing capacity in sustainable water management, bringing us closer to the achievements of the SDGs, and development priorities across **127** countries.

Continuing as an 'agent of change', Cap-Net further aligned itself through core strategic and thematic areas. Figure 3 provides a snapshot of Cap-Net's impact throughout 2019 in terms of outreach and investment.

---

<sup>4</sup> Updated WOGP vision.



Figure 3 Delivery snapshot 2019

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, with an accumulated wealth of experience. A detailed overview of all activities conducted in 2019 are listed in *Annex 1 Detailed output of activities 2019*.

Furthermore, to ensure sufficient delivery of capacity development activities within the allocated budget, 2019 placed an increased focus on delivery using the [Virtual Campus](#). This will continue into 2020, as revamping the platform is ongoing, in order to overcome current technical and operational limitations, after 5 years of consistent delivery. Technologies in the field of online learning have evolved rapidly, with new and more efficient options available, accommodating for increased outreach capacity (more courses, higher number of participants), through more efficient course management (decreased staff time).

In terms of responding to and addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 6 on water for preparedness for implementation, Cap-Net actively increased its reaction to this significant task by ensuring that capacities are in place to implement, monitor and report on the SDGs. A breakthrough in SDG implementation was the programme’s involvement in partnership with UN Environment, which has been ongoing since 2017, through the delivery of a series of technical webinars and on the ground consultations to develop response mechanisms for a number of indicators. In 2020, the aim is to build on lessons learned, and bridge knowledge gaps for continued sustainability of this initiative, by delivering virtual trainings and adapting material tailored to needs on the ground.

At the core of improved water governance and attainment of the SDGs, lies the need for capacity development at individual and institutional levels. Capacity is the process by which individuals and organizations obtain, improve, and retain the skills, knowledge, tools, and other resources needed to do their jobs competently – is an effective way to improve water resources management. The concept of transformation is central to Cap-Net activities. Capacity development must bring about transformational change that is generated and sustained over time from within countries and regions. The global network’s role as an ‘agent of change’ is contributing





towards this transformation. In accordance with the United Nations 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.

Cap-Net continued placing emphasis on strengthening affiliated networks, as they remain at the core of the programme and essential for the achievement of the programme's 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.

## Progress Summary 2019

Capacities developed in **2 677** water managers, professionals and practitioners for sustainable water management through **44** training programmes both face to face and virtually, across **127** countries.

**23** active affiliated networks (9 national, 13 regional and 1 thematic) worked together to develop capacity in sustainable water management. Cap-Net maintained active partnerships with **40** international organizations for collaborative programmes. As networks are the core of capacity development, **18** affiliated networks were financially supported for their management and further development.

The revised training package on "[Climate Change Adaptation in IWRM](#)" was launched; the revision of Pollution Management in IWRM is in progress and Drought Risk Reduction in IWRM has been finalized.

The Annual Partners and Network Managers meeting was held in Stockholm on the sidelines of [World Water Week](#), with the intention to enhance interaction with GWP, identify key programmatic synergies, and also to capitalize on ongoing activities and networking opportunities for the programme as a whole and the affiliated networks.

Effective project closure under UNOPS was completed; successful transition to administrative management was carried over to GWPO. Overall **4** secretariat personnel, along with **2** shared personnel with GWP continued their duties. **1** intern from MIT supported the secretariat; **2** network attachments supported.

Cap-Net realized **USD 1.3 million** out of a planned budget of **USD 1.5 million** and leveraged an additional **USD 445 000** under Activity 3.1, making total realisation **USD 1.7 million** in 2019.

Poised for greater impact, Cap-Net continued to develop capacities on the ground through **44** demand-driven trainings, virtual courses educational activities throughout 2019. 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. Considering the financial challenges faced during the past couple of years, Cap-Net achieved remarkable progress.

## Activity 1. (3.1) Capacity Development

**Target:** Develop training courses, including technologies for online, blended and face to face learning; deliver training on specific topics like water integrity, water and earth observation, human right-based approaches, water and gender, river basin organizations, coastal zone management, source-to-sea engagements.

**Output:** Capacity is developed through 44 trainings to improve water and coastal management practice, climate resilient access to water and sanitation, the protection of transboundary and groundwaters, as well as cross-cutting areas such as gender mainstreaming, water integrity, water footprint and water in schools.

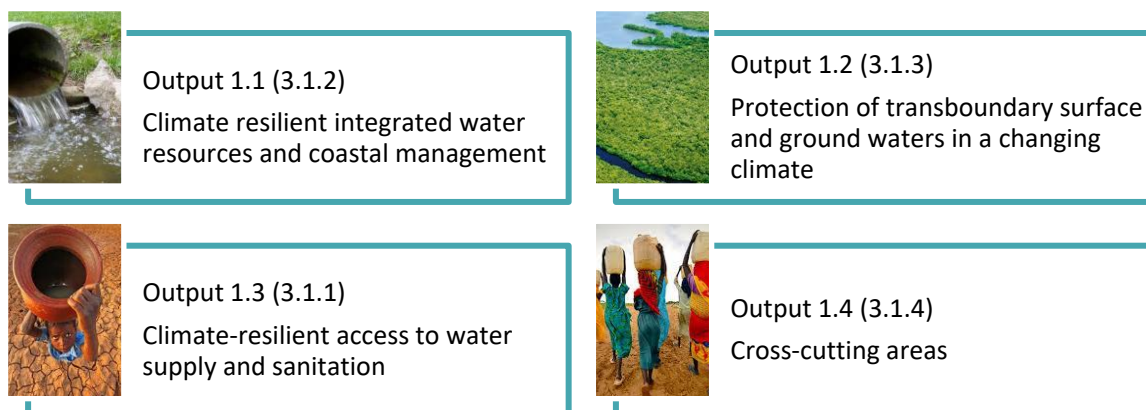


Figure 4 Overview of activities aligned with WOGP strategic themes

With a target to reach out to over 1 960 individuals from at least 70 countries, delivery in 2019 greatly surpassed expectations regarding capacity development. Altogether, Cap-Net contributed to develop capacities of **2 677 water stakeholders** across **127 countries**, through **44** capacity development programmes (Table 1). Considering the number of people reached in all thematic areas, targets were exceeded. A detailed list of activities is shown in *Annex 1* Detailed output of activities 2019. A full overview of achievements of targets versus delivery reporting on both old and new projects is outlined in *Annex 2* Result Based Management Framework (Old Project) and *Annex 3* Results Framework Matrix Component 3 (New Project) respectively.

The Cap-Net Secretariat aims to seamlessly align priorities set out in the UNDP strategy, with those proposed in workplans submitted by the networks. These proposals inform the overall Cap-Net global workplan and budget. While improvement has been seen over the years in terms of matching proposals with expected implementation, the nature of the network's demand-driven delivery response, must integrate flexibility and priorities into implementation. This is especially true when dealing with disaster risk reduction and responses to crises within the context of climate change adaptation. One example would be the surge in demand in the Caribbean for Capacity Building for Integrated Water Management - Drought Risk Management and Reduction, following a series of disasters in the region. *Annex 4 Activities proposed versus delivered* provides a full overview of planned and delivered activities, demonstrating the dynamics of changing priorities and securing viable partnerships in order to respond effectively to demand on the ground.

In terms of target group, the analysis of institutional representation demonstrates the impact Cap-Net has on policy and shaping national, regional and global agendas, as the majority of participants have a role in governmental institutions. Using the knowledge gained prepares countries across the world to better deal with the impacts of climate change, while advancing towards the achievement of the SDGs. Figure 5 shows the sectoral distribution of participants reached in 2019.

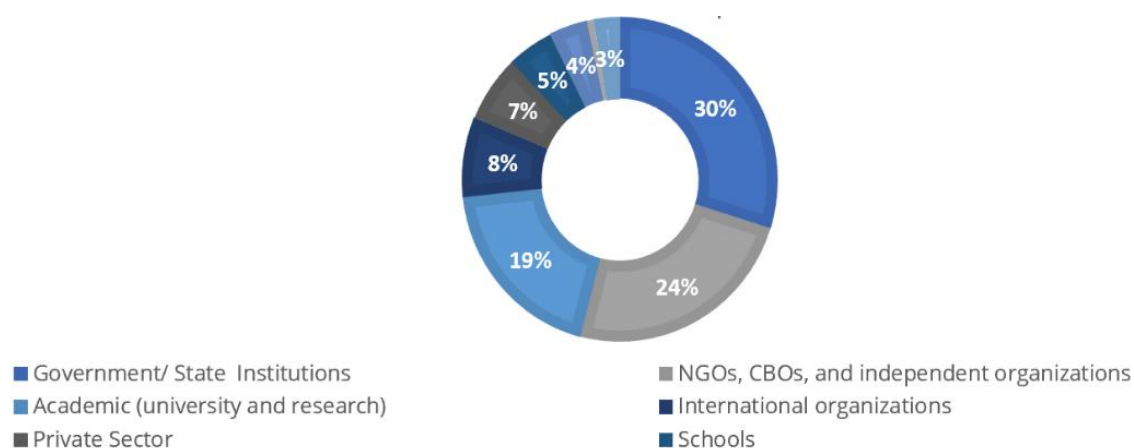


Figure 5 Sectoral distribution of participants reached in 2019

### Geographical outreach

The **127 countries** represented by over **2 600 participants** in all training programmes under Activity 3.1 are shown in Figure 6. Increased delivery of programmes reaching a higher number of participants was thanks to enhanced leverage of partner contribution and the increased number of virtual courses. This reflects the continued relevance of the programme, based on the changing globalized world. Overall, the widespread outreach is proof implementation of training programmes of high-quality addressing key relevant issues. The demand, although significantly smaller than those from developing countries, from participants in Australia, Canada, and Europe are a good indicator of this. Finally, apart from

the Cap-Net supported training courses, networks have also continued to deliver activities through other collaborative programmes.

## Cap-Net Networks Achievements 2019

Number of people reached through all training activities

**Total 2677**

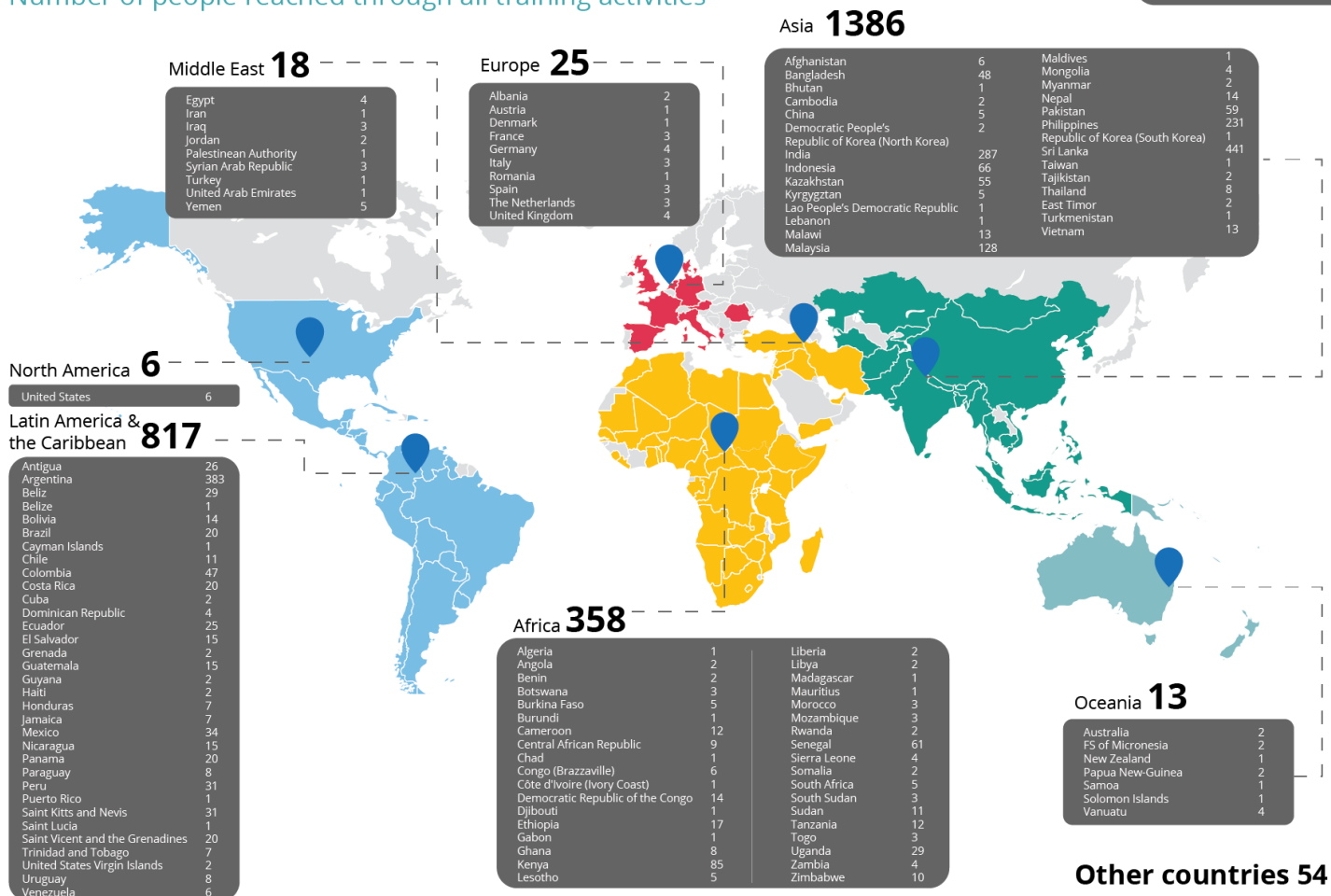


Figure 6 Geographic reach through all training programmes in 2019 including virtual courses (54 countries missing data)



## Output 1.1 (3.1.2) Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management

**Target:** Capacity is developed in 630 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.

**Output:** Cap-Net delivered capacity development to 692 water stakeholders and practitioners in 48 countries, through 17 training programmes, 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. Topics focused on improving water and coastal management practices by 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 7.

### Cap-Net Networks Achievements 2019

Number of people reached - Activity Area 1.1:  
Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management

**Total 692**

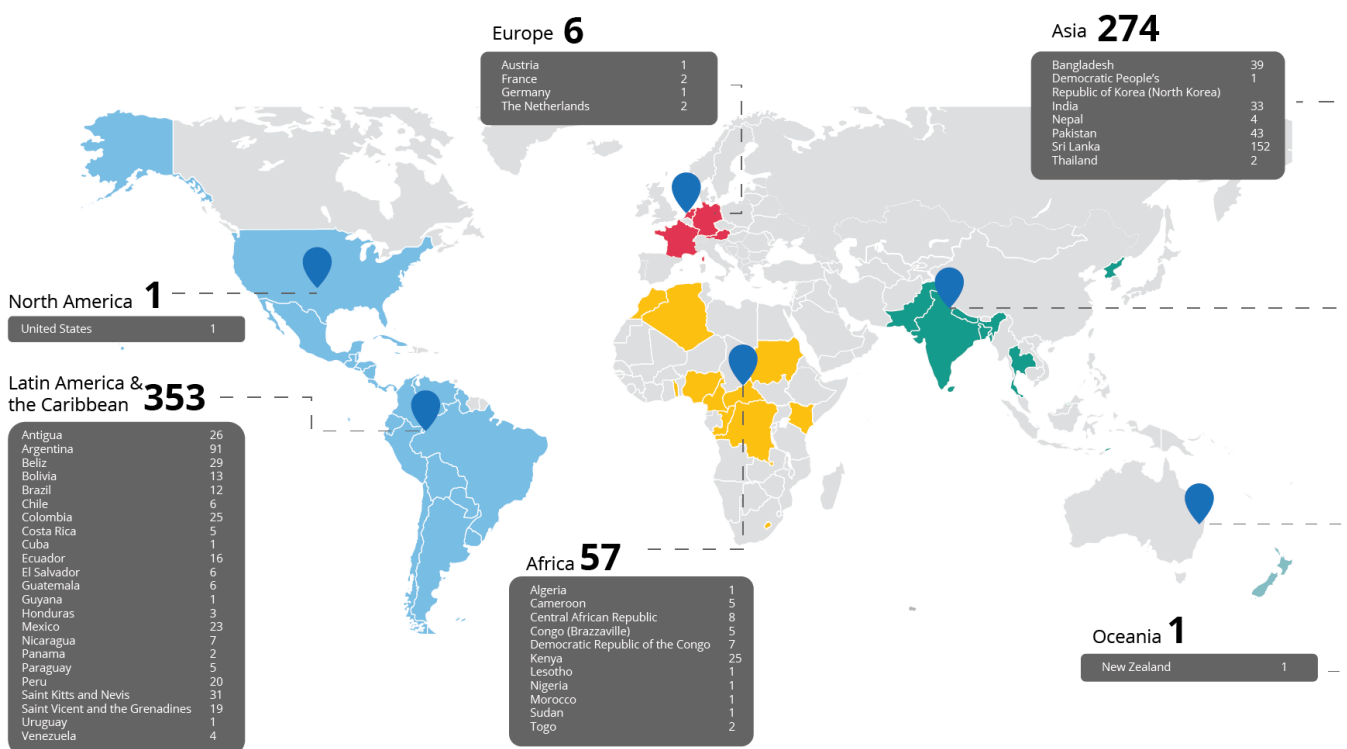


Figure 7 Countries represented by the course participants under output 1.1

Climate change 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 to address these global issues. 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 Output 1.1 (3.1.2) The highest representation was from Latin America, followed by Asia.

## Output 1.2 (3.1.1) Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation

**Target:** 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.

**Output:** Training courses targeted SDG implementation of Goal 6, safety design and maintenance of technical structures in water supply and sanitation, where 553 water managers, community leaders and professionals, were trained in 8 training courses, across 70 countries, as shown in Figure 8. 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.

### Cap-Net Networks Achievements 2019

Number of people reached - Activity 1.2:  
Climate resilient access to water supply and sanitation

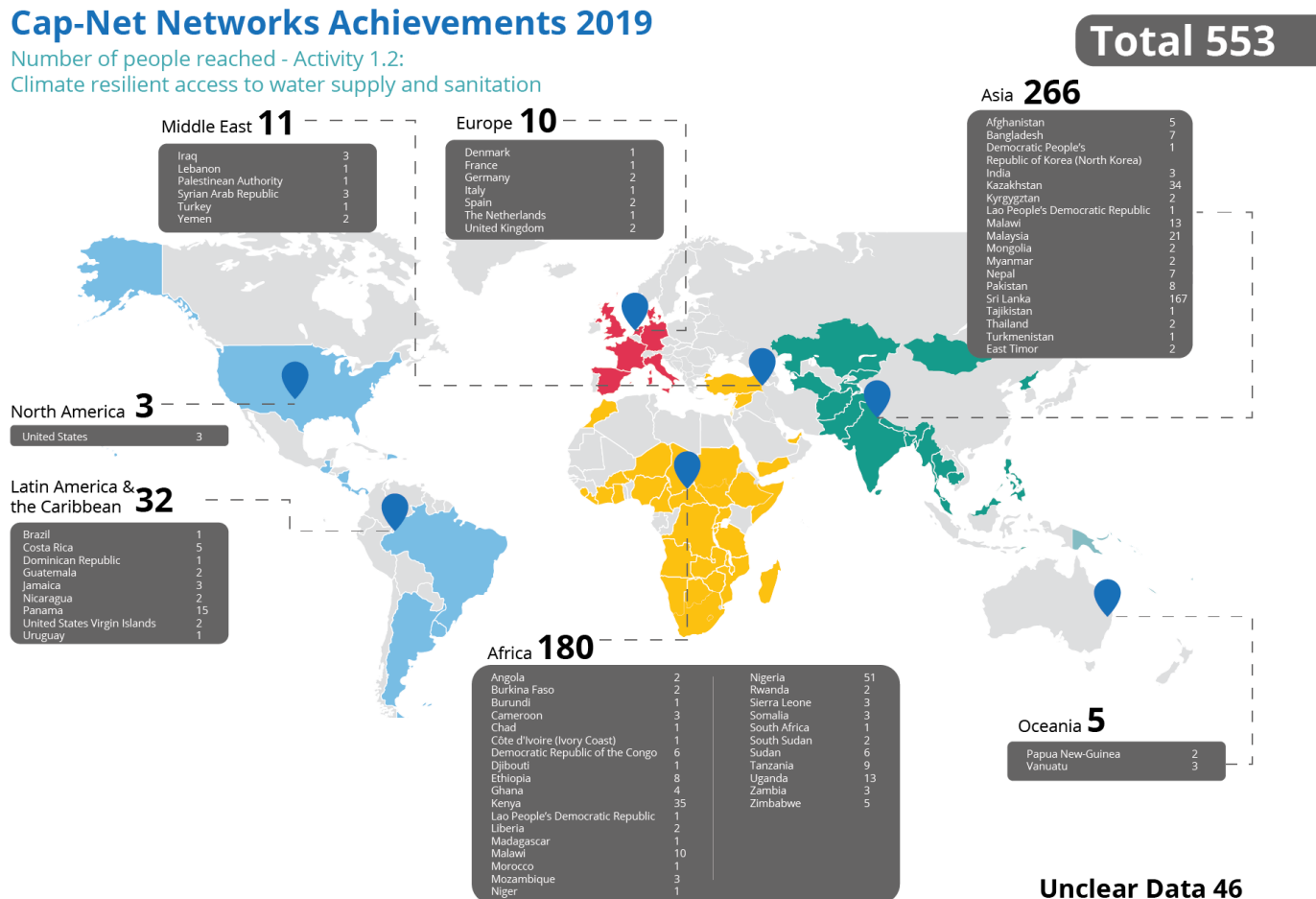


Figure 8 Countries represented by course participants under output 1.2

The two main areas for capacity development delivery under 1.2 (3.1.1) 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 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. The 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 (3.1.3) Protection of transboundary surface and groundwater in a changing climate

**Target:** Capacity development on transboundary surface and groundwater will reach out to 200 water managers and stakeholders from 25 countries.

**Output:** Cap-Net successfully trained 636 water practitioners and stakeholders, across 38 countries through 8 courses in themes of water management related areas such as river pollution management, transboundary marine spatial planning, and ocean governance as shown in Figure 9. Under WOGP Sub-theme 3, Protection of transboundary 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 Networks Achievements 2019

Number of people reached - Activity 1.3:  
Protection of transboundary surface and groundwater in a changing climate

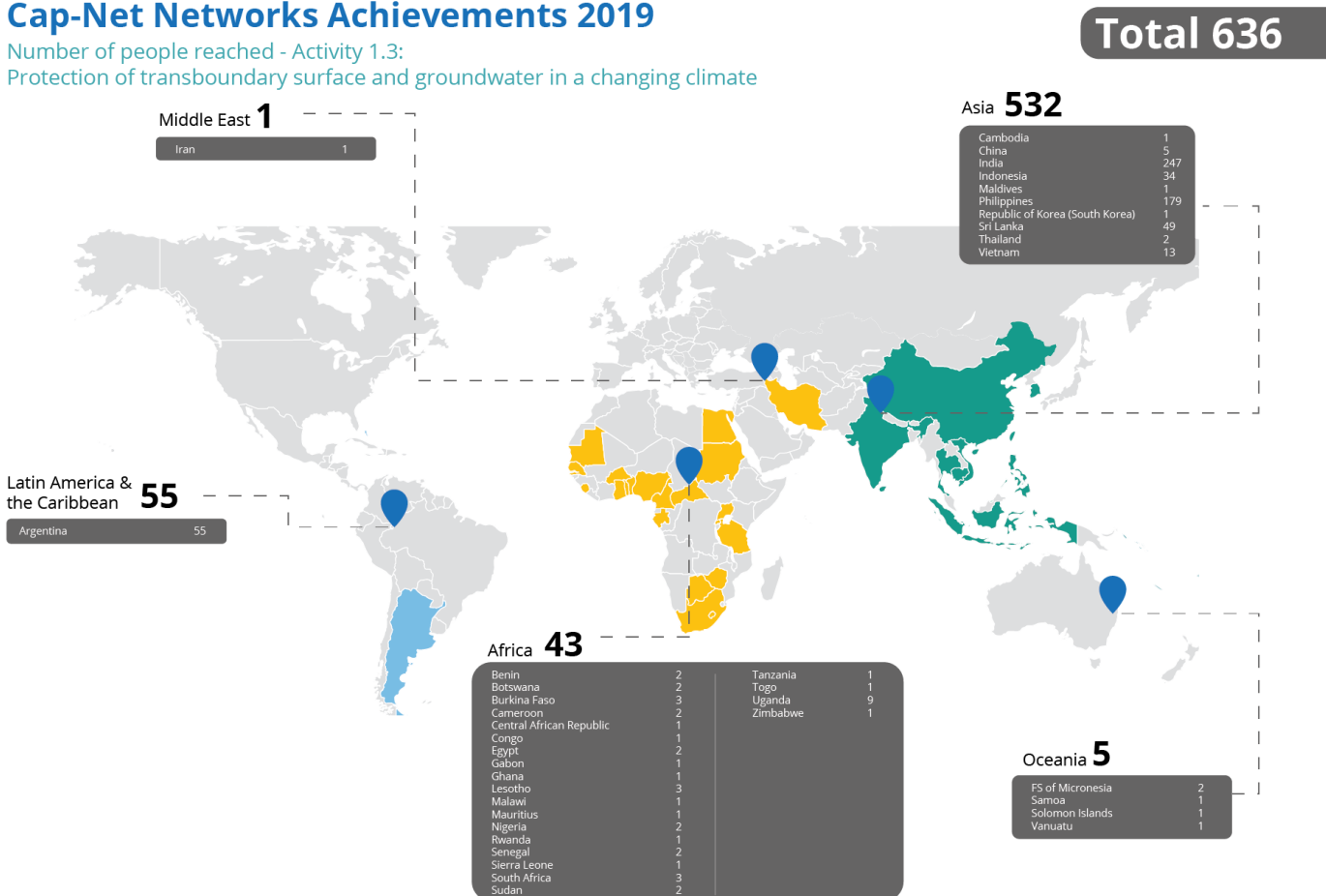


Figure 9 Countries represented by course participants under output 1.3

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 (3.1.4) Cross cutting areas

**Target:** 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.

**Output:** Cap-Net successfully delivered 11 training courses that reached 796 water practitioners across 16 countries as demonstrated in Figure 10. The largest representation geographically was represented by Latin America, followed by Asia. 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.

### Cap-Net Networks Achievements 2019

Number of people reached - Activity 1.4:  
Crosscutting themes

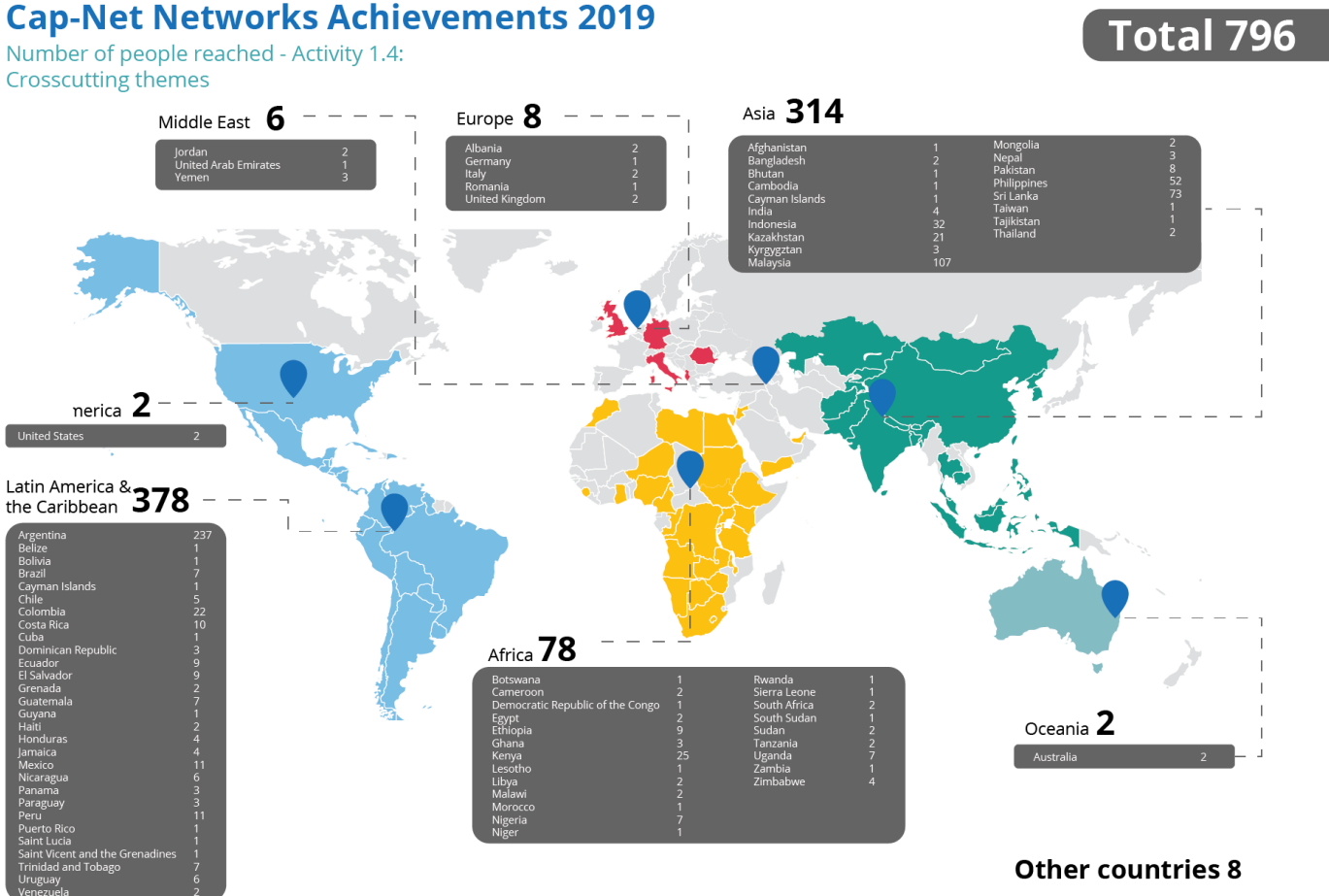


Figure 10 Countries represented by course participants under output 1.4

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.

## Activity 2 (3.3) 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 networks having sufficient capacity to deliver, the impact of the programme would be significantly undermined. Partnerships with specialised

organisations are indispensable for the development of adequate programmes and materials that capacitate networks 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 developed and nourished to ensure quality outputs. Because of its importance this activity area received the most attention in the Cap-Net strategy and thus in 2019 delivery.

### Output 2.1 (3.3.1) Building the knowledge and skills of trainers and educators in various aspects of water management.

**Target:** 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.

**Output:** In 2019, no progress was made in this output, as a result of lack of demand and 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 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 1 (3.1). Wherever possible, priority will be given to running ToTs through the Virtual Campus as opposed to face-to-face.

To strengthen networks and their members, Cap-Net has built the capacity of trainers through training of trainers (ToTs) 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.

### Output 2.2 (3.3.2) Improving network effectiveness

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

**Output:** With the objective to improve network management and facilitate exchange between networks, 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. **18** networks received financial core support in 2019, which continues to serve as seed money for development, encouraging 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.

The shift away from traditional donor funding towards a wider range of financing modalities and sources over the past years, especially in the water sector, has compelled Cap-Net to work on the development of 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 several 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, 2019 increased its use of the Cap-Net Virtual Campus, which is expected further into 2020.

Given the critical importance voiced by networks and partners of the Cap-Net annual meeting, year after year, the Secretariat took the bold decision to have the meeting in Stockholm on the sidelines of World Water Week, after conducting an in-depth cost-benefit analysis. The intention was to enhance interaction with GWP,



identify key programmatic synergies, and to capitalize on ongoing activities and networking opportunities for the programme as a whole and the affiliated networks. This proved successful and several initiatives are underway. A detailed summary of involvement during World Water Week can be found [here](#). Under the theme '*Leaving no one behind: Capacity development for inclusive development*', 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.

Cap-Net annual network and partners meeting (Stockholm, Sweden WWW)

During World Water Week, Cap-Net's affiliated networks showcased their work through presenting individual [posters](#), providing participants with an insight into their work and progress during the past year. This opportunity also enhanced the synergies and collaboration between the networks and international partners. Cap-Net was also involved in delivering a session on the joint SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (SDG6-SP).

### Output 2.3 (3.3) Partnership development

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

**Output:** In 2019, 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, 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.

### Signature Programmes



**Cap-Tec** is 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](#).

**SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (SDG6-SP)** is an innovative initiative that 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 GWP in close collaboration with UNEP-DHI Centre and Cap-Net, 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. As such, it is not a classic programme or project as it is based on in-kind contributions from the various partners, based on shared objectives and complementary competencies. Currently there are 4 pilot countries targeted, and 12 underway in 2020.<sup>5</sup>

<b>Purpose:</b>	To accelerate implementation of SDG6, and other water-related goals and targets, through improved water resources management
<b>Scope:</b>	Global
<b>Target groups:</b>	National government agencies and actors
<b>Implementers:</b>	Global Water Partnership, UNEwater week and Cap-Net network managers and partners P-DHI Centre, Cap-Net UNDP +
<b>Main areas of intervention:</b>	<u>Stage 1:</u> Using SDG6.5.1 monitoring results to identify challenges <u>Stage 2:</u> Assisting countries in formulating action plans (or similar) to address identified challenges <u>Stage 3:</u> Supporting countries in implementing their plans
<b>Timeframe:</b>	4 years (2019-2022)
<b>Budget:</b>	Euro 10 million

Lessons learned to date have proven that country buy-in and ownership is essential at the political level to enable effective implementation and collaboration. The approach of this programme should ideally not present a new national IWRM plan, but complement and support existing ones. For effective results, a large range of stakeholders need to be involved (not just water) e.g. NGOs, private sector, and development partners. The challenge has been to establish a balance between ambition and reality in action plans, which require follow-up (as part of SDG6.5.1 monitoring and reporting) moving forward.

### Learning Deltas Asia Initiative (LDAI)

From 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. LDAI calls for a paradigm shift to move from projects, to more holistic basin-wide development programmes. LDAI was 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 Phase 2, following the learnings of the scoping phase. Cap-Net has taken the role as the focal point for managing Phase 2 as the capacity development arm of the LDAI. 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.

### Collaborative programmes

Such initiatives continued to contribute significantly to the programme by spearheading capacity development delivery. New programmes initiated last year were continued and material development finalized 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 2019 is listed in Table 1. In addition to these international

<sup>5</sup> Four ongoing pilot countries are Ghana, Guatemala, Kazakhstan and Vietnam; 2020 pilot countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Congo, Georgia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Somalia, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania and Ukraine.

partnerships, there are significantly more local level partnerships built and maintained through affiliated country and regional networks.

Table 1: Active partnerships throughout 2019

Partners	Collaborative programme
UNEP-DHI, IHE-Delft, WMO, UNITAR	Revision of Climate Change Adaptation to IWRM manual
UNEP-DHI, IHE-Delft, WMO	Drought Risk Reduction and 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 and IWRM
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

### GWPO collaboration

The ambition to forge closer ties between Cap-Net and [GWP](#) has been under consideration for some time<sup>6</sup>, where strengthened collaboration at the global, regional and country levels, for improved outreach and impact, has been identified as a strategic objective for both networks. Apart from the obvious geographic overlaps, the purpose is to identify how GWP and Cap-Net can best align and plan strategically together, to deliver as one, avoid duplicating efforts, and keeping key contrasts in mind and highlighting nuances which make each network unique. A step closer to planned and strategic joint delivery is envisaged in 2020 through the establishment of learning alliances, communities of practice, re-development of the [Toolbox](#), GWP Strengthening Regional Operations and Network Growth (StRONG) initiative, among others. The collaboration between GWP Regional coordinators and Cap-Net regional and country network managers will be actively fostered to explore common opportunities for business development, relationship management, mobilization, knowledge sharing and communications.



<sup>6</sup> I.a. discussions during the joint session of the Cap-Net Management Board members and the GWP Steering Committee in December 2016



## Representation and networking

Table 2 provides an overview of the international conferences and workshops that Cap-Net participated in and contributed to in 2019:

Date	Location	Activity/Purpose
Jan	Stockholm, Sweden	Learning Days GWP
Mar	Praia, Cape Verde	WASAG Forum
May	Amman, Jordan	Regional Days GWP
June	Berlin, Germany	OECD meetings
July	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Preparation for IHE Delft 2020 Capacity Development Symposium
July	Singapore	MyCDNet Biennial National Forum
Aug	Stockholm, Sweden	World Water Week and Cap-Net network managers and partners
Sept	Gaborone, Botswana	5th Targeted Regional Workshop for GEF IW Projects and Partners in Africa
Oct	Stockholm, Sweden	GWP Toolbox revision and GWP Planning days
Oct	Geneva, Switzerland	IW:LEARN 2020 planning meeting
Oct	Bangladesh	Dhaka Water Knowledge Days
Dec	Colombo, Sri Lanka	IWA Developmnet Congress
Dec	Bratislava, Slovakia	Steering Committee Meeting GWP
Dec	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Cap-Net website and virtual campus development

## World Water Week 2019



The theme of [World Water Week 2019](#) was 'Water for Society: Including All', which sought to draw attention to the fact that humanity's major challenges are interlinked and can only be solved through broad solutions. The escalating water crisis has increased focus on the importance of good water governance, to make sure that there is enough clean water for the many competing needs. This event provided an important platform for Cap-Net and its networks to showcase their role in water capacity development with several sessions delivered, partnerships maintained, and new ones created, as well as the location of the annual partners and network managers meeting for the first time.

## 6th International Symposium on Knowledge and Capacity for the Water Sector

The 6<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Capacity and Knowledge Development for the Water Sector<sup>7</sup> will be held in May 2020, convened by IHE Delft and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in collaboration with other partners. The Symposium calls attention to the strategic importance of knowledge and institutional capacity for policy, operational practice and in education, to equip the world to better address the current and growing challenges in water management for developing a sustainable, secure and just/equitable world. The Symposium offers state-of-the-art theory and practice, bringing together scholars, decision-makers and practitioners to discuss the current and future nature and role of capacity development – and its potential contribution to the policy value chain and effective implementation

<sup>7</sup> Five International Symposia on Capacity and Knowledge Development for the Water Sector have been convened since 1991 in a close collaboration between IHE Delft and international agencies, notably UNDP, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Netherlands Development Cooperation Agency (DGIS).



in the water sector – through examining prevalent and emerging paradigms, reviewing their associated methodologies, and sharing best practices and lessons learned.

In 2019, Cap-Net and affiliated networks submitted 7 abstracts as per Table 3 below, highlighting their role as the state-of-the-art experts in capacity development in water. The objective is to review, debate and discuss the latest insights, theories and best practices in capacity development.

<b>IHE 6th International Symposium on Knowledge and Capacity for the Water Sector</b>		
<b>Title</b>	<b>Network</b>	<b>Partners</b>
1 Water Capacity Development Organisations Roles in Support of SDG 6.5.1 and SDG 6.5.2: mapping challenges, opportunities, and setting the way forward	Cap-Net UNDP	UDESА
2 The WaterNet Alumni's impact, role and contribution to IWRM initiatives in the southern and eastern African regions	Cap-Net UNDP	WaterNet, SANWATCE, Stellenbosch University
3 Impact of Networking and Partnerships for Water Capacity Development, Learning and Knowledge Exchanges	Cap-Net UNDP	LA-WETnet, BCAS
4 Toward increased synergy of capacity building interventions, reflections from Southern Africa	WaterNet	WRC, Rand Water SA, SANWATCE
5 Improved Water Supply Services: Case study of trainings in the Water Sector of Nigeria	WANet	NWRI
6 Menstrual Hygiene; The Invisible Component of SDG 6.2	REDICA	ACCEDER
7 Tactical Strategic Plan for Integrated Water-Energy-Food Resources Management by Hydro-Social Watershed	REMERH	Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

## Activity 3 (3.4) Knowledge Management

Consistently over the past 17 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 years, where Cap-Net's objective is 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.

### Output 3.1 (3.4.1) Development of training materials

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



**Delivery:** One training package on [Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM](#) (revised) was finalized and launched in January 2019. Two training packages Pollution Management and IWRM and Drought Risk Reduction and IWRM are drafted and will be launched in 2020.

In collaboration with WMO, UNEP DHI, the previous Drought Risk Reduction and IWRM manual has been revised to include the most up to date findings, case studies and technologies to manage the risk of drought effectively through IWRM. The final version will be released in early 2020. The Pollution Management in IWRM manual is in progress, due to be released in 2020 as well.

### Output 3.2 (3.4.2) Information management, communication and case studies in support of capacity development activities

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

**Delivery:** The Cap-Net website remained the main vehicle for rapid dissemination of information and materials. In line with the need to enhance outreach, focus was placed on improved communications in 2019, and will be moving forward into 2020. This approach would also assist in the efforts to diversify funding, when approaching donors by presenting a clear vision of impact.

#### Branding modernization

As Cap-Net is going through institutional and technology changes, a branding refresh was executed in 2019. The logo, icons and pallet were developed at the beginning of the programme, where icons are linked to different programmes and need to be revamped according to the new project phase.



The branding refresh objectives were linked to:

- Ensuring Cap-Net brand keeps changing according to the project’s evolution;
- Infusing Cap-Net’s brand with vitality, learning, transformational change, impact;
- Strengthening Cap-Net branding according to current project updates.

The project assignment included:

- Logo modernization
- Virtual Campus and Cap-Tec logos with tagline
- Branding guidelines
- Fonts, colors, palette update
- 13 Icons for Cap-Net Programmes

Refreshing the Cap-Net brand is part of the programme's objective to communicate for development. Building on the World Congress on Communication for Development definition for the concept of 'Communication for Development': a social process based on dialogue using a broad range of tools and methods. It is also about seeking change at different levels including listening, building trust, sharing knowledge and skills, building policies, debating and learning for sustained and meaningful change (2006). Modernizing the Cap-Net branding was essential to give the new website and virtual campus the look and feel for the new phase of the project, provide new tools for outreach and to meaningfully engage with Cap-Net stakeholders. Cap-Net branding refresh will be implemented together with the website and virtual campus in January 2020.

## Website

The Cap-Net website is the main vehicle for rapid dissemination of information and materials. Download figures show that there is a significant demand for a wide range of Cap-Net materials, with the vast majority in 2019 focussing on Climate Change Adaptation and Integrated Water Resources Management, Indigenous Peoples & Integrated Water Resources Management and Drought Risk Management. This was followed by Economics in Sustainable Water Management, Groundwater Management and, Conflict Resolutions and Negotiation Skills. The new website will provide an opportunity to review the training materials uploaded to the page, and closely monitor demand.

The website continued to serve as an information, news and knowledge sharing platform both in English and Spanish. Plans to have a French site are being considered for 2020. The website saw a steady increase of visitors from 19 209 in 2018 to 19 856 in 2019; an increase of almost 650 people. However, the upsurge was small compared to the previous period. This led us ratify the need for revamping the website to make it more attractive, efficient and user friendly. The website page views has been around 44 764 unique page views. This means users have visited the different landing pages within the website. As Cap-Net's mission is to provide capacity building in sustainable water management, analysis of the data endorses the overhauling of the website to make training materials and resources more visible and accessible.

Visitors to the Cap-Net website come from all continents. Asia has the highest proportion of user visits being 6 319 new people surfing the website. The Americas are in second place with 5 490 users and Africa is placed third with 4 324 people. Around 3 637 users surfed from Europe. Finally, 261 people popped by the website from Oceania and 145 visited were registered from unknown location. It is important to highlight that the average acquisition of all users comes in a 55% from organic search. This means the audience has used a browser and searched for our site or the available content. Just over 40% of the viewers directly entered to the site through the URL and the outstanding 1,5% did it through social media or other referrals (i.e. e-mails).

After a substantial overhaul of the web site in 2014, the current version has proven a need for an extensive update. Firstly, information is difficult to find, not user-friendly and several links are broken. Secondly, there is a strong need to systematise the information through metadata allowing a display of Cap-Net's work in an organised way. Thirdly, plugins and website structure are old and do not allow to incorporate new information. For instance, publications cannot be uploaded to the publications section. Therefore, renovation, modernisation and updating of the Cap-Net website has been carried out in 2019 together with

the revamping of the Virtual Campus. This will not only improve the digital presence of Cap-Net, but also it will enhance the interaction with online communities, providing a platform that offers a space to make impact through communication and ultimately promote social change with regard to water knowledge.

[A procurement process](#) was carried out for the purpose of revamping the website and virtual campus. The new website is being developed in 2019 with Neo Technologies. It will be launched in early 2020 together with the Virtual Campus and new branding.

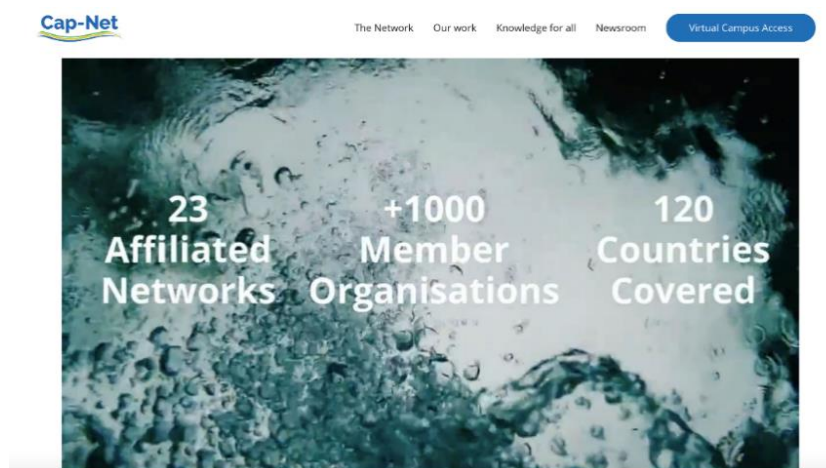


Figure 10 New website home page

The new website presents the information in a more comprehensive way. The menus were reduced to:

- **The Network:** the core of Cap-Net's work. It includes as sub-menus: Cap-Net Networks, Financing Partners, MEL Stories and Mapping results. As this section grows, it will highlight Cap-Net 23 affiliated networks work as part of the delivery mechanism.
- **Our Work:** explores Cap-Net's delivery mechanism, mission and vision. This is the institutional space of the platform. This menu includes a section for the Cap-Net secretariat team, opportunities with Cap-Net and MEL Stories with mapping results.
- **Knowledge for all:** a dedicated space organized in five topics (water governance, climate change, ecosystems, gender and information technologies) which classifies the information through metadata. Each topic landing page will have publications, news related to it, featured videos, SDGs linked to it. This section also includes access to virtual campus courses, training manuals and other resources.
- **Newsroom:** news items are crucial to communicate Cap-Net networks activities and impact. A newsroom provides a venue to access articles in an organized and professional way. This space includes access to a photo gallery, videos, newsletters library and sign-up button for it. In addition, Cap-Net recognizes the importance of engaging with media and therefore a space for press inquiries has been developed.

## Social Media

In 2019, the number of people that liked the Cap-Net page on Facebook increased from 38% in the first half of the year, to 46% in the second half. This year also experienced a growing following on Facebook with an

increase of 51% throughout the year. The outreach of the Cap-Net page was significant, with an average of **11 450 people** viewing Cap-Net content per day during the past 6 months. The most successful post of 2019 was “[Advertisement of Water Education for Sustainability](#)”, reaching **37 187 people**, receiving 791 comments, likes and reactions, and over 3,000 clicks. It should be highlighted that the advertisement of Virtual courses is also well received by the online community, ranging from 1 100 to over **37 200 people**.

Table 4 Overview of Twitter activity

Month	Tweets	Tweet Impressions	Profile Visits	Mentions	New Followers
May* <sup>8</sup>	3	4215	151	5	1
June	2	4507	108	2	6
July	4	6229	200	7	8
August	17	7932	130	18	30
September	8	8168	145	10	20
October	8	7135	70	19	13
November	4	6261	52	6	10
December	4	3543	31	10	3
<b>Total/Avg</b>	46	6349	122.28	9.57	88

#### Summary of social media in 2019

- Facebook and Twitter communities have grown exponentially during the past 6 months, as a result of the content that fed both platforms. The communities prefer self-created content that is linked to learning opportunities in relation to sustainable water management and IWRM.
- Contents that are published on the Cap-Net website and shared through the newsletter have been picked up by UN-Water. This means the content was of quality and interest for a wider community. This demonstrates the importance for the networks to send out reports on activities so that they can get greater exposure in terms of outcome results.
- There is work yet to be done to achieve better results. However, 2019 has been extremely positive for the growth of Cap-Net digital communities.

#### Virtual Campus



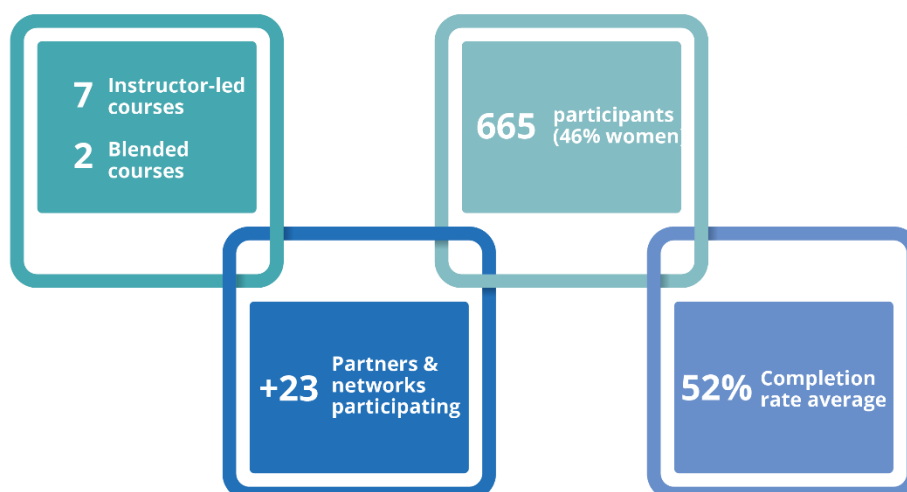
<sup>8</sup> Data is shown since May 2019 when Twitter started to show growth and interaction.



Figure 11 Virtual campus

The Cap-Net [Virtual Campus](#) is an education platform and method to curb 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. 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 coordination and technical assistance. 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.

## 2019 Highlights



In 2019, Cap-Net delivered **7** instructor-led online courses and **2** blended courses in close collaboration with affiliated networks and international partners, strengthening the capacity of **665** water professionals across the globe.<sup>9</sup> New partners joined the virtual effort such as IW:Learn, UNICEF, SDC, USAID and GWP, 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 moving forward, 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.

Table 5 Overview of instructor-led courses delivered in 2019

<sup>9</sup> 2 courses were delivered in partnership with IW:Learn however these did not form part of the analysis as they were blended courses (Marine Spatial Planning and Ocean Governance)

Instructor-led courses	Language	Partners
Professional Management of Water Well Drilling Projects and Programmes (WWD34)	English	Skat Foundation, WaterAid, UNICEF, Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN), Africa Groundwater Network, WIN, British Geological Society, UNHCR, Oxfam
Solar Powered Water Systems: an overview of Principles and Practice (SPWS37)	English	Water Mission, Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN), UNICEF
Water Education for Sustainability and Global Citizenship (WEFS39)	English	Universidad de San Andrés, LA-WETnet
Water Integrity: Principles and Concepts (WI35)	English	UNDP Water Governance Facility, Water Integrity Network, CEWAS, OECD Water Governance Initiative
Key Elements in the Design and Sustainability of Water Funds	English	AquaNature, LA-WETnet
Huella del Agua (HDA36)	Spanish	COSUDE, Quantis, Suiz Agua América Latina
Gobernanza del Agua en América Latina y el Caribe (GDA38)	Spanish	LA-WETnet, CODIA, RALCEA

Table 6 blended courses, 2019

Blended courses	Language	Partners
IW: Learn Ocean Governance (blended course); IW: Learn Marine Spatial Planning (blended course)	English	GEF LME: LEARN, UNDP, IOC UNESCO

In most courses, partners agreed to aim for estimated 80 to 100 participants, bearing in mind the highly intensive facilitation which these types of courses have. As seen in previous years, there is a very high level of demand for water online courses. In some cases, this high level largely exceeded expectations. A careful pre-selection process considers a balance in gender, geographical representation and backgrounds.

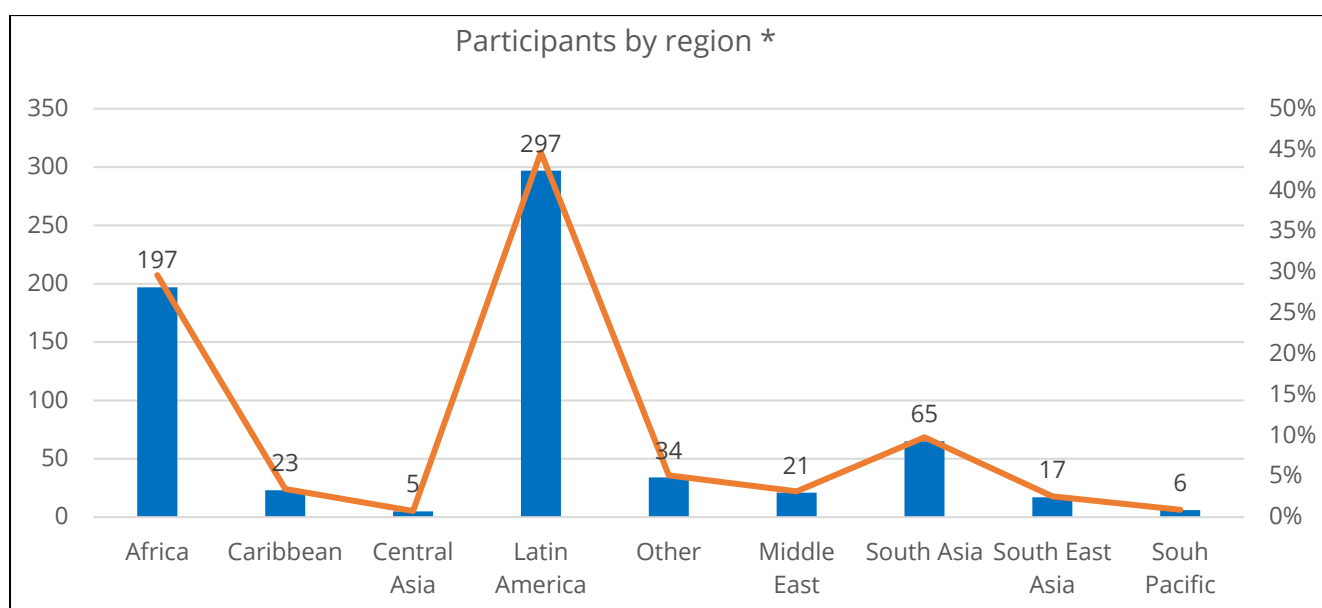


Figure 12 Participants by region

\* Reasons explaining a high number of participants from Latin America:

1. English courses are usually taken by participants from various countries and regions, including some Spanish speakers, as opposed to the Spanish courses which are usually taken only by Spanish speakers.
2. Two courses were in Spanish HDA36 + GDA38, and another course in water education for sustainability had a university from Argentina as key partner.

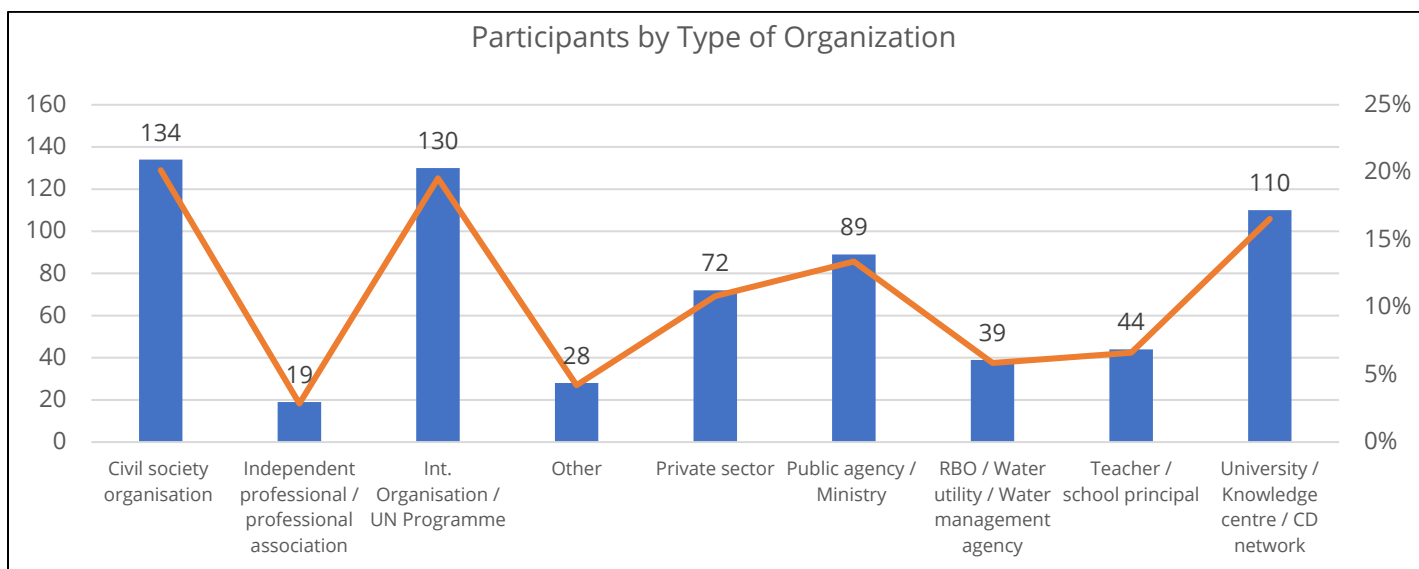


Figure 13 Participants by type of organization

In terms of course completion rates, 2019 courses have increased considerably in comparison to average results in previous years:

- The number of course participants has increased in average from 52 to 78.
- Course completion level increased from an average of 40% to 52%.
- The number incomplete participations decreased from an average of 14% in 2016-2018 to only 5%.

### Findings and next steps

Cap-Net has achieved visibility and recognition as key implementing partner for online courses as shown by demands and collaborative work with partners as GWP, UNDP WGF SIWI, GEF LME: LEARN Ocean Governance Programme, WIN, OECD, UN Environment DHI, UNICEF, Skat Foundation, RWSN amongst many other international programmes and capacity development networks. For some partners such delivery is becoming an integral part of their annual work plan to deliver one or more online courses in collaboration with Cap-Net. High interest is also seen in Cap-Net’s affiliated networks, though some networks still require close guidance to strengthen their capacities and start benefiting from the possibilities which online campuses bring.

### Revamping the Virtual Campus

The current campus was launched in 2014, providing excellent results and enabled a rapid growth for Cap-Net in the online learning field. After 5 years, the platform faces various constraints to cope with our needs and enable that we keep track of demands:

- Current platform is not suitable for MOOCs (self-paced);

- Participants registration process is weak and tedious, demanding significant time dedication;
- Analytics available for participants engagement is very limited;
- Courses certification is also done manually;
- Operational functions are not working well and can be improved

Over the past 5 years, these platforms showed an impressive evolution, making current options far better, with development costs significantly lower. Given this, it was decided to build a completely campus based on Open EdX, through an assessment of existing platforms. The new platform is currently under development and should be operational by early 2020, which will enable significantly more efficient management, allowing continuous growth for Cap-Net to respond to demands, improve quality, and versatility in the type of online learning products that can be delivered. It will allow both instructor-led as well as MOOC courses, and provide better analytics, such as insight into understanding the behaviour of the types of participants. The new platform will also display the number of times each participant logged in, pages which were opened, documents downloaded. The coordinators will be able to see if participants still followed the course even if they remained inactive in regard to participation or delivering assignments.

### E-learning strategic plan

Fully functional in English and Spanish, the campus performed with excellent results in recent years, delivering more than 30 instructor-led courses, as well as some blended courses, and involving multi-partnerships arrangements. The way forward finds Cap-Net poised for increased and strategic impact through various forms of e-learning delivery. In 2019 a first draft for an e-learning strategic plan was developed. The plan seeks to shape a strategic development of a series of priority online courses and e-learning programmes which will make a direct contribution to the UNDP Global Water Governance Support Programme 2019-2023 and GWP 2020-2025 Strategy.

This plan considers a combination of instructor-led and MOOCs courses in various categories:

- Priority courses
- Thematic courses
- Youth and schoolteachers' courses
- Ad-hoc courses
- Water Online Reviewed Learning Diploma (WORLD Diplomas) composed of a combination of priority and thematic courses

In addition, quality reviews in the form of peer revision and/or external certification are being considered and will be piloted in 2020. Other features explored include gamification and high-quality videos. The development of this plan will be continued in 2020, including an evaluation of various funding sources to be approached for its implementation. Once the new campus is in launched, MOOCs may become part of the online courses which Cap-Net delivers. One or two MOOCs may be prepared and offered during 2020 and in agreement with various partners, such as GWP. Key topics such as water governance, water and gender, water integrity, or water and climate change may be suitable for a MOOC, as a large-scale dissemination of information would make a positive contribution.

In summary, Cap-Net has established itself as key partner for online delivery of capacity development. With the new campus in place increased efficiency is expected with the chance to deliver different types of courses (instructor-led and MOOCs).

## Case studies

In 2019, 1 case study was supported, however they continue to prove relevant when developed in relation to capacity development initiatives. It was 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.

### Output 3.3 (3.4.3) Monitoring, evaluation and learning plan (MELP)

**Target:** 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.

**Delivery:** 15 affiliated networks conducted the outcome surveys of 30 out of 42 activities that were delivered in 2018. 2 interns nominated from LA-WETnet and Cap-Net Bangladesh assisted the networks with the completion of online surveys and compilation of findings from outcome monitoring activities. Outcome monitoring surveys were completed for 21 face to face activities and 9 online courses using Survey monkey, google forms, workshops, and in few cases via telephone interviews. The response rate was 47%.

The implementation of MELP is critical to the understanding of whether the programme's capacity development efforts have influenced the water management systems and practices of stakeholders and to decide on the most relevant learning tools and approaches to achieve Cap-Net's targets and goals. The MELP intends to improve the efficiency and impact of activities delivered by Cap-Net affiliated networks and the Virtual Campus, in order to achieve its vision of sustainable water management, by ensuring evidence-based results. Monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process conducted annually, which analyzes changes or impact made through the capacity development interventions, in order to improve future activities, based on findings. Cap-Net MELP tools and procedures underwent drastic adjustments in order to be further aligned with the global WOGSP results-based framework. This process involved revision of the tools and reporting templates, including a more targeted approach of capturing outcomes and impacts through inclusive reporting mechanisms.

The Cap-Net monitoring process has improved into a decentralized process through the networks using a participatory approach. Networks play an active role and are responsible for data collection, evaluation and reporting. This approach has resulted in a number of benefits, including local ownership of 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 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 meaningfully impacted the delivery of capacity development, indicated by the number of participants reached compared to the targeted numbers.

In 2019, the MELP framework underwent drastic revisions in order to be further aligned with the global WOGSP result based framework. It involved revision of the tools and reporting templates, with the objective to capturing outcomes and impacts more effectively.



## Outcomes

*A key outcome of the MELP is LEARNING. It is very challenging to make the link from training to impact. We need to capture encouraging stories of on the ground impact. We are contributing to change; it is the governments, local areas and towns that own the results and outcomes.*

Marianne Kjellén Senior Water Advisor,  
Water & Ocean Governance Programme UNDP

Outcome monitoring surveys revealed that 92% of respondents used the knowledge to enhance their performances or for the benefit of others. 63% of respondents have shared within their organizations, whereas 39% have disseminated the knowledge beyond their organizations. In total, 541 individuals confirmed that they have applied the knowledge gained. It is also evident that 375 persons shared the knowledge within their own organization whereas 224 individuals shared outside their organizations as well. This evidence points to institutional processes, influencing behavioral change in water management, as described through the [Theory of Change](#).

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 a result, for the first time, Cap-Net allocated funds for MELP were doubled from USD 2 000 to USD 4 000 in 2019, in order to facilitate the complex process.

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 14.

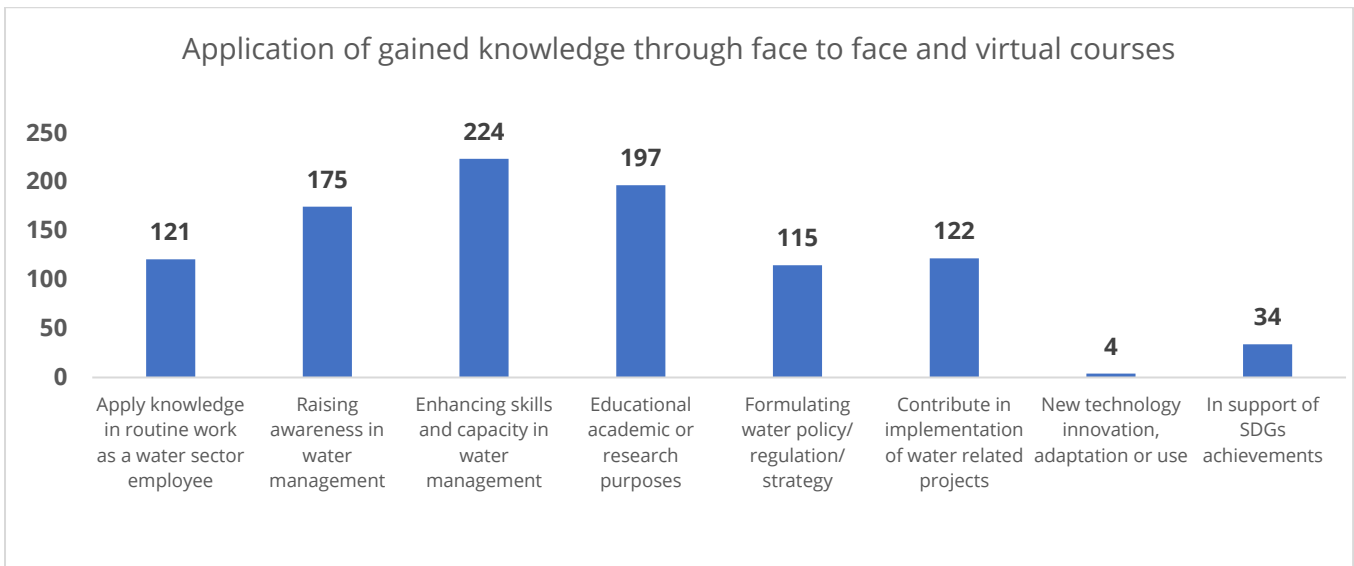


Figure 14 Breakdown of gained knowledge from the courses presented in 2019

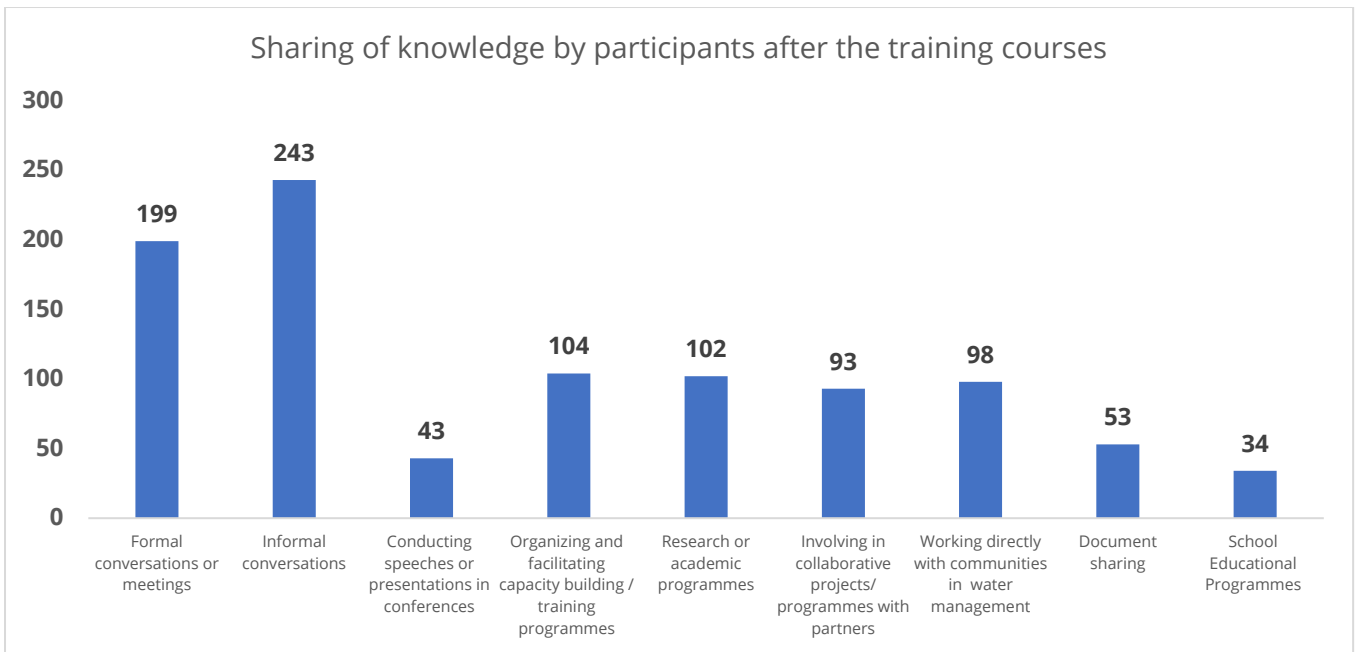
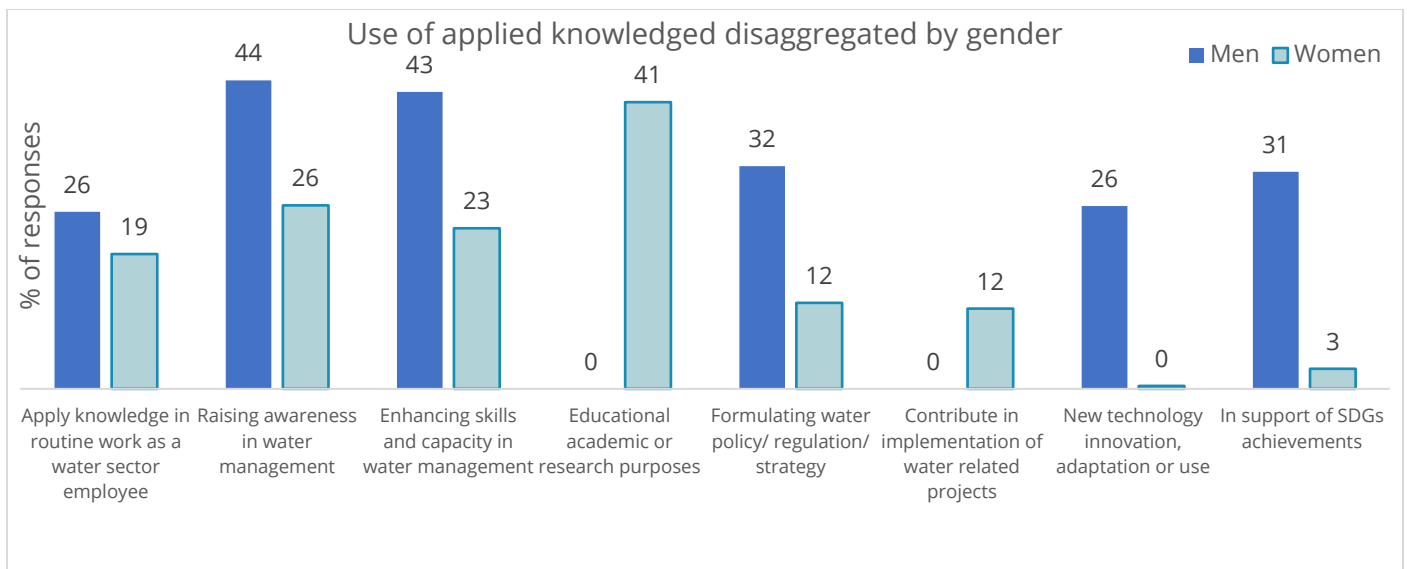


Figure 15 Knowledge dissemination across sectors in 2018 courses

To date, focus has been mostly on conducting the outcome surveys, however 2019 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.

### Gender disaggregated data

For the first time, the 2019 MELP analysis fully incorporated gender disaggregated data. This is especially relevant when interpreting the different ways in which men and women use and apply the knowledge they gain, and therefore the different impacts and scale they have on influencing behavioral change. For instance, the findings show a stark difference in terms of applying knowledge to research (41% of women to 0% of men), whereas application in innovative technologies showed 26% of men and 0% of women. Such results also provide us as capacity development experts, with an insight into how to improve and attract more women in applying and using innovative technologies. A large difference was also shown in awareness raising, perhaps a reflection of the lack of enabling environments, where women feel less empowered enough to speak out. Gender disaggregated data allows for the measurement of differences between women and men in their application and use of knowledge, and as such, provides us with in-depth knowledge on how to tailor our capacity development interventions in order to reflect these differences, and have the most effective and meaningful impact.



## Impact stories

In terms of impact, the survey reveals that around **50** institutions have been involved in actions and changes on the ground as a result of the knowledge that was transferred through Cap-Net training courses in 2018. These 50 institutions have been strengthened with improved capacity towards sustainable water management. Around **67** countries applied the knowledge gained. More than **200** participants have witnessed on the actions, and changes in individual, institutional, and policy level changes. A summary of this impact is presented in *Annex 6 Impact summary*.

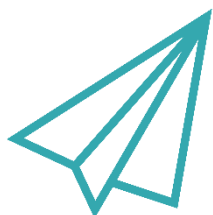
A significant outcome of the MELP is capturing stories, which create a narrative of impact around the figures and data collected. Eight stories have been chosen to reflect the impacts of capacity development trainings, delivered at four different boundary levels (community, river basin, national and regional). The activities related to six main topics IWRM, water supply, water quality, disaster risk management, river basin management and WASH, and involved a wide range of stakeholders (from local communities to state ministries - water and related ones, local government authorities, national water utilities, river basin authorities, academia, NGOs and the private sector).

It is worth highlighting the three key areas have been influenced by Cap-Net interventions consistently over the past years:

- Fostered academia involvement in the IWRM sector to develop/strengthen learnings and raise awareness on IWRM and IWRM-related subjects (especially from government)
- Generated community/group awareness while strengthening community/group involvement and ownership of new practices to develop/strengthen new habits and behaviors
- Brought key stakeholders together and allow spaces for discussion and reflection, shared learning and joint planning for the design/revision of policies, plans and strategies

Stories presented below come highlighting the positive impact that the trainings have made on participants and institutional processes from seven different countries and three different regions: Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria), Asia (India, Kazakhstan and Malaysia) and Latin America (Bolivia and Mexico), and they are organized based on the type of impact:

1. New/further acquired knowledge;
2. Change in practices/program's implementation;
3. Change in policies, plans and strategies



### **Integration of women in India's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**

**Impact:** Changes in policies, plans and strategies

**Partners:** IRDP and SCaN (India)

Following the training in Integration of women in India's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the council build toilets and made the village open-defecation free, supported Srabani, a former ward worker, and her community members with the knowledge to access subsidies to purchase toilets and fostered women's mass participation. Motivated by the open defecation-free incentives, Srabani, along with fifty women created a women's association to demand access safe drinking water. The training facilitated the sustainability of these practices, as it focused on WASH mass awareness, regular WASH progress monitoring, proper alignment of hardware and software components, and the harmonization of WASH technologies with end user's preferences. Prioritizing gender equality in the access to WASH by stimulating women's involvement in the development and management of WASH technologies, as well as men's family involvement in WASH-related tasks, was key to the success of this intervention. The training supported defined responsibilities for WASH related duties, motivating Srabani and other women not only to build their own toilets, but also to operate and maintain their WASH facilities.



### **Integrated flood management in Malaysia's National Environment Friendly Urban Drainage Guideline (MSMA)**

**Impact:** Changes in policies, plans and strategies

**Partners:** DGIS, WMO and CKNet (Indonesia)

An course on Integrated flood management inspired members from the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) from the Government of Malaysia, to apply the new flood management concept to their national regulations and guideline on urban drainage and flood management. A national conference was organized by the Water, Land and Natural Resources Ministry to introduce the concept to the Malaysian federal state departments, NGOs, universities, consultants and contactors and to inform that the new flood management concept would be in effect through a new Ministerial Decree and applied by the national MSMA guidelines National Guideline for Environment Friendly Urban Drainage, DID, Malaysia.

### **Networking for Advanced education**

**Impact:** New/further acquired knowledge

**Partners:** UANL, REMERH (Mexico)



REMERH and Cap-Net contributed to the curricula of Master and Doctoral programs in Water Sciences at the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, particularly focusing on the strategic planning and implementation of IWRM methodologies. Furthermore, a multi-stakeholder forum is

currently been organized by the Mexican Government for the development of a new national water law after training activities on IWRM were conducted by REMERH with members of the Rio Grande river basin. Such interaction and collaboration with government, demonstrates the impact of interventions at the policy level.



### **Mercury pollution awareness KazTransOil, Kazakhstan**

**Impact:** Change in practices/program's implementation;

**Partners:** CAR@WAN, UNDP (Kazakhstan)

With support from the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and UNDP, the Cooperation for Sustainable Development Center organized a training, 'The role of Central Asian women in IWRM and preventing the effects of mercury pollution on the health of women and children'. After the training, an engineer ecologist at KazTransOil, included the topic in an environmental training course delivered to her staff, whom are now aware of the dangers of mercury and handle mercury-containing waste more responsibly.

Furthermore, KazTransOil decided to replace all mercury-containing light bulbs in their company. It was reported that seeing that the organization was taking a more responsible approach towards collecting, packing and handling over mercury-containing waste and lamps for disposal contributed to employees increasing their personal level of responsibility when using and disposing mercury-containing raw materials. KazTransOil is the largest oil pipeline company in the country, providing oil transportation services to the domestic and international markets, and as such, its actions are significantly raising awareness of other enterprises globally.

### **Developing a flood marking system in Nigeria**

**Impact:** Changes in policies, plans and strategies

**Partners:** WA-Net, NWRI (Nigeria)



People living along the flood plains in Nigeria have experienced the loss of life, property and sources of livelihood for several years now. Through WANET's trainings on climate resilience which have been carried out since 2015, a great level of awareness has been raised among key water sector stakeholders such as the Department of Dams and Reservoir Operations, the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority of Yola, the Kaduna State Water Corporation, the National Water Resources Institute and the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution of Abuja.

The training has led to the installation of flood marks as an adaptive measure for flood management. The approach has been included in the Federal Government of Nigeria national annual budget. The pilot phase of the project has kicked off in Kaduna state and will be replicated subsequently in all the 36 states of the country and in the federal capital. The approach was adopted to have a scientific means of quantifying the flood level over a given period of time. The collected data will help predict



the likelihood of flood occurrence in the future, find out causes of upstream flooding and identify the vulnerability of an area to high level of flooding.

### **Raising awareness on river pollution in Malaysia**

**Impact:** Changes in policies, plans and strategies

**Partners:** MyCDNet, ASPEC (Malaysia)



The training developed capacity on how to safeguard the sustainability of the public outreach programme, which under the Ministry of Federal Territories, monitor and prevent river pollution through effective stakeholder engagement. The local authorities became more aware of the water pollution sources at the sites that were visited during the training, and subsequently organized a workshop resulted which was attended by river-related government agencies and the local community to come up with solutions to solve the pollution problems of the Batu river. After the workshop, monthly river clean-ups took place, together with a recycling corner in the community centre and monthly recycling drives. Communities are more aware of river pollution and its prevention, and the importance of separating, recycling and reducing waste. Batu river clean-up activities continue to see increased numbers of participants and apartment complexes are reaching out to the consultants to carry out recycling drives at the premises. Some are even starting to organize recycling drives independently.

Furthermore, lecturers from the International Islamic University of Malaysia who attended the training also applied the knowledge gained by organizing together with the local community a clean-up and river water quality monitoring activities at the Gombak river basin.

### **Development of a national catchment framework on flood risks and disaster management in the Democratic Republic of Congo**

**Impact:** Changes in policies, plans and strategies

**Partners:** CB-HYDRONET, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)



A training on 'Catchment based approach to flood disaster risks and management' targeted government offices, community-based organizations, river basin organizations, REGIDESO (the national water utility), academia, NGOs and media. Awareness raising about catchment protection measures undertaken at different levels by communal authorities, managers of REGIDESO, community elders and farmers was the main objective. Meetings for sharing and awareness raising were organized as a result, with different stakeholders to explain issues and challenges related to the flood phenomena in the city of Kasangulu, the preventive measures to be taken and the behaviors to be adopted in the event of flooding.

After the training, a consultative stakeholder forum was formed at the national level to discuss a framework for catchment protection, made of experts from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development,

the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources, REGIDESO, the Association des Usagers du Bassin de la Rivière Lukaya (AUBRL – River Basin Organization), the University of Kinshasa and Water Dream (NGO). The members of the forum took the Lukaya river basin in Kasangulu as an experimental catchment and focused on the design and implementation of a water resources management plan. It was agreed that each member would carry out an accurate analysis of the current basin situation, its prevention against possible risks, its preservation against degradation, as well as the maintenance of its sustainable production functions.



**Water Funds training course: A valuable tool to strengthen environmental studies and the development of environmental regulation in Bolivia**

**Impact:** Changes in policies, plans and strategies

**Partners:** LA-WET Net (Argentina)

Katia Vargas Antelo participated 'Water Funds: Key elements for design and sustainability' training, as technical staff member in the Municipal Government of Tarija, Bolivia. Thanks to the training, she was able to participate proactively in the formulation of the environmental study of the external damping zone of the biological reserve of the Cordillera de Sama. Biological reserves are protected areas which constitute a common good and are part of the natural and cultural heritage of Bolivia. They are natural territories with or without human intervention, declared protected areas through legal provisions with the purpose of protecting and conserving wildlife, genetic resources, natural ecosystems and river basins. They have scientific, aesthetic, economic and social values, and they ensure that management and conservation contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the local population and regional development.

The learnings acquired have specifically helped Katia to acknowledge that one of the most important threats that to environmental functions is the urbanization process. Based on this knowledge gained, the environmental study of the Sama biological reserve determined that the Municipal Governments of Cercado-Tarija, Uriondo, San Lorenzo and Padcaya have to define a regulatory instrument that guides the current and future growing urbanization within the external buffer zone of the biological reserve. The major main is to protect the water sources of the Central Valley of Tarija. As such, three regulations have been developed with the aim to enrich the provisions of the integral and territorial planning expressed in the Territorial Plans of Integral Development, both at the departmental and municipal level.

## Activity 4. (3.5) Project Management

### Governance and Management Arrangements

Cap-Net as a global project is implemented by UNDP through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Project Support (BPPS) will be responsible for the overall project, with partner responsible parties implementing specific components. The country level support to partners is carried out through national projects managed by UNDP country offices and implemented as DIM or through National Execution (NEX), as appropriate.

There is to be a Project Board, comprised of UNDP and responsible parties/senior suppliers, and a technical advisory group consisting of additional partners and representatives of beneficiaries. The Project is managed by BPPS with activities defined by the annual work plans, prepared in alignment with the project results framework and budget. The Project Board provides overall policy and strategic guidance to facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of the project. The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances.

The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) advises on the project, whose role is that of a coordinating committee to discuss and monitor the progress of the global project, identify opportunities for synergistic use of resources through joint events and initiatives, and increase outreach functions of the project through the convening capacities of the entities represented in the TAG. All TAG members will attend the sessions at their own cost. In 2019, the TAG committee met face to face in conjunction with Stockholm World Water Week. Moving forward, the committee will continue to meet virtually or face-to-face, as appropriate, initially on an annual basis, but as seen, most conveniently in conjunction with World Water Week in August/September every year.

The TAG is composed of representatives from UNDP, SIWI, GWP, IHE-Delft Institute for Water Education (IHE-Delft), financial partners, and collaborating entities such as UN-Water and/or UN-Environment or UNICEF, as well as representatives of Cap-Net affiliated networks. Observers will also be invited to join on an ad hoc basis.

The Project Board will determine further members of the TAG as necessary and appropriate. Additional or separate advisory functions connected to each of the outputs/components may be arranged, as appropriate. At the annual TAG meetings, it is expected that the gender, climate and biodiversity focal points within WGF will report with scans and constructive proposals from their respective perspectives.

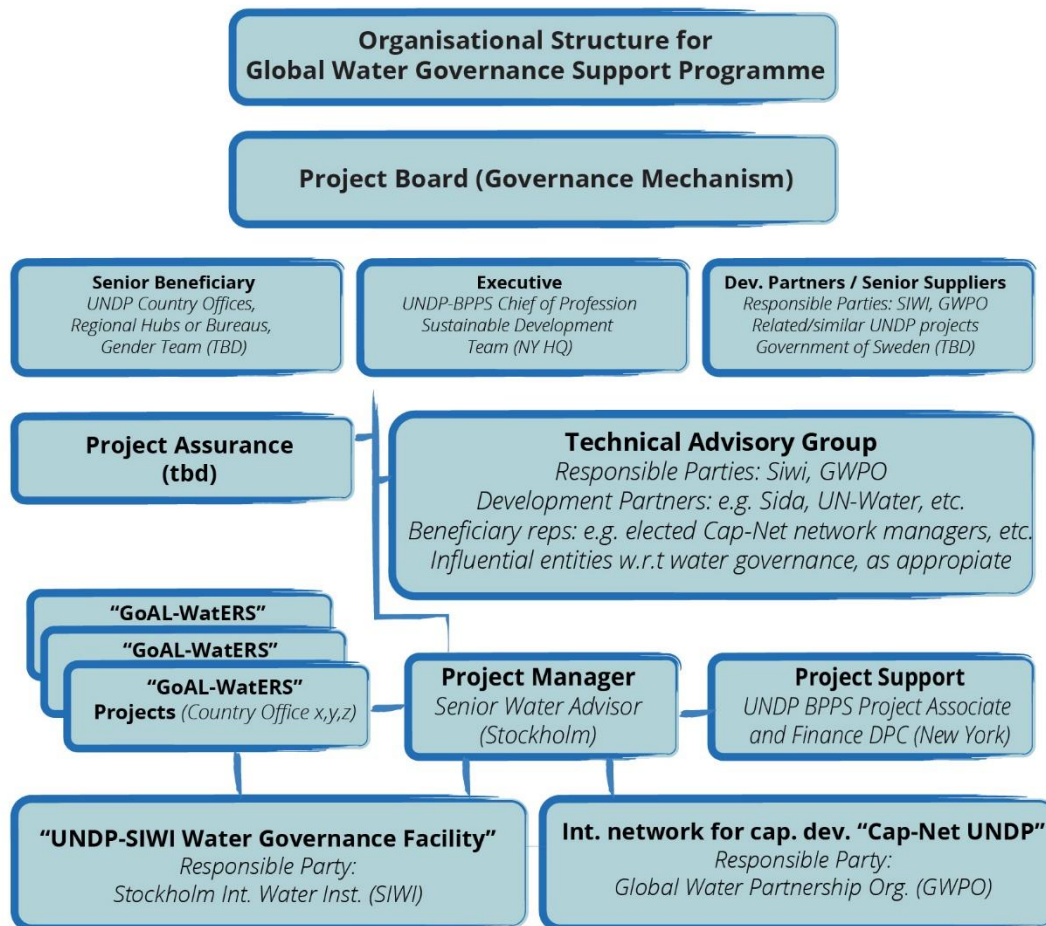


Figure 16 Illustration of Governance and Management Arrangements

## Project Implementation

During 2018, a review was conducted on the execution and implementation modalities of the Cap-Net UNDP 'project' to consider how Cap-Net is to be most effectively 'institutionalised' in the future. The 'institutionalization review' aimed to delineate the most strategic and cost-effective set of execution/implementation modalities in a new phase to continue to support efforts of affiliated networks to develop capacity for sustainable water management. The review report pointed towards GWPO as the most favourable implementing partner (responsible party) for Cap-Net.

Further to this, the implementation of the Cap-Net as a global programme transitioned from UNOPS (through a transitional work plan and budget from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019 and amendment number 5 of the UNDP-UNOPS agreement) to Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO)<sup>10</sup>. GWP has over 3,000 partner organisations in 183 countries, with 63 Country Water Partnerships and 13 Regional Water Partnerships. GWP's network provides knowledge and builds capacity to improve water management at all levels: global, regional, national and local. The networking approach provides a mechanism for coordinated action and adds value to the work of many other key development partners. In terms of the UNDP's Selection of Responsible Parties, GWPO, like other UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations and government

<sup>10</sup> The Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO) is an intergovernmental organization functioning under public international law. It performs the Secretariat function for the Global Water Partnership (GWP)

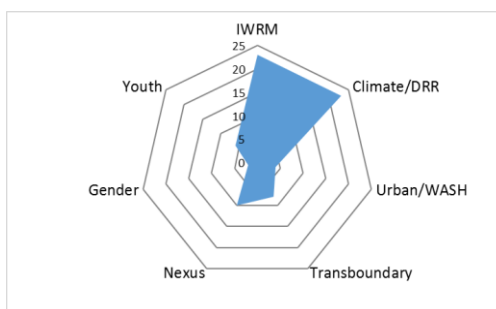
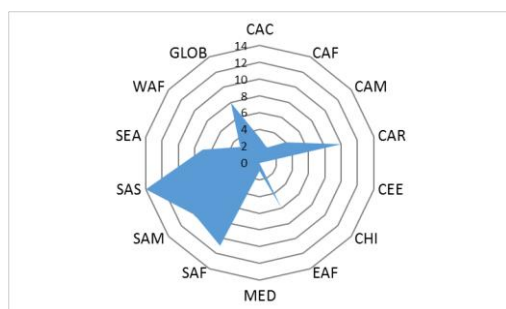
agencies, is exempted from competitive procurement processes. They can be selected and identified in a signed project document or project board decision.

The Comparative Advantage assessment served to reinforce the decision for GWPO to be the Responsible Party to the **Global Water Governance Support Programme** based on successful, fruitful previous and ongoing collaboration. UNDP confirms that the GWP/GWPO has contributed to the successful establishment of Cap-Net and has substantively contributed to the development of joint educational and training products (see box of highlights of collaboration below and refer to Annex 5 for details). GWP is one of the two main founding international partners (including also IHE-Delft Institute for Water Education) which has remained on the Cap-Net UNDP Project Management Board.

### Highlights of collaboration between GWP and Cap-Net 2009-2016

- **Training programme on International Water Law in Latin America:** Ongoing training programme that aims to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of key Latin American organisations in the area of international water law. Eight workshops and an online course held to date (2013-ongoing)
- **Water Integrity Capacity Building for the Middle East and North Africa region:** Implementing partners in a programme that aims to improve transparency and accountability practices in water resources management by developing capacities of the different stakeholder groups in the MENA region (2014-2017)
- **Integrated drought management trainings in West and East Africa:** Series of joint workshops carried out in the context of the GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) projects under implementation in the Horn of Africa and West Africa regions (2015-2016)
- **Hydro-Climatic Disasters in Water Resources Management in the Caribbean:** Series of training workshops jointly carried out in various Caribbean countries to provide the necessary tools and knowledge to build capacity in an effort to minimise and/or prevent hydro-climatic disaster losses. (2009-2011)
- **Capacity Building for IWRM in Africa and the Caribbean:** Three-year project implemented through a collaborative effort of GWP and four Cap-Net networks involving the organisation of a number of workshops and development of knowledge products (2007-2009)
- **Online training:** Joint facilitation of online courses on International Water Law in Latin America and Drought Risk Reduction in IWRM (2016)

### Indicative regional and thematic focus of collaboration






Regional and thematic distribution of GWP's collaboration with Cap-Net 2009-2016.















Note: The figures in the graphs relate to the number of information items in the GWP Monthly Reports database and are therefore dependent on the extent to which GWP Regions have reported on their activities (some report more comprehensively than others). NB: the graphs are only indicative

Table 7 outlines the general guiding principles, targets and progress to date on project management of Cap-Net with GWPO as the responsible party.

General guiding principles targets and progress to date on project management with GWPO as the responsible party for Cap-Net	Progress Ratings
<p><b>Human Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contracts; until 31 Dec 2019 with a possibility for annual renewal – GWPO will use its template. All contracts will be staff contracts.</li> <li>• To be noted; notice period GWPO is 4 months, from the employee 3 months’ notice.</li> <li>• GWPO to will align current posts with own classification, categories and description and by using the latest updated salary calculation table determine staff salaries.</li> <li>• Regarding working hours, normal 40 hours per week is deemed reasonable with staff not eligible to claim overtime and day off in the event of travel during weekends</li> <li>• Payments of salaries will be made to ensure payment latest 25th of the month. Salaries paid in USD.</li> <li>• Insurances; Generali covers the below at a fee of 1.92% of the annual salary (excluding benefits and pension). Insurance Policy can be found as an annex to GWPO Staff Rules and Regulations</li> <li>• Health Care; Compulsory for GWPO staff. Local insurance signed by the employee or insurance through the GWPO supplier; BUPA. For comparison; fee for single person in North Africa USD 3,500/year.</li> <li>• Presumably only local health care insurance is needed, as the travel insurance will cover emergency health care during official travel.</li> <li>• Pension contributions; compulsory 2 months’ salary/year set aside. When staff member leaves the organisation the full amount is accessible. GWPO uses a bank in Luxembourg, AMFIE, where individual accounts are set up. The staff member may invest within the options provided by AMFIE, but not withdraw funds until staff leaves GWPO.</li> <li>• HR software Bamboo (license approx. USD100/employee/year) keeps all staff information (nationality, date of birth, next of kin etc).</li> <li>• All leave request and travel time are approved through Bamboo software (includes an easy to use application) This provides overview of all staff movement (integrated with GWPO or separate)</li> <li>• HR related policies/guidelines;               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Staff Rules and Regulations Annex 2</li> <li>2. Administrative Instructions Annex 3</li> <li>3. Recruitment Policy Annex 4</li> <li>4. Salary Policy Annex 5</li> <li>5. Human Resources Policy Annex 6</li> <li>6. Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy (annual declarations) Annex 7 and 8</li> <li>7. Templates for Performance Development Dialogues (semi-annual) under revision.</li> <li>8. Travel Policy Annex 9</li> <li>9. Travel Claim Template and per diem rates Annex 10</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><b>Travel</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per diem; set by the Travel Policy (Annex 9). Per diem based on UN rates (UN rates minus 30%), no reductions for meals provided, applies from date of arrival at final destination until date of departure. Accommodation paid at actual rate, with the</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center;">       <p><b>Notice period was shorter pending budget extension confirmation</b></p>                       </div>

General guiding principles targets and progress to date on project management with GWPO as the responsible party for Cap-Net	Progress Ratings
<p>UN rate as a ceiling. The ceiling can be exceeded due to special circumstances (sky rocketing prices during events).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flight class economy unless the travel time (airport – to final arrival airport) exceeds 10 hours, then economy premium is applicable.</li> <li>Travel insurance through the GWPO insurance -&gt; Coverage during official travel and 14 days of private travel in direct connection with official travel. Annex 11.</li> </ul> <p><b>Procurements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Threshold for quotations Euro 20k</li> <li>Evaluation Team &gt; Euro 20k (How to set up the Evaluation Team)</li> <li>Most Cap-Net procurements will be below Euro 20k. Consultancies related to publications could go under the GWPO procured suppliers (Green Ink, Scriptoria etc)</li> </ul> <p><b>Currencies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USD ingoing and outgoing.</li> <li>Set a fixed conversion rate for 2019 (as several policies/guidelines are in Euro) Suggested 0.87 Euro for a USD.</li> <li>Funds to be received in USD to a Cap-Net bank account. The accounting currency as well as reporting currency is USD. Staff salaries as well as Partner disbursements in USD</li> </ul> <p><b>Cash</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenge; late disbursement by UNDP. How to cover the need for cash? Apply for a credit facility – probably limited to 50% of the agreed upcoming disbursement. Bank charges 0.75% of the credit facility plus approx. 1.5% of the used facility.</li> <li>Cash flow forecast needs to be prepared to ensure sufficient funds are available.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accounting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounts kept in MS Navision, in USD.</li> <li>Cap-Net to prepare a coding structure that fits Cap-Net (account, category, employee, region, etc) Account plus 5 dimensions possible. Preferably use the same account numbers as GWPO and check with UNDP, but full freedom to choose the set-up of the other dimensions.</li> <li>Any additional levels that would be useful when coding the expenses. The four activities/outputs of component (3) of the Global Water Governance Support Programme (strengthened capacity for sustainable water management) is one level, the expense code a second level. The partners networks could be tracked through the accounting software if useful.</li> <li>Monthly reconciliations and financial reports (introducing Power BI 2019, which will enable real time reporting).</li> <li>Financial and narrative reports requested by UNDP, basically every quarter. Ensure set up of the coding structure to meet the reporting layout.</li> <li>The reporting is made quarterly (narrative, financial, and risk assessment). Tight reporting should be with UNDP on the 15th following the end of the quarter. Note; the financial report as prepared by GWPO needs to go for quality check to the Cap-Net Director/Head of Section, once cleared to UNDP Senior Water Advisor. To be signed as delegated by the GWPO Executive Secretary and CEO.</li> <li>The quarterly reporting is as well the request for disbursement for the “following” quarter. In reality 1/3 of the quarter has already passed when the funds are received.</li> <li>GWPO accounting policy is based on accrued accounting. As such all activities performed are costed and reported as expenditure, regardless of actual payment. Need to ensure that this complies with the UNDP reporting requirements (being actual payments plus commitments). Accrued accounting should be used, that is reporting only on activities actually carried out/services actually received. Challenge; advance payments to partners cannot be reported as expenditures until e.g. a training workshop has been done concluded. Advance payments to partners are a requirement.</li> <li>Cap-Net will pay for sender’s bank charges. Receivers bank fees will be charged to the respective activity line i.e. the amounts set by partners will as such be slightly lower. Bank charges differ between banks and countries.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>A more comprehensive expenditure report by activity output would be useful for reporting</b></p>

General guiding principles targets and progress to date on project management with GWPO as the responsible party for Cap-Net	Progress Ratings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The partners will have to submit an expenditure report including soft copies of supporting documents (receipts, invoices etc). The soft copy requirement is set by UNDP (see Spot Checks below). A bit of administrative challenge both for the Partner and GWPO, however this procedure would mitigate the lack of audit requirement (GWPO rules; if the entity receives &gt; Euro 10k/year). Clearance from the GWPO auditor will be requested.</li> <li>The Partner report has to include a sufficiently detailed in-kind report. Cap-Net personnel and GWPO will prepare a template based on the current reporting template. Aim; as little change for the Partner as possible.</li> <li>Annual audit to be included in the budget, and the audit to be done by the GWPO auditor (currently PwC). Reasonable audit fee in the area of USD5,000.</li> <li>In addition to the annual audit, UNDP will carry out annual Spot Checks and a UNDP commissioned full audit every 3-4 years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Supplier invoices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital registration of invoices (invoicesCN@gwp.org) through software Ascendo invoicing</li> <li>Approval flow to be decided by Cap-Net – final payment authorisations by GWPO.</li> </ul> <p><b>Commitments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitments through a process “Decisions Archive”. All commitments (purchase, travel, contracts etc) must be approved by Cap-Net Director/Head of section and through a financial approval (GWPO).</li> <li>Assigned decision number will follow the transactions through the system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Budget and Workplan preparation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual budget and workplan will be based on the approved Project document (cover 5 years).</li> <li>Ready by end of February.</li> <li>The Management Fee is part of the “normal” UNDP quarterly Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report</li> </ul> <p><b>Partner contracts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP preferred partners list; is attached to the agreement. This is to avoid any risk of be seen as violating the procurement rules.</li> <li>Approximately 20 receivers will have transfers above Euro 10k. Ranging from USD 20k-30k.</li> <li>Above 10k/year requires local audit, unless another mechanism can be found that will satisfy the GWPO auditor. Cap-Net concerns; will give the Partners additional administration and increase the administration costs (20 partners – 4k audit costs -&gt; 80k in audits only).</li> <li>GWPO to discuss with PwC, how to ensure the fiduciary responsibility while not adding too much administration/costs</li> <li>Partner contracts; as used 2018 should preferably be used 2019, with as little change as possible. GWPO to review the 2018 service contract template and to jointly decide on the format.</li> <li>Partners contract preparation; is done by Cap-Net personnel and initiating payments. Payments are made in tranches, based on provided information (milestones and deliverables) and training schedules.</li> <li>The disbursement to the Partner is made as core support as well as based on an approved workshop activity</li> <li>Programmatic execution; Cap-Net personnel provides guidelines to partner networks, templates and guidance documents for the trainings, monitoring and evaluation. Participants’ evaluations are submitted together with the execution report.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legend</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> not working</li> <li> working with challenges</li> <li> working well</li> </ul>	         <p><b>GWPO shall execute payments to the Contractor within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of receipt of the relevant original invoice. This has proven challenging in situations where swift release of funds is necessary.</b></p>

As of April 2019, Cap-Net personnel entered into new contracts with GWPO. The Cap-Net secretariat has historically remained lean and efficient adapting to funding levels and specific needs as the network evolved. This included setting the way for a global secretariat, with staff members covering the main regions of operations of Cap-Net. This global arrangement has benefits in terms of being close to the regions demanding capacity development, knowing their languages and culture, and having a Cap-Net presence almost world-wide. This remote setting is also cost-efficient and provides a better visibility and scouting for opportunities within regions and is also expected to derive synergies with GWP's regional and country partnerships. It is planned that for 2020, the current human resources be maintained not only to create stability and avoid disruptions in implementation but fulfil the requirements of Cap-Net support and contribution to Global Water Governance Support Programme.

GWP has demonstrated programmatic and operational capacity to deliver high-quality and timely results in the area of water management including capacity development and knowledge management. UNDP has conducted a comparative advantage analysis based on general and specific criteria. UNDP has performed a capacity assessment for GWPO, following a Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) micro-assessment methodology, which has yielded a low risk in the utilization of project resources by GWPO.

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.

### Cap-Net Team

In line with keeping relevant, reducing costs and carbon footprint, 2019 continued to respond to these needs through the current remote working arrangement. Having two staff shared on a 50/50 basis with GWPO has proven an effective set-up for the time being. A third staff shared on the same modality will begin in 2020, replacing the previous IT Analyst. A revised set of functions of the Cap-Net Secretariat personnel took place as seen below, to address and improve the response to the programme needs. 2 interns and 1 network attachment supported the secretariat with conducting a Monitoring and Learning Plan (MELP) analyses and developing a training material.



## Cap-Net Secretariat

Figure 16 2019 Cap-Net Secretariat

Table 8 Overview of staff and their locations

Designation	GWPO classification	Staff member full name	Location
Director	Head of Section	Bekithemba Gumbo	Pretoria
Capacity Development Analyst Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	Network and Administrative Officer	Indika Padmarajee Panditha Gunawardana	Colombo
Capacity Development Analyst Planning, Reporting and Publications	Network and Administrative Officer	Yasmina Rais El Fenni	Istanbul
Programme Associate	Senior Assistant	Sonia Patricia Ramos da Luz	Lisbon
Virtual Campus Coordinator	Senior Network and Administrative Officer	Damian Maximiliano Indij	Buenos Aires
Communications Assistant	Communications Assistant	Patricio Rouiler Pazos; shared on a 50/50 basis	Stockholm
Human Resources and Administration Associate	Human Resources and Administration Associate	Jacqueline Gogo; shared on a 50/50 basis	Stockholm
Information Technology Specialist	Information Technology Specialist	James Wachira Jan 2020; shared on a 50/50 basis	Stockholm

## Resource Mobilization

Requisite funding is necessary for any initiative to move forward. New and targeted investment is needed for governance, management and organization, as well as for innovative research, development and physical infrastructure. This is critical for the actual implementation of policy intentions. For example, improved water management practices require investments into innovative solutions and effective delivery of capacity to bridge the knowledge gap.

It is the governance processes and capacity development delivery mechanisms that determine the direction and the quality of development whereas the funding and financing, somewhat simplified, enable the speed of implementation. Cap-Net's work focuses on developing the capacity, institutional reforms and collective action required to steer the direction of development towards sustainably managing and protecting the natural resources underpinning the livelihoods for all people.

In 2019, as a response to the stagnant financial situation, 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 ensure the programme's sustained delivery. Cap-Net developed a think piece which will feed into the resource mobilization strategy, as it became clearer that funding can make or break renowned, legitimate and relevant programmes like Cap-Net. The global network continues to face a situation of increased competition for funding from the same bilateral and multilateral 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. 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. A such, 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, needs to be put in place.

Client orientation and building personal relationships and trust are key factors to successful fundraising, which has been noted when approaching any donor 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-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.

Tailored packages have been formulated, aligning 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. 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)

### **Resource mobilization at the 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 2020 and coming years in order to facilitate efforts to re-approach donors where relations were previously established as well as the traditional donors, and explore non/traditional foundations and organizations. Furthermore, in parallel to engaging former donors or contacts, new donors need to be approached towards getting the funds dialogue initiated.

### **Resource mobilization at the 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 the network. 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 regional and continental entities.

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

### Leverage

Activities delivered under Capacity Development implemented by networks were supported both through financial and in-kind contributions from partners. Some networks successfully secured funding from partners to cover more than 80% of the total cost of activities, however in average Cap-Net contribution reflects approximately 1/3 of the total cost of an activity. Partner financial contributions totaled USD 1.77 for every USD 1.00 dollar invested by Cap-Net, where in-kind contributions totaled USD 1.11 for every USD 1.00 dollar invested by Cap-Net.

Table 9 Leverage Figures of activities in 2019 for activity 3.1 (Capacity development)

Cap-Net contribution USD	Partner contribution USD	In-kind contribution USD	Total investment
132 678	280 318	173 669	586 665

Analysis has been conducted on the combined investment leveraged from international partners and networks for activity 3.1 alone is estimated at **USD 454 000** in co-financing (cash and in-kind), representing close to **USD 587 000** invested in development priorities across **127 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 **USD 3 on each USD 1 invested** by Cap-Net– a quadrupled leverage effect.

The 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.

Leverage triggered by online courses which took place on the Virtual Campus was significantly higher, as investment from Cap-Net was in the form of staff time, rather than financial input. One example would be the Solar Powered Water Systems online course, in collaboration with Water Mission. Investment in adaptation of contents and the course coordination (managing discussion forums, revising assignments) was a total of USD 35 500, with Cap-Net covering staff time.

## Project Budget

Considering budget reduction within an already financially restricted situation, Cap-Net managed to successfully adapt its planned budget with implementation, aligning expenditure with its budget, while simultaneously exceeding expectations. The realisation amounted to **USD 1 302 209** versus the planned revised budget of **USD 1 510 940**. Taking leverage for one activity only, total realisation amounted to **USD 1 756 209**.

Table 10 provides an overview of budget per activity versus realization in 2019 in USD

No.	Activities	GWPO Budget Q2-Q4 2019	UNOPS Budget Q1 2019 (Transitional*)	Total Budget 2019	UNOPS realisation Q1 2019 (Transitional)	GWPO realisation Q2-Q4 2019	Total Realisation 2019	Leverage 2019**	Total Realisation including leverage 2019	Budget Note
3.1; 3.2	<b>3.1 Develop training courses, including technologies for online, blended and digitalized learning, and deliver training on specific topics like water integrity, water and earth observation, human right based approaches, water and gender, river basin organizations, coastal zone management, source-to-sea engagements and 3.2 Engage with organizations for capacity development of institutions, and individuals, to manage, and use water and coastal zone resources sustainably, and to adapt to increasing climate variability</b>	250 000	-	250 000	412	132 266	132 678			1
	Sub-total: Activity 3.1 and 3.2	250 000	-	250 000	412	132 266	132 678	454 000	586 678	
3.3	<b>3.3 Strengthening partnerships by using effective networks of capacity developers to impact on the ground, and developing partnerships with international agencies and private sector organizations to improve their outreach and collaboration on capacity developing</b>	220 000	100 000	320 000	74 993	251 092	326 085			
3.3.1	Capacity developers trained; Network management: network managers and partners meeting	90 000		90 000		123 544	123 544			2
3.3.2	Network management: Core support to networks	100 000		100 000		92 041	92 041			3
3.3.3	Partnerships maintained	30 000		30 000		35 507	35 507			4

	Sub-total: Activity 3.3	220 000	100 000	320 000	74 993	251 092	326 085	-	
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Knowledge management to develop and implement knowledge management systems in response 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</b>	<b>170 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>177 000</b>	<b>3 849</b>	<b>137 325</b>	<b>141 174</b>		
3.4.1	Training material developed	10 000		10 000		6 050	6 050		5
3.4.2	Training material developed, editing and publication costs	10 000		10 000		-	-		6
3.4.3	Information management, communication: revamped website, Virtual Campus, Cap-Net app	95 000		95 000		52 529	52 529		7
3.4.4	Case studies in support of capacity development activities	5 000		5 000		5 000	5 000		8
3.4.5	Information management, communication	5 000		5 000		4 946	4 946		9
3.4.6	Monitoring and learning plan implementation	45 000		45 000		68 800	68 800		10
	Sub-total: Activity 3.4	170 000	7 000	177 000	3 849	137 325	141 174	-	
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Project management</b>	<b>420 000</b>	<b>235 000</b>	<b>655 000</b>	<b>239 291</b>	<b>439 041</b>	<b>678 332</b>		
3.5.1;3.5.2	Personnel costs	370 000		370 000		333 408	333 408		11
3.5.3	Office costs	10 000		10 000		1 827	1 827		12
3.5.4	Laptops and IT equipment	20 000		20 000		14 555	14 555		13
3.5.5	Office rental	15 000		15 000		11 720	11 720		14
3.5.6	Audit fees	5 000		5 000		5 000	5 000		
3.5.7	Technical Advisory Group	-		-		-	-		15
3.5.8	UNOPS Implementation Support Services (ISS)/ GWPO Indirect services to the project (8%)	85 000	23 940	108 940	23 940	72 531	96 471		
	Sub-total: Activity 4: Project management	505 000	258 940	763 940	263 231	439 041	702 272	-	
	<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>1 145 000</b>	<b>365 940</b>	<b>1 510 940</b>	<b>342 485</b>	<b>959 724</b>	<b>1 302 209</b>	<b>454 000</b>	<b>1 756 209</b>

## Budget notes:

- 1 50 courses at USD5,000 each, 35 participants per course, distributed as follows 4 for Q1, 20 for Q2, 20 for Q3 and 6 for Q4;
  - 2 DGIS outstanding contribution amounts to USD 5,378; the activity is now considered duly financially and operationally closed.
  - 2 2 courses supported, 40 network members trained, 30 participants at the annual networks managers and partners meeting supported (registration fees and travel)
  - 3 20 networks receive support amounting to USD5,000 per network
  - 4 Cap-Net staff travel to other meetings e.g. resource mobilisation, planning and preparation for the upcoming IHE-Delft Capacity Development Symposium in March 2020, MyCDNet National Forum, IWA congress and secretariat support to other affiliated networks
  - 5 Workshops to allow 2 new training packages to be developed, 2 packages reviewed and finalised
  - 6 Revamped and operational website in English and Spanish, renovated Virtual Campus, establish new host for both, improved communication including upgraded Cap-Net App with additional push functions, including software licences and hosting services
  - 7 No demand for ToT was received in 2019
  - 8 5 case studies, supported at an average cost of USD1,000 per study
  - 9 USB stick with training packages and other relevant information available for diistribution with in 2019 (target if World Water Week in Stockholm)
  - 10 20 MELP reports submitted by partner networks with reporting aligned to the outputs of the Global Water Governance Support Programme 2019 – 2023 at USD2,000 per report, including one intern supported, recruited and hosted by an affiliated network at USD5,000 for three month duration
  - 11 Includes: Director/Head of Section, Capacity Development Analyst Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning/Network and Administrative Officer, Capacity Development Analyst Planning, Reporting and Publications/Network and Administrative Officer, Virtual Campus Coordinator/Senior Network and Administrative Officer; Programme Associate/Senior Assistant, Communications Assistant/shared with GWP 50/50, Information Technology Specialist/shared with GWP 50/50, Human Resources and Administration Associate/shared with GWP 50/50
  - 12 Office smooth operations ensured including, bank charges, stationary, toners, postage, courier, phone charges and supplies
  - 13 6 laptops purchased mirrored to GWPO, covering preinstalled software licences
  - 14 Office rental at 2 GWP regional offices, accomodating the Director/Head of Section at GWP Southern Africa and Capacity Dvelopment Analyst Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning/Network and Administrative Officer
  - 15 1 face-to-face, Technical Advisory Group members (elected Cap-Net network managers to be supported) meeting to coincide with the World Water Week in Stockholm supported under activity 3.3
- \* The above is exclusive of UNDP General Management Support (GMS) of 8%. This is charged by UNDP before passing on to UNOPS and GWPO. In addition, USD50,000 has been set aside under project management for project audit fees, which will be allocated in 2020 and estimated at USD 14,000 at time of reporting.

\*\* Leverage calculated for Activity 3.1 only: is estimated at USD 454,000.00 in co-financing (cash and in-kind), representing close to USD 587,000 invested in development priorities across 127 countries. Analysis has been conducted on the combined investment leveraged from both international partners and networks.

## NB:

- 1 UNWater savings are not included estimated at USD 12,600
- 2 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.
- 3 DGIS outstanding contribution amounts to USD 5,378; the activity is now considered duly financially and operationally closed.
- 4 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.
- 5 Audit fees to be spent in 2020; ongoing during time of reporting and estimated at USD 14,000.



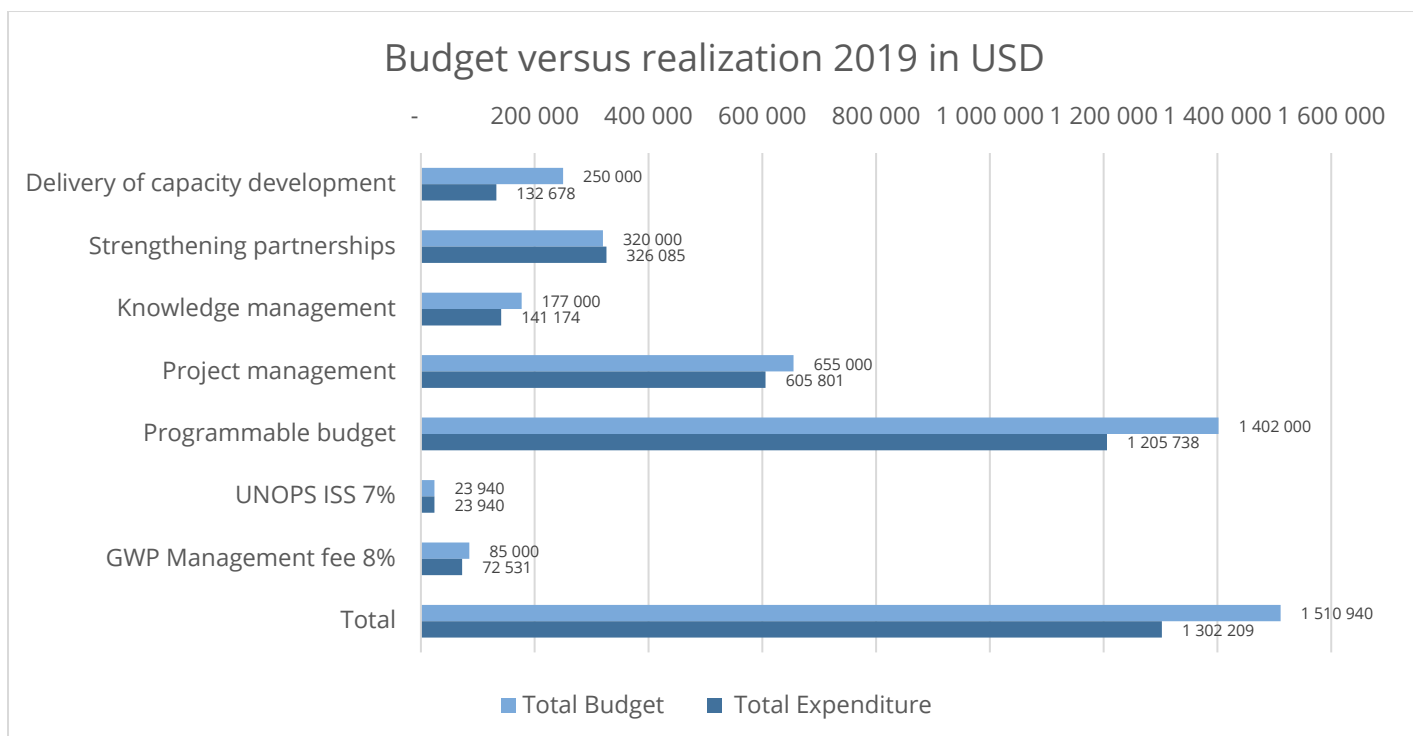


Figure 17 shows the planned programmable budget and realization breakdown by strategic outputs

## Looking Forward to 2020

Looking ahead, 2020 will focus on resource mobilization from a new perspective, by defining this as a strategic component. Staff time will allocate specifically in regard to proposal writing, mapping and relevant travel to enhance visibility, donor relations and potential resource mobilization efforts. This will be fully supported by the rebranding of Cap-Net and its delivery mechanisms of the Virtual Campus and website.

From the network perspective, reflecting on their critical role as Cap-Net's strength and delivery mechanism, significant time will be invested in periodic consultative processes and effective communication streams between the Secretariat and the networks. These ongoing processes are essential to ensure tailored support and responses to any issues or bottlenecks the networks are facing, to enhance delivery and assist with establishing or strengthening partnerships. The process is intended to provide an insight into the progress and achievements of the networks, network management and assessment of how well the network is functioning to date. It will assess the intermediary character of the networks affiliated to the global network and its interventions in the context of the effectiveness of capacity building delivery, and how the Secretariat can assist in the development and improvements of products and programmes to service these networks.

The overall objective is to provide Cap-Net and affiliated networks with the opportunity to assess their progress, relevance and impact, and provide guidance actions in the new project cycle by:

1. Assisting networks to improve their effectiveness and impact in capacity development for sustainable water resources management by addressing:

- Discussing the key aspects of network management, the functioning of the network and its organisation and communication;
- Understanding the network competence, the quality of work, its recognition amongst peers and the breadth of experience of members;
- Identifying the network's contribution to development of capacity in the water sector, scope and scale of activities, main targets reached and impact, demand responsiveness;

- Discussing the financial status, cost efficiency of the network activities and structures.
2. Providing necessary support to the networks through:
- Consultations on demand; regular online meet ups with the secretariat to discuss pressing issues in the region help to enhance the work of the networks;
  - Assistance and feedback with social media, communication tools and reporting;
  - Use of virtual campus for trainings (internal and external);
  - Specific needs for Training of trainers;
  - Specific needs in terms of knowledge availability (training manuals and materials);
  - Monitoring impact;
  - Strengthening communications and collaboration with GWP country and regional water partnerships

## Aspirations

Collaborative programmes that have been developed with international partners, usually in collaboration with partner networks, are of great value to the programme and improve the programmes' relevance. They mobilise the best of available knowledge worldwide for practical capacity development implementation of the ground, and it provides recognition for Cap-Net and the partner networks as key players in capacity development in water management.

In order to find a balance between the development of management expertise and practices, and understanding of integrated management, the capacity development delivery component of the programme focuses on training and education. In the training activities a distinction is being made between water users or user groups and water professionals or managers. In this way the aim is to deliver capacity development activities that directly respond to demands on the ground. The partner networks are instrumental in the identification of capacity development needs and the delivery to the right target groups. The Cap-Net programme delivery reflects the priorities of the project as well as the work plans submitted by partner networks. A detailed listing of activities proposed by the partner networks can be found in *Annex 1 Detailed output of activities 2019*.

In 2020, the resource mobilization approach will be anchored on the following initiatives:

1. Cap-Net's position paper on capacity development as contribution towards achievement of sustainable development goals<sup>11</sup>
2. Cap-Tec, a partnership capacity development programme in the use of new technologies for improved water productivity and management<sup>12</sup>
3. [The SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme](#) (SDG6-SP) coordinated by GWP in close collaboration with UNEP-DHI Centre and Cap-Net UNDP<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> Contribution to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, 2016-2020: "Water Knowledge for All", "Empowering Individuals: Enabling Environments" August 2015

<sup>12</sup> Cap-Tec focus is in specific technologies for water management and productivity related to water-energy-food nexus for increased water productivity; sustainable management of water resources in a climate change context; and scaling up of water supply and sanitation services.

<sup>13</sup> SDG6-SP facilitates a focused and coordinated approach to the monitoring and implementation of SDG 6.5 on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), in order to realize this and other water-related targets and goals. The SDG6-SP achieves this by

4. [Learning Deltas Asia Initiative \(LDAI\)](#) by GWP and Cap-Net UNDP, calls for a paradigm change to move from projects to more holistic basin-wide development programmes<sup>14</sup>
5. [OneWorld](#) submitted an Expression of Interest from the AfDB , for delivery in 2020 to develop training materials and to conduct training of the trainers workshops for African institutions (in English, French and Portuguese). The idea is to position these institutions as support partners to governments in developing GCF project proposals and to equip them appropriately. In partnerships with CAPNET, UNITAR and WMO, who are all well -positioned to lead this project based on our current experience with the GCF as well as our track record in climate finance and project preparation on the African continent.
6. [ANSI](#) plans to build on Cap-Net's experience of contextualizing and adapting training materials and conducting trainings on sanitation, through collaboration on training dissemination on non-sewered sanitation standards (ISO 30500 and ISO 24521). ANSI is currently engaged with the Water Research Commission in South Africa to disseminate the standards into training segments targeted at different groups (Ministry level, Municipal level, local level, WWTP operators). The aim is to use the training materials developed in South Africa for other Anglophone countries in Africa, tailoring them to each country's unique sanitation landscape. Engagement would be with countries that have adopted the standards to encourage them to use the knowledge available to them in the ISO standards to improve already existing waste water treatment plants (for ISO 24521) and learn about new technology (in ISO 30500) and its implications to bring sanitation solutions to the last mile.
7. [IW:Learn](#) is the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network. IW:LEARN was established to strengthen transboundary water management around the globe by collecting and sharing best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to common problems across the GEF International Waters portfolio. It promotes learning among project managers, country official, implementing agencies, and other partners. After talks in 2019, the aim in 2020 and beyond is towards more strategic and planned collaboration, in the form structured and iterative twinning exchange program between IW:Learn projects and Cap-Net affiliated networks, who are building on lessons learned from Peer Reviews conducted globally, providing possibility to draw on experiences from collaboration, in context of IWRM. Cap-Net has also expressed interest in facilitating the twinning and dialogue activities in support of regional collaboration among Small Island Developing States via cooperation among all focal area projects and country counterparts.
8. [OECD Water Governance Initiative](#) will hold its 13th meeting in January 2020, gathering 80+ practitioners, policymakers and representatives from major stakeholder groups. Cap-Net will participate towards sharing knowledge and experience on recent water governance reforms and research, as well as exploring ways in which the Cap-Net Virtual Campus can assist in spearheading reforms in water governance further. The OECD Water Governance Initiative is a multi-stakeholder network of 100+ delegates from public, private and non-profit sectors gathering twice a year in a Policy Forum to share on-going reforms, projects, lessons and good practices in support of better governance in the water sector.

---

supporting the official SDG monitoring and reporting processes, and by helping countries design and implement responses that directly promote measurable progress.

<sup>14</sup> LDAI aim is to develop 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

## Closing Remarks

Cap-Net successfully completed 17 years of developing capacity in sustainable water management. 2019 demonstrated significant achievements in comparison to the initial plans and available budget, including a home-based Secretariat with revised functions, effective transition from UNOPS to GWPO and successful new partnerships, which significantly enhanced the programmes outreach and delivery, at the global, regional and national levels. The impact has resulted in transformational change across several areas, 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 capturing of stories from the ground. The MELP analysis further highlighted that an overwhelming number of individuals confirmed that they have applied the knowledge gained from Cap-Net trainings. It is also evident that knowledge has been spread both inside and beyond their organizations. This is a clear indication that Cap-Net's capacity development interventions do influence institutional processes, behavioral changes in water management, linking the outcomes to the overall Theory of Change.

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 strengthening the capacities of the networks, 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 Detailed output of activities 2019

No	Title	Date	Place	Countries represented by the participants	Total participants
<b>1</b>	<b>Delivery of Capacity Building</b>				<b>2677</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management</b>				<b>692</b>
1	Climate change adaptation (CCA) programme for field staff of Irrigation Department	13 June,	Sanol Reception Hall, Nittambuwa	Sri Lanka (63)	124
2	Drought risk management and reduction in Antigua	22 -24 May	St. John's, Antigua	Antigua (26)	26
3	Drought risk reduction in IWRM in St. Kitts & Nevis	5th -7th June	Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis (31)	31
4	D drought risk management and reduction in St. Vincent and the Grenadines	29 -31 May	Arnos Vale, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	St. Vincent and the Grenadines (19)	19
5	Capacity building on water quality monitoring and urban flood risk management in Belize	15th-18th July	Belize City, Belize	Belize (29)	29
6	Regional workshop on leadership and research methods for interdisciplinary water research	26 Aug - 7 Sep	Chennai, India	Bangladesh (4), Nepal (3), Sri Lanka (3), India (29)	39
7	Water law	30-aug	Pakistan	Pakistan (42)	42
8	Project management for IWRM	Sept	Toluka, Mexico	Mexico (16)	16
9	Water Governance in Latin America and the Caribbean	30 Sept - 18 Nov	Online	Argentina (5), Bolivia (10), Brazil (6), Chile (3), Colombia (16), Costa Rica (3), Cuba (1), Ecuador (8), El Salvador (5), Guatemala (5), Guyana (1), Honduras (2), Mexico (6), Nicaragua (6), Panama (1), Paraguay (2), Peru (15), USA (1), Venezuela (3)	98
10	Spatial observation applications at water resources management	24-26 Oct	Bangui, Central African Republic	Algeria (1), Cameroon (4), Central African Republic (8), Congo (5), DR Congo (6), France (2), Togo (2)	28
11	Key elements for the design and sustainability of water funds	07 Oct - 22 Nov	Online	Argentina (1), Austria (1), Bolivia (1), Cameroon (1), Colombia (4), DR Congo (1), Ecuador (6), Germany (1), India (4), Korea (1), Lesotho (1), Morocco (1), Nepal (1), Netherlands (2), New Zealand (1), Nigeria (1), Pakistan (1), Peru (4), Sri Lanka (5), Sudan (1), Thailand (2)	41
12	Strengthening science, practice interface for sustainable water resources management at local level	October	Kenya	Kenya (25) pending reports	25
13	Integrated water resources management in Spanish (Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Hídricos)	21 Oct - 15 Nov	Online	Argentina (21), Bolivia (2), Brazil (6), Chile (3), Colombia (5), Costa Rica (3), Ecuador (2), El Salvador (1), Guatemala (1), Honduras (1), Mexico (1), Nicaragua (1), Panama (1), Paraguay (3), Peru (2), Uruguay (1), Venezuela (1)	55
14	Climate change, water and health	November	Bangladesh	Bangladesh (35)	35
15	Uses and management of water in agricultural production	11 - 12 November	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Argentina (10)	10
16	Watershed management training programme for field officers	25 - 26 November	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka (20)	20
17	Integrated water management in agricultural and water production activities drinking and sanitation, in Province of Buenos Aires	18 Oct, 15 Nov	Tandil, Argentina	Argentina (54)	54
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Climate resilient access to water supply and sanitation</b>				<b>553</b>
18	Professional management of water well drilling projects and Programmes – an Overview	13 May - 29 July	Online	Afghanistan (2), Angola (1), Bangladesh (6), Burkina Faso (2), Cameroon (1), Chad (1), DRC (4), Ethiopia (6), France (1), Ghana (3), Iraq (1), Italy (1), Jamaica (1), Kenya (3), Lao PDR (1), Liberia (2), Madagascar (1), Malawi (4), Morocco (1), Nepal (3), Netherlands (1), Nigeria (8), Niger (1), Pakistan (1), Rwanda (1), Sierra Leone (1), Somalia (3), South Sudan (1), Spain (2), Sri Lanka (1), Sudan (2), Syria (2), Tanzania (3), Thailand (1), Timor	127

No	Title	Date	Place	Countries represented by the participants	Total participants
				Leste (1), Uganda (6), United States (1), Yemen (2), Zambia (2), Zimbabwe (2), <b>unavailable data (40)</b>	
19	Intermediate TOT course on water safety plans (WSP)	11-12 July	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Malaysia (21), United Kingdom (2)	23
20	Solar powered water systems: an overview of principles and practices	16 Sept - 3 Nov	Online	Afghanistan (1), Angola (1), Bangladesh (1), Burundi (1), Cameroon (2), Cote D'Ivoire (1), Denmark (1), Djibouti (1), DR Congo (2), Ethiopia (2), Germany (2), Ghana (1), USA (2), Guatemala (1), India (3), Iraq (2), Jamaica (2), Kenya (6), Lebanon (1), Malawi (6), Mongolia (2), Mozambique (3), Myanmar (2), Nepal (4), Nicaragua (1), Nigeria (12), North Korea (1), Pakistan (7), Palestine (1), Papua New Guinea (2), Rwanda (1), Sierra Leone (2), South Africa (1), South Sudan (1), Sri Lanka (2), Sudan (4), Syria (1), Tanzania (6), Thailand (1), Timor Leste (1), Turkey (1), Uganda (7), Uruguay (1), USA (2), Vanuatu (3), Yemen (4), Zambia (1), Zimbabwe (3), Unknown (1)	118
21	WaSH and menstrual hygiene	28-30 October	Panama City, Panama	Brazil (1), Costa Rica (5), Dominican Republic (1), Guatemala (1), Panama (15), Nicaragua (1)	24
22	Capacity building of the leaders of community based water societies in Badulla and Nuwara Eliya	23, 30 October	Badulla/ NuwaraEliya, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka (164)	164
23	Strengthening partnerships and sustainable models for WaSH in the Aris and SemiArid lands	October	Kenya	Kenya (26) (pendng reports)	26
24	Training for members of the Balkash-Alakol Basin Council on wastewater treatment and biogas production	01 November	Almaty, Kazakhstan	Afghanistan (2), Kazakhstan (34), Kyrgystan (2), Tajikistan (1), Turkmenistan (1)	40
25	Climate change resilience: access to water supply and sanitation	16-20 September	Kaduna, Nigeria	Nigeria (31)	31
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Protection of transboundary surface and groundwater in a changing climate</b>				<b>636</b>
26	GEF LME:LEARN Ocean governance (2019). open course.	14 Jan - 19 Feb	Online	Cambodia (1), China (3), FS of Micronesia (2), Iran (1), Maldives (1), Philippines (1), Republic of Korea (1), Samoa (1), Solomon Islands (1), Thailand (1), Vietnam (2)	15
27	Transboundary marine spatial planning. open course GEF LME:LEARN	14 Jan - 15 Feb	Online	China( 2), Philippines (2), Seira Leon (1), Thailand (1), Vanuatu(1), Vietnam (11)	18
28	Training and capacity building of district platform stakeholders on Arsenic mitigation	13 - 28 September	Bihar (Buxar & Bhagalpur); Assam(Jorhat & Nalbari)	India (247)	247
29	Sustainable delta planning	02 Sept - 29 Sept	Online	Indonesia (34)	34
30	Waste: Legal regime of production and management	30 Sep - 01 Oct	Mendoza, Argentina	Argentina (55)	55
31	Training of trainers for the save water advocacy program (SWAP) and on the environmental benefits and commercial uses of Bamboo	3rd October	Cebu, Philippines	Philippines (176)	176
32	Transboundary water investment in Africa: international law and water governance	11-14 November	Entebbe, Uganda	Benin (2), Botswana (2), Burkina Faso (3), Cameroon (2), Central African Republic (1), Congo (1), Egypt (2), Gabon (1), Ghana (1), Lesotho (3), Malawi (1), Mauritania (1), Nigeria (2), Rwanda (1), Senegal (2), South Africa (3), Sudan (2), Tanzania (1), Togo (1), Uganda (9), Zimbabwe (1)	42
33	National symposium on urban water and coastal zone management	28th November	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka (49)	49



No	Title	Date	Place	Countries represented by the participants	Total participants
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Crosscutting themes</b>				<b>796</b>
34	Evaluación de la huella de agua (water footprint assessment), ISO 14,046 Edition 2019	20 May - 12 July	Online	Argentina (8), Bolivia (1), Brazil (4), Chile (5), Colombia (19), Costa Rica (3), Dominican Republic (1), Ecuador (6), Guatemala (3), Honduras (3), Mexico (6), Nicaragua (2), Paraguay (2), Peru (10), El Salvador (2), Uruguay (3), Venezuela (2)	80
35	MyCDNet Water forum	9-10 July	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Malaysia (105)	105
36	Teachers training and learning resource package on "water: nature's precious gift"	23 July	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, Philippines	Philippines (52)	52
37	Sustainable water project preparation and planning workshop	29 July - 02 Aug	Malang, Indonesia	Indonesia (30)	30
38	Central American citizen and civil society monitoring for SDG 6.4	25-27 Sept	San Salvador, El Salvador	Costa Rica (6), Cuba (1), Dominican Republic (2), El Salvador (5), Guatemala (3), Mexico (2), Panama (3),	22
39	Teacher training course and workshop in water and environmental education	05-06 Sep	San Ramón de la Nueva Orán, Salta, Argentina	Argentina (186)	186
40	Water education for sustainability and global citizenship - online course	30 Sept - 18 Nov	Online	Argentina (43), Bangladesh (1), Bhutan (1), Botswana (1), Brazil (1), Cameroon (1), Colombia (1), Ethiopia (8), Germany (1), Ghana (2), Honduras (1), India (1), Italy (2), Jamaica (1), Mexico (2), Malawi (2), Malaysia (2), Nepal (2), Nigeria (4), Pakistan (6), Romania (1), South Africa (1), Thailand (1), Trinidad (1), Trinidad and Tobago (4), Uganda (2), United Arab Emirates (1), United Kingdom (1), Uruguay (3), USA (1)	106
41	Water integrity principles and concepts	30 Sep - 29 Nov	Online	Afghanistan (1), Albania (2), Australia (2), Bangladesh (1), Belize (1), Brazil (2), Cambodia (1), Cameroun (1), Cayman Islands (1), Colombia (2), Costa Rica (1), DR Congo (1), Ecuador (3), Egypt (2), El Salvador (2), Ethiopia (1), Ghana (1), Grenada (2), Guatemala (1), Guyana (1), Haiti (2), India (3), Indonesia (2), Jamaica (3), Jordan (2), Kazakhstan (4), Kenya (5), Kyrgyzstan (1), Lesotho (1), Libya (2), Mexico (1), Morocco (1), Mongolia (2), Nepal (1), Nicaragua (4), Niger (1), Nigeria (3), Pakistan (2), Paraguay (1), Peru (1), Puerto Rico (1), Rwanda (1), Saint Lucia (1), Sierra Leone (1), South Africa (1), South Sudan (1), Sri Lanka (4), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1), Sudan (2), Taiwan (1), Tanzania (2), Thailand (1), Trinidad & Tobago (3), Uganda (5), United Kingdom (1), USA (1), Yemen (3), Zambia (1), Zimbabwe (4)	106
42	Water footprint water footprint as an effective tool for a green economy	01 Oct - 23 Nov	Online	Kazakhstan (17), Kyrgyzstan (2), Tadjikistan (1)	20
43	SDG monitoring and dissemination at sub-national level in Kenya	November	Kenya	Kenya (Reports pending)	20
44	Aqua Republica training program and competition for school students	November	Kandy, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka (69)	69

## Annex 2 Result Based Management Framework (Old Project)

WOGP Indicator	Target	Outcomes and impacts	Cap-Net Delivery 2019
<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>690 individuals, 39% female have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>Roughly 200 individuals' capacities strengthened via the virtual campus.</p> <p>Close to 500 people applied knowledge to enhance their own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p> <p>The website continued to serve as an information, news and knowledge sharing platform both in English and Spanish.</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</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><i>Outcomes:</i></p> <p>Stronger institutional and human capacity and knowledge base to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p>	<p>550 individuals, 36% female have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>These individuals have been equipped with enhanced capacity for</p>

WOGP Indicator	Target	Outcomes and impacts	Cap-Net Delivery 2019
<p>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 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, analyzed and disseminated.</p>	<p>200 organizations/networks with enhanced capacity for delivering, up-scaling and replicating water supply and sanitation services.</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>	<p>delivering, up-scaling and replicating water supply and sanitation services.</p> <p>120 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>Close to 500 people applied knowledge to enhance own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p>
<p><i>Thematic area activities: Protection of transboundary surface and ground waters in a changing climate</i></p>			
<p>Number of training products and tools developed in protection of transboundary 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>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>636 individuals have gained strengthened capacity to implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p> <p>40 organizations/networks with strengthened capacities.</p> <p>280 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>130 people applied knowledge to enhance own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p> <p>The website continued to serve as an information, news and knowledge</p>

WOGP Indicator	Target	Outcomes and impacts	Cap-Net Delivery 2019
Number of transboundary water processes/experiences documented, analyzed and disseminated.		Sustainable and equitable allocation and management for transboundary waters in a changing climate.	sharing platform both in English and Spanish.
<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>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 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>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 transboundary 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><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><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>2 training products revised: Pollution management and IWRM in progress; Drought Risk Reduction and IWRM</p> <p>At least 4 agreements addressing cross-cutting issues</p> <p>40 organizations/networks and 796 individuals strengthened in cross-cutting issues.</p> <p>The website continued to serve as an information, news and knowledge sharing platform both in English and Spanish.</p> <p>292 individuals with strengthened capacities via virtual campus.</p> <p>690 people applied knowledge to enhance own performance and sharing benefits to own organization and society.</p> <p>6 projects incorporating gender, leadership, international water law and water integrity in transboundary analysis and multi-country strategic planning processes.</p>

## Annex 3 Results Framework Matrix Component 3 (New Project)

Cap-Net contribution to the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme Results 2019					Atlas Project Number: 00115482							
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <sup>15</sup>	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Actual Q1-Q4 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL <sup>16</sup>	
<b>Output 3:</b> <b>Enhanced individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management</b>	<b>3.1 Number of countries where national and sub-national governments have improved capacities to plan, budget, manage and monitor status/management of freshwater/coastal/marine resources (draws on of SP output indicator: 1.2.1.1)</b>	<i>Cap-Net Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP)</i>	Number of countries from where benefitting participants report relevant “institutional change” in MELP, disaggregated by type of institution – national and sub-national gov vs other institutions (total no of institutions where participants claim [relevant] institutional change)	7 (40)	<b>67</b> <b>(45)</b>	10 (40)	10 (40)	10 (40)	10 (40)	10 (40)		<i>MELP questionnaires applied 6 and 12 months after each training activity.</i>  <i>Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data captured in progress reporting; low response rates could present an inaccurate view; inadequate application of MELP of the networks.</i>

<sup>15</sup> Project outputs are operationalized into Atlas ACTIVITY areas, as reflected in the Multi-Year Work Plan / Budget.

<sup>16</sup> Note that targets of future years will be carried over into the one project document of the Sida-UNDP Strategic Collaboration Framework on Environment and Climate Change

Cap-Net contribution to the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme Results 2019					Atlas Project Number: 00115482							
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <sup>15</sup>	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Actual Q1-Q4 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL <sup>16</sup>	
	<b>3.2 Number of individuals (by gender) applying knowledge and skills in the knowledge and formulation and implementation of relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b>	<i>Cap-Net Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP)</i>	Number of persons reporting knowledge having been shared or applied through MELP survey (GEN: % female)	120 GEN: 30%	<b>540<sup>17</sup></b> <b>GEN: 45%</b>	1000 GEN: 40%	1200 GEN: 40%	1200 GEN: 50%	1200 GEN: 60%	1200 GEN: 60%		<i>MELP questionnaires applied 6 and 12 months after each training activity.</i>  <i>Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data captured in progress reporting; low response rates could present an inaccurate view; inadequate application of MELP of the networks.</i>
	<b>3.3 Number of institutions supported / accompanied towards improved capacity to manage water sustainably</b>	<i>Progress report supported by individual network annual reports</i>	Number of institutions having been accompanied by cap dev programs targeting own needs, or participate in institutional	0	<b>50</b>	4	8	8	8	8		<i>Progress reporting and activity technical reports.</i>  <i>Monitoring Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data captured in progress reporting.</i>

<sup>17</sup> The figure potentially provides a bias representativeness given that fact that the outcome monitoring surveys that were completed were limited to 31 out of 44 activities, with a response rate of only 47%.



Cap-Net contribution to the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme Results 2019					Atlas Project Number: 00115482							
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <sup>15</sup>	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Actual Q1-Q4 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)		FINAL <sup>16</sup>
			twinning arrangements									<i>Inconsistent classification of support arrangements</i>
	<b>3.4 Number of networks and partnerships promoting learning and knowledge exchange (and share specifically promoted learning on gender equality and women's empowerment)</b>	<i>Progress report supported by individual network annual reports</i>	Number of affiliated networks (a) and international partners (b) promoting learning and knowledge exchange (% gender-specific)	(a). 23 (GEN: 40%) (b). 40 (GEN: 40%)	<b>(a). 23 (GEN: 45%)</b> <b>(b). 40 (GEN: 60%)</b>	(a). 24 (GEN: 40%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	(a). 24 (GEN: 40%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	(a). 25 (GEN: 50%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	(a). 25 (GEN: 60%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	(a). 26 (GEN: 60%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)		<i>Progress report supported by individual network annual reports</i>  <i>Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent recording in progress reporting and individual network annual reports.</i>
	<b>3.5 Number of individuals (by gender) participated in training.</b>	<i>Progress report summaries and event completion reports</i>	Number of persons completing (% female)	1500 (GEN: 35%)	<b>2600 (GEN: 45%)</b>	2000 (GEN: 40%)	2000 (GEN: 45%)	2000 (GEN: 50%)	2000 (GEN: 55%)	2000 (GEN: 60%)		<i>Progress reporting and activity technical reports.</i>  <i>Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data capture, errors in aggregating in progress reporting and event completion reports.</i>

Cap-Net contribution to the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme Results 2019					Atlas Project Number: 00115482							
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <sup>15</sup>	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Actual Q1-Q4 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL <sup>16</sup>	
	<b>3.6 Number of new training packages (manuals, tools) developed or revised/ updated (and proportion mainstreaming or containing specific module on gender)</b>	<i>Progress report summaries. Training packages</i>	Number of packages completed and distributed during year (% including gender module and/ or streamlining throughout)	4 (GEN: 50%)	<b>4 (GEN: 50%)<sup>18</sup></b>	4 (GEN: 50%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	<i>Progress reporting;</i>  <i>Operational Risk: Delays in production, securing partner commitment to timelines and delivery standards, including quality assurance.</i>  <i>Monitoring Risk: Quantifying adequate updates and/or incorporating gender mainstreaming/gender-specific modules.</i>

<sup>18</sup> 1 training package on [Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM](#) (revised) was finalized and launched in January 2019; 2 training packages Pollution Management and IWRM and Drought Risk Reduction and IWRM drafted and will be launched in 2020; 1 training package adapted to local context in South East Asia was supported.

## Annex 4 Activities proposed versus delivered

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Delivery of capacity development</b>	<b>X</b>				<b>Indicators, 50 courses at USD5,000 each</b>				
						<b>Delivery: 44 courses delivered in 2019</b>				
						<b>Total amount leveraged USD 483,997</b>				
<b>3.1.1</b>	<b>Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management</b>									
1	Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Bangladesh		Cap-Net Bangladesh	2000	CEGIS, IWM, BWDB, BCAS	2500	4 500			
2	Watershed Management training programme for field officers	X	Cap-Net Lanka					1 800	1 830	3 630
3	Water uses and management in agricultural production	X	ArgCap-Net	5000	Universidad de Buenos Aires y Universidad Nacional del Litoral	5400	10400	1 500	1 716	3 216
4	Training of Trainers on Spatial Observation Applications at Water Resources Management	X	CB-HYDRONET		CB-Hydro Net, GMES, CICOS, UNESCO-FRIEND			10 002	19 200	29 202
5	Online course: Fondos de Agua	X	LA-WETnet	5000	FONAG /CAF	10000	15000	5 000	6 000	11 000
7	Training on water Law	X	Cap-Net Pakistan		Hisaar Foundation; Universities for Water Network			4 005	5 324	9 329
8	Strengthening partnerships for sustainable water management	X	WaterCap	5400	WSTF, KCIC	4100	9500	14 493	40 733	55 226
9	Online Course Module Design and Development - Flood Risk		CKNet	5000	IHE Indonesia	3000	8 000			
10	Climate-Resilient Water Management for the Future		MYCDNet	5000	MWA, ASM, DID, JBA, KATS	5000	10 000			
11	Climate Change and risk reduction		REDICA	5000	UTP	6000	11 000			

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
12	Identification of vulnerabilities to climate change in the productive sector in Central America and strategies for resilience		REDICA	4000	UVG/USC/UBC	4000	8 000			
13	Local Plan to Adaptation to Climate Change.		REDICA	5000	CIEDES	3500	8 500			
14	Manual for Local Plan Adaptation to CC		REDICA	3000	REDICA	4000	7 000			
15	Strategic planning in scenarios with climate variability		LA-WETnet	5000	AECID	1000	6 000			
16	Integrated water resources management in Spanish (Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Hídricos)		LA-WETnet							
17	Development of Basin Level Integrated Water Management Plan		Cap-Net Lanka	2500	Ministry of Irrigation and PGIA	5500	8 000			
18	Urban water and coastal zone management		Cap-Net Lanka	2500	NGOs, Line Ministries and PGIA	2500	5 000			
19	Online course on IWRM	X	ArgCap-Net	5000	FICH, UNL	5000	10 000	4 500	4 700	9 200
20	IWRM and Drought Risk Management		Nile IWRM Net	5000	GWP	15000	20 000			
21	Climate change adaptation through IWRM		Nile IWRM Net	10000	GWP and Ministry of Water - Uganda & Kenya	24000	34 000			
22	Integrated Urban Flood Management	X	Caribbean WaterNet	5000	GWP-C, BDU-FFA-UWI	5000	10 000	1750	1106	2856
23	Capacity Building for Integrated Water Management in the Caribbean- Drought Risk Management and Reduction in Antigua	X	Caribbean WaterNet		GWP-C, BDU-FFA-UWI			5000	7500	12500

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
24	Training of trainers (ToT) workshop on Drought Risk Reduction in IWRM in St. Kitts & Nevis	X	Caribbean WaterNet		GWP-C, BDU-FFA-UWI		-	4840	6250	11090
25	Training of Trainers Workshop on Drought Risk Management and Reduction in St. Vincent and the Grenadines	X	Caribbean WaterNet		GWPC		-	3927	6200	10127
26	IWRM as a tool for adaptation to Climate Change		Caribbean WaterNet	5000	GWPC	5000	10 000			
27	Bringing Water Bodies Back to Life		PhilCap-Net	5000	PEMSEA, PWP, DENR-EMB	5000	10 000			
28	Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Services		Aguajaring	10000	PhilCap-Net, CKNet, MYCDNet	5000	15 000			
29	Leadership and Research Methods for Interdisciplinary Water Research	X	SaciWATERS	5900	IDRC	4420	10320	5 926	44 267	50 193
30	Gobernanza del Agua en América Latina y el Caribe, online	X	LA-WETnet	5000		5000	10 000	3 300	3 000	6 300
31	Project management for IWRM	X	REMERH		UANL-FIC-CIA, UAEMex-IITCA, LA-WETnet y RED LERMA-México, CIITCA, IITCA, FIC-UANL			4 491	8 355	12 846
32	Climate Change, Water and Health	X	Cap-Net Bangladesh	5000	Water Aid, IWFM, BUP and BCAS	5000	10000	5 000	5 050	10 050
33	Integrated water management in agricultural activities and in the production of drinking water and sanitation	X	ArgCap-Net	5000	UNBA; UTN	5200	10200	1 500	1 796	3 296

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
34	Institutional and Management Capacity Development of Farmer Leaders in Irrigation Schemes to cope with Climate Change	X	Cap-Net Lanka	1500	SLWP	2300	3800	953	2000	2953
	<b>Total</b>			<b>121 800</b>		<b>142 420</b>	<b>264 220</b>	<b>77 987</b>	<b>165 027</b>	<b>243 014</b>
	Total proposed activities					17 courses proposed				
	Cap-Net workplan and budget			90 000		18 courses budgeted				
	<b>Cap-Net delivery</b>			<b>77 987</b>		<b>17 courses delivered</b>				
	<b>Total leveraged amount</b>			<b>165 027</b>						
<b>3.1.2</b>	<b>Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation</b>									
35	Water Audit: Potable Water Conservation		MYCDNet	5000	GEC, SPAN, MWA	5000	10000			
36	Indicators and strategies to reduce infant mortality associated with unsafe, contaminated or scarce water consumption		REDICA	5000	SOCOSADA/ UNICEF	6000	11000			
37	WaSH and Menstrual Hygiene	X	REDICA					9 899	9 443	19 342
38	Climate Resilience: Access to Water Supply and sanitation	X	WANet	4000	NWRI	8000	12000	4 436	6 554	10 990
39	Sustainable Sanitation Solutions (3S) Knowledge Platform		SaciWATERS	4790	UNICEF, Water Aid, FANSA, Government of SriLanka and WSSCC		4790			
40	Reconstruction of waste water treatment plants		CARAWAN	4500	USAID, GMI	5200	9500			
41	Sustainable Development Goal on Clean Water and Sanitation		CARAWAN	3000	GWP	4000	7000			



	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
42	Drainage and wastewater treatment (renamed Training for members of the Balkash-Alakol Basin Council on wastewater treatment and biogas production)	X	CARAWAN	2500	CSD	3500	6000	2 030	2 330	4 360
43	Water and Health as an instrument to achieve water, sanitation and health goals		CARAWAN	2000	IFAS, USAID	3000	5000			
44	Disaster Mitigation in water and sanitation		Caribbean WaterNet	5000	COSTAAT	5000	10000			
45	Financing solutions for water security		WaterCap	11000	WSTF	1500	12500			
46	Water Safety Planning for Climate Resiliency		PhilCap-Net	4000	IWA, WHO	6000	10000			
47	Water Safety Plan	X	MYCDNet	5000	MWA, Span, ASM, JBA, MOH	5000	10000	4 300	4 217	8 517
48	Water Safety Plan		Aguajaring	8000	PhilCap-Net, CKNet, MYCDNet	8000	16000			
49	An Introduction to WASH Climate Resilience Programming, online				UNCEF, GWPO	15000	15000		20000	20000
50	Solar Powered Water Systems: an overview of Principles and Practice	X	Partner		UNICEF, Water Mission, IWMI, IOM, Oxfam, Practica Foundation, the University of Texas, USGS, EWB	20000	20000	Demand-driven		
51	Capacity Building of the Leaders of Community Based Water Societies in Badulla and Nuwara Eliya	X	Cap-Net Lanka					1 465	1 482	2 947
52	Strengthening partnerships and sustainable models for WaSH in the Arid and SemiArid Lands	X	WaterCap		MWA Kenya RAPID, Jomo Kenyatta University of Technology - SWEED					

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
53	Professional Management of Water Well Drilling Projects and Programmes – an Overview	X	Partner		Skat Foundation , UNICEF, RWSN, AGW-Net, WIN, British Geological Survey, Oxfam, UNHCR	20000	20000			
	<b>Total</b>			<b>63 790</b>	-	<b>115 200</b>	<b>178 790</b>	<b>22 130</b>	<b>44 026</b>	<b>66 156</b>
	Total proposed activities					16 courses proposed				
	Cap-Net workplan and budget			35 000		7 courses budgeted				
	<b>Cap-Net delivery</b>			<b>22 130</b>		<b>8 courses delivered</b>				
	<b>Total leveraged amount</b>			<b>44 026</b>						
<b>3.1.3</b>	<b>Protection of trans-boundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate</b>									
54	Integration of Groundwater into Africa Basin organizations (French)		AGWNET	15000	CRU-BN, IAH/Burden; BGR	17000	32000			
55	Integration of Groundwater into Africa Basin organizations		AGWNET	15000	ORASECOM, ZAMCOM, LIMCOM, IAH/Burden	17000	32000			
56	Integration of Groundwater into River Basin Management for the Nile Basin and IGAD countries		AGWNET	15000	IGAD, IAH/Burden	17000	32000			
57	Cost effective borehole drilling and borehole supervision		AGWNET	15000	SADC-GMI, DDF RWSN	17000	32000			
58	Online course on Groundwater management		AGWNET	8000	LAWET-Net, UPGro	8000	16000			
59	IURBM: Integrated Urban River Basin Management		MYCDNet	4000	GEC, ASPEC, ASM	6000	10000			
60	Waste production and management in IWRM (renamed: Waste: Legal regime of production and management)	X	ArgCap-Net	5000	INA, UNCuyo	5700	10700	2 500	3 000	5 500
61	Modelación de aguas subterráneas		LA-WETnet	5000	CODIA-AECID-UNESCO PHI	20000	25000			

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
62	Training workshop on the use of shallow groundwater in the dry and intermediate zones and the consequent health hazards with possible adaptation measures		Cap-Net Lanka	2000	IWMI, The Open University	2500	4500			
63	Capacity Building of stakeholders on Arsenic mitigation in groundwater	X	SaciWATERs	2820	European Union	2820	5640	3 592	3 419	7 011
64	Ocean Governance, online	X	Partner		(GEF) LME LEARN, IOC-UNESCO	10000	10000		20000	20000
65	Marine Spatial Planning, online	X	Partner		(GEF) LME LEARN, IOC-UNESCO	10000	10000		20000	20000
66	Sustainable Water Project Preparation and Planning Workshop	X	CKNet					5 000	5 435	10 435
67	Groundwater and river basin management		Nile IWRM Net	10000	BGR and IAH	20000	30000			
68	Groundwater and management		Nile IWRM Net	10000	UNICEF, Drillers Association and Ministry of Water	30000	40000			
69	Improved practices in transboundary water investments in Africa: Water Governance and International Water Law	X	Nile IWRM Net		GWP			10 000	76 292	86 292
70	Improving governance and practices in Groundwater management		WaterCap	8000	KEWI	3600	11600			
71	Professional Management of Water Well Drilling Projects and Programmes, online				Skat, RWSN	10000	10000			
72	Environmental Benefits and Commercial Uses of Bamboo	X	PhilCap-Net	4000	LWUA, PAWD	4000	8000	2 163	2 185	4 348
73	National symposium on urban water and coastal zone management	X	Cap-Net Lanka		WRST, PGIA, SLWP			2 993	3 038	6 031

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
74	International Water Law, Spanish, online		LA-WETnet	2000	GWP	2000	4000			
	<b>Total</b>			<b>120 820</b>		<b>202 620</b>	<b>323 440</b>	<b>26 248</b>	<b>133 369</b>	<b>159 617</b>
	Total proposed activities					13 courses proposed				
	Cap-Net workplan and budget			35 000		7 courses budgeted				
	<b>Cap-Net delivery</b>			<b>26 248</b>		<b>8 courses delivered</b>				
	<b>Total leveraged amount</b>			<b>133 369</b>						
<b>3.1.4</b>	<b>Cross-cutting areas</b>									
75	Social and Economic Aspects of Water in Bangladesh		Cap-Net Bangladesh	5000	IWFM and BCAS	5000	10000			
76	MSc Course on Sustainable Delta Management (renamed: Sustainable water project preparation and planning workshop)	X	CKNet	5000	IHE Delft	17000	22000	5 000	13 400	18 400
77	Strategic Water Resources Planning		CKNet	5000	IHE Indonesia	3000	8000			
78	Capacity Development for Sustainable Water Management Related to all Relevant SDGs		MYCDNet	10000	DID, IWK, ASPEC, KATS	13000	23000			
79	SDG 6 Goals and indicators and community monitoring		REDICA	5000	CONARE/UCR	5000	10000			
80	Techniques to adapt the global and national agenda at local and community level		REDICA	3500	AJUD/UNED	4000	7500			
81	Urban Hydrology and Resilient Cities		REDICA	4500	UVG/UTP	5000	9500			
82	Elaboration of Integrated Water Resources Management Plans in Hidrosociales Basins: Theory and Practical Tools		REMERH	7000	REMERH	7000	14000			
83	Fortalecimiento de Organismos de Cuenca en América Central		LA-WETnet	5000	AECID /UNESCO PHI	15000	20000			

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
84	Curso de derecho internacional de las aguas		LA-WETnet	5000	Universidad del Externado	10000	15000			
85	Indicadores y avances de los ODS en Centroamérica		LA-WETnet	5000	REDICA	10000	15000			
86	Infraestructura natural para la conservación de los recursos hídricos		LA-WETnet	5000	UICN	10000	15000			
87	On-farm water management manuals in local languages for knowledge delivery for improved on-farm water management		Cap-Net Lanka	1500	PGIA	3000	4500			
88	Sustainable development goals		Cap-Net Lanka	2000	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment; PGIA	2500	4500			
89	Ecosystem services		Cap-Net Lanka	1500	IUCN and PGIA	1500	3000			
90	Cap Net Lanka - PGIA Junior Water Award 2019		Cap-Net Lanka	2000	Schools, Universities, NGOs and PGIA	2000	4000			
91	IT for sustainable water management (Imparting knowledge through Aqua Republica to school children)	X	Cap-Net Lanka	2000	Schools, Universities, PGIA	2000	4000	2 000	6 125	8 125
92	Gender and Sectoral Convergence among Water Resources' and Forest Professionals in South Asia		SaciWATERS	1000	ICIMOD, University of Toronto	47000	48000			
93	Progress made in Integrated Water Resources Management and Territorial Planning		ArgCap-Net	5000	Universities	5100	10100			
94	15 years of the Guiding Principles of Water Policy in the Management of Water Resources of Argentina		ArgCap-Net	5000	APRESID; CONAPHI; Comité Interjurisdiccioanales de Cuencas.	5200	10200			

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
95	Water, Education and Society. Courses-workshops on IWRM for teachers with emphasis on local issues	X	ArgCap-Net	5000	FICH, UNL; COIRCO; DPA; CORFO; MEyDH	5500	10500	4 100	4 010	8 110
96	Implementing and monitoring SDG6 indicators		Nile IWRM Net	10000	WaterAid, GWP, UN Water & Ministry of Water-Uganda	26000	36000			
97	Integrated Water Resources Management Plans in Hidrosocial Basins		REMERH	7000	Universities	7000	14000			
98	Climate change trends		CARAWAN	5500	UNESCO	6000	11500			
99	Water supply in agriculture		CARAWAN	5000	UNDP, BABI	5000	10000			
100	Water pollution with heavy metals, its impact on population health and measures to minimize exposure		CARAWAN	5000	UNDP	5000	10000			
101	Gender and economic aspects of integrated water resources management.		CARAWAN	8000	CARAWAN	10000	18000			
102	Prevention of water pollution and its impact on the health of women and children		CARAWAN	9000	UNESCO	10000	19000			
103	Use of available IT applications for building career in sector of development of in-country water resources		CARAWAN	10000	CARAWAN	10000	20000			
104	World Water Day		CARAWAN	3000	CARAWAN	7000	10000			
105	Green Energy & Waste Recycling» forum (GEWR'19) – Initiative “Water-waste-energy		CARAWAN	2500	UNESCO, UNEP, CSD, USAID	3500	6000			
106	Water resources data collection and management to decision support		CB-HYDRONET	5000	CRREBaC. UNDP	10000	15000			



	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
107	Wetland Monitoring Toolbox		CB-HYDRONET	5000	CRREBaC, GMES/CICOS, UT-ITC	35000	40000			
108	Validation of satellite altimetry for navigation water users		CB-HYDRONET	5000	CRREBaC, GMES/CICOS	35000	40000			
109	Gender mainstreaming in water management and climate change		CB-HYDRONET	5000	CRREBaC, IDRC	35000	40000			
110	Water security		CB-HYDRONET	5000	CRREBaC, IDRC	35000	40000			
111	Economic valuation for wetlands management (F2F)		NBCBN	10000	IHE-Delft	10000	20000			
112	Economic valuation for wetlands management (online)		NBCBN	4000	IHE-Delft	2000	6000			
113	Early Warning Systems (Flood and Drought)		Caribbean WaterNet	5000	COSTAAT	5000	10000			
114	Supporting the institutionalisation of drought risk management curriculum in Kenya		WaterCap	12000	Moi University, IGAD	21200	33200			
115	Strengthening access to scientific and practice information for water resources management		WaterCap	6750	WSTF, KCIC	11750	18500			
116	Application of SDG monitoring tools at sub-national level in Kenya	X	WaterCap	6500	USAID-AHADI	6000	12500	6500	6000	12500
117	Module Adaptation		Cap-Net Pakistan	2625	Hisaar Foundation; Universities for Water Network	2625	5250			
118	Economics in Sustainable Water Management		Cap-Net Pakistan	4650	Aurat Foundation, IBA Urban Lab	4650	9300			
119	Why Gender Matters		Cap-Net Pakistan	4650	Aurat Foundation, IBA Urban Lab	4650	9300			
120	Women and Water Network		Cap-Net Pakistan	4475	Aurat Foundation	4475	8950			

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
121	Think Tank Meeting and Capacity Development of Parliamentarians and stakeholders		Cap-Net Pakistan	7600	Think Tank on Rational Use of Water, Partners	7600	15200			
122	Gender approach in water management plans and projects		ArgCap-Net	5000	Universities	5000	10000			
123	Water scarcity		NBCBN	3000	NBCBN, IHE-Delft	2000	5000			
124	Case study development		Cap-Net Brasil	2500	LabGEA/UFF; UnB	2500	5000			
125	Water Security		Cap-Net Brasil	5000	ABES-RS; ABRH; Water Utilities; Universities; PAHO	5000	10000			
126	Water Footprint (in Spanish, online) Evaluación de la Huella de Agua, ISO 14,046 Edition 2019	X	ArgCap-Net	5000	Universities	5700	10700	4 100	4 010	8 110
127	Water Integrity: Principles and Concepts, online	X	Partner		UNDP WGF SIWI; WIN; OECD	12800	12800		15 000	15 000
128	World Water Development Report, online		Partner		WWAP	10000	10000			
129	Emerging Water Pollutants, online		Partner		UNESCO IHP	15000	15000			
130	Water Education for Sustainability and Global Citizenship, English, online	X	LA-WETnet	4000	UdeSA	4000	8000	3 300	1 800	5 100
131	Central American citizen and civil society monitoring for SDG 6.4	X	REDICA					6 397	15 480	21 877
132	Ocean Governance, online		Partner		(GEF) LME LEARN, IOC-UNESCO	10000	10000		20000	20000
133	Marine Spatial Planning, online		Partner		(GEF) LME LEARN, IOC-UNESCO	10000	10000		20000	20000
134	Water Integrity Principles and concepts		Partner		WIN, CEWAS, WGF at SIWI, OECD				20 000	20 000
135	Online course on Water footprint (Water footprint as an effective tool for a green economy)	X	CARAWAN					4 000	4 000	8 000

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
136	MyCDNet Water Forum	X	MYCDNet					5 000	8 384	13 384
137	Teachers Training "Learning Resource Package on "Water: Nature's Precious Gift"	X	PhilCap-Net		MWA, PAWD, BCWD, PWP			2 196	3 366	5 562
	<b>Total</b>			<b>272 750</b>		<b>579 250</b>	<b>852 000</b>	<b>42 593</b>	<b>141 575</b>	<b>184 168</b>
	Total proposed activities					58 courses proposed				
	Cap-Net workplan and budget			90 000		18 courses budgeted				
	<b>Cap-Net delivery</b>			<b>42 593</b>		<b>11 courses delivered</b>				
	<b>Total leveraged amount</b>			<b>141 575</b>						
<b>2</b>	<b>Strengthening partnership</b>			<b>USD320,000</b>	<b>20 networks supported, core support, network managers and partners meeting held, 2 training of trainer's course and partnerships maintained, budget includes transitional work plan</b>					
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Network management</b>									
1	Core Support	X	AGWNET	10800			10800			
2	Core Support		AWARENET				0			
3	Core Support	X	Cap-Net Bangladesh	12000	BCAS	5600	17600			
4	Core Support	X	Cap-Net Lanka	6500	PGIA	7000	13500			
5	Core Support	X	CARAWAN	10800			10800			
6	Core Support	X	Caribbean WaterNet	10800	COSTAATT	11000	21800			
7	Core Support	X	NileIWRM	10800	AFID	10000	20800			
8	Core Support	X	SaciWATERs	10800			10800			
9	Core Support	X	REMERH	8800	REMERH	72200	81000			
10	Core Support	X	LA-WETnet	10800			10800			
11	Core Support	X	Cap-Net Pakistan	10800	Hissar foundation		10800			
12	Core Support		Cap-Net Brasil	8800			8800			
13	Core Support	X	CKNet	9600	IHE Indonesia	16935	26535			

	Activity	Delivered	Network	Proposed Cap-Net contribution USD	Partners	Proposed Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Proposed Total USD amount	Actual Cap-Net contribution USD	Actual Co-funded amount USD (Leverage)	Total USD amount expenditure
14	Core Support	X	REDICA	8800	REDICA	10000	18800			
15	Core Support	X	MYCDNet	10140	MYCDNet	5750	15890			
16	Core Support	X	PhilCap-Net	8000			8000			
17	Core Support		Aguajaring	10200	Partners	16550	26750			
18	Core Support	X	CB-HYDRONET	10800	UNIK	10800	21600			
19	Core Support	X	ArgCap-Net	8000			8000			
20	Core Support		NBCBN	8000			8000			
21	Core Support	X	WANet	8000	NWRI	2000	10000			
22	Core Support	X	WaterCap	8800	WaterCap	10000	18800			
	<b>Total</b>			<b>202 040</b>		<b>177 835</b>	<b>379 875</b>			
	<b>Total proposed activities</b>				<b>22 core support contracts proposed</b>					
	<b>Cap-Net workplan and budget 2019</b>			<b>200 000</b>	<b>20 core support contracts budgeted</b>					
	<b>Cap-Net delivery 2019</b>			<b>149 000</b>	<b>18 core support contracts delivered</b>					

## Annex 5 Partner networks and international partners

### Africa and Middle East

#### AGW-Net

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

PMB 2309, Mando Road,  
Kaduna,  
Nigeria.  
martineduvie@yahoo.com  
<http://wa-netofficial.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/>

#### WaterCap

Water Capacity Building Network, Kenya  
Mr. Wangai Ndirangu  
P.O. Box 127-00517,  
Uhuru Gardens, Nairobi,  
Kenya  
wangai@batiment.co.ke or  
wangai@beassociates.co.ke  
<https://www.facebook.com/watercapkenya>  
<http://www.watercap.org/>

#### 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>

#### WaterNet

Southern Africa Capacity Building Network  
Dr. Jean-Marie Kileshye Onema  
WaterNet Secretariat,  
P.O .Box MP600,  
Mount Pleasant, Harare,  
Zimbabwe.  
jmkileshye-onema@waternetonline.org  
<http://www.waternetonline.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/>

### Asia

#### Aguajaring

South East Asia Regional Network  
Rodora Gamboa  
PhilCapNet, 3/F MWSS Engineering Bldg.  
Katipunan Rd., Balara Quezon City 1105  
Philippines  
rodora.gamboa@gmail.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/>

#### Cap-Net Bangladesh

Bangladesh Capacity Building Network  
Mr. Golam Rabbani  
Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS),  
House-10, Road-16 A, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212,  
Bangladesh.  
golam.rabbani72@gmail.com  
<http://www.capnet-bd.org/>

#### WA-Net

West Africa Capacity Building Network  
Dr. Martin Eduvie  
National Water Resources Institute,

#### Cap-Net Lanka

Sri Lanka Capacity Building Network  
Dr. Selvarajah Pathmarajah,  
Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture,

P.O.Box 55, Old Galaha RD,  
Peradeniya,  
Sri Lanka.  
s\_pathma@yahoo.com or capnet.lk@gmail.com  
<http://www.capnetlanka.lk/>

#### **Cap-Net Pakistan**

Pakistan Capacity Building Network  
Ms. Sanaa Baxamoosa  
Hisaar Foundation,  
House No. D-66/1,  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Block 4, Scheme 5,  
Clifton 75600, Karachi, Pakistan.  
sanaa.baxamoosa@gmail.com  
<http://hisaar.org/hisaar-site/capnet-pakistan>

#### **CAR@WAN**

Central Asian Regional Water Network  
Ms. Vera Mustafina  
CSD Center,  
#597 Seifullin str., office 416, Almaty,  
050022, Kazakhstan.  
veramustafina1@gmail.com  
carawan.network@gmail.com  
<http://www.carawan-net.org/eng>

#### **CKNet-INA**

Collaborative Knowledge Network - Indonesia  
Mr. Jan Yap T.L.  
IHE Indonesia,  
Centre Inti Building 2nd Floor  
Jln. Taman Kemang No 32 A,  
Jakarta 12730  
Indonesia.  
info@cknet-ina.org or jtlyap@yahoo.com.sg  
<http://www.cknet-ina.org/>

#### **MyCDNet**

The Malaysian Capacity Development Network  
for Sustainable Water Management  
Dato' Ir. Lim Chow Hock  
c/o Asia Pacific Environmental Consultants Sdn.  
Bhd. (ASPEC),  
30-2, Jalan 9/125D,  
Taman Desa Petaling, 57100 Kuala Lumpur,  
Malaysia  
limchowhock@gmail.com  
<http://mycdnet.org/>

#### **SaciWATERS-Cap-Net Network (SCaN)**

South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water  
Resources Studies  
Dr Sreenita Mondal  
SaciWATERS,  
B-87, 3rd Avenue,  
Sainikpuri, Secunderabad, 500094, Telangana,

India.  
sreenita@saciwaters.org  
<http://www.saciwaters.org/scan/>

### **Latin America and the Caribbean**

#### **ArgCapNet**

Argentine Capacity Building Network  
Ms. Mariana Romanatti and Mr Mauro Epelbaum  
Secretaria General del Instituto de Ciencias  
Ambientales,  
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo,  
Belgrano 210 Oeste, 5500, Mendoza,  
Argentina.  
secretariaargcapnet@gmail.com;  
mromanatti@gmail.com;  
mauroepelbaum@yahoo.com.ar  
<http://www.argcapnet.org.ar/>

#### **Cap-Net Brasil**

Brazilian Capacity Building Network  
Ms. Ana-Virginia Machado  
Instituto Ipanema,  
Av. Luis Carlos Prestes, 180 - 3º andar  
Barra da Tijuca, RJ, Rio de Janeiro,  
Brazil.  
annav.machado@gmail.com  
<http://www.capnet-brasil.org/>

#### **Caribbean WaterNet**

Caribbean Water Network for Capacity Building  
Dr. Ronald Roopnarine  
The University of the West Indies  
St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies  
Faculty of Engineering  
Department of Geomatics Engineering and Land  
Management  
Ronald.Roopnarine@sta.uwi.edu  
<http://caribbeanwaternet.org/>

#### **LA-WETnet**

Latin America Water and Education Capacity  
Building Network  
Mario Schreider and Marta Paris  
Rosario de Santa Fe,  
526 Beccar (1643)  
Buenos Aires, Argentina.  
mschreider@gmail.com; parismarta@gmail.com  
<http://www.la-wetnet.org/>

#### **REDICA**

Central America Capacity Building Network  
Ms. Liliana Arrieta  
REDICA Technical Secretariat,  
Av. 16, streets 2 and 4, 5117-1000, San José,  
Costa Rica.



liliarrietaq@gmail.com or  
redicamerica@gmail.com  
www.redica.wordpress.com/redica  
http://redicanetwork.com/

#### **REMERH-Mex Cap-Net**

Mexican Network of Water Resources  
Dr. Carlos Diaz Delgado  
Centro Interamericano de Recursos del  
Agua, Facultad de Ingeniería,  
Toluca, Estado de Mexico,  
Mexico.  
cdiazd@uaemex.mx  
http://remerh.mx/

### **Global Thematic Networks**

#### **ESA-TIGER Network**

European Space Research Institute  
Mr. Benjamin Koetz  
ESA/ESRIN,  
Via Galileo Galilei,  
Casella Postale 64, 00044 Frascati (Roma),  
Italy.  
Benjamin.Koetz@esa.int  
www.esa.int

#### **IW-Learn**

GEF International Waters Learning and Exchange  
Network  
Mr Mish Hamid  
GEF IW: LEARN c/o Intergovernmental  
Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO  
7 Place de Fontenoy  
75007 Paris  
France  
info@iwlearn.org  
mish@iwlearn.org

#### **RWSN**

Rural Water Supply Network  
Mr Sean Furey  
Water & Sanitation Specialist  
Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN)  
Skat\_Swiss Resource Centre and Consultancies  
for Development  
Skat Foundation, Vadianstrasse 42, CH-9000  
St.Gallen,  
Switzerland.  
www.rural-water-supply.net  
Sean.Furey@skat.ch

#### **SuSanA**

Sustainable Sanitation Alliance  
Tempel, Annkathrin

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische  
Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH,  
Postfach 5180,  
65726 Eschborn,  
Germany.  
annkathrin.tempel@giz.de  
www.susana.org

#### **Water Footprint Network**

Water Footprint Network  
Dr Rick Hogeboom  
Executive Director  
Water Footprint Network  
University of Twente | Horstring room Z-223  
P.O. Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede  
De Horst 2, 7522 LW Enschede  
The Netherlands  
info@waterfootprint.org  
www.waterfootprint.org

#### **WIN**

Water Integrity Network  
Barbara Schreiner  
Executive Director: Water Integrity Network  
Association e.V.  
Alt Moabit 91b,  
10559 Berlin, Germany.  
BSchreiner@win-s.org  
www.waterintegritynetwork.net

#### **WSP Network (Asia Pacific and Africa)**

Water Safety Plan Network  
Ms. Kirsten de Vette (Asia Pacific)  
Mr. Kizito Masinde (Africa)  
Global Operational Office,  
New Babylon - Den Haag  
Anna van Buerenplein 48, 11th floor, 2595 DA  
Den Haag,  
The Netherlands.  
Kirsten.deVette@iwahq.org  
Kizito.Masinde@iwahq.org  
http://www.wsportal.org/ibis/water-safety-  
portal/eng/home

### **International Partners**

#### **AECID**

Centro de Formación de la Cooperación Española  
Directora  
Ms Mercedes Flórez  
Cartagena de Indias - Centro, Cra 36 N° 2-74,  
Plaza Santo Domingo  
Colombia.  
info@aacidcf.org.co  
www.aacidcf.org.co

### **Akvo**

Akvo Foundation  
Mr. Jeroen Van der Sommen  
Partner Director,  
s-Gravenhekje 1A, 1011 TG Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands.  
jeroen@akvo.org  
<http://akvo.org/>

### **BGR**

Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und  
Rohstoffe (Federal Institute for Geosciences and  
Natural Resources)  
Mr. Ramon Brentführer  
Geozentrum Hannover  
Stilleweg 2  
30655 Hannover  
Germany.  
Ramon.Brentfuehrer@bgr.de  
[www.bgr.bund.de/EN](http://www.bgr.bund.de/EN)

### **CAWST**

Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation  
Technology  
Ms. Millie Adam  
Strategic Initiatives, Office of the CEO  
Upper 424 Aviation Road NE, Calgary Alberta, T2E  
8H6,  
Canada,  
MAdam@kawst.org  
<http://www.kawst.org/>

### **ESA-ESRIN**

European Space Research Institute  
Mr. Benjamin Koetz  
ESA/ESRIN  
Via Galileo Galilei  
Casella Postale 64, 00044 Frascati (Roma),  
Italy.  
Benjamin.Koetz@esa.int  
[www.esa.int](http://www.esa.int)

### **GIZ**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit GmbH  
Ms. Ulrike Pokorski  
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40  
53113 Bonn, Germany.  
ulrike.pokorski@giz.de  
<https://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html>

### **GWA**

Gender and Water Alliance  
Ms. Margriet Reinders  
Hogestraat 20, 6953 AT Dieren,  
P.O. Box 114, 6950 AC Dieren,

The Netherlands.  
margriet\_reinders@yahoo.fr  
[www.genderandwater.org](http://www.genderandwater.org)

### **IGRAC**

International Groundwater Assessment Centre,  
Dr. Neno Kukuric Director  
In-house partner of UNESCO IHE  
Westvest 7, 2611 AX Delft,  
The Netherlands.  
nenokukuric@un-igrac.org  
info@un-igrac.org  
<http://www.un-igrac.org/>

### **IRC**

International Water and Sanitation Centre  
Dr. Patrick Moriarty or Mr. Jo Smet  
Bezuidenhoutseweg 2  
2594 AV, The Hague,  
The Netherlands.  
smet@irc.nl  
[www.irc.nl](http://www.irc.nl)

### **ITC**

Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth  
Observation,  
University of Twente  
Mr. Arno van Lieshout  
Hengelosestraat 99  
7514 AE Enschede,  
The Netherlands.  
a.m.vanlieshout@utwente.nl  
[www.itc.nl](http://www.itc.nl)

### **IWA**

The International Water Association  
Ms. Kirsten de Vette  
Alliance House  
12 Caxton Street  
London SW1H 0QS, United Kingdom.  
Kirsten.deVette@iwahq.org  
[www.iwahq.org](http://www.iwahq.org)

### **IWMI**

International Water Management Institute  
Dr. Barbara van Koppen,  
141 Cresswell Street, Weavind Park Pretoria,  
South Africa.  
Head office: 127, Sunil Mawatha, Pelawatte,  
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka  
b.vankoppen@cgiar.org  
[www.iwmi.cgiar.org](http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org)

### **IWC**

International Water Centre  
Dr. Brian McIntosh

Senior Lecturer and Education Director  
Level 16, 333 Ann Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000 or  
PO Box 10907, Adelaide St, Brisbane, QLD 4000  
Australia.  
admin@watercentre.org,  
<http://www.watercentre.org/>

#### **METAMETA**

Ms. Lenneke Knoop  
MetaMeta/ TheWaterChannel  
Stationsstraat 1  
6701 AM, Wageningen,  
The Netherlands.  
lknoop@metameta.nl  
[www.metameta.nl](http://www.metameta.nl)  
[www.thewaterchannel.tv](http://www.thewaterchannel.tv)

#### **PEMSEA**

Partnerships in Environmental Management for  
the Seas of East Asia  
PO Box 2502  
Quezon City 1165  
Philippines.  
info@pemsea.org  
<http://www.pemsea.org>

#### **RAIN Foundation**

Mr. Robert Meerman or Ms. Annelies Withofs  
Barentszplein 7,  
1013 NJ Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands.  
meerman@rainfoundation.org  
[www.rainfoundation.org](http://www.rainfoundation.org)

#### **SEECON/cewas**

International Centre for Water Management  
Services  
Dr. Johannes Heeb  
Ettiswilerstrasse 24,  
6130 Willisau  
Switzerland.  
johannes.heeb@seecon.ch or  
[www.cewas.org](http://www.cewas.org)

#### **SEI**

Stockholm Environment Institute  
Dr. Arno Rosemarin or Ms. Madeleine Fogde  
Visiting address:  
Linnégatan 87D  
115 23 Stockholm  
Sweden  
Tel: +46 8 30 80 44  
Letters:  
Box 24218  
104 51 Stockholm  
Sweden

[arno.rosemarin@sei-international.org](mailto:arno.rosemarin@sei-international.org)  
[madeleine.fogde@sei-international.org](mailto:madeleine.fogde@sei-international.org)  
<http://sei-international.org>

#### **SIWI**

Stockholm International Water Institute  
Linnégatan 87A  
Box 101 87, 100 55, Stockholm  
Sweden.  
[www.siwi.org](http://www.siwi.org)

#### **SMHI**

Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological  
Institute,  
Susanne Eleonor Marmefelt,  
Head of SMHI Capacity Development  
Professional Services  
Folkborgsvagen 17, SE-60176, Norrkoping  
Sweden.  
eleonor.marmefelt@smhi.se  
[www.smhi.se](http://www.smhi.se)

#### **UNDP-GEF**

UNDP Global Environment Facilities  
Dr. Andrew Hudson,  
UNDP New York, USA  
Andrew.hudson@undp.org  
<http://web.undp.org/gef/>

#### **UNDP-WGF**

UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI  
Visitors: Linnégatan 87A  
Letters: Box 101 87, 100 55  
Stockholm, Sweden.  
[www.watgovernance.org](http://www.watgovernance.org)

#### **UN Environment**

United Nations Environment Programme  
Dr. Joakim Harlin  
Chief, Freshwater Ecosystems Unit  
Division of Environmental Policy Implementation  
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri  
PO Box 30552, 00100, Nairobi, Kenya.  
joakim.harlin@unep.org  
<http://www.unep.org/depi>

#### **UNEP-DHI**

UNEP-DHI Center for Water and Environment  
Mr. Gareth James Lloyd  
Agern Allé 5, 2970 Hørsholm,  
Denmark.  
gjl@dhigroup.com  
[www.unepdhi.org](http://www.unepdhi.org)

#### **IHE Delft**

IHE Delft Institute for Water Education

Dr Johan A. van Dijk  
Business Director Rectorate - Managing Board  
Westvest 7, 2611 AX Delft,  
The Netherlands.  
E [j.vandijk@un-ihe.org](mailto:j.vandijk@un-ihe.org)  
<http://www.un-ihe.org/>

#### **UN-Habitat GWOPA**

UN-HABITAT Global Water Operators'  
Partnerships Alliance  
Dr Faraj El-Awar or Dr Anne Bousquet  
Pavilion Nostra Senyora de la Merce, Hospital  
Sant Pau Recinte Modernista, Sant Antoni Maria  
Claret, 167  
08025 Barcelona, Spain.  
[Anne.Bousquet@unhabitat.org](mailto:Anne.Bousquet@unhabitat.org)  
[Faraj.El-Awar@unhabitat.org](mailto:Faraj.El-Awar@unhabitat.org)  
[info@gwopa.org](mailto:info@gwopa.org)  
<http://www.gwopa.org>

#### **UNISDR**

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk  
Reduction  
Dr. Pedro Basabe or Mr. Julius Kabubi  
Palais des Nations  
CH1211, Geneva, Switzerland.  
[pedro.basabe@unep.org](mailto:pedro.basabe@unep.org) or [jkabubu@gmail.com](mailto:jkabubu@gmail.com)  
[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)

#### **SEforALL**

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All),  
Ms. Giulia Conforto  
Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500 F-162  
A- 1400, Vienna,  
Austria.  
[giulia@seforall.org](mailto:giulia@seforall.org)  
<http://www.se4all.org/contact/>

#### **UNU-FLORES**

United Nations University  
Dr. Stephan Hülsmann  
Ammonstraße 74,  
01067 Dresden, Germany.  
[huelsmann@unu.edu](mailto:huelsmann@unu.edu)  
[www.unu-flores.org](http://www.unu-flores.org)

#### **UNU-INWEH**

United Nations University Institute for Water,  
Environment and Health  
Vladimir Smakhtin  
175 Longwood Road South,  
Suite 204 , Hamilton, Ontario, L8P 0A1  
Canada.  
[contact.inweh@unu.edu](mailto:contact.inweh@unu.edu)  
<http://inweh.unu.edu>

#### **WaterLex**

Ms Amanda Loeffen  
General Manager,  
WaterLex International Secretariat, WMO  
Building  
7 bis avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva,  
Switzerland.  
[a.loeffen@waterlex.org](mailto:a.loeffen@waterlex.org)  
[www.waterlex.org/](http://www.waterlex.org/)

#### **WHO**

World Health Organization  
Ms. Jenifer De France  
World Health Organization  
Avenue Appia 20, 1211 Geneva 27,  
Switzerland.  
[defrancej@who.int](mailto:defrancej@who.int)  
[www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

#### **WMO/APFM**

World Meteorological Organization/The  
Associated Programme on Flood Management  
Dr. Giacomo Teruggi  
World Meteorological Organization  
7bis, avenue de la Paix, Case postale No. 2300,  
CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland.  
[gteruggi@wmo.int](mailto:gteruggi@wmo.int)  
[www.apfm.info](http://www.apfm.info)

#### **WMO/GWP/IDMP**

World Meteorological Organization/ Integrated  
Drought Management Programme  
Mr. Frederik Pischke,  
Senior Programme and Network Officer -  
International Climate/Hydrology  
[frederik.pischke@gwp.org](mailto:frederik.pischke@gwp.org)  
<http://www.droughtmanagement.info/>

#### **Water for People**

Mr Juan Francisco  
Water for People  
Director de País  
Manzana A lote 19 urbanización Las Flores, Victor  
Larco, Trujillo, Perú.  
[fsoto@waterforpeople.org](mailto:fsoto@waterforpeople.org)  
[info@waterforpeople.org](mailto:info@waterforpeople.org)  
<https://www.waterforpeople.org/>

#### **WRC**

Water Research Commission  
Dr Stanley Liphadzi  
Group Executive Research & Development  
491, 18th Ave Rietfontein, Pretoria 0084,  
South Africa.  
[eimank@wrc.org.za](mailto:eimank@wrc.org.za)  
[www.wrc.org.za](http://www.wrc.org.za)

## Implementing Organizations

### UNDP

United Nations Development Programme  
Dr Marianne Kjellen  
Senior Water Advisor  
Water & Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP),  
Natural Capital and Environment, Global Policy  
Network (GPN) Bureau for Policy & Programme  
Support  
c/o SIWI, Linnégatan 87A, SE-115 23 Stockholm  
Sweden.  
marianne.kjellen@undp.org  
www.undp.org/water

Dr Andy Hudson  
Head, Water & Ocean Governance Programme  
Global Environmental Finance Unit  
Bureau for Policy & Programme Support  
FF-9100, 1 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017  
USA.

Andrew.hudson@undp.org  
www.undp.org/water

### GWPO

Dr Monika Weber-Fahr  
Executive Secretary & CEO  
Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO)  
Linnégatan 87D, Stockholm  
PO Box 24177, 104 51 Stockholm, Sweden  
monika.weber-fahr@gwp.org  
www.gwp.org

### Funding Partner

#### Sida

Swedish International Development Cooperation  
Agency  
Valhallavägen 199, 105 25 Stockholm,  
Sweden.  
www.sida.se

## Annex 6 Impact summary

No.	Network	Activity	Observed change/ Action	Involved People and Organizations	Country	Comments
1	AGW-Net Africa Groundwater Network	Training on Integration of Groundwater Management in Transboundary Basin Organizations in Africa 05 – 09 November 2018, Johannesburg, South Africa	Conjunctive management of water use (surface and ground water)	Inkomati Usuthu Catchment Management Agency	South Africa	To ensure water security
			Water quality monitoring	Water utility institute	Botswana	Access to potable water
			Improved data management and Assessment	Department of Water and Sanitation	South Africa	Better knowledge on water resources
			Stakeholder engagement and gender inclusion	Department of Water and Sanitation	Botswana	Gender inclusion
			Inclusion of governance of transboundary aquifer management	Cuvelai Watercourse Commission	Namibia	Introduction of groundwater management into river basin
ARA Centro (Local water resources management)	Mozambique	Better knowledge on transboundary aquifers				
2	MyCDNet, Malaysia <b>(Story number 2019/MyCDN et/3)</b>	River pollution management training programme	Trainees have used the knowledge in their own programmes.		Malaysia	
			Trainees participated in river clean-ups voluntarily.		Malaysia	
3	MyCDNet, Malaysia	Water safety planning training programme	Now all water operators each have their own Water Safety Plan	Water operators	Malaysia	
4	Phil Cap-Net	Symposium on Bamboo: Its Environmental Benefits and Uses	Awareness and knowledge on use of bamboo and it's benefits	Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) is the regulator and technical and	Philippines	LWUA's nationwide reach through the water districts that it supports and regulates can have a big impact in reforestation and other watershed management activities using bamboo plantations



				financial assistance provider to water districts all over the country		
			Interest in programs and advocacy for bamboo plantation and production	Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) is the regulator and technical and financial assistance provider to water districts all over the country	Philippines	LWUA's nationwide reach through the water districts that it supports and regulates can have a big impact in reforestation and other watershed management activities using bamboo plantations
				Baguio City Water District in mountainous part of the country	Philippines	Actual planting of bamboo for watershed rehabilitation and protection can help bring back natural springs and underground aquifers which have dried up with deforestation
			Philippine Association of Water Districts is now contemplating a nationwide project for bamboo plantations in the watersheds of its member water districts	Philippine Association of Water Districts (PAWD) is the nationwide association of water districts	Philippines	Nationwide efforts to plant bamboo will have a very big impact on water supply in the whole country which is now suffering from El Nino and the effects of climate change
			Preparation of concept note in bamboo related study or research; sharing of knowledge with others to impart important facts about bamboo	WaterLinks is an NGO with connections to many potential funders	Philippines	The more documentation there is on the environmental and economic advantages of planting bamboo, the more that people and institutions will be convinced to establish more bamboo plantations, and the greater the benefits to the environment and water supply.
5	REDICA	Water Supply and Sanitation (WASH) in Dominican Republic	Changes in the behaviour of those involved on water use and sanitation.	Gonzalo Pradilla	Dominican Republic	Changes in the behaviour of those involved on water use.
				no name mentioned		In the Higuero micro basin with the change of behaviour of the communities for the use of latrines that did not exist

			Construction of community aqueducts and water traps in pond of the community	Yurilch Castillo/Municipalida d de Jarabacoa	Dominican Republic	Need further follow-ups
			We have built biojardineras to treat wastewater in a community project of 6 homes	Julian Holguin/Plan Yaque		Need further follow-ups
			Protection of water resources	Gonzalo Pradilla	Dominican Republic	More intense surveillance of the events related to the management of solid waste in the different water bodies of the community.
				Xiomara Fernadez/Distrito Escolar	Dominican Rep	We have been working with the UMPC (Municipal and Community Heritage Unit), Schools, and local support team and producer associations, among others to take care of water resources.
			Adoption of more responsible and conscious attitude towards agreements and commitments by the authorities with the key actors and community in the management of water and sanitation.	Gonzalo Pradilla	Dominican Rep	
6	SCaN	Regional Training for South Asia	School program for WASH awareness	Deepika Laxme K/ CWR, Anna University		As a team, we had spread awareness about need for water resources

		Water Studies (SAWAS) Fellows on Interdisciplinary Research Methods				management, among school students during the course. I personally had influenced people and discussed regarding the ways to improve water resources management.
			Perception of community needs regarding water management	Lamiya Sharmeen/ IWFm, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology		The most important aspect of the training is the fieldwork. It helped me to look into community people's needs and their expectations regarding water management. And another positive change that can be mentioned is, the knowledge on interdisciplinary research techniques. It's easier now to understand different perspectives of water management.
7	SCaN (Story number 2019/SCaN/4)	Training at the gram panchayat (village) level to develop roles and responsibilities of ward members on WASH	Sanitation facilities provision and women participation	IRDP	India	The Gualsingh village council decided to build toilets and make Gualsingh open defecation free through the Panchayati Raj Institution and the Village Water and Sanitation Committee.
8	REMERH (the combined impact towards postgraduate program is documented in Story number 2019/REMERH/1)	Curso-Taller: Planificación para la Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Hídricos Caso de estudio: Cuenca Lerma-Edo de México	Integrating concepts of IWRM in academic software development project for strategic planning	Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México	Mexico	
			Attempt to develop awareness of water as an economic good	Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México Mexico	Mexico	Communities near my home have the idea that you should not pay for water because there are agreements with the government in which the localities through which the aqueduct passes should not pay for water. However, we have had talks with leaders to change the idea that water is free. In addition, a master's thesis is being worked on the effects of the transfer on surface flows.
			Master's thesis on effects of the transfer on surface water			

			Using knowledge of water management and transfer to develop drinking water projects	Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México	Mexico	
			Awareness on water care and IWRM	Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México	Mexico	
9	Cap-Net Bangladesh	National Workshop on "Climate Resilient Water Supply and Sanitation Technology"	Initiatives to tackle freshwater crisis in coastal areas	Asit Mondal/ Beneficiaries, organization	Bangladesh	When I meet with beneficiaries on the field, issues are discussed with Beneficiaries. A number of initiatives were taken to solve the problem of fresh water especially in coastal areas. Such as bio-sand filters (a family-based water purification technology). I have personally trained the people of the region. From my organization I distributed water purification technology Bio-Sand filter to 950 families and all of them were installed in their houses.
			Awareness and preparedness for disaster among local community	Kazi Baby/ Beneficiaries, organization	Bangladesh	Beneficiaries are aware about the effect of disaster and take necessary preparation during disaster.
				Goutom Mondal/ Community	Bangladesh	I have identified some positive behavioural change from the local community. When they face any climatic hazards then they take decision how to collect safe drinking water and used safe sanitation and hygiene practices.
					Abdul Matin/ Beneficiaries	Bangladesh

				Salah Uddin Titol/ Beneficiaries, organization	Bangladesh	I have observed that most of the beneficiaries have clear idea about the importance of safe drinking water, climate resilient sanitation, rain water harvesting, and responsibility during disaster and preparedness, hygiene practice, importance of faecal sludge management in case of disaster and the benefit of climate resilient technologies use in remote and climate vulnerable areas.
				Sahahidujjaman/ People	Bangladesh	This type of programs obviously has positive effect to motivate people to come forward for helping urban and rural people on their water and sanitation issues.
				Md. Asaduzzaman Mamun/ User group	Bangladesh	Building climate resilience into development activities to achieving long-term sustainability user group motivate or aware slowly. Built a plinth raise Latrine, and raise platform Tube-well.
			Implementation of WASH project to improve facilities in disaster prone areas	Md. Amir Khasro/ Communities, Organization	Bangladesh	Already "Panii Jibon"(Life in Water) project have been working in Khulna & Bagerhat district that are very much disaster-prone area and to improve WASH facilities or getting their needs on WASH with the linkage to public sectors and others different communities.
				Liaqat Ali / People and organization	Bangladesh	Local Government Institutes (LGIs) are advised to apply the WASH options especially water supply approaches and technologies. They are trying to incorporate the best options to improve their WatSan services in own municipalities.

			Identify use of knowledge gained	Hasibun Nahar Khanam/ Organization	Bangladesh	It observed that some of the subprojects (Packages) follow my recommendation.
				Silvee Afrin Moitry/ Beneficiaries	Bangladesh	Here comes the interesting part. One of my colleagues came to know about these technologies from me and started working on it in his hometown for climate resilient water supply and sanitation process. He told me that the whole process is easy enough to establish in his hometown and cost effective also.
				Mustafizur Rahman/ Organization	Bangladesh	The receptive technologies discussed in the training that I have already discussed with my organization and other organizations. Most have said that technology is changing in line with new demand, everyone should keep updated information about it and the advantages and disadvantages of each technology have to be known to it and to others. As I have understood that the sustainability of technology depends on public awareness.
10	Cap-Net Lanka	Training of Trainers on WASH	Hygiene practice in community level	World Vision Lanka	Sri Lanka, Central hills estate	Pre-school children and parents practiced for proper hand washing through improved practice and behaviour change.
				World Vision Lanka	Sri Lanka, Central hills estate	Personal hygienic practices improvement among community members
				Medical Office of Health	Sri Lanka, Central hills estate	Certain level impacts in Community in brushing tooth, hand washing, using kitchen and latrine in right way
				Medical Office of Health	Sri Lanka, Central hills estate	Community aware with new facts and practical actions for hand washing and sanitation practices



				Medical Office of Health	Sri Lanka, Central hills estate	80%-100% behaviour change in community, children are practicing healthy practices
			Behaviour change and disease reduction	Medical Office of Health	Sri Lanka, Central hills estate	Improve hygienic behavior of estate communities in Sri Lanka developing sanitation facilities while the people in downhills are having opportunity to get clean water for their utilization.
				World Vision Lanka (2)		Change is seen for primary and secondary level school students.
						behaviour change could be observed among 80% of students
						Children could improve their personal hygiene by themselves
			Application of knowledge	Student	Sri Lanka, Central hills estate	School students are applying the knowledge. Improve hygienic behaviour of estate communities in Sri Lanka developing sanitation facilities while the people in downhills are having opportunity to get clean water for their utilization.
			Waste Management	World Vision Lanka (3)		Established waste management system of schools and behaviour change in community
				World Vision Lanka		60% change in community, hand washing, right toilet use, proper waste management
11	CAR@WAN (Story number 2019/CARAW AN/2)	"The role of Central Asian women in IWRM and in preventing the effects of	Pollution control, Gender	Kalamkas Ilyasheva/ Representative of "Kaztransoil" JCS	Kazakhstan	Of course, for us, this training has become one of the key impetus for the replacement of mercury-containing light bulbs in the enterprise. During this year this work was carried out and this is just the beginning. We understand that

		mercury pollution of Lake Balkyldak in Pavlodar region on the health of women and children”.				<p>mercury should not be allowed to enter the water in any form, as this could lead to serious consequences for the health.</p> <p>Step by step, successively replacing and turning away from the use of mercury-containing products, there will be a decline in demand for it and, as a result, this will help to completely eliminate mercury-containing components from our lives. After all, if we do not use such products, then they will not enter the water and exacerbate the already terrible situation with mercury pollution in our region.</p>
12	CAR@WAN	TRAINING "ADAPTATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO THE CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE"	Improved reception of feedbacks from community	Kudzhibayeva Gulnara, "Kazselezaschita"	Kazakhstan	<p>The work of our organization as a whole includes constant monitoring of glacial lakes, mudflow prevention, etc. This meeting helped to additionally receive feedback from the local communities of precisely those locations where they already had mudflows. In addition, listening to the speech of my colleagues from "Kazhydromet" was also very useful.</p> <p>Having received a feedback from people, it was also observed that many people do not know that their seemingly simple routine actions, such as burning garbage, or using containers from pesticides (for example, many can wash this ware and drain into the water supply) can lead indirectly to the effects of climate change. Now, upon learning this, many will abandon these actions. This will lead to less pollution of water resources and the environment as a whole.</p>

			Use of knowledge gained in professional life	Yekaterina Pokutneva/ expert	Kazakhstan	<p>For me, participation in this training gave a positive effect. I live in the Almaty region, and this information is important for me personally. But also I used it in my work. At the moment we are studying the water quality of Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan. I used the knowledge gained during the training during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>I plan to use the knowledge gained during the training in the preparation of the final recommendations for the project. Of course, there is an understanding that people who live on the shores of this lake, enterprises located near it, as well as just vacationers should understand that their actions, which lead to the climate change, indirectly affect and water quality. After this training, the relationship between water quality and climate change began to correlate even more clearly.</p>
--	--	--	--	------------------------------	------------	--

13	CB HydroNet <b>Story number 2019/CBHydroNet/6</b>	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF HYDROLOGY - Meeting "Water management and water security. Keys to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) "	ToT on catchment-based approach to flood disaster management in the context of climate change	Relocation of population	State authorities, affected populations, researchers	Decision of the Kinshasa authorities to relocate all populations living in riverbeds and floodplains.  Once populations are displaced, there will be work to clean up rivers, resulting in reduced pollution and improved water quality in rivers which, in turn, is used for household needs.
14	WA Net <b>(Story number 2019/WA Net/5)</b>	Climate Change Resilience: Access to Water Supply and Sanitation	Observation in the pattern of rainfall	Kaduna/NWRI	Nigeria	
			Increase of mosquitoes and other insects	Kaduna/NWRI	Nigeria	
15	REDICA	Water and Women virtual Course Ref 150818-00075517_UBC	SDG in Strategic and Environmental Plans	Bernardita Mora/ ICAYa	Costa Rica	The main outcome was that the indicators and applicable targets of the Sustainable Development Goals were included in the new Institutional Strategic Plan 2019-2025. Activities for water care and protection were also included in the Institutional Environmental Management Plan.

				Piedad Ortiz		Change of strategy in the Territorial Board of Water.
			Initiative for wellbeing and participation of women	María Catiza/MOPC	Paraguay	We are applying this knowledge to motivate the participation of women in Water Boards and we have established an indicator to measure the changes in participation of women in Water Boards.
				Andrea Muñoz/ICAyA	Costa Rica	Improved focus on women and girls' rights and participation at the project of water and sanitation towards the participation of women. Also mainstreaming of gender approach in the institutional water projects.
16	LA-WET Net <b>(Story number 2019/LA WET Net/8)</b>	'Water Funds: Key elements for design and sustainability	Updating of the environmental management plan of the biological reserve of the Cordillera de Sama	Katia Roxana/ Municipal Government of Tarija, Bolivia	Bolivia	Formulation of legislations and integral planning, Environmental studies



Website: [www.cap-net.org](http://www.cap-net.org)  
 Virtual campus: <http://campus.cap-net.org/en/>  
 Email: [info@cap-net.org](mailto:info@cap-net.org)  
 Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/capnet.undp/>  
 Twitter: @capnet\_undp