

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

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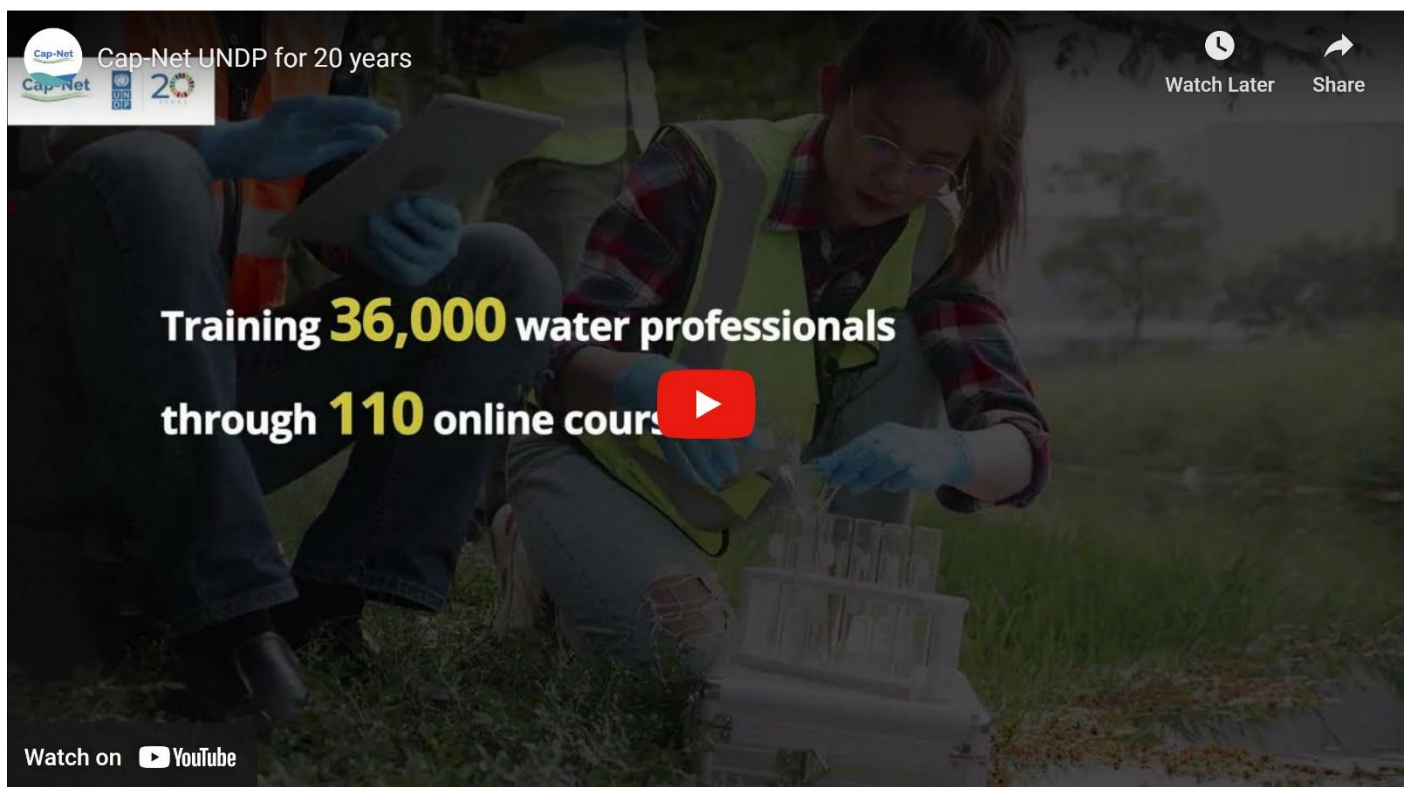
Summary

Delivery snapshot

Key Outcomes

1. Celebrating 20 years of successful capacity development in IWRM
2. Developing internal capacity for gender integration and storytelling
3. Contributing to global fora: [9th World Water Forum](#); [Stockholm World Water Week](#); [UN Water 2023](#)
4. Enhancing knowledge products in gender and drought risk reduction management

2022 marks two decades of Cap-Net UNDP as the global capacity development network for sustainable water management. Here is a snapshot of these achievements, contributions and voices from our partners and networks. The programme continues to support UNDP's 'Build Back Better' approach, through innovative capacity development, integrating lessons learned resulting from the COVID-19 crisis, by adopting more flexible and agile approaches to delivery. Cap-Net UNDP is also contributing to the [UN SDG6 Acceleration Framework](#) to speed up the progress of ensuring availability and sustainable management of water for all by 2030. Mid-way through the year, Cap-Net UNDP responded to the pressing needs on the ground, enabling networks to deliver by investing in capacities and innovative technologies. The programme focused on enhanced and strategic impact through various forms of innovative delivery means, to enable continuous sustainable growth, improved quality, and versatility in the type of online products offered.



Watch [Cap-Net UNDP for 20 years video](#)

CAP-NET UNDP FOR 20 YEARS

Celebrating 20 years as the water knowledge provider for capacity development in sustainable water management.

Visit our microsite: [Cap-Net UNDP for 20 years](#)

Figure 1: Delivery snapshot 2022



7,500 water stakeholders reached



90 countries reached



USD 2.3 million invested



2 training products completed



54 initiatives delivered

Table 1: Overview of Budget versus Expenditure 2022 (all contributions)

Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Q1-Q4 Budget USD	Q1-Q4 Expenditure USD	Leverage USD*	Total Q1-Q4 Expenditure	Budget notes
71600	Travel	13,000	14,331	5,000	19,331	1
71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	496,000	540,650	125,781	666,431	2
72500	Supplies and Publications	12,000	1,868	20,000	21,868	3
72800	Information Technology/Equip	5,000	2,340	-	2,340	
73300	Rental & Maint of Info Tech Equip	67,000	69,754	-	69,754	
74100	Professional Services	60,000	55,957	-	55,957	
74200	Promotional Material	8,000	-	-	-	
74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000	2,678	-	2,678	
75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	86,000	42,773	1,416,000	1,458,773	4
76100	Realized gains & losses	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		\$ 750,000	\$ 730,350	\$ 1,566,781	\$ 2,297,131	
Budget notes						
1	GWP to cover 50% planning meeting costs in Stockholm for Q4					
2	Leverage calculated for network strengthening (16 core support; 15 MEL; 12 impact stories; 1 network attachment)					
3	USD 10,000 in-kind contribution per publication; x 2 publications developed					
4	Leverage calculated for capacity development trainings and workshops- using 1:3 ratio; VC courses (16 new; 20 re-runs costed at USD17,000 and USD10,000 respectively) totaling USD1.4m					

Background



Course Photo: Human Rights-Based Approach to IWRM

2022 marks [Cap-Net UNDP's 20 years](#) as the global network for capacity development in sustainable water management. Cap-Net is a [United Nations Development Programme](#) (UNDP) capacity development delivery mechanism within the [Sida Global Water and Oceans Governance Programme](#)¹. The activities outlined in the 2022 Work Plan are aligned with Output 3: “Enhanced individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management”. Cap-Net UNDP contributes to the realization of the [UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025](#), by responding to a changing development landscape and the evolving needs of countries and partners.

Cap-Net UNDP continues to respond to the pressing needs on the ground, enabling networks to deliver by investing in capacities and innovative technologies. Our strength lies with the [23 affiliated networks](#), reaching over 1,000 member institutions in 120 countries. Cap-Net UNDP invests in enhanced and strategic impact through various forms of innovative delivery means, with the objective to enable continuous sustainable growth, improved quality, and versatility in the products offers. The growing demand for innovative technologies in the light of the current pandemic and increased financial restrictions, has established the [Virtual Campus](#) as the main delivery mechanism for Cap-Net UNDP and partners, over the past few years and the foreseeable future.

¹ The project has four outputs: (1) water/ocean thought leadership, thematic expertise, technical assistance, and policy advocacy promoted and strengthened globally; (2) freshwater and coastal resources management frameworks at local and national levels; (3) enhanced individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management, and (4) innovative and scalable solutions to ocean challenges identified and supported.

Capacity Development (Activity 3.1, 3.2)

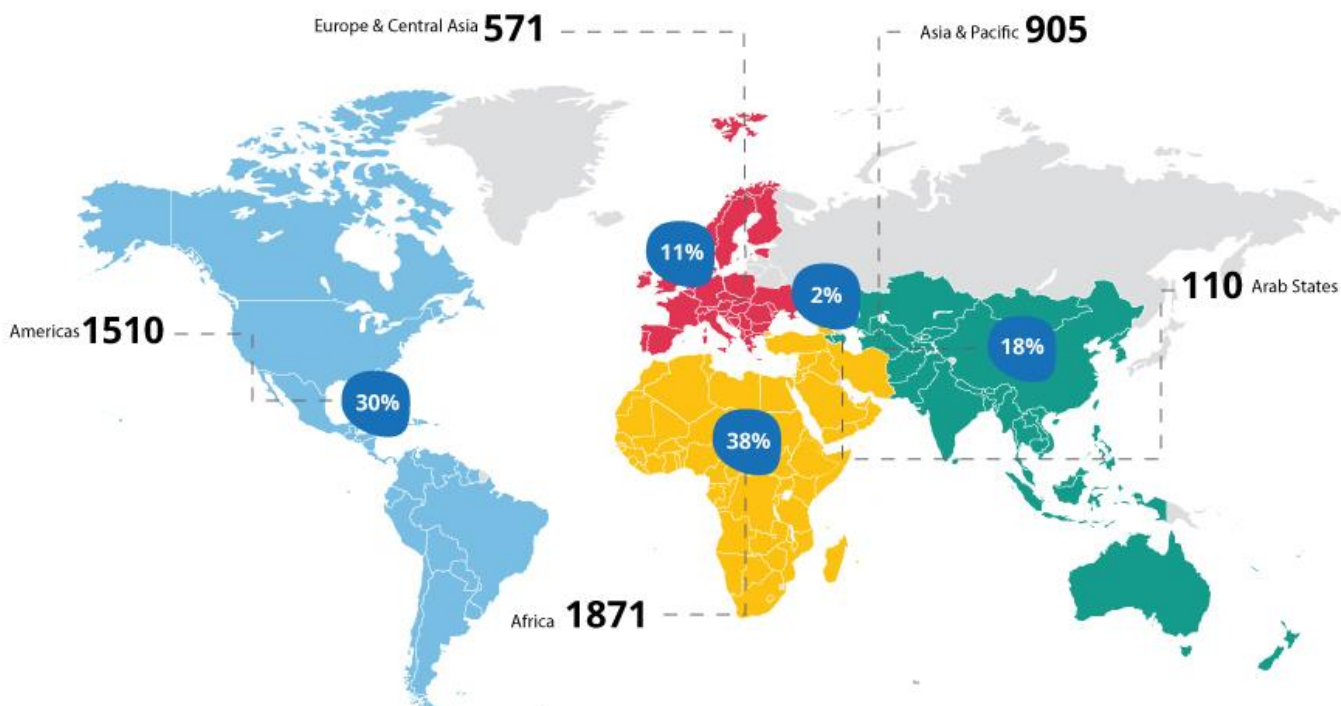
Capacity development activities emphasize training and education, to strike a balance between the development of management expertise, practices and understanding of integrated water resources management. The aim is to develop capacity that directly responds to demands on the ground, where affiliated networks are instrumental in the identification of capacity gaps and meet the needs through tailored responses. **Throughout 2022, a total of 54 capacity development activities were supported, training close to 5,000 stakeholders and water professionals across 90 countries. Outreach was substantial, at over 7, 500 stakeholders.** ²

Figure 2 Snapshot of Capacity development delivery in Q1-Q4

Cap-Net Networks Achievements - 2022

Number of people reached through all training activities

Total 4967



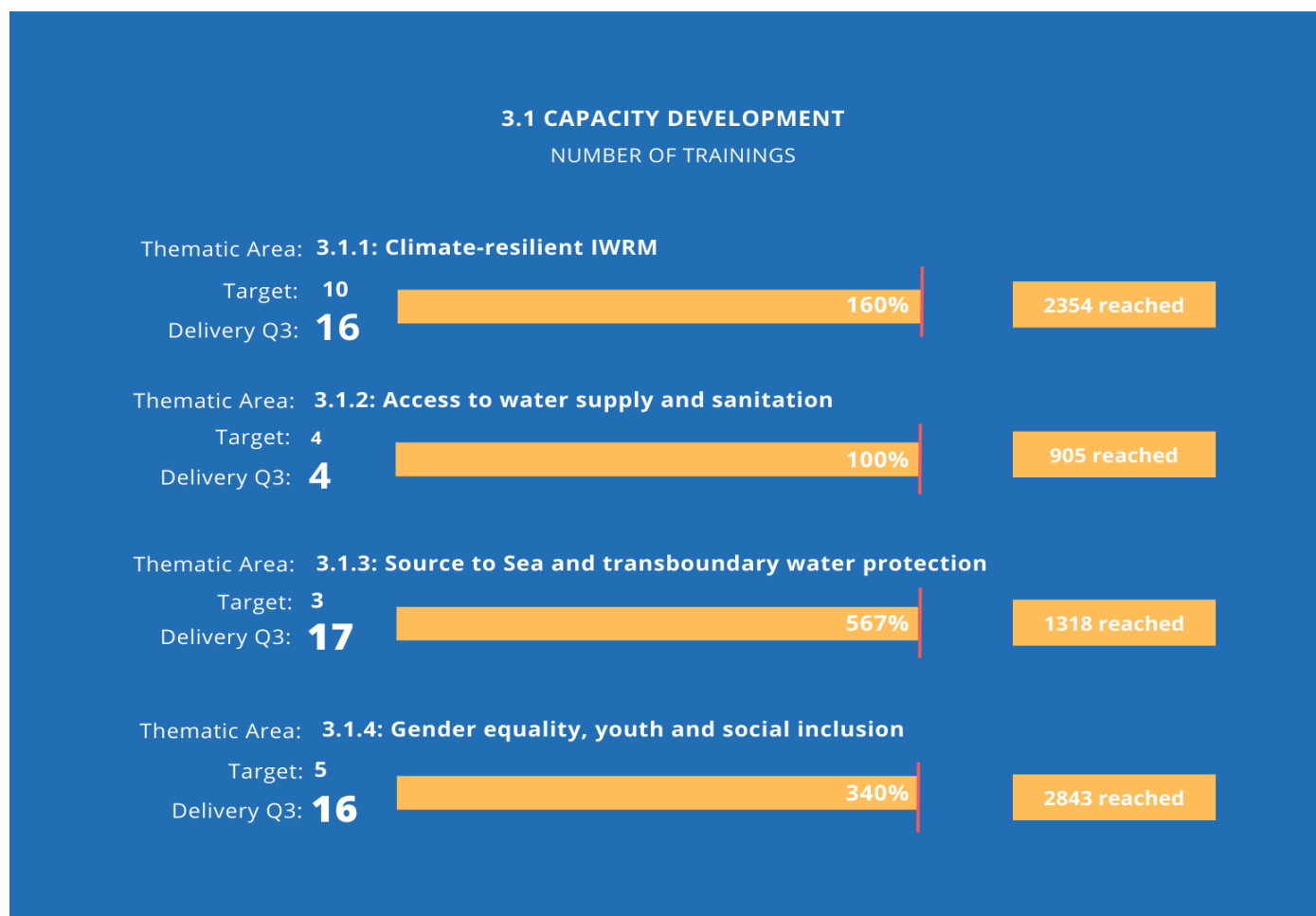
With South-South learning and triangulation as priorities, the geographic distribution further demonstrates our commitment, with Africa comprising of the largest representation at 38% followed by Americas at 30%. Notable is the increased interest from Europe, further highlighting the relevance and quality of our initiatives.

² Numbers have been rounded up to nearest 10th.

With capacity development as one of the main pillars of the Cap-Net programme, the network dynamic demonstrates efficiency, responsiveness, and relevance by meeting the needs on the ground.

In 2022, all activity targets were significantly surpassed.

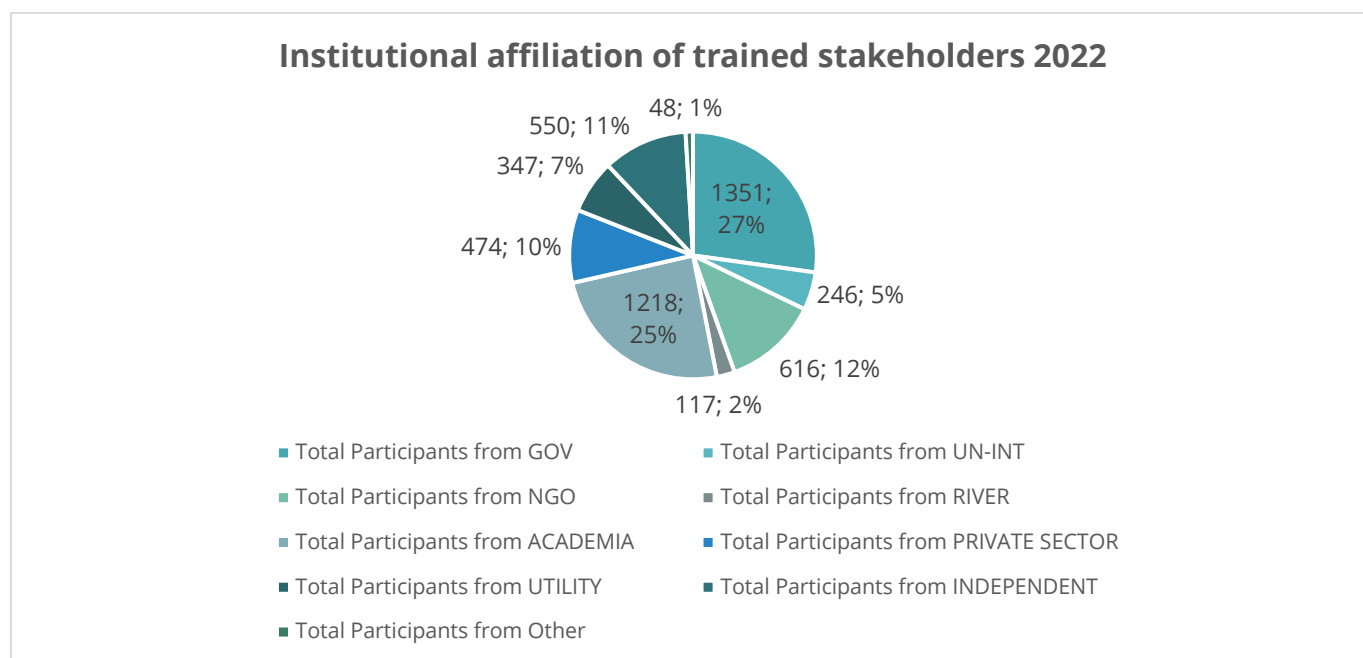
The substantial and unexpected growth in demand in Source to Sea/Transboundary activities (313) further demonstrates the adaptability and agility of the network, including relevance to the global goals.



The yearly shift in thematic focus, demonstrates the adaptability of the programme by accommodating specific demands from the ground, and resilience to change. With close to **30% comprising of government officials**, it is apparent to trace Cap-Net UNDP's influence at the policy level, when it comes to awareness and implementation of inclusive and sustainable IWRM practices, making a direct contribution to the overall [Theory of Change](#).

This further demonstrates how our capacity development has direct link to the formulation, coordination, and implementation of water governance reforms through the provision of necessary policy advice and technical assistance, knowledge, and capacity development.

Figure 3 Institutional affiliation of trained stakeholders 2022

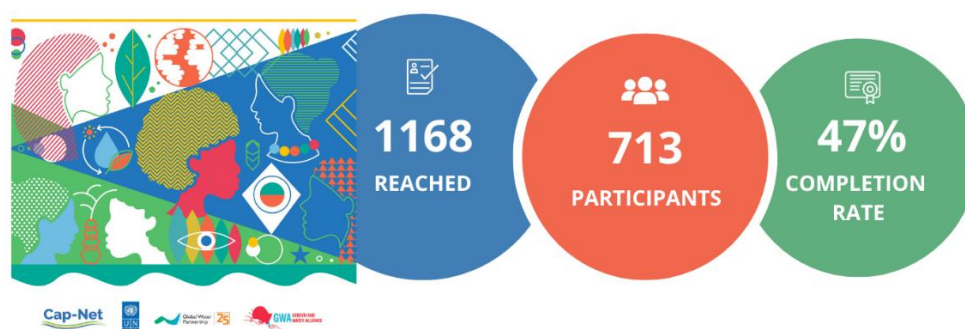


Gender and social inclusion in practice

Cap-Net UNDP is committed to advancing equal access to, and management of, water resources. Capacity development initiatives have the greatest potential of supporting vulnerable groups as active decision-makers in the otherwise heavily male-dominated arena of water decision-making. To put commitments into practice, all Cap-Net UNDP supported activities **must** include a gender inclusive component, where they at least acknowledge and ideally contribute to gender equality through accessible water resource management. Transformative change can only be achieved by moving beyond mere participation, by having practices and policies which are designed by and include all members of society. Capturing of impact is facilitated through several gender specific indicators ranging from the number of learning and knowledge exchanges that promote gender equality and women's empowerment, to the number initiatives that address social inclusion issues identified in their design.

Launched in 2021, the [Gender and Integrated Water Resources Management](#) online course was extended to cater to substantial demand. In 2022, a 2nd edition was launched, capitalizing on participants' demands for increased case studies to live interactive sessions, and a [Gender and Water](#) community of practice, hosted by GWP. Lessons learned were incorporated to improve the material and relevance. Outreach was unprecedented, demonstrating not only the relevance of the topic, but overall commitment to integrate gender inclusive practices in our work.

Figure 4 Overview of achievements from Gender and IWRM online courses



NB: the persons reached reflects the highest number of persons

Strengthening Partnerships (Activity 3.3)

Key outcomes:

1. Developing internal capacity for gender integration and storytelling
2. Contributing to the 9th World Water Forum
3. Promoting acceleration of capacity development at Stockholm World Water Week
4. UN Water Conference Stakeholder Consultation – Capacity development roundtable
5. Designing Continental Africa Water Investment Programme Scorecard indicators
6. Pan-African coalition catalyzing continent-wide movement to accelerate urban water resilience
7. Successful implementation of SDG 661 pilot project
8. Supporting Women in Water Diplomacy network

The objective is to leverage effective networks of technical experts to ensure impact on the ground and develop partnerships with international agencies and private sector organizations for improved outreach and capacity development delivery. Networks and partners remain the spearhead and at the core of the Cap-Net UNDP programme. Without sufficient capacity to deliver, the impact of the programme would be significantly limited. Partnerships with specialized organisations are indispensable for the development of technically sound programmes and materials that capacitate networks to deliver.

Output 3.3.1 Developing the knowledge and skills of trainers and educators in various aspects of water management

To strengthen networks and focus on capacity development internally, Cap-Net UNDP is developing opportunities for the exchange of experiences and towards compiling a wealth of learning. Trainers are then equipped with the necessary tools to disseminate the knowledge further and adapt it to the regional, national, and local contexts.

3.3 STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

3.3.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPERS TRAINED



Output 3.3.2 Improving network effectiveness

Throughout 2022, support for improved network management extended beyond the typical core support, where the Secretariat identified and supported collaboration and opportunities for networks to deliver, expand partnerships and invest in internal capacity development initiatives. Workshops were delivered in topics of gender integration and IWRM and storytelling, critical to achieving inclusive practices, and ensure impact is effectively captured and conveyed. The Gender and IWRM workshops discussed the interlinkages between gender and water, and how to integrate gender effectively in our work, providing specific case studies and lessons learned. An overview of key gender principles and tools, as well as interactive breakout groups drove the discussion, fostered the sharing of experiences, and identified solutions to overcome challenges.

A series of live sessions were delivered in collaboration with GWA and GWP in response to the high demand from participants for greater interaction, through tailored Q&As with gender experts around the world. The Secretariat will continue to provide guidance in shaping proposals and developing gender-specific indicators as needed. **We need networks to join us advancing towards gender inclusive water management practices, to ensure no one is left behind.** The Storytelling workshop provided support to networks on qualitative data collection and analysis in the implementation of their own MELP and specifically to create stories as a means of evaluating impact and creating communication products that can inspire positive change. An overview of the different and innovative tools and mediums to enhance this process were provided, where networks shared their challenges of storytelling experiences.

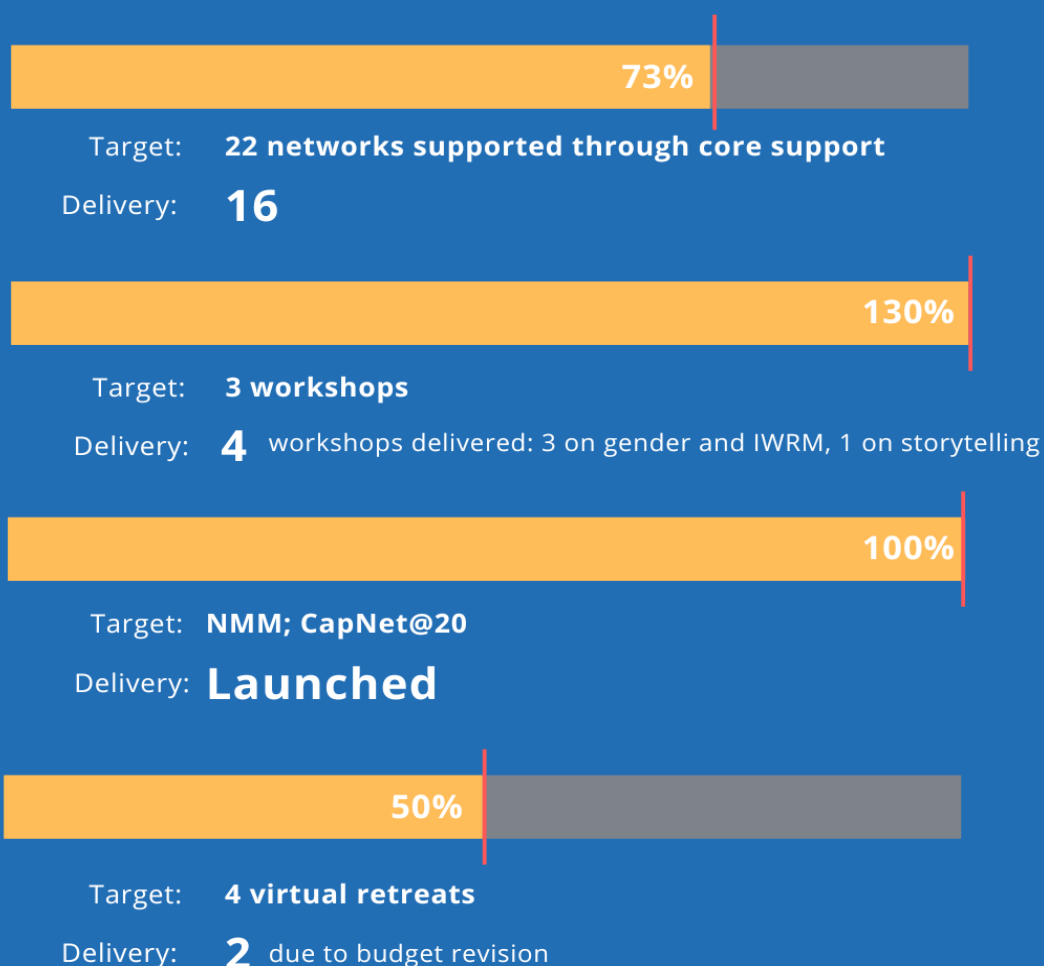
One on One discussions

From the network perspective, reflecting on their critical role as Cap-Net's strength and delivery mechanism, considerable time be invested in periodic consultative processes and effective communication streams between the networks and the Secretariat. 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. Outcomes provided an insight into the progress and achievements of the networks, network management and assessed how well the network is functioning to date. The intermediary character of the networks affiliated to the global network and its interventions in the context of the effectiveness of capacity building delivery, as well as how the Secretariat can assist in the development and improvements of products and programmes to service these networks.

The commitment to streamlined and improved communication between the Secretariat and each of the 23 affiliated networks, was strengthened through another round of **one on ones** in Q2. Networks continued to demonstrate their resilience and adaptation skills in the face of financial uncertainty and continued implications of the Covid crisis. Renewed commitment to establish or reconnect with GWP country and regional water partnerships was highlighted by 64% of networks, and connections to enhance engagement and potential collaboration were made. This aligns with the overall objective to streamline efforts across the organisations and the global, regional and country levels.

3.3 STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

3.3.2 NETWORK MANAGEMENT



Output 3.3 Partnership development

Joint programmes that have been developed with international partners in collaboration with networks, are of great value to the programme. This approach mobilizes the best of available knowledge worldwide for practical capacity development implementation of the ground, providing recognition for Cap-Net UNDP and the networks as key players in capacity development in water management. Opportunities for networks to deliver beyond UNDP-funded activities have materialized and expected to grow exponentially in 2023, for instance, through delivery of [UNEP and GWP](#) SDG 661 Pilot projects, several online trainings and material development. The Secretariat will continue to align network priorities and their wealth of expertise with demands from international partners, allowing for enhanced exposure and to continue to bridge the knowledge gap on the ground.

3.3 STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS

3.3.3 PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

300%

Target: **1 meeting**

Delivery: **3 sessions** WWF, WWW, UN Water Prep Conference

100%

Target: **Travel to WWW Stockholm**

Delivery: **Completed** Planning Days and DGIS missions



UNDP Senior Water Advisor, Marianne Marianne Kjellén, Director, Themba Gumbo and Virtual Campus Coordinator, Damian Indij participate in the Inaugural Meeting of the International High-Level Panel on Water Investments for Africa Expert Advisory Group at World Water Week.

UN Water Conference Stakeholder Consultation



The President of the General Assembly hosted a one-day consultation with stakeholders, in preparation for the UN Water Conference 2023. In a series of five roundtables, this event identified transformative game changers that will feed into the Water Action Agenda. The accelerators of the Global Acceleration Framework (governance, capacity development, data and information, innovation and financing) along with the suggested 5 themes for the Interactive Dialogues formed the basis of the discussion.



Senior Programme Officer, Yasmina Rais El Fenni presents at the UN Water Conference Stakeholder Consultation Roundtable on Capacity Development.

Cap-Net UNDP contributed to the Stakeholder consultation Roundtable on Capacity Development, highlighting that inclusive and demand-driven capacity development can bring transformational change. There is a need for commitment to fund innovative practices and reduce the digital divide to ensure no one is left behind. Summary and recordings of the proceedings can be found [here](#).

9th World Water Forum

Cap-Net UNDP led a session on “Developing Capacities. Improving Training – the role of international cooperation” during the [9th World Water Forum](#) in Dakar, Senegal. **This session explored how international cooperation can help to boost innovative capacity development and vocational training to improve water management.** Key speakers included representatives from Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS), Artois-Picardy Water Agency, France, SEN’EAU, UNINTA, and AECID. Speakers shared their experiences and lessons learned, ranging from inter-municipalities cooperation project between two riparian cities of Mauritania and Senegal, to challenging stereotypes and encouraging women plumbers, and making youths excited about water as a profession. The CEO of GWPO provided closing remarks, calling for improved and streamlined international cooperation towards bridging capacity gaps in the water sector.

Figure 8 Key outcomes from WWF session



International cooperation invests substantial efforts and resources in the water sector, with for instance 9.3 billion dollars in Official Development Assistance allocated to the sector for 2019 alone. Yet, the progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 6 dedicated to water remains limited: more than half of the world's population still does not have safely managed sanitation services, more than 2 billion people still do not have access to safely managed drinking water and IWRM remains a serious challenge (with a score of 54%). Capacity development of institutions and vocational training of the water sector human resources is required to bridge existing gaps and progress towards achieving the SDGs. Indeed, international cooperation programs and investments primarily target the infrastructure necessary for water and sanitation services and water resource management, overlooking the need to strengthen institutions and human resources.



Stockholm World Water Week

Cap-Net UNDP provided a keynote speech and facilitated the session on “Accelerating SDG6 achievement through Capacity Development of People and Organizations”. The session mobilized support from governments and financial institutions to the Capacity Development Initiative, through which UN-Water members and partners will support countries in developing capacities to accelerate implementation of water related SDG’s. The Initiative responds to specific country’s capacity development needs, building on their current strengths

Keynote speakers introduced the Capacity Development Initiative as the effort of the UN system and its multi-stakeholder partners to 'deliver as one' in support to countries in developing capacities to accelerate the implementation of SDG6. The Initiative will provide a coordinated entry point for countries requesting UN-Water's support to identify capacity gaps hindering the implementation of SDG 6 and support the countries in preparing capacity development plans based on the identified gaps. Cap-Net UNDP shared examples of capacity development best practices and new developments, highlighting how essential capacity development is for effective water management. Interactions from participants paved a way forward, to the UN 2023 Water Conference and beyond.

Continental Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP)



The [Continental Africa Water Investment Programme](#) will rally political leadership and commitment to transform the investment outlook for water and sanitation towards the realisation of SDG 6 by supporting countries to track progress, identify bottlenecks, and take action. The AIP Water Investment Scorecard will enhance mutual accountability for results in the mobilisation of water investments by focusing on the use of the scorecard accountability and peer review mechanisms at continental, regional, national, sub-national, and community levels. The AIP Water Investment Scorecard will assist the AIP to sustain political and leadership commitment, and support countries to track progress, set benchmarks, identify bottlenecks, and take action to meet the investment needs for achievement of SDG 6 on water and sanitation. The AIP Water Investment Scorecard will track priority water related investments indicators and assist senior leaders to improve accountability, monitoring, and response to the water investments gaps.

Cap-Net UNDP is spearheading the capacity development component and the development of indicators for the Scorecard, to effectively track country progress in consultation with the key partners. Each theme will include categorized qualitative and quantitative indicators that will simplify relevant information, allowing for the identification of important trends and phenomena to be communicated to decision-makers. This will assist in understanding the gaps and areas of concern to address the lag in water investments in Africa.

Urban Water Resilience Agenda for Africa



A pan-African coalition catalyzing a continent-wide, decadal movement to accelerate urban water resilience



At COP27, the World Resources Institute and partners launched the African Cities Water Adaptation Fund (ACWA Fund) with the aim of channelling \$5 billion towards urban water resilience solutions in 100 African cities by 2032. Cap-Net UNDP is in place to respond to the global challenges that the **Urban Water Resilience Agenda for Africa**

aims to address, The [ACWA Fund](#), launched at the Race to Resilience 2030 Climate Implementation Lab, and its supporting coalition, the [ACWA Platform](#), will enable city leaders to directly access funding and technical support to implement innovative solutions targeting a range of water issues, including integrated governance, watershed management, increasing sanitation services, improved stormwater management and wastewater management.

“

By employing smart city concepts, promoting investments, and bringing in innovation that is home-grown, the ACWA Fund and ACWA Platform provide a transformative path towards urban water resilience solutions in Africa.

THEMBA GUMBO
DIRECTOR, CAP-NET UNDP

Cap-Net UNDP, in close collaboration with partners, aims to deliver innovative capacity development by means of a knowledge management strategy, throughout its global structure of water governance networks. This on the ground infrastructure allows for mobilisation of the best of available knowledge globally, for practical capacity development implementation of the ground. Through this structure, the programme will also mobilize Champions on the ground, who will serve as external ambassadors of the Agenda and help mobilize resources. The presence of Cap-Net's 7 affiliated networks in Africa, covering Nile Basin, Congo Basin, SADC region and continent-wide is key to implementing the strategy.

Women in Water Diplomacy

In support of ongoing peer-to-peer learning, capacity development and experience exchange in the Nile and Beyond Strategy, Cap-Net UNDP is providing in kind support towards the development and hosting a closed online Network learning space –for the [Women in Water Diplomacy Network](#). In collaboration with SIWI, the development of an online community space for the Women in Water Diplomacy to foster peer to peer learning and capture lessons learned across the increasingly global network, as well as hosting the Network resource library with curated knowledge products is underway. It is envisioned that this partnership add value across all strategic pillars of the Nile and Beyond Strategy.

SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework

The [SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework](#) is a new, unifying initiative that aims to deliver fast results at an increased scale. It is part of the UN Secretary-General's Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs by 2030. As the water and sanitation crisis worsens, the challenges we face are unprecedented and growing. We need an immediate and integrated global response to rapidly improve progress on SDG 6 – 'to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030'. Cap-Net UNDP in collaboration with several international partners is contribution to this effort through capacity development, which is on one of the five accelerators.

SDG 6.6.1 Pilot Project

The SDG 6.6.1 Pilot Project, under the [SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework](#) and [Partnerships for SDGs online platform](#), towards “Integrating freshwater data into sector-wide decision making to improve the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems” jointly developed between [UNEP-DHI](#), [Global Water Partnership](#) and [Cap-Net UNDP was successful implemented](#). **It assisted Argentina, Kazakhstan, and Kenya in protecting and restoring freshwater ecosystems through awareness raising activities, capacity development and multi-stakeholder action planning, with a focus on integration of environmental data into relevant decision-making processes.**

250 professionals were trained on freshwater ecosystems and 130 decision makers attended awareness raising activities in the countries. The training also included an introduction to [the SDG 6.6.1 Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer platform](#), which provides up-to-date, high-resolution geospatial data showing freshwater ecosystems change over time. Building on these activities, and through a multi-stakeholder engagement process undertaken in close collaboration with mandated institutions, action plans were then prepared to protect and restore priority ecosystems, each focusing on a prioritised ecosystem. In Kenya, the action plan focuses on the [Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basin](#), in Kazakhstan on [Lake Balkash](#), and in Argentina on the [Esquel-Percy ecosystem](#) and the [Marapa-San Francisco River Basin](#). The action plans build on an analysis of the current state of ecosystems and challenges faced, as well as strategic and policy frameworks in place. They identify the priority areas of focus for conserving and restoring they ecosystems and the related actions to be implemented. All the action plans enjoyed broad stakeholder validation and are expected to be implemented by national, basin and local stakeholders.³

A final output were two live events on "[Accelerating Action Towards Target SDG 6.6: Protecting and Restoring Freshwater Ecosystems](#)", organized by GWP, UNEP and Cap-Net UNDP. 130 participants attended, during which key experts and country representatives shared their insights on the greatest challenges and opportunities to advance on the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems. A summary of both sessions including links to the recordings can be found [here](#).

Highlights: setting the stage for positive change


The project set the base for positive change in the countries. About half of the key institutional actors and stakeholders surveyed at the end of the project, consider that integration of environmental data within relevant decision-making processes is improved and contributes to the protection, management and restoration of freshwater ecosystems.

ARGENTINA	Increased political commitment to implement projects related to freshwater ecosystem protection and restoration was reported.
KAZHAKSTAN	Government institutions are paying increased attention to integrating and improving data collection and monitoring for the management of freshwater ecosystems and have clarified roles and responsibilities among executive bodies on SDG indicator 6.6.1 related data.
KENYA	The enhanced capacities and stakeholder mobilisation has even resulted in increased budget allocations by some county governments to finance protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems.

Read more about the project in the [summary project description](#) or download the training manual [in English or Spanish](#) to learn more about how to protect and restore freshwater ecosystems and watersheds.

³ Source: <https://www.gwp.org/en/About/more/news/2022/towards-sdg-661/>

Quotes extracted from participants from each of the three countries from the final exit surveys:



"The project has supported institutional strengthening of three local organisations responsible for improved water resource management. There are increased efforts by County Governments to use integrated environmental data in developing County Integrated Development Plans and they have increased budget allocations to finance protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems." – Kenya

QUOTES

"Thanks to the Project, there was commitment and participation from officials of the two provinces involved, and from the Basin Committee, both in the workshops and in the analysis of the documents that were prepared. This had not happened before. The Action Plan prepared was based on the compilation and ordering previous information, as well as data. As there is now a new commitment by these officials, the agenda will include activities related to the protection of freshwater ecosystems." – Argentina

"As a teacher of ecology, the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities were very useful, since educational programs contain many disciplines related to the rational use of water resources, protection and restoration of aquatic ecosystems." – Kazakhstan

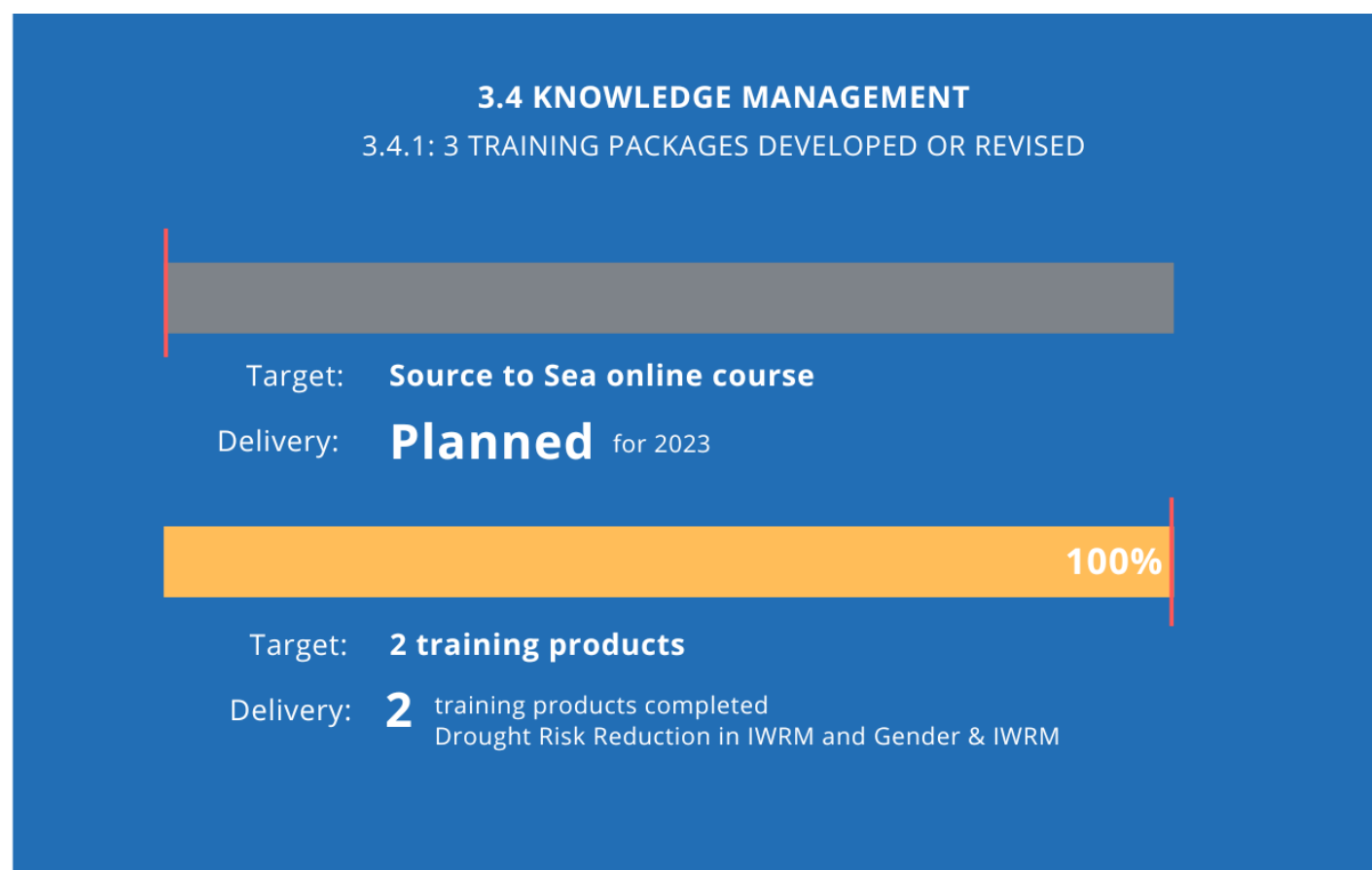
Knowledge Management (Activity 3.4)

Key outcomes:

1. Gender and IWRM training package improved; live Q&A sessions delivered
2. Drought Risk Reduction in IWRM developed in French
3. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Dashboard underway

The objective is to develop and implement knowledge management systems in response to demands on the ground, 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. Cap-Net UNDP has repositioned itself by increasing outreach, through improved communication, tailored online courses, tutorials, webinars, blogs, videos, and guidance notes.

Output 3.4.1 Development of training materials



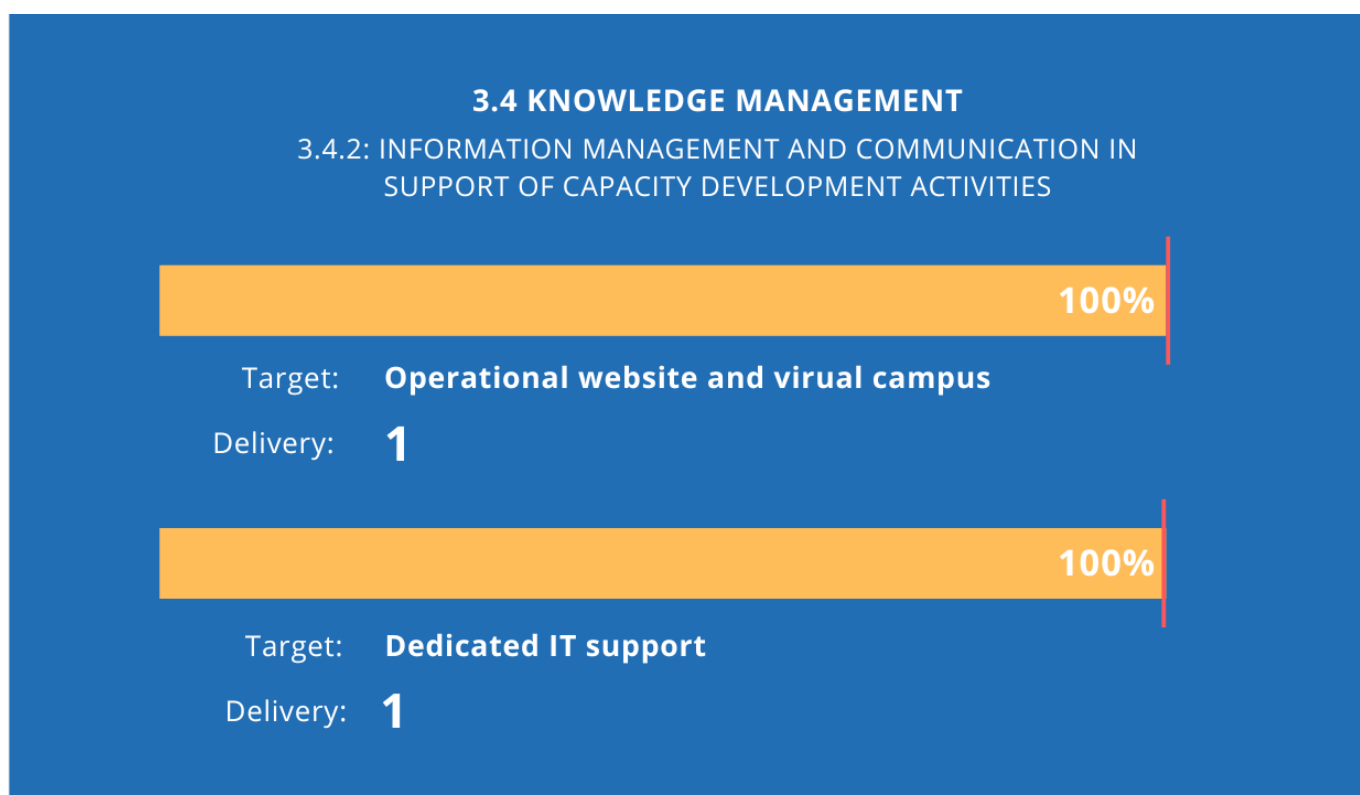
In 2022, Cap-Net UNDP finalized **2 training packages**, bridging the knowledge gap on the ground. The [Drought Risk Reduction and IWRM](#) in partnership with WMO, IDMP, and GWP, is now available in French, to enhance outreach and respond to demands. Understanding drought phenomena and communities, their ability to play with the variable and changing climate conditions, and their changing needs, requires continuous learning and sharing at all levels in the development space. This manual is primarily for learners, trainers and facilitators, practitioners, and water and natural resources managers, and is aimed at strengthening the capacity to anticipate

and reduce the impact of drought by enhancing knowledge and skills for drought risk reduction practices as an integral part of the development process at community, national, subregional and regional levels.

The second training package was completed in response to the overwhelmingly positive reception of the [Gender and Integrated Water Resources Management](#) online course. Partners responded to demands by including new case studies, introducing monthly live sessions and Q&As with experts, to linking the course to a community of practice; a platform that is monitored weekly, allowing for fruitful engagement, exchange of experiences and lessons learned, as well as a long-term solution to peer to peer learning well beyond the lifetime of the course. Finally, the introductory training package focussed on the implementation of S2S approaches, planned for 2023 in collaboration with the S2S Action Platform and UNDP.

Output 3.4.2 Information management and communication in support of capacity development activities

Cap-Net UNDP's mission is to provide capacity development in sustainable water management, analysis of the data endorsed the overhauling of the website and communications approach, making training resources and the overall global recognition of the programme more visible and accessible.



Communications outreach: Website and social media

During 2022, both the website and virtual campus have had visitors who come from all continents. The website saw a 10% increase in visitors over the previous period, with 41,593 people.

Referrals and Partner Engagement

The number of third-party organisations and external social media users that refer visitors to the website has increased significantly. In light of a new approach, the top referral site to the page is LinkedIn through Cap-Net's page, as well as external users, with double the users visiting the website from a LinkedIn referral. YouTube has also increased as a referral point, with double the traffic being referred from there.

Coming Soon

As Cap-Net UNDP's mission is to provide capacity building in sustainable water management, the team continues to overhaul the layout of the website to make training materials and resources more visible and accessible. Modernization and updating of the Cap-Net UNDP website has not only improved its digital presence, but enhanced the interaction with online communities, providing a platform that offers a space to make impact through communication and ultimately promote social change concerning water knowledge.

Social Media Outreach

The Cap-Net UNDP social media presence received a significant boost in 2022. A new social media management tool was implemented to improve engagement and track metrics across all platforms.

Following its implementation, Cap-Net saw a 38% increase in followers across all platforms (Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter). LinkedIn recorded the highest gains, with follower count increasing by 74%.

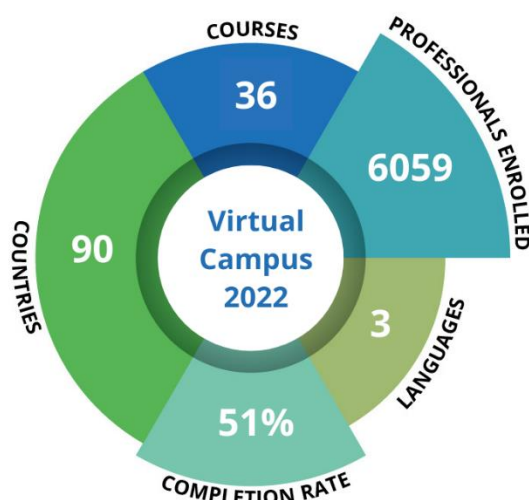


Virtual Campus – Global hub for online learning

Delivering on our vision 'Water Knowledge for All', online modality for training activities was prioritized in 2022. Globally, the tendency towards online education is unquestionable and a growing trend. Online education enhances outreach and upscales capacity, in addition to limited budget availability, makes it strategic and efficient to prioritize online courses. Globally, the tendency towards online education is unquestionable and a growing trend. Online education enhances outreach and upscales capacity, makes environmental and economic sense. 2022-2023 projections show an increase of demand for virtual trainings considering the current trend result from the Covid-19 pandemic. Over the past 2 years, the volume of courses increased by 300%. Significant growth is also expected to continue in 2023, with both networks and international partners placing a substantial emphasis of delivery through the [Virtual Campus](#). A full overview of the courses delivered are listed in [Annex 1](#).

The [Virtual Campus](#) has been established as the main delivery mechanism for Cap-Net UNDP and partners, over the past several years, and the foreseeable future. **In 2022, 36 online courses were delivered, reaching 6,059 stakeholders and water professionals, across 90 countries.** An internal training of trainers for online courses on the Virtual Campus was available, to familiarize network managers and GWPO colleagues with the platform and the process, to encourage more networks to deliver virtually, and provide them with the necessary skills to do so. This approach is also in line with developing the capacities for effective and resilient networks.

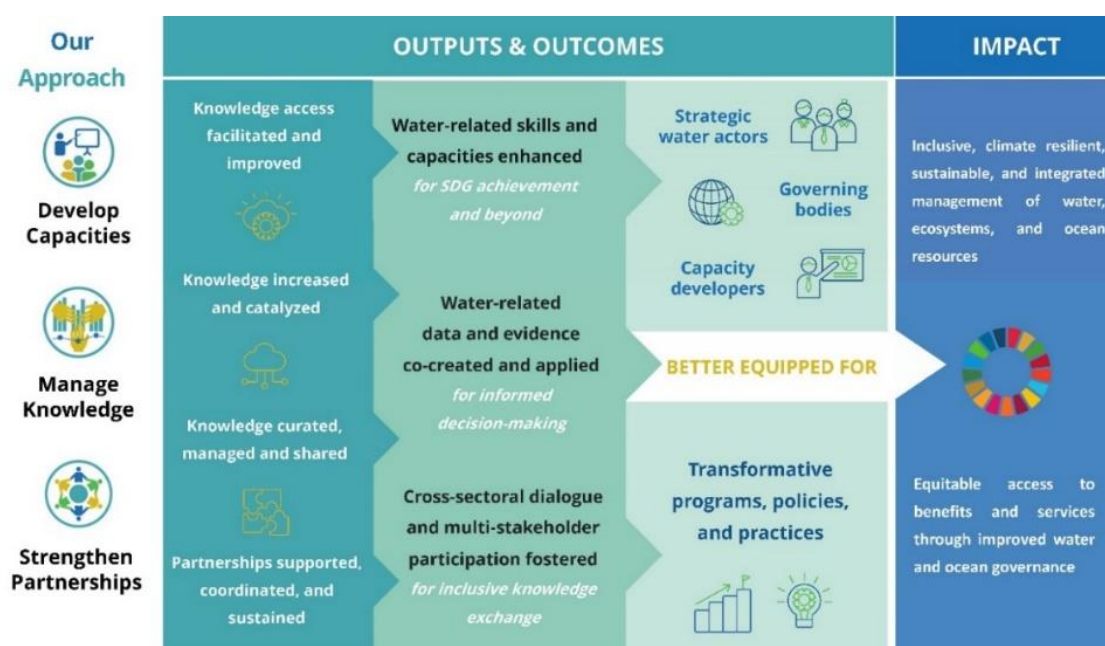
Figure 6 Snapshot of Capacity development delivery in 2022 on the Virtual Campus



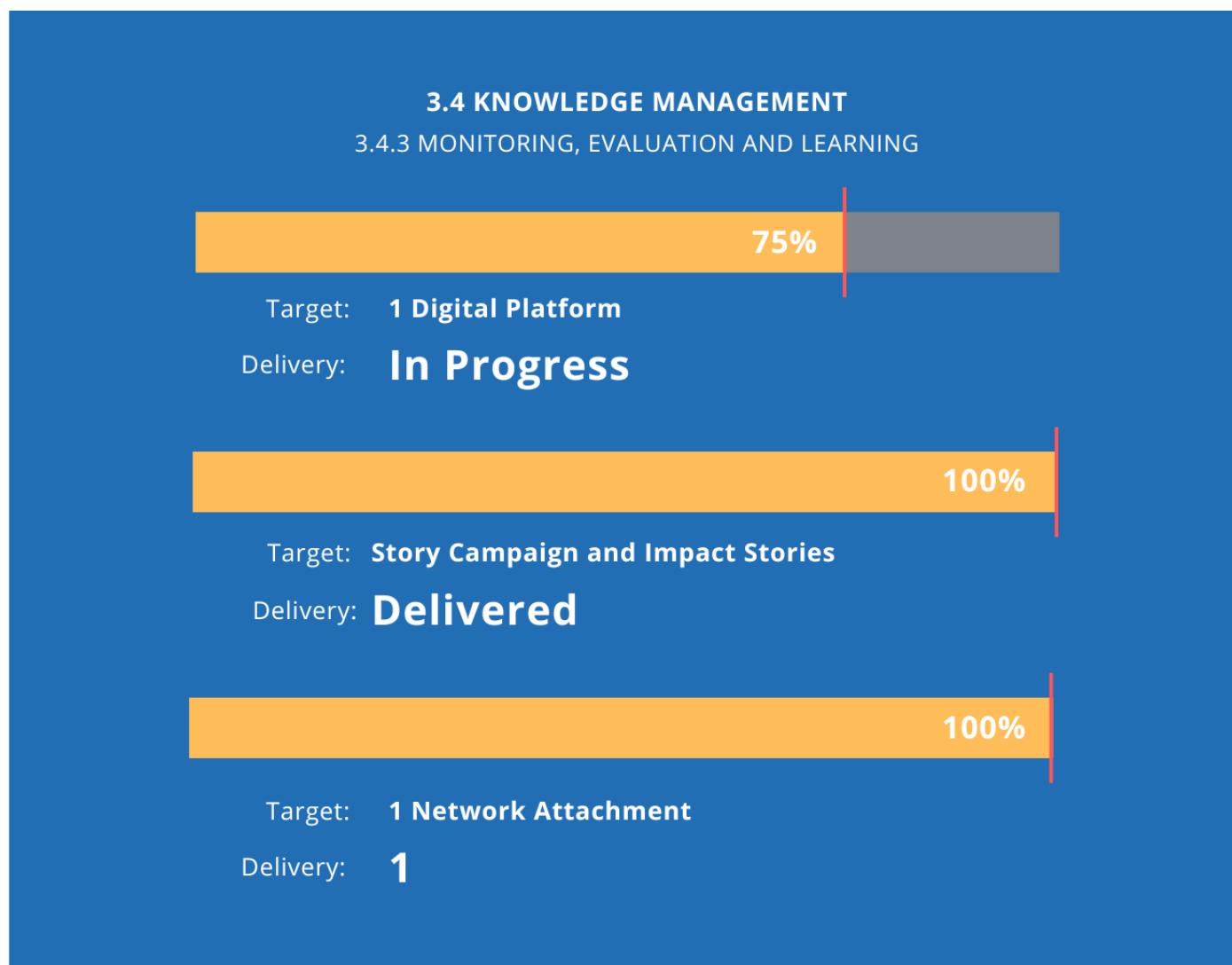
Output 3.4.3 Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL)

In 2022, Cap-Net UNDP began implementing its newly developed Theory of Change aligned with the **Sida Global Water and Oceans Governance Support Programme** to comprehensively define the contributions Cap-Net UNDP's strategic approach and activities have on desired impact and ultimately its vision. The Theory of Change is a living tool that adjusts over the years as Cap-Net UNDP tests its change hypothesis, and will serve as the foundation of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework. Due to limited resources this year, MEL efforts were focused on gathering data to produce Stories of Change in light of the Cap-Net@20 celebrations and in an effort to carry out a general evaluation of our impact. It is envisioned to review and update our Logical Framework.

Figure 7 Cap-Net UNDP's Theory of Change



Cap-Net UNDP's new MEL data collection tools intentionally compile gender inclusive data, such as an undisclosed gender giving participants the options of "other" or "prefer not to say" categories. The programme continues to strive towards gender inclusion in all the trainings, beyond participation, but also in knowledge products and approaches. Cap-Net UNDP is working more closely with GWPO in identifying trends, sharing lessons learned and addressing inequality through a collaborative and inclusive approach.



Network Attachment

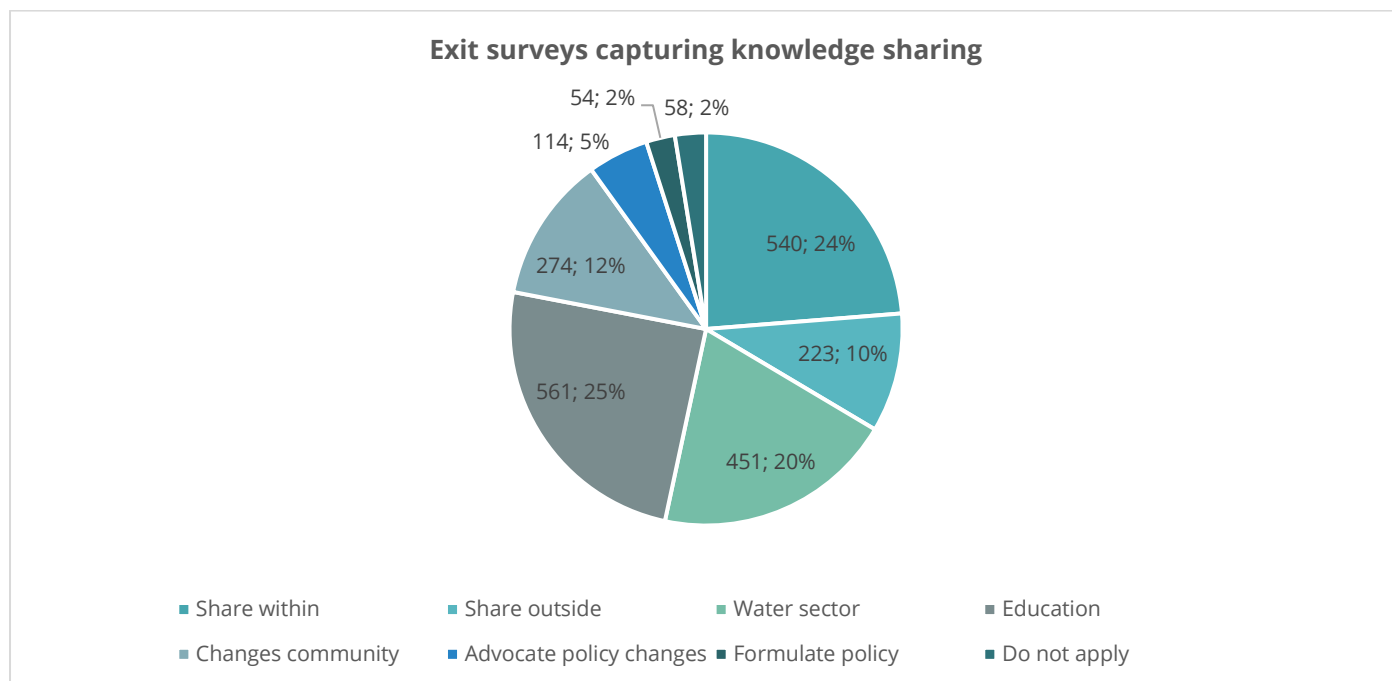
Additionally, throughout the year and with the support of Cap-Net's 2022 Network Attachment, an improved system was developed to carry out a more closely and timely monitoring and evaluation of **outputs and outcomes** (off and online). This includes tracking all 2020 and 2021 activities through our outcome surveys carried out by both our team through the Virtual Campus and our networks, as part of their MEL systems as well. Cap-Net UNDP also worked more closely with networks by providing support through reminders and personalized online surveys tailored to their activity.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Overall improvements, standardization, and digitalization of Cap-Net's data collection methods since 2020 has resulted in a more efficient way to monitor active courses and evaluate their **outputs and outcomes** (please see sections below).

This year Cap-Net UNDP has been able to collect more accurate and insightful data regarding participants demographic information such as **institutional affiliation**, **age range**, and previous **knowledge levels** regarding the activities' topics and content as well as feedback from our exit survey's on how **beneficial** and **relevant** the activity was to the participant's role and influence in water resource management. Additionally, data is being collected on the levels of **knowledge acquired** after participating in the activity and how participants **intend to apply** said knowledge. With a **46% response rate**, it is accurate to point out the impact of knowledge gained and potential application, with implication of policy and eventual behavioral changes at community level.

Figure 8 exit survey overview of how knowledge is intended to be shared



“

This course on how to manage transit water projects is very useful for my need to deal with them, as my country, Sudan, has many shared waters, whether it is the Nile, groundwater, or wadis.

GEF IW:LEARN INTERNATIONAL WATERS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT COURSE
COURSE PARTICIPANT, SUDAN

“

I enjoyed the course, it was easy to follow and I was given access to very important materials that I will be able to use in my daily work as a water sector employee.

FROM LEARNING TO LEADING: BEYOND THE
ABCS ON YOUTH, WATER & THE SDGS
COURSE PARTICIPANT, MALAWI

“

Cap-Net should ensure that there are more courses like this in the future.

IWRM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE
COURSE PARTICIPANT, KENYA

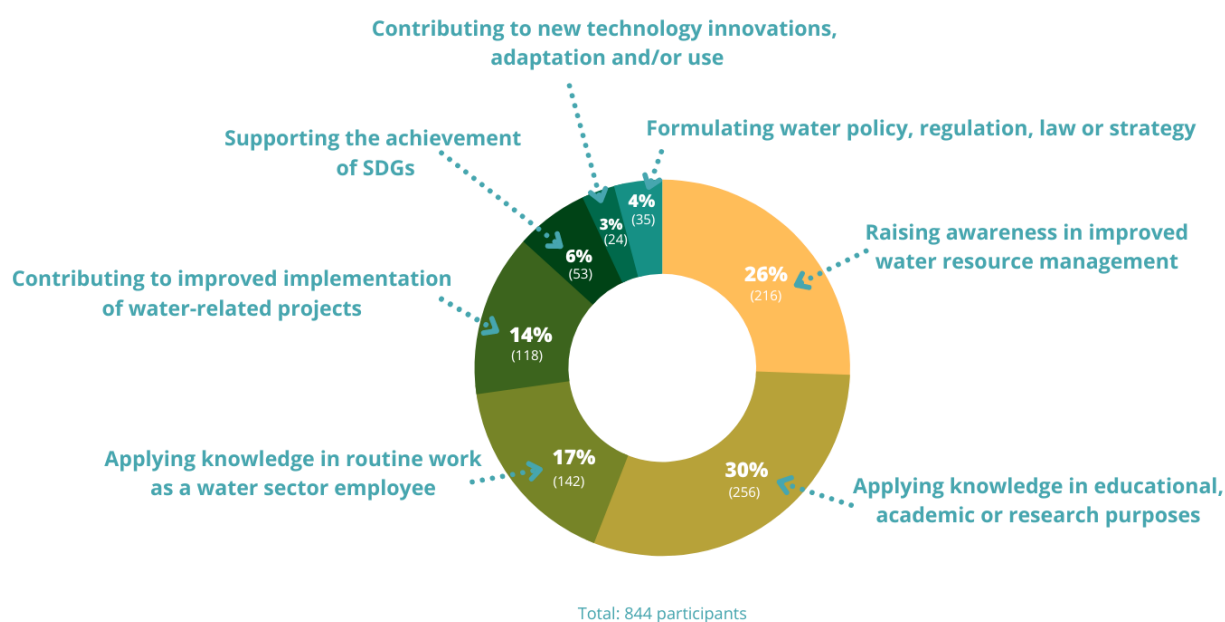
2021 Outcomes

During 2021, a total of **46 courses⁴** that were carried out in 2021 were monitored and evaluated for outcomes and impacts, finding that the use and application of knowledge was considerable among the participants. Through the established MEL tools, **96% of the total participants were reached** through surveys and other data collection tools, with a **30% response rate in average** out of a total of over 4,406 participants reached. More than **91%** of the respondents confirmed having gained and **applied knowledge**. Overall, **28% respondents identified relevant institutional change in water resource management at national levels** due to the knowledge gained

⁴ Out of the 46 courses, **41 were e-learning**, **3 were face to face** and **2 were blended** type of trainings.

and shared from the capacity development activity they participated in. Follow-up to these positive survey responses is being carried out to verify data and will provide more insight to report on GWOGSP's 3.1 indicator (see Annex 5) and possibly aid in developing stories of change.

Figure 9: How participants applied knowledge based on survey results



How participants applied knowledge based on survey results (of 91% that reported they gained and applied knowledge)

Some quotes/survey responses from the 28% that identified relevant national institutional change in their countries:

“

Better management in water resources in the Andean zone.

VIRTUAL CAMPUS COURSE:
IWRM - USE OF TOOLS FOR URBAN ZONE
FLOOD PREVENTION AND ANALYSIS
COURSE PARTICIPANT, BOLIVIA

“

Now, household waste is stored in a clean place and not thrown into the river, which once polluted the water.

INTRODUCTION TO THE MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE
COURSE (MOOC) ON GOVERNANCE FOR
TRANSBOUNDARY FRESHWATER SECURITY
COURSE PARTICIPANT,
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

“

A communication strategy targeting youth was created following the references of the course.

VIRTUAL CAMPUS COURSE:
FROM LEARNING TO LEADING: BEYOND THE
ABCS ON YOUTH, WATER & THE SDG
COURSE PARTICIPANT, MEXICO

MEL Platform

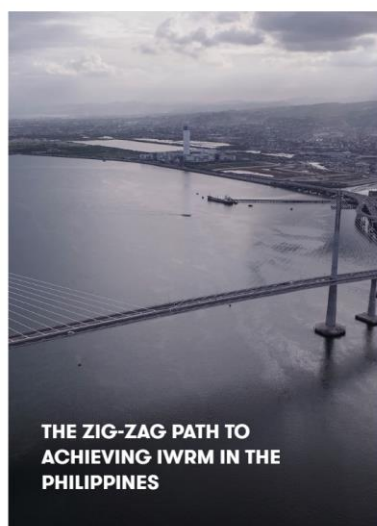
In Q4, the planned **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning online digital platform** to improve the management of data, accountability, learning and strategic decision-making has experienced delays with its contracted service provider in its development and roll out and will be completed by 2023.

Stories of Change

Since 2020, Cap-Net UNDP began the roll-out an adapted form of the Most Significant Change (MSC) methodology as a new approach to its impact story development process. As part of this roll out, an online data collection tool was created, the Story Developer, to widen the scope of information gathered by the networks. After the information is collected, it is reviewed by the Secretariat and worked with the Network through criteria for selecting the information that can be presented as a story of change. Throughout 2022 much of the MEL and Communications efforts were focused on producing these stories and showcasing them as part of Cap-Net@20 celebrations. This included focused interviews with selected participants to flesh out the stories and bring them to light through a more engaging platform, [Exposure](#). For 2022, **10 networks have submitted stories and 4 stories have been developed from Virtual Campus** activities with international partners. Through Cap-Net's Exposure site, these stories will be highlighted in the [#ChangingCourse campaign](#), as part of Cap-Net@20 celebrations that will run through 2023. Of the 14 stories, 6 stories, from Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Philippines, Mexico, and India were selected to be showcased in Cap-Net UNDP's International Network and Partner's meeting, where storytellers and networks were provided the spotlight to tell their story and answer and interact with Meeting participants.



Figure 10 Cap-Net UNDP's Exposure Site Snapshot



MEL Planning and Reporting

Though our newly improved online reporting mechanisms established since 2021, networks have been able to report bi-annually on their performance, challenges they are currently facing, what has worked well and what can be improved as a source of reflection for monitoring, evaluation, and learning. In 2022, **14 networks have submitted a Mid-Year Progress Report** with **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plans**, reporting on progress towards GWOGSP and Cap-Net's indicators, as well as indicators of their choosing contextualizing their localized work and goals. Given the resource limitation Cap-Net UNDP has faced this year, MEL support was not provided to networks to submit Annual Reports by the end of Q4.

Project Management (Activity 3.5)

The global project is implemented by UNDP through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Project Support, Nature Climate and Energy (BPPS-NCE) will be responsible for the overall project. Within the **Sida Programme on Waters and Ocean**, Output 3⁵ contains the endeavors of the international network for capacity development in sustainable water management, Cap-Net UNDP. These endeavors will be implemented through the Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO). Financial planning, management and reporting will be done in accordance with GWPO procedures as guided by the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP)⁶.

Cap-Net UNDP Team

Since 2018, the remote working arrangement continued with the objective of keeping relevant, reducing costs and carbon footprint, made even more relevant throughout the Covid-19 crisis, allowing business to continue as usual. Strategically positioned across time zones, the lean Secretariat can meet demands and communicate seamlessly with all international partners.

Figure 11 2022 Cap-Net UNDP Secretariat



Cap-Net Secretariat

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 UNDP 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.

Overall leverage for 2022, was calculated at an average ratio of 1:3, leading to a total investment under the 3 main pillars: capacity development, strengthening networks and knowledge management in 2022 at **USD1.56million**. Noteworthy is the wide range of leverage capacity between each network and each activity.

Capturing staff costs has been critical when it comes to delivery using the virtual campus as over the past 2 years, the volume of courses increased by 300%. Significant growth is expected to continue throughout the rest of 2022, with both networks and international partners placing a substantial emphasis online delivery. To date, substantial

⁵ Output 3: Enhanced Individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management

⁶ <https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPRoot.aspx>

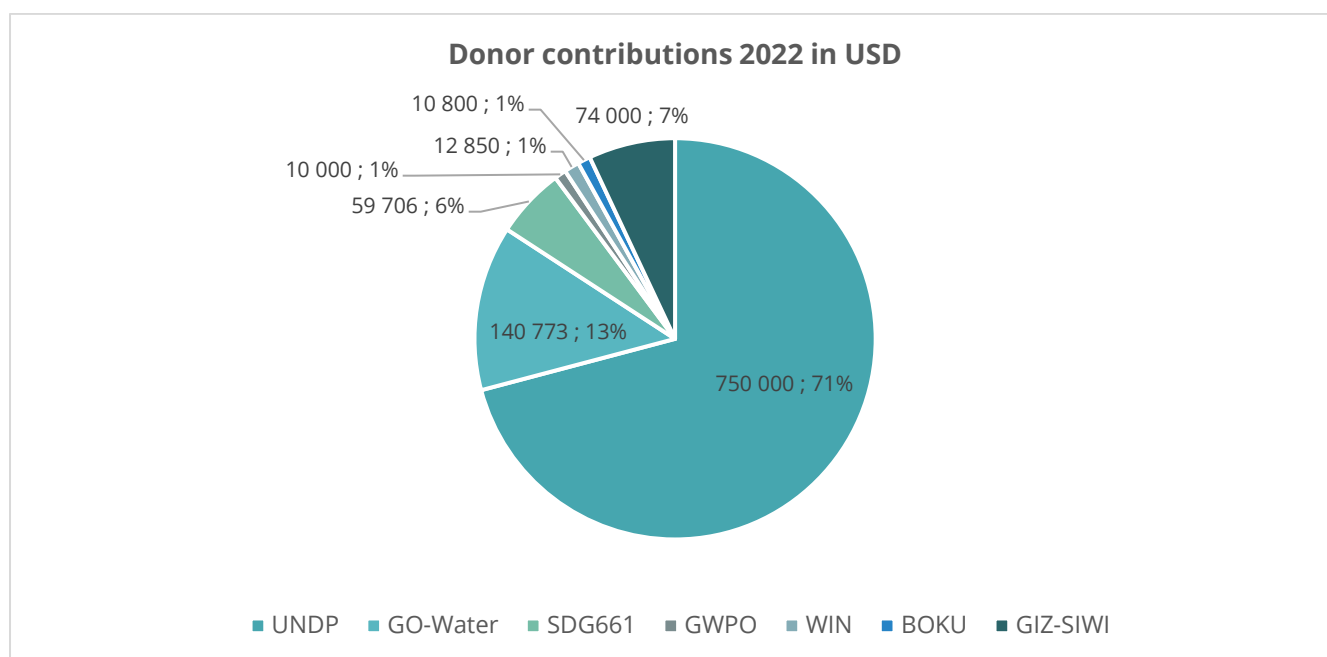
in-kind contribution from Cap-Net UNDP, in terms of staff time, content management and platform-related costs, has been widespread practice. To consolidate and prioritize efforts within the backdrop of increasing demands from partners, the proposed costs per course have been revised to accurately reflect investments. The leverage calculated is currently at USD 17,000 for new courses and USD 10,000 for re-runs, which reflects the need to find mechanisms and agreements through which Cap-Net UNDP's contributions are recognized, and cost recovery is established.

Donor contributions / Resource mobilisation

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 UNDP'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.

Resource mobilization in 2022 led to a total contribution of **USD1,058,000**. Donors ranged from [UNDP](#), (GWOGSP and SDG661) [Stockholm International Water Institute](#) (SIWI)-GO-Water, to [Global Water Partnership Organisation](#) (GWPO), WIN and GIZ/SIWI. Diversification of funds is critical where previous reliance on UNDP was 100%, which has evolved into 70% to mitigate risks. Plans are to improve diversification further, through improved cost recovery from online courses and new partnerships with specific country focuses. Contributions were invested in capacity development efforts at the institutional level, leveraging substantial impact and change towards the achievement of the SDGs. This does not include the leveraged funds.

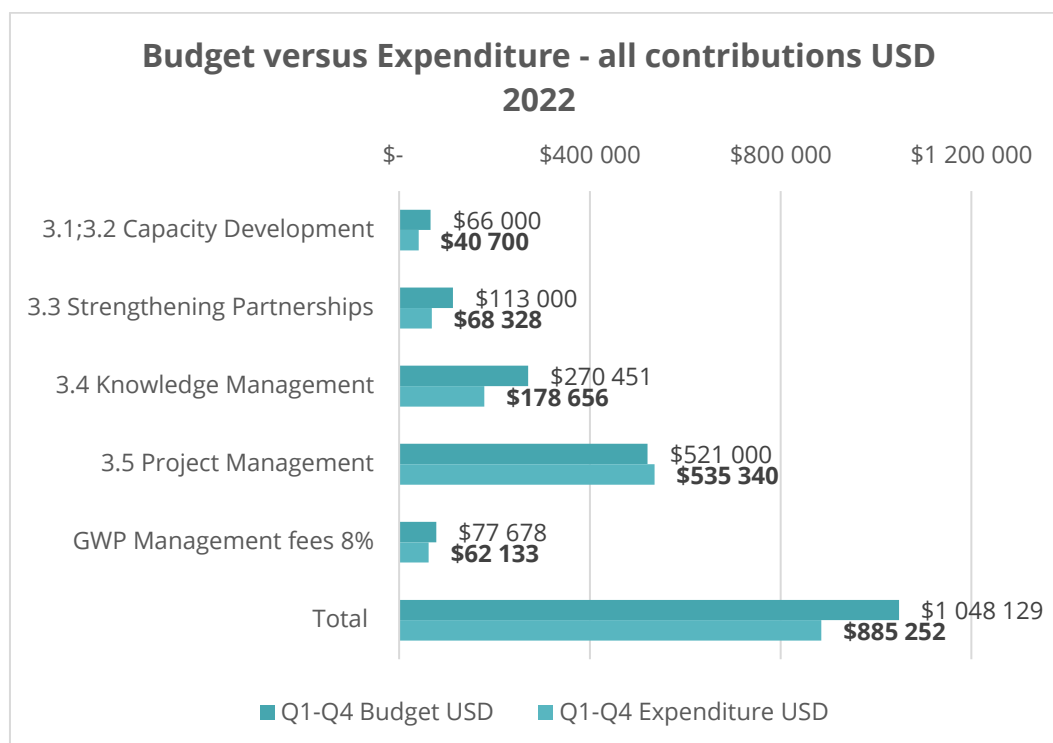
Figure 12 Cap-Net income contributions per Donor 2022 (USD)



Project Budget and Expenditure

The Cap-Net UNDP Secretariat continues to ensure equal allocation of financial resources across regions and networks (to the extent possible), enabling efficient demand-driven delivery. With 2 decades 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. Final figures will be provided in 2023.

Figure 13 budget versus expenditure of all contributions in USD for 2022



Notes and Rationale:

1. Activities 3.1, 3.2 reflect low expenditure due to delayed budget revision and no direct funding of capacity development in Q3-Q4
2. Activities 3.3 Core support and MELP was released to 16 networks
3. Activity 3.4 Knowledge Management low delivery due to budget revision
4. Leverage (in-kind and cash from partners) is not reflected
5. Salaries over-expenditure due to salary budgeted under SIWI GIZ and GO-Waters projects however budgeted amount was not received due to delayed implementation;
6. Project management fees include realized gains and losses USD 95 expenditure
7. Realized Gains \$ -1,079.56 reflected in total expenditure

Looking forward



2022 marked Cap-Net UNDP's contribution of two decades to changing lives, improving water management practices, and shaping inclusive and improved water governance, by responding directly to the pressing needs on the ground, and enabling networks to deliver by investing in capacities and innovative technologies. Cap-Net UNDP's solid global network has

made significant impact along these years. To celebrate them and to project water capacity development in the next decades, a comprehensive review of actions and impacts will be developed. The path will show testimonies, outcomes, and impact reports, highlighting main achievements.

In 2023, Cap-Net UNDP will continue to bridge the capacity development gaps for poverty alleviation through climate-resilient, equitable natural resources governance and nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet. Cap-Net UNDP is dedicated to effectively contributing to [the upcoming UN Water 2023 Conference](#), through several interactive dialogues and potential side events. Cap-Net UNDP aims to play a significant role in partnering with relevant stakeholders towards achieving SDG 6 and other water-related goals and targets, compiled in the [Water Action Agenda](#). Cap-Net UNDP and its networks continue to enhance the contribution of water/ocean governance to sustainable development and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Anchored in the [UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025](#), the programme continues to respond to a changing development landscape, the evolving needs of countries and those we serve.

Annex 1 Virtual Campus courses delivered in Q1-Q3

	Virtual campus course	Networks & Partners
1	Water Pollution Management	Cap-Net Lanka, UNEP-DHI/UN Habitat / Nile IWRM Net
2	Ocean Governance	IW:Learn
3	Transboundary Marine Spatial Planning and Sustainable Blue Economy	IW:Learn
4	Planificación Espacial Marina y Economía Azul	IW:Learn
5	Planification Spatiale Maritime Transfrontalière	IW:Learn
6	GEF IW:LEARN Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis-Strategic Action Programme	IW:Learn
7	GEF IW:LEARN International Waters Project Management	IW:Learn
8	From Learning to Leading: beyond the ABCs on Youth, Water & the SDGs	GWP, LAWET-Net, UNESCO, San Andres Uni
9	Integrity Basics: Understanding Corruption in Water and Sanitation	WGF, SIWI, WIN, WILG
10	Gender and IWRM 2nd edition	GWA, GWP
11	Gouvernance pour la sécurité transfrontalière de l'eau douce	GWP, GEF, IW:Learn, CBHydronet
12	ToT Online Courses	Various
13	Integrating freshwater data into sector-wide decision making to improve the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems SDG661	WaterCap, KWP
14	Agua como Recursos Estratégico para el Ordenamiento Territorial	ArgCap-Net, INA, INTA, UC
15	Wetlands management	NBCBN, IHE-DELFT
16	Drought Risk Reduction in IWRM	GWP IDMP / WMO / UNEP DHI
17	Réduction des risques de sécheresse dans la GIRE	GWP IDMP / WMO / UNEP DHI
18	Training of Facilitators Course for SDG 6.5.1	GWPO / UNEP DHI
19	Entrenamiento para facilitadores del ODS 6.5.1	GWPO / UNEP DHI
20	Formation pour facilitateurs des ODD 6.5.1	GWPO / UNEP DHI
21	Groundwater Resources Management	AGWNET
22	Gestión de la Integridad en el Sector de Agua y Saneamiento en América Latina	WIN/SIWI/CEWAS
23	SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Action Planning Course English	GWPO / UNEP DHI
24	SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Action Planning Course French	GWPO / UNEP DHI
25	SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Action Planning Course Spanish	GWPO / UNEP DHI
26	Nature based solutions for creating circular cities	GWP CEE/BOKU
27	Gouvernance pour la sécurité transfrontalière de l'eau douce	CBHYRONET/GWPO
28	Professional Drilling Management	AGWNET
29	Gender and IWRM revised version	GWA, GWP
30	Uso de Herramientas para el Análisis y Prevención de Inundaciones en Zonas Urbanas	REMERH
31	Medición del ODS 6.5.1. a nivel municipal	GWP Central America
32	De aprender a liderar: más allá de los ABC de Juevntud, Agua y los ODS	LAWETnet/ GWPO / UNESCO
33	Multi-Stakeholders Platforms for Water Governance	GWPO
34	Water Education for Sustainability and Global Citizenship	LAWETnet/ GWPO
35	A HRBA to IWRM	REDICA
36	Introduction to the Water Footprint in Agricultural Activity	ArgCapNet

Annex 2 GWOGSP Results Framework Matrix Component 3

EXPECTED OUTPUTS ⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 4 RESULTS	Year 5 ⁸ (2023)	
Output 3: Enhanced individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management	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 (<u>draws on of SP output indicator: 1.2.1.1</u>)	Cap-Net Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP)	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/ national and sub-national organizations (total no of institutions where participants claim [relevant] institutional change)	7 (40)	10 (40)	10 (40)	10 (40)	7 (25)	13⁹ (25)	10 (40)	MELP questionnaires applied 6 - 12 months after each training activity. Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data captured in progress reporting; low response rates could present an inaccurate view; inadequate application of MELP of the networks.
	3.2 Number of individuals (by gender) applying knowledge and skills in the knowledge and formulation and implementation of relevant policies, laws and strategies.	Cap-Net Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP)	Number of persons reporting knowledge having been shared or applied through MELP survey (GEN: % female)	120 GEN: 30%	1000 GEN: 40%	1200 GEN: 40%	1200 GEN: 50%	500 GEN: 55%	844¹⁰ GEN: 47%	1200 GEN: 60%	MELP questionnaires applied 6 - 12 months after each training activity. Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data captured in progress reporting; low response rates could present an inaccurate view; inadequate application of MELP of the networks.
	3.3 Number of institutions supported / accompanied towards	Progress report supported	Number of institutions having been accompanied by cap	0	4	8	8	5	2¹¹	8	Progress reporting and activity technical reports. Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data captured in progress

⁷ Project outputs are operationalized into Atlas ACTIVITY areas, as reflected in the Multi-Year Work Plan / Budget.

⁸ 2023 targets have been adjusted to better reflect the reality on the ground and the ongoing Covid situation. Revised targets have been presented in the approved 2023 workplan. 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

⁹ Based on qualitative data from 6–12-month outcome surveys carried out for 46 activities.

¹⁰ The figure potentially provides a bias representativeness given that fact that the outcome monitoring surveys that were completed were limited to 46 activities, with an average response rate of 30%.

¹¹ 3 institutions under SDG 661 Pilot Project and 1 for Women in Water Diplomacy.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS ⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 4 RESULTS	Year 5 ⁸ (2023)	
	improved capacity to manage water sustainably	by individual network annual reports	dev programs targeting own needs, or participate in institutional twinning arrangements								reporting. Inconsistent classification of support arrangements
	3.4 Number of networks and partnerships promoting learning and knowledge exchange (and share specifically promoted learning on gender equality and women's empowerment)	Progress report supported by individual network annual reports	Number of affiliated networks (a) and international partners (b) promoting learning and knowledge exchange (% gender-specific)	(a). 23 (GEN: 40%) (b). 40 (GEN: 40%)	(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). 20 (GEN: 40%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	(a).16 (GEN: 40%) (b).40 (GEN: 50%)	(a). 26 (GEN: 60%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	Progress report supported by individual network annual reports. <i>Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent recording in progress reporting and individual network annual reports.</i>
	3.5 Number of individuals (by gender) participated in training.	Progress report summaries and event completion reports	Number of persons completing (% female)	1500 (GEN: 35%)	2000 (GEN: 40%)	2000 (GEN: 45%)	2000 (GEN: 50%)	1250 (GEN: 40%)	4,967 (GEN: 43%)	2000 (GEN: 60%)	Progress reporting and activity technical reports. <i>Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data capture, errors in aggregating in progress reporting and event completion reports.</i>
	3.6 Number of new training packages (manuals, tools) developed or revised/ updated (and proportion mainstreaming or containing specific module on gender)	Progress report summaries. Training packages	Number of packages completed and distributed during year (% including gender module and/ or streamlining throughout)	4 (GEN: 50%)	4 (GEN: 50%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	2 (GEN: 50%)	2¹² (GEN: 50%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	Progress reporting: Operational Risk: <i>Delays in production, securing partner commitment to timelines and delivery standards, including quality assurance. Monitoring Risk: Quantifying adequate updates and/or incorporating gender mainstreaming/gender-specific modules.</i>

¹² 1 training package on Drought Risk Reduction and 1 training package revised/2nd edition on Gender and IWRM.



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