

Annual Report 2008



Content

Overview	3
1. Introduction	5
2. Project outputs	7
A. Delivery of capacity building	7
B. Strengthening the networks	13
C. Knowledge management	19
3. Project implementation	23
4. Budget implementation	24

Annexures

1: Financial report, 1 January – 31 December 2008 (US\$)	25
2: 2008 Network activities	26
3: Network support by Type and Distribution	34
4: Missions	36
5: External Mid-term Review	38
6: Networks' Peer Review	40
7: Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan 2007	44

Acronyms	46
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Overview

Cap-Net has made good progress in 2008 with regard to several areas such as:

- 2,315 people (33% female, 67% male) have participated in capacity building of various types held by capacity building networks across the world;
- 22 networks are active and mostly improving their impact as they mature;
- 3 new training materials have been produced this year and 4 drafted with strong partners who have an interest in promoting and taking forward the messages;
- Several key topics such as economics and water and climate change adaptation have been multiplied across the world in a very short period showing the importance attached to the subjects; and
- A monitoring system has been introduced across the networks that is assisting in bringing more consistency to reporting and improving our understanding of the impact of the programme.

We experienced a significant increase in the outputs of the programme and a growth of activities into new areas in 2008. These two facts arise from the growing maturity of our partner networks and the demand for capacity development in areas of water resources management that were not being well addressed previously.

It is encouraging to see that our partners adopt and adapt training materials, incorporating information into existing academic programmes and starting new ones. Short courses with new ideas are taken up by the networks and implemented widely resulting in a rapid scaling up process. But it is clear that as we get closer to the ground the needs are for very traditional skills for example in pollution management, monitoring systems, groundwater drilling techniques, Geographical Information Systems (GIS), water resources assessment and so on. There is inadequate attention to these areas and the need is large. In some cases the lack of these basic skills and practices holds back the further implementation of the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approach. However the evidence for this is lacking with no clear indicators of performance adopted and therefore no practical means to assess capacity shortfalls.

Putting IWRM to practice is a slow process and in reality we are dealing with a situation where many countries are starting from a low base in terms of sustainable water management practices. The global network should not be expecting 'quick fixes' and must be prepared for long-term support. The activities of the networks show a valuable contribution. Generally they are responsible for introducing new materials, information and ideas at the local level with the expectation that it will be taken up beyond the networks by formal institutions and individuals. The networks are therefore largely playing a catalytic role and have to be prepared for a situation

Overview

which is continuously evolving. In this regard most of the networks are performing well although it is clear that they are vulnerable due to the uncertain funding and variable member commitment.

Cap-Net started a monitoring system that provides a good foundation for tracking the programme and its outcomes although it takes time to have this firmly established. The impact is already evident in the record of the many activities undertaken across the networks. The system also gives an improved insight into such issues as gender participation in the programmes. Monitoring will be taken further in the coming years as we try to get a better understanding of the impact of capacity building activities.

Knowledge Management across the networks is challenging as many networks are informal and do not have the capacity to establish formal knowledge management systems. We recognise that we have not had adequate promotion for the products, materials and activities of Cap-Net and intend to address this within the limited capacity of the secretariat. However, it must be noted that to a large degree it is our partner networks that provide most of the visibility to the Cap-Net programme. Training materials development is expected to continue with more attention given to translation and dissemination.

Water resources management capacity building among the various water use sectors has been tackled starting with Water Supply, Sanitation, Health and Hygiene (WASH). This is a difficult process since there has been little sector progress in defining the interaction between water resource management and WASH. There are many players in WASH ranging from large scale service providers down to community private operators delivering water in push carts.

Cap-Net has made progress in its intervention by establishing collaboration with UN-Habitat to build capacity in water utilities. Partner networks such as Streams of Knowledge and WaterNet are collaborating to address water supply and sanitation at the policy and planning level and introduce the principles of IWRM. These will be strengthened in the coming year with the expectation of a long term engagement. Gradually increased attention will be given to environment and agricultural issues related to water resources management.

1. Introduction

Cap-Net is an international network for capacity building in sustainable water management. It is a project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and partner of the Global Water Partnership (GWP). The programme comprises 23 regional and country networks of capacity building institutions as well as several international partners and global thematic networks. Our focus is on developing human resources in water management to implement policies and programmes in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

In 2008 Cap-Net saw an intensification of activities by affiliated networks and the maturation of new initiatives from the Cap-Net secretariat. Particularly the new programmes on water and climate change adaptation, and on river basin organisations have responded to growing demand and have had substantial response from the partner networks.

Several new initiatives will culminate in capacity building courses in 2009. These are the Water Supply, Sanitation Health and Hygiene (WASH) capacity building and the Water Integrity and Accountability that is a joint initiative undertaken in partnership with the Swedish International Water Institute (SIWI) and WaterNet, the Southern African Development Community network.

The year under reporting provided the programme with a half-way mark to reflect on the implementation of the Project's Second Phase. This assessment took the form of an Internal Peer Review, undertaken by various network managers on a selection of networks. It gave a sound analysis of the network's state of development including valuable recommendations to take them forward and improve service delivery.

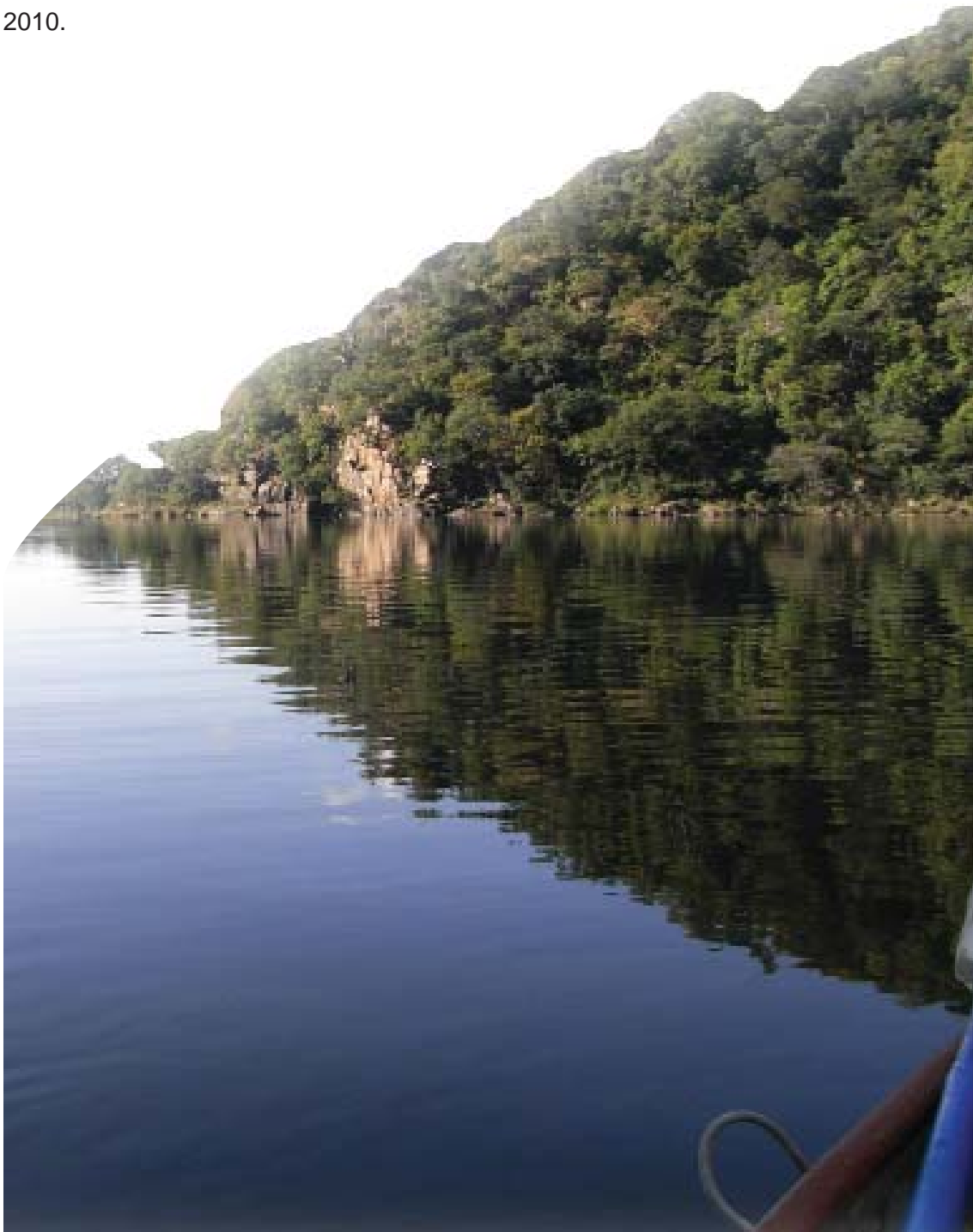
During the same period a formal External Mid-term Review was commissioned under the auspices of the funding partners. The relevant findings and recommendations for the Cap-Net programme itself as well as the network managers were presented at the annual network managers meeting in Sri Lanka in December of this year. Recommendations from the Internal Peer Review and the Cap-Net Mid-term Evaluation have been considered in the 2009 Annual Work Plan.

Although the number of activities has increased substantially in comparison to previous years and new initiatives have increased relevance and output of the programme, the expenditures in 2008 year remained behind expectation. The implementation of the EU funded project for Africa and the Caribbean is a little

Introduction

below target but over budgeting during the project conception meant that planned expenditure could not be met.

With the ambitious work plans from partner networks and the consolidated work plan for 2008-2009 agreed by the EU, it is expected that in 2009 expenditures will accelerate while leaving sufficient reserve for the final project year in 2010.



2. Project Outputs

A. DELIVERY OF CAPACITY BUILDING

The focus in 2008 has been on capacity development towards the practical implementation of IWRM and this has resulted in activities in subjects as diverse as water supply, sanitation and hygiene, climate change adaptation, gender mainstreaming, IWRM planning and groundwater management as well as many more.

During 2008 Cap-Net supported 58 training programmes and workshops mainly organised by and in collaboration with partner networks and organisations. These initiatives reached 2315 participants and increased the number of activities by 41 percent and the number of participants by 23 percent from the previous year. Annexure 2 provides an overview of courses, studies, and members' meetings implemented with the Cap-Net global programme support.

IWRM Capacity Building among Water Users

Progress in building capacity for sustainable water management has been significant, but the capacity building in WASH needs increased attention as the development of activities are falling behind those in other relevant areas. This could be partially explained by the character of the existing partner networks that are primarily composed of capacity building institutions active in water resources management that do not easily convert to dealing water supply and sanitation issues.

Encouraging initiatives in this area are however, being implemented by partner networks mainly in Latin America, the Nile Basin and South Asia, whilst LA-WETnet developed a strategy on the subject and developed several case studies. They will host a capacity building planning workshop early in 2009.

CapNet-Bangladesh is implementing a programme on Community Training in Water and Sanitation and completed a case study on the Effects of Hurricanes on Water Supply and Sanitation in Affected Areas. NileIWRM Net organised a regional training course on Sustainable Sanitation. Consideration is also given to other water use sectors, the network in Sri Lanka for example, developed a programme on water and agriculture.

Project Outputs

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
1.1	IWRM capacity development for water user groups.	240,000	14,375	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programme of action in Latin America, Sri Lanka, South East Asia and the Nile Basin reach 120 decision-makers. ● 3 courses on planning for WASH. ● 1 course completed reaching 20 decision makers; 1 strategy for South Asia on sustainable sanitation capacity development. ● Strategic plan produced on capacity development with utilities. ● 1 course for water utilities reaching 20 decision-makers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Action plan for Latin America. ● Activity programme on water and agriculture in Sri Lanka. ● Conference on ecological sanitation in South Asia results in capacity building strategy. ● Symposium on water supply, sanitation and wastewater treatment in Sri Lanka. ● Training on low cost wastewater treatment, Sri Lanka (2). ● Water supply and sanitation management training in Bangladesh. ● Regional training on sustainable sanitation, Nile IWRM Net. ● Water use efficiency in tourism, Barbados, Caribbean.



Application of IWRM in Basin Management

River Basin Organisation (RBO) Case Studies were conducted in four (4) basins by the networks in collaboration with UNESCO-IHE. This activity resulted in the development of a capacity building programme on the organisational aspects and functionality of river basin organisations.

Developed training materials were tested in an initial course in South Africa, mainly attended by African basin organisations with some representation from the other regions. Several follow-up activities include a regional training course in Indonesia. Other localised courses are expected in the next period.

Indicators have been developed to assess IWRM progress based on key water resource management functions of RBOs. These indicators have been the basis of a new training programme for river basin organisations and are being tested more widely. The lack of tools to measure IWRM progress on the ground is an obstacle and the RBO Indicators present the opportunity to test a completely new strategy.

CapNet-Brasil continued implementing training courses for recently established river basin committees using a "Road Show" approach adapting the elements of a core programme to local conditions. The courses were facilitated by the network secretariat mak-

Project Outputs

ing maximum use of local facilitators. The Road Show programme was evaluated culminating in a workshop held in November 2008.

CapNet-Lanka has started basin level stakeholder dialogues with the objective of organising and improving greater participation in management and to make management more relevant to local conditions.

LA-WETnet and REDICA supported the establishment of a country network in Mexico. The initiative grew from the basin level programme that contributed to the development of the RBO training package. Cap-Net support to the new network and its inclusion in the Cap-Net structure is expected in 2009.

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
1.2	IWRM at river basin level.	75,000	23,745	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RBO personnel from 8 countries trained and applying new knowledge. ● Micro catchment approach in Sri Lanka. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional course in Southeast Asia. ● 2 Basin level courses in Brazil. ● Dialogues at basin level initiated in Sri Lanka.

Curricula and Educational Programmes

Hora Agua, the collaborative teachers training programme between ArgCapNet and LA-WETnet continued to deliver substantial school teacher training in 2008. Weekend training sessions focused on improving their curricula. The programmes' adaptation for implementation in West Africa is expected in 2009. Cap-Net-Lanka organised a once-off teachers training activity.

An inter-disciplinary Masters Degree in Integrated Water Resources Management was initiated in Argentina. This collaborative programme between four (4) universities is accredited by the Ministry of Education. Core modules and specialisations are taught at each of the participating universities. Cap-Net supported two (2) graduates in the 2008 WaterNet IWRM MSc programme.

The secretariat organised a workshop for network members from Latin America, Africa and Asia who manage post-graduate diploma and masters' programme's in their respective networks. Key objectives of this working session were fulfilled when participants shared lessons, exchanged experiences, successes as well as the IWRM masters' curriculum and research challenges.

Project Outputs

In the area of e-learning, ArgCapNet has taken important steps by using a platform provided by LA-WETnet for offering a long-running course on Water Economics for water managers. The Arab Gulf University, a key member of Awarenet, has joined the United Nations University – International Network on Water, Environment and Health (UNU-IN-WEH) Water Virtual Learning Centre’s programme offering an IWRM Diploma course.

Preparations are underway to begin an accredited distance learning educational programme for South Asia. The initiative will be implemented by CapNet-Lanka and hosted by the Peradeniya Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture (PGIA).

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
1.3	Educational programmes.	145,000	50,739	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 Students supported to MSc, course developed in Argentina; new courses developed in Oman and Bolivia. ● Experience exchanged and documented on success of IWRM masters programmes. ● 2 distance learning courses supported ● 30 teachers trained and materials applied in 10 schools in three countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 Students achieved MSC. ● Network MSc programme initiated in Argentina, in Bolivia under development. ● Postgraduate distance learning courses Bahrain and Argentina. ● Meeting held on MSc programmes by networks. ● Teacher trainings organised and material developed in Argentina (continuous programme for participating schools, 2 training sessions) and Sri Lanka (73 teachers trained). ● 2 Students achieved MSC. ● Network MSc programme initiated in Argentina, in Bolivia under development ● Postgraduate distance learning courses Bahrain and Argentina. ● Meeting held on MSc programmes by networks. ● Teacher trainings organised and material developed in Argentina (continuous programme for participating schools, 2 training sessions) and Sri Lanka (73 teachers trained).

Water Manager and Stakeholder Capacity Building

Building the capacity of water managers and stakeholders remains the most dynamic and appreciated element of the programme. Partner networks, their members and client groups developed and offered some of the most relevant and varied IWRM training courses.

Scanning the course subject areas, it can be observed that most of the courses are spin-off activities of programmes initiated by the Cap-Net global secretariat. Equally it should be noted that the courses offered has to a large extent been localised with the link in structure and contents with the “original” course often being somewhat unclear. This is more apparent in programmes that already exist for some years such as the IWRM Principles and Planning, or Gender Mainstreaming and less so for relatively new programmes such as the Adaptation to Climate Change courses.

Responding to the specific demand for capacity building in groundwater management, the African Groundwater Network for capacity building (AGW NET) has been established. A kick-off meeting was arranged by the Cap-Net secretariat in South Africa. Two members of this network participated in the Guaraní Management Programme conference in Brazil. The network has developed a work plan for 2009 with a number of training activities.

Another indicator of the dynamic nature of this programme element was the development of a strategic action plan with partners on climate change. This has already delivered an intensive training programme on IWRM as a Tool for Adaptation to Climate Change in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), REDICA, UNESCO-IHE and Brazilian-based consultancy RHAMA. (Annexure 2 provides a 2008 Course List).

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
1.4	Training in IWRM.	795,000	530,336	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 57 courses delivered. ● Groundwater network established. ● Strategic plan capacity building climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 45 courses on IWRM related aspects delivered by the networks (Annexure 2). ● African Groundwater Network (AGW NET) established. ● Action plan on climate change established with partners.

Project Outputs

Conclusion

The Delivery of Capacity Building is the most dynamic and rewarding element of the Cap-Net programme. It demonstrates relevance of the network concept with the number of programmes being developed and the number of activities organised by the networks (and supported by Cap-Net) growing steadily over the years.

Generally, it can be observed that the programme performs better in delivering capacity building in IWRM-related rather than in WASH subjects. This result makes sense since the programme as well as partner networks primarily originate from an IWRM background. An IWRM/WASH and Sector Wide Approaches (SWAPs) capacity building planning workshop will be held with strategic partner's Streams of Knowledge, the (Zimbabwe) Institute for Water and Sanitation (IWSD), IRC and participants from Nile IWRM Net in early 2009 is expected to discuss and develop a programme that will prompt a substantial increase IWRM and WASH capacity building activities.

Developments in the educational programmes are encouraging, particularly the Electronic Learning initiatives, but teacher training programmes need further attention.

Since Cap-Net is primarily concerned with capacity building, the overall challenge still remains in measuring progress with water resources management. In the absence of a concrete understanding of the water resources management status, it is still difficult to assess capacity gaps, determine progress and target capacity building actions.

The RBO Indicators developed by Cap-Net need to be more widely promoted as a management tool to identify water resources management strong and weak areas and assist with the development of support programmes.



B. STRENGTHENING THE NETWORKS

The global structure of the Cap-Net network is composed of three elements: regional and country networks, international partners and global thematic networks. Country and Regional networks is the main instrument for delivery of capacity building whereas new programmes are being developed with international partners and networks.

The objective of the programme is to strengthen networks by improving synergy and coherence of capacity building initiatives. Cap-Net achieves this by supporting the development of knowledge and competence of capacity building network members, providing core support for network operations, building global partnerships to develop programmes in key areas, and promoting exchange between networks and within the global network.



Knowledge and Competence Development in Networks and their Members

In 2008, eight (8) international and regional Training of Trainer (TOTs) courses were organised by, or with the support of the Cap-Net global secretariat. The first ToT on IWRM as a tool for Adaptation to Climate Change was held in Panama. Due to the over-subscription on the initial course, two regional ToT's were held in Egypt and Malaysia with other network's scheduling courses as listed in Annex 2.

The IWRM for River Basin Organisations ToT held in South Africa was followed up with a regional RBO course in Indonesia. During this reporting period Cap-Net maintained the strategy of using local facilitators in every extent possible only supplementing with international experts as and when required. On several occasions there was facilitator exchange between networks.

Two (2) network attachments held three-month postings in 2008. The secretariat received a network attachment from Awarenet and LA-WETnet was supported by a network member from Paraguay.

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
2.1	Network members development.	325,000	271,267	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 international and regional training of trainers organised. 205 people trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 ToT's organised. 202 trainers trained.
	Network staff exchanges.	22,000	17,940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 network exchanges. 2 network attachments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 network exchanges. 2 network attachments (Cap-Net, LA-WETnet).

Project Outputs



Work Programming Support and Partnership Development

Part of the Cap-Net strategy to strengthen partner networks is to provide support to networks to enhance communication and work planning. They can for example receive assistance for strengthening their network secretariat operations, members meetings and assistance to improve network knowledge management. In 2008, Cap-Net supported 14 networks to undertake members' meetings providing a crucial platform to discuss work plans and make decisions regarding the direction of the network. Annex 3 details the type of network support provided by Cap-Net and the financial distribution per network.

Figure 1 shows the geographical distribution by region. Generally it can be observed that the support is evenly spread among the regions. Backing to the Arab Region has been limited in 2008 since Awarenet is undergoing strategic restructuring in bid to institutionalise the network. Activities in this region are expected to increase in 2009.

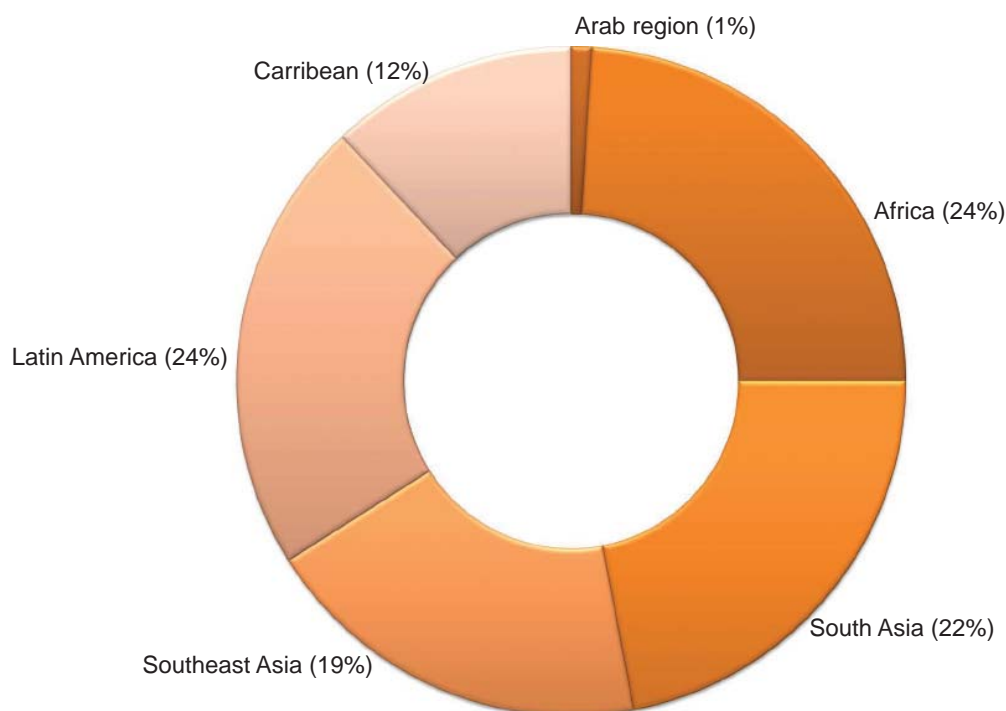


Figure 1: Regional distribution of Cap-Net support in 2008

Cap-net added two (2) networks to the global structure in 2008. At country level the Mexico network was launched with the support of LA-WETnet and REDICA. Network management will be undertaken by Carlos Diaz of Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, steering committee chair of LA-WETnet and active partner in Cap-Net.

Project Outputs

On a regional level discussions have been initiated with the Interstate Commission on Water Coordination of Central Asia (ICWC) Training Centre, which draws its membership from the Aral basin countries in Central Asia. Agreement was reached on several activities to be implemented in 2009.

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
2.2	Networks strengthened.	335,000	243,252	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 16 work plans and reports of networks effectively implementing capacity building.● 8 meetings organised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 14 network work plans, 11 progress reports received.● 14 members meetings organised.

Partner networks are Cap-Net's main instrument to bring capacity building close to the ground. Their primary responsibility is the delivery of tailor-made courses. It is therefore essential that partner networks are able to operate effectively through their members to implement capacity building activities. It is observed that many external factors influence the performance of the networks which may not all be dependent on financial support. The Internal Peer Review has shown the strengths and weaknesses of the networks reviewed (see section 3).

Collaboration with International and Regional Organisations

Various initiatives in 2008 intensified collaboration with international and regional partner organisations. The programme on IWRM as a Tool for Climate Change Adaptation is a joint effort with the WMO-Associated Programme for Flood Management (APFM), UNESCO-IHE, networks and their members. The RBO capacity building programme has been developed in close collaboration with UNESCO-IHE.

During the reporting period two new collaborative programmes were started. Cap-Net is working with the UN-HABITAT on a water capacity building utilities programme and a Water Integrity and Accountability programme with the networks and SIWI. Both activities will continue in the next period.

The cooperation with the GWP continues to bear fruit, particularly in the European Union Water Facility (EU-WF) project for Africa and the Caribbean as well as the initiatives in other regions. Discussions on our joint interests are ongoing with a focus on a continuation beyond EU-WF projects that conclude in September 2009. Cap-Net will strengthen its link with the GWP Toolbox and is considering the joint re-issuing of the materials on CD.

Project Outputs

The collaborative programme with the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) of the WMO has resulted in participation of the Latin American networks in a training course on Integrated Flood Management (IFM). The course was held in Bolivia and will be followed up with a regional course in Peru. An Urban Flood Management training package is under development and will be issued in 2009. The WMO-APFM and partner network CK-Net is engaged in organising an IFM course in Indonesia.

A Water Integrity and Accountability initiative has been started in collaboration with the UNDP Water Governance Facility (UNDP-WGF) at SIWI and WaterNet with technical support from IRC and the Water Integrity Network (WIN). IRC and WIN are also involved in the development of a training manual and programme under the WGF/Cap-Net/WaterNet collaborative programme.

A regional workshop on ecological sanitation in South Asia was held on the initiative of CapNet-SA (Cap-Net South Asia) with support of the Swedish Environmental Institute (SEI) EcoSanRes programme as well as regional partner organisations was held in February this year. A sustainable sanitation capacity building action plan for the region was developed on this occasion. SEI also supported a regional training course on sustainable sanitation in Rwanda.

The collaboration with the International Foundation for Science (IFS) has brought the organisation closer to the networks and their members. This partnership resulted in the South Asia and Southern Africa networks being approached to be regional IFS focal points.

Output	Activity	Indicators	Accomplished
2.3	International cooperation	● 5 collaborative programmes	● 7 collaborative programmes implemented with international partners and networks.

The Global Network

The annual network managers' meeting in 2008 was organised in December by CapNet-Lanka and hosted by the PGIA in Kandy. All networks except the new partner networks in Mexico and Central Asia were represented.

The main focus of the meeting was to discuss the network internal peer review and external mid-term evaluation. Collectively lessons were drawn to strengthen network strategies and programmes. A full report of the meeting is available on CD. The network coordinator of LA-WETnet was elected to represent the managers on the Cap-Net management board together with the manager of CapNet-Lanka. Caribbean WaterNet volunteered through its coordinator to arrange next year's meeting in Tobago.

Project Outputs

Cap-Net gave up the space it occupied in the IRC newsletter, Source Bulletin. The timely production of relevant articles for placement strained Cap-Net's limited resources. The secretariat is however producing a monthly digital newsletter with a growing circulation of almost 2000 subscribers and web-publication. This platform leaves substantial space for featuring networks and keeping members up to date with the latest publications and courses.

The 2008 planning meeting of the European Union Water Facility (EU-WF) project for Africa and the Caribbean was hosted by Caribbean WaterNet in Trinidad. Unfortunately two African network managers were unable to obtain the necessary travel documents to attend. However, with continued communication the project developed a consolidated work plan for the third and final year of implementation that is ambitious but also realistic. Minutes of meeting and the work plan are available.

Cap-Net participated in five (5) seminars at the Stockholm World Water Week (WWW). Whilst Cap-Net did not organise activities this year, we were able to feature the training materials at the UN-Water information booth. Two (2) seminars are requested for 2009. Adaptation to climate change in water management, and to present the results of the EU project as timing of the WWW coincides with the final closing meeting of the project.

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
2.4	Global network.	164,000	134,115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1 Meeting organised. ● Newsletters and e-lists operational. ● 1 Workshop, 1 seminar, 1 thematic session at WWW. ● Progress summarised and used in CSD and elsewhere. ● Visibility in international development reports on water ● EU work plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1 Meeting organised. ● Monthly electronic newsletter. ● 4 Source bulletins. ● 5 Seminars at WWW. ● Represented and presented at CSD. ● EU work plan prepared.

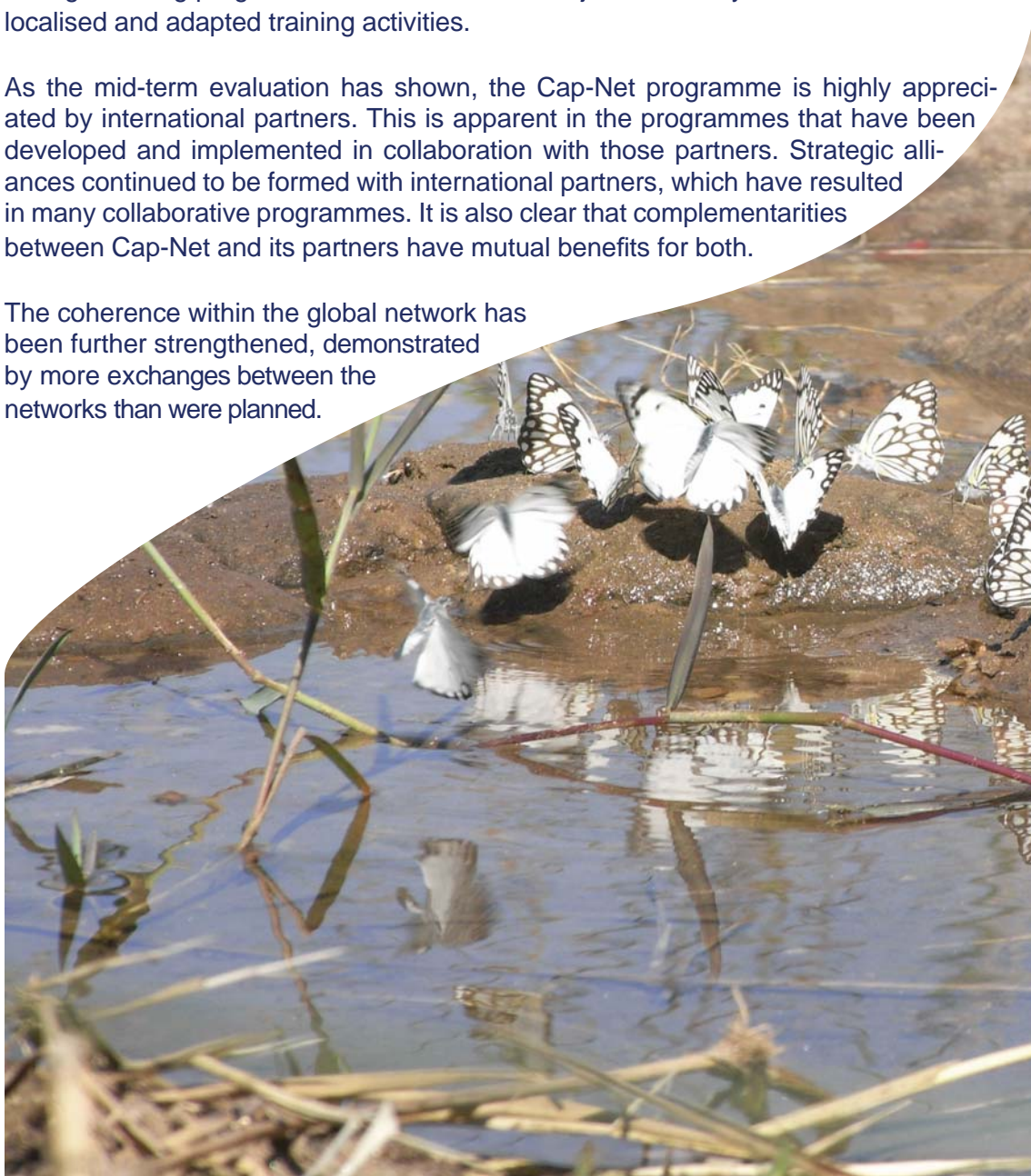
Project Outputs

Conclusion

Strengthening of networks achieved satisfactory implementation in the context of the year's work plan. Support to the networks continued as custom during the first phase of the programme. Generally the Cap-Net affiliated networks show an increasing level of maturity. Processes are streamlined and delivery increased. Several networks operate without core support from the programme whereas others are in a position to generate matching funds either through activities or contributions by other parties. Although no particular strategy was inherent to this the regional distribution of core support by Cap-Net has been relatively even among the regions. Network members have been capacitated through training programmes on several new subjects and they carried these forward in localised and adapted training activities.

As the mid-term evaluation has shown, the Cap-Net programme is highly appreciated by international partners. This is apparent in the programmes that have been developed and implemented in collaboration with those partners. Strategic alliances continued to be formed with international partners, which have resulted in many collaborative programmes. It is also clear that complementarities between Cap-Net and its partners have mutual benefits for both.

The coherence within the global network has been further strengthened, demonstrated by more exchanges between the networks than were planned.



C. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Knowledge Management (KM) is a key element of the Cap-Net programme. The KM Cycle developed during Cap-Net's first phase provides a framework for the network's activities and programmes and should lead to enhanced knowledge and therefore improved capacity building. Within this programme element special attention is given to knowledge generation through case studies, applied research as well as and dissemination through communication and information technology. The development of capacity building materials on subjects relevant to IWRM contributes to better capacity building delivery.

Training, Education and Awareness Material Development

In 2008, three (3) training packages were developed and published namely Economics in Sustainable Water Management, IWRM for River Basin Organisations and Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Skills for IWRM.

Four (4) training packages were drafted and are almost complete. These are Water Legislation for IWRM; Urban Flood Management; IWRM as a Tool for Adaptation to Climate Change, and Hydro-climatic Disasters in IWRM. All the training materials are produced as a joint effort between Cap-Net, partner organisations and networks. The process is significantly refined with the first draft available for a TOT and tested on several other occasions before it is finalised for web, cd and print publication.

Several networks have taken up the developed materials (in draft or published formats) for adaptation and then hosted courses at national or regional level.

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
3.1	Materials development	232,000	112,060	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6 training packages developed. ● 1 training package drafted. ● 1 teachers training package ● 1 school package. ● Several training and awareness materials developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3 training packages developed and published. ● 4 training packages drafted. ● 1 teachers training package. ● Materials adapted and localised.

Project Outputs



Case Studies, Lessons Learned, Best Practices Documented and Shared

Case studies and needs assessments provide valuable information on which to build capacity development programmes. In 2008, 13 of these studies have been undertaken on many subjects such as:

- Water utilities in five (5) countries in Africa;
- E-learning for the Caribbean; and
- Gender vulnerability to natural hazard, in Bangladesh.

All case studies completed during 2008 are listed in Annexure 2

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
3.2	Case studies and needs assessments.	100,000	33,250	● 18 Study reports.	● 13 Case studies and needs assessments completed.



Operational Knowledge Management System

Cap-Net now boasts an entirely renewed and fully operational web site. Some areas have been identified for improvement, particularly updating the information about the network, databases and improving the e-groups functionality. The Spanish web site is completely decentralised and managed by the LA-WETnet secretariat.

The Know with the Flow resource web site in collaboration with MetaMeta shows a record of frequent visits and material downloads. Cap-Net is in discussion with MetaMeta and other partners on the development of the Water Channel, a web based water video resources site. It can be accessed at www.thewaterchannel.tv.

A “Networks in Action” brochure was published focusing on Cap-Net and showcasing the networks and providing greater visibility of the programmes.

A Knowledge Management workshop was organised in Trinidad with the participation of networks that had expressed interest in the subject and requested the further development of intra-networks and inter-network knowledge management. A report on the meeting with recommendations for improved knowledge management is forthcoming.

Project Outputs

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
3.3	Knowledge management systems	69,000	28,802	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved web-site operation. Information materials available. Networks agree strategy and approach to knowledge management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewed web site operational. Spanish web site operational. Brochure published. KM workshop organised and action plan drafted and agreed.

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP) developed in 2007 was applied and improved in 2008. Its implementation provided interesting results and the annual network managers' meeting provided an ideal place to present the results of the course follow-up. The purpose of the MELP is to improve learning from the Cap-Net programme. Firstly to ensure adequate monitoring of the project and secondly to assist partner networks to monitor their own activities. In 2008 the analysis focused on selected activities in 2007. A summary of the results is presented in Annexure 7. A full report on the analysis is available.

The mid-term evaluation expects the complete roll-out of the strategy will be most useful for the networks to ensure that there programmes are relevant and effective. It is therefore recommended that network secretariats allocate sufficient time to implement the strategy.

The internal peer reviews by network managers of other networks have not only provided very useful insights in the strengths and weaknesses of networks but it was also mentioned by the reviewers that they found it a learning experience as well. The main findings and recommendations of the peer review are presented in Annexure 5. The report is finalised and will be issued in the next reporting period.

Output	Activity	Budget	Realisation	Indicators	Accomplished
3.4	Monitoring and evaluation.	60,000	49,740	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Operational system, monitoring results and improve progress. Assessment report, recommendations for action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E plan operationalised, progress monitored (see Annexure 2). 4 Reviews / 8 networks, 4 reports and 1 consolidated report.

Project Outputs

Conclusion

The training package development has proven to be a lengthy process, but with several completed and others in the pipeline, the progress on this programme element is very satisfactory. The materials are highly appreciated and in demand by network members and other partners. It is frequently used and adapted for trainings across the networks.

Case studies have been implemented in support of capacity building programme development. The strategy will continue in the up-coming year.

The databases and e-groups on the Cap-Net web site has become a reference point for many members and non-members. Cap-Net's electronic newsletter is being distribution reaches nearly 2000 subscribers. Intra-network and inter-network knowledge management can be improved.

Reactions to the MELP strategy are positive although room for improvement remains, particularly with implementation and further development.



3. Project Implementation

After the move in 2007, the secretariat marked a fully operational year of the second phase in 2008 in the new location. The logistical and administrative organisation are now completely streamlined and only problems common to regular office and administration operations are occurring and dealt with in a professional manner. Throughout the year the staff component has been stable and a network attachment joined the secretariat for three (3) months supporting activity monitoring. The water resources specialist is expected to leave the project by March 2009 and a recruitment process for replacement has been completed.

The financial management of the project with UNOPS is streamlined and it helped substantially that the finance associate and programme assistant are fully conversant the management systems including Atlas Finance. Two Management Board meetings were held during the reporting period. The first meeting was held in January in Stockholm to discuss the 2008 work plan. A teleconference in July discussed progress. The board has seen changes as both the Sida and EU representatives moved to Africa. A mid-term evaluation was commissioned by the funding partners and implemented from November 2008 to January 2009. Preliminary findings were presented at the annual network managers' meeting. Major findings and recommendations are summarised in Annexure 4. The draft report of the evaluation has been discussed at the Cap-Net Management Board meeting and subsequently finalised.

Cap-Net staff
Paul Taylor, Director, operational since March 2002
Kees Leendertse, Senior HRD Specialist, operational since April 2002
Noloyiso (Nolo) Bangani, Finance Associate, since May 2007
Shirley Machelesi, Programme Assistant, since May 2007
Simone Noemdoe, Water Resources Specialist, since September 2007
Rafik Jeha, Network Attachment, May – August 2008

Project staff missions undertaken during the year was mainly in support of networks and their activities; to raise interest in the programme by partners and to develop new initiatives with partners and networks. On a few occasions project staff set out to assist in facilitation at workshops organised by partner networks. Details of the 23 duty travels undertaken this year are provided in Annexure 4.

The budget realisation and achievements for this programme element are as follows:

Activity	Budget	Realisation	Accomplished
International staff	415,000	354,508	● 2 UN staff retained
Office costs and administration	40,460	42,502	● Office space and equipment operational
Local staff	150,000	90,212	● 1 Technical and 2 support staff retained
Management Board	15,000	8,317	● 1 Teleconference and 1 face-to-face meeting
UNOPS services	62,540	62,540	
Total	683,000	558,079	

4. Budget Implementation

The financial report for 2008 is presented in Annexure 1. The expenditures this year were behind the budget as presented in the work plan. Reasons for this low budget implementation have been discussed in last year's report and remain valid explanations.

It should be noted that the expenditures have increased though as compared to the previous year and with several parts of the programme now on full steam it can be expected that 2009 will see a further increase of expenditure.



Financial Report

1 January – 31 December 2008 (US\$)

By objective and output	Budget			Realisation		
	Sida and DGIS	EUWF ¹	Total Budget	Sida and DGIS	EUWF	Total Exp
1. Delivery of capacity building						
1.1. Capacity strengthened in water and sanitation and other water use areas.	164,000	76,000	240,000	4,375	10,000	14,375
1.2. Capacity strengthened in catchment management.	40,000	35,000	75,000	23,745		23,745
1.3. Revised curricula and new educational programmes.	103,000	42,000	145,000	50,739		50,739
1.4. Training in IWRM planning, conflict resolution and participation.	665,000	130,000	795,000	393,440	136,896	530,336
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>972,000</i>	<i>283,000</i>	<i>1,255,000</i>	<i>472,299</i>	<i>146,896</i>	<i>619,195</i>
2. Strengthening the networks						
2.1. Network members strengthened.	297,000	50,000	347,000	214,882	56,385	271,267
2.2. Network work planning and coordination.	245,000	90,000	335,000	137,984	105,268	243,252
2.3. International cooperation strengthened.	0	0	0			
2.4. Global network effective.	149,000	15,000	164,000	103,142	30,973	134,115
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>691,000</i>	<i>155,000</i>	<i>846,000</i>	<i>456,008</i>	<i>192,626</i>	<i>648,634</i>
3. Knowledge management						
3.1. Materials and methods developed, accessible, adapted and used.	172,000	60,000	232,000	65,090	46,970	112,060
3.2. Lessons learned and best practices are documented and shared.	65,000	35,000	100,000	23,250	10,000	33,250
3.3. Knowledge management system established.	69,000	0	69,000	28,802		28,802
3.4. Monitoring and evaluation plan implemented.	60,000	0	60,000	49,740		49,740
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>366,000</i>	<i>95,000</i>	<i>461,000</i>	<i>166,882</i>	<i>56,970</i>	<i>223,852</i>
4. Global Secretariat						
International Staff	298,500	116,500	415,000	169,289	185,219	354,508
Local staff	114,400	35,600	150,000	65,432	24,780	90,212
Office and operational costs	15,068	25,392	40,460	11,486	31,016	42,502
UNOPS	50,032	12,508	62,540	50,032	12,508	62,540
Management board	15,000	0	15,000	8,317		8,317
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>493,000</i>	<i>190,000</i>	<i>683,000</i>	<i>304,556</i>	<i>253,523</i>	<i>558,079</i>
Grand total	2,522,000	723,000	3,245,000	1,399,745	650,015	2,049,760

¹ Activities listed under the EU project are carried out jointly with other Cap-Net resources and contributions from GWP to reach a 25% co-funding.

² International cooperation is funded under other activity headings.

2008 Network Activities

Training / Education Courses

No	Title	Date	Participant Country	Gender		Participants Total	Network and partners
				Female	Male		
1.	IWRM in the canton of Moravia, Costa Rica (6-month Community Project.)		Cantón de Moravia, Costa Rica.	-	-	40	Local authorities, Health Ministry, civil society, NGOs, CONARE and Universidad de Costa Rica.
2.	Training of Trainers on IWRM Principles	7-11 Jan 2008	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal	6	19	25	WA-Net
3.	Training workshop on IWRM for Lecturers (School of Agriculture) and Extension officers of Department of Agriculture	23-24 Jan 2008	Sri Lanka	22	35	57	Cap-Net Lanka, Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture (DOA) and NWSDB
4.	Workshop "Modelling of pollution sources and sediment dynamics of applying GIS. (Dr. Jose Antonio Martinez, University of Spain)	22 Jan 2008	Costa Rica	-	-	16	REDICA
5.	Training course Water Resources Assessment in Sub-Saharan Africa	21-25 Jan 2008	Burundi, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	5	24	29	WaterNet
6.	Workshop in IWRM concepts & principles (Karachi)	25-26 Jan 2008	Pakistan	8	24	32	Cap-Net Pakistan
7.	Training workshop on community flood management	27-28 Jan and 10-11 Feb 2008	Bangladesh	10	52	62	Cap-Net Bangladesh
9.	A Training workshop on IWRM for school teachers	12 Mar 2008	Sri Lanka	35	38	73	Cap-Net Lanka, DOA, NWSDB and School Teachers
10.	Economic and Financial Instruments course-Trinidad	17-20 Mar 2008	Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, USA	11	14	26	Caribbean Waternet, GWP-Caribbean, Cap-Net

2008 Network Activities

No	Title	Date	Participant Country	Gender		Participants Total	Network and partners
				Female	Male		
12.	Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM in the Caribbean	7-11 Apr 2008	Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	19	3	22	Caribbean WaterNet
13.	Training of Trainers Integrated Water Resources Management for River Basin Organisations Course	14-18 Apr 2008	Burkina Faso, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Zimbabwe	4	21	25	Aguajaring, Cap-Net, Nile IWRM-Net, WaterNet
14.	Developing capacity of NGOs for implementation of IWRM	16-18 Apr 2008	Malaysia	21	26	47	My-Cap-net
15.	Central America Consultation on Climate Change	21- 22 Apr 2008	Central America participants from different sectors.	-	-	60	INCAE, REDICA
16.	Dialogue platform of water professionals	29 May 2008	Sri Lanka	26	27	53	Cap-Net Lanka and the professional staff (Engineers and Technician) of the NWSDB
17.	Introduction to IWRM (Santa Fe)	26-30 May 2008	Argentina	11	10	21	ArgCapNet
18.	Economic and Financial Instruments (Thailand)	2-6 Jun 2008	Thailand	5	16	21	AguaJaring
19.	Negotiation tools and approaches for IWRM-Mendoza	2-6 Jun 2008	Argentina	15	22	37	ArgCapNet
21.	Regional Water Information Summit-10 "	16 – 18 Jun 2008	El Salvador	-	-	60	CRRH
22.	Symposium on Water Supply, Sanitation and Wastewater Management	23 Jun 2008	Sri Lanka	21	31	52	Cap-Net Lanka and Various institutions, professional bodies, government officials, international agencies, researchers, university students etc related to water and sanitation sector
23.	IWMR at local level workshop (Local government)	25-26 Jun 2008	Nicaragua	-	-	17	UNI/REDICA

2008 Network Activities

No	Title	Date	Participant Country	Gender		Participants Total	Network and partners
				Female	Male		
25.	Training course for practical implementation of IWRM in Malaysia	15-16 Jul 2008	Malaysia	21	26	47	MyCapNet
26.	National training on the Concept and Principles of IWRM	14-18 Jul 2008	Rwanda, Burundi	9	20	29	Nile-IWRM Net
27.	Gender and Water Dialogue	24 – 25 July 2008	Sri Lanka	22	24	46	Cap-Net Lanka, NetWwater, Local Authorities, NWSDB, DOA, Various local institutions
28.	Training on low cost wastewater treatments for water pollution control	25Jul 2008	Sri Lanka	15	25	35	Public Health Officers (PHI) and Environmental officers of Kandy Municipal Council.
30.	Capacity Building on Network development and management	Aug 2008	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine, Thailand	11	29	40	CK-Net
32.	Regional training course on Economic and Financial Instruments	12-15 Aug 2008	Argentina, Colombia, Peru	19	18	37	LAWET Net
33.	International post-graduate course IWRM	25 Aug-05 Sept 2008	Argentina	9	9	18	ArgCapNet
34.	Integrated Water Management (IWM) in Action	8 – 12 Sept 2008	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay	-	-	30	ArgCapNet
35.	National training workshop on groundwater dev and IWRM	15-19 Sept 2008	Nigeria	3	23	26	WA-NET
36.	Training on low cost wastewater treatments for water pollution control	22 Sept 2008	Sri Lanka	7	18	25	Public Health Officers (PHI) and Environmental officers of Matara Municipal Council.
37.	Gender and Water Dialogue	25-26 Sept 2008	Sri Lanka	16	14	30	Cap-Net Lanka, NetWwater, Local Authorities, NWS-DB, DOA, Various local institutions
38.	National training workshop on IWRM awareness and planning	25-27 Sept 2008	Cambodia	4	37	41	AguaJaring

2008 Network Activities

No	Title	Date	Participant Country	Gender		Participants Total	Network and partners
				Female	Male		
40.	Stakeholder training IWRM approach in urban context (1)	15 Oct 2008	Pakistan	13	29	42	Cap-Net Pakistan
41.	Training of Trainers IWRM as Tool for Climate Change	20-24 Oct 2008	Burkina Faso, Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Lebanon, Namibia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda	8	15	23	NBCBN, Cap-Net
43.	Course: Water as a Resource	15 Aug – 31 Oct 2008	Argentina	8	8	16	ArgCapNet
44.	Planning and Governance	20 – 24 Oct 2008	Peru	4	29	33	LA-WETnet
45.	Implementation plans on IWRM	27-31 Oct 2008	Venezuela	11	13	24	LA-WET Net
46.	Gender and Water Training Course	Nov 2008	Jordan	15	4	19	Awarenet, Gender and Water Alliance , Cap-Net
47.	Training of Trainers Course IWRM as Tool for Adaptation to Climate Change	3-7 Nov 2008	Malaysia, Philippines, Lao, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan	-	-	0	Aguajaring, Cap-Net
48.	River Sand Mining Programme- (Ma Oya, Negombo)	08 Nov 2008	Sri Lanka	11	33	44	Cap-Net Lanka, NetWwater, Police officers, Community and religious leaders in Ma Oya basin and Deduru Oya
49.	Stakeholder training IWRM in Urban Context (2)	8 Nov 2008	Pakistan	37	12	59	Cap-Net Pakistan
50.	Regional training on Flood management and its adaptation to climate change	17-21 Nov 2008	Kenya, Burundi	10	22	32	Nile-IWRM Net

2008 Network Activities

No	Title	Date	Participant Country	Gender		Participants Total	Network and partners
				Female	Male		
52.	Regional ToT on Climate Change and Water Resources in Spanish Language	24 – 28 Nov. 2008	Antigua, Guatemala	-	-	23	USAC, REDICA
53.	Legal and Institutional Framework for IWRM	27-28 Nov 2008	Cambodia	4	35	39	Cambodia National Mekong Commission
54.	Regional training on Economic and Financial Instruments in IWRM	26-30 Nov 2008	Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Uganda	5	22	27	Nile-IWRM Net
55.	Effective IWRM Implementation in a River Basin Organisation for River Basin Organisations	24-28 Nov 2008	Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	5	18	22	Aguajaring, Jasa Tirta, Ck-Net, Cap-Net
56.	Regional Training Workshop on Sustainable Sanitation	1-5 Dec 2008	Rwanda	6	20	26	Nile IWRM Net
57.	Workshop in Water Use Efficiency for the Tourist Industry	11-12 Dec 2008	Barbados	-	-	-	Caribbean Waternet, Cap-Net
58.	Training: Economic and Financial Techniques in IWRM, WA-Net	15-19 Dec 2008	Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia	-	-	-	WA-Net, Cap-Net
	TOTAL		74 Countries	650	1325	2315	46 Networks, Partners, NGO's, Community Groups, CBO's, Local Authorities

2008 Network Activities

Case Studies

No.	Title	Date	Participant Country
1	Case study on Water Management within water utilities in Zambia and Tanzania.	12 Feb- 31 April 2008	Zambia & Tanzania
2	Case study on Water Management within water utilities in Ethiopia.	22 July	Ethiopia
3	Case study on Water Management within water utilities in Uganda.		
4	Study of the potential of e-learning as a training mode in IWRM in the Caribbean.	March 2008	Trinidad
5	IWRM Plan-Grenada Draft Model IWRM Plan.	January 2008	Grenada
6	Inventory of Skills and Training Materials in water Supply and Sanitation Available in the Caribbean.	March 2008	Dominica, St. Lucia, Bahamas, Guyana, Antigua, Trinidad and Tobago
7	Gender Vulnerability at community level due to water related natural hazards.	March 2008	Bangladesh
8	Assessment of capacity building needs of small to medium sized utilities in the water and sanitation sector in Uganda.	April 2008	Uganda
9	Situational analysis of capacity building needs for IWRM in South Asia.		India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives, Bhutan
10	Assessment of capacity building needs of small to medium sized utilities in the water and sanitation sector in Zambia.	August 2008	Zambia
11	WASH case study to assess the capacity building needs of water utilities in Mali.		
12	Assessment of capacity building needs of small to medium sized utilities in the water and sanitation sector in Ethiopia.	July 2008	Ethiopia
13	Capacity needs of water and sewerage utilities in Africa with a focus on water management.	September 2008	Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania

Training Materials

No	Title	Date	Network and Partners
1	Economics in Sustainable Water Management.	Mar 2008	Cap-Net, GWP, EUWI-Finance Working Group
2	Integrated Water Resources Management for River Basin Organisations.	Jun 2008	Cap-Net
3	Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Skills for Integrated Water Resources Management.	Jul 2008	Cap-Net, NileIWRM Net, WaterNet,

2008 Network Activities

Meetings

No	Title	Date	Participant Country	Gender		Participants Total	Network and partners
				Female	Male		
1.	Network Members meeting	16 March 2008	Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, St Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	12	13	25	Caribbean WaterNet
2.	Climate Change meeting in Geneva (1)	17-19 March 2008	Brazil, Costa Rica, Kenya, Malaysia, South Africa, Switzerland, Zimbabwe	4	8	12	AguaJaring, Cap-Net Brazil, Cap-Net Secretariat, MyCapNet, Nile IWRM Net, Redica, WaterNet
3.	Climate Change meeting in Geneva (2)	16 – 20 Mar, 2008	Costa Rica, India, Lebanon, Netherlands, South Africa, Switzerland	1	6	7	Cap-Net Secretariat, Awarenet, IRC, WMO-APFM
4.	Integrated Water Resources Management for River Basin Organisations – Materials Development Meeting	20-23 April 2008	Kenya, Malaysia, South Africa, Sweden	1	4	5	Cap-Net, MyCapNet, AguaJaring, Nile IWRM-Net
5.	Water Integrity Meeting in Cape Town	28 – 30 Apr 2008	South Africa, Sweden, Pakistan, Zimbabwe	2	8	10	Cap-Net, SIWI, UNDP Water Governance Facility, WaterNet, Cap-Net Pakistan
6.	Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Skills for Integrated Water Resources Management-Materials Development Meeting	9-12 May 2008	Canada, Ethiopia, South Africa	1	3	4	Cap-Net, Nile IWRM Net, WaterNet
7.	IWRM Masters meeting	17-19 June 2008	Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Malaysia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Zimbabwe	4	8	12	Awarenet Cap-Net, Cap-Net Lanka, Caribbean WaterNet, MyCapNet, LA-WETnet, Redica, WaterNet
8.	Groundwater Capacity Building Initiative in Africa (African Ground Water Network)	21-22 July 2008	Zimbabwe, Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan, Germany, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, DR Congo	1	19	20	Cap-Net, WaterNet, Nile IWRM, WA-Net
9.	Knowledge Management Meeting	28-30 July 2008	Argentina, Egypt, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Zimbabwe	1	6	7	Cap-Net, Cap-Net Lanka, Caribbean WaterNet, LA-WETnet, NBCBN, WaterNet
10.	EU Water Facility planning meeting	31 July-01 Aug 2008	Egypt, South Africa, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Zimbabwe	2	4	6	Cap-Net, Caribbean WaterNet

2008 Network Activities

No	Title	Date	Participant Country	Gender		Participants Total	Network and partners
				Female	Male		
12.	Expert Group Meeting on IWRM in the Arab Region Arabian Gulf University,	15-16 Oct 2008	Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	6	17	23	Awarenet, Asian Institute of Technology
13.	Network members meeting	10-11 Nov 2008	Cameroon, Niger, Guinea, Nigeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Ghana, Senegal, Burkina Faso	3	24	27	WA-Net
14	Cap-Net Network Managers Meeting	1-4 Dec 2008	Argentina, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Denmark*, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Trinidad, Zimbabwe *Consultant (External Evaluation)	9	13	22	Aguajaring, AGW Network, ArgCapNet, Awarenet, Cap-Net, CapNet-BD, CapNet-Lanka, CapNet-Pakistan, Caribbean Waternet, CK-Net, LA-WETnet, MyCapNet, NBCBN, Nile IWRM Net, PhilCapNet, REDICA, WaterNet.
Total				49	143	192	

Network Support by Type and Distribution

Region	Network	Type of support from Cap-Net	USD Amount
Africa	WA-Net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network planning and coordination. • Organise facilitate a members meeting. • Courses organised. 	47 507
	AGW Net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater planning meeting. 	6 600
	Nile IWRM Net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network planning and coordination. • Ensure the development and management of the network's web site. • Training course on Sustainable sanitation. • Members organised courses. • Undertook various case studies. 	89 967
	NBCNB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course on IWRM as a Tool for adaption to Climate Change. 	\$56 275
	WaterNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two masters scholarship. 	
	Total Africa		201 949
Caribbean	Caribbean WaterNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network planning and coordination. • Network members meeting. • ToT on strengthening members knowledge of WASH. 	98,180
	Total Caribbean		98,180
South Asia	Cap-Net Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of media personnel. • Case study on impacts of cyclone Sidr on water supply and sanitation in coastal districts. • Development of capacity of rural and scientific communities on water and sanitation management. • Training to incorporate climate change issues in water sector planning and design (a detailed proposal will be prepared). 	87,000
	Cap-Net SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network planning and coordination. • Wetland management workshop. 	40 700
	Cap-Net Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder training programme in IWRM. 	17 657
	Total South Asia		181 307
South East Asia	MyCapNet		
	AguaJaring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network planning and coordination. • Maintenance of the AguaJaring website with data base and virtual library. • Preparation and distribution of publication and promotional materials about the network. • Holding of two steering committee meetings before the end of 2008. • Course on IWRM and adaptation of climate change. • Courses organised. 	88 883
	PhilCapNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member organised Courses . 	40 050
	CK-Net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Course on IWRM river basin organisations. 	29 030
	Total SE Asia		157 963
	Latin America	Cap-Net Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network planning and coordination. • Road show evaluation workshop. • Risk management workshop. • Amazon basin capacity building.

Network Support by Type and Distribution

Region	Network	Type of support from Cap-Net	USD Amount
Latin America	LA-WET Net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Network planning and coordination. ● Facilitate the development and maintenance of the Cap-Net Spanish web site. ● Facilitate the production of promotional materials. ● Networks' performance report. ● Courses organised. 	6 600
	REDICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Network planning and coordination. ● Organisation of network members meeting. ● Member organised courses. 	96 612
	ArgCap-Net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Network planning and coordination. ● Management tools for water resources management. ● Successful implementation of a Masters' programme. ● Courses organised. 	33 150
	Total Latin America		182 937
Arab Region	Awarenet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gender mainstreaming in water management workshop. 	6 500
	Total Arab Region		6 500

Missions

Place	Meeting with:	Purpose
Geneva - Switzerland London - UK January 29 – February 1	APFM BPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss and update the collaborative programme with APFM. To participate in a BPD workshop on training materials.
The Netherlands, Sweden 29 Jan-4 Feb	UNESCO-IHE SIWI GWP Sida EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attend the Management Board meeting of Cap-Net. Additionally the opportunity was taken to meet with partners in UNESCO-IHE, SIWI, GWP, Sida and to engage in project discussions with the EU.
South Africa, 15-21 February	SuSanA Streams of Knowledge	<p>To attend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Sanitation Alliance workshop (16-17/02/08); Africa-San Conference (18-20/02/08); Streams of Knowledge – Establishing Africa Meeting (20/02/08); and Southern and Eastern Africa Knowledge and expertise Sustainable Sanitation Node (21/02/08)
New York, US February 24 - 29	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in the strategic workshop on the UNDP Water Governance Programme.
South Africa, 10 – 12 March	UNDP WGF SIWI WaterNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in the international conference of IWRM organised by DWAF and WRC; and Organise session on IWRM and environment.
Switzerland March 16 - 20	REDICA CapNet-Brasil, AguaJaring NileIWRMnet WaterNet Awarenet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss with network representatives and partners activities in the area of water and climate change; Develop a programme for capacity building on the subject; and Plan for the first ToT and the development of materials.
Cape Town, 28 – 30 April 2008	WaterNet SIWI/WGF CapNet-Pk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in and facilitate a workshop on water integrity, transparency and accountability capacity building
Nairobi 5 – 7th May	UNEP UN-Habitat WRMA Nile-IWRMNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss collaboration proposals with World bank, UNEP and UN-Habitat and the national Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) of Kenya; and To attend the Nile-Net members meeting.
Ethiopia 10-15 May 20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attend a materials development working session for finalising the Conflict Resolution and Negotiation Skills for IWRM.
South Africa 21 May 2008	DWAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attend the one-day workshop as part of the Water Institute of Southern Africa (WISA) Annual Conference.
Kenya 26 - 29 May	UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attend a Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Environmental aspects in National Water Policy and Strategy through the South-South cooperation framework.
Kyrgyzstan, 27 – 30 May	GWP Central Asia ICWC IWMI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss collaboration with GWP Central Asia and other partners on capacity building initiatives in the region.

Missions

Place	Meeting with:	Purpose
Brussels 10 – 11th June	DGIS Sida GTZ EU World Bank UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in an EU workshop on the Sector Wide Approach in the water sector.
Uganda 18 – 21st June		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attend the regional meeting of the Water Operators Partnership.
Argentina, 29 June – 04 July	LA-WETnet Awarenet WaterNet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work with the development team on a training manual and facilitators guide on legal reform for IWRM.
Trinidad and Tobago, and Panama, 28 July – 08 Aug	EU Project team GWP REDICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in the knowledge management workshop organised; To facilitate the annual planning meeting of the EU project team; To facilitate and assist in the organisation of an international ToT on water and climate change.
Stockholm Aug 17 – 23		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in World water Week to promote the work of Cap-Net as well as to engage in consultation with various funding and implementation partners.
Ethiopia and Kenya, Sept	UNDDC UNISDR ECA, World Bank USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in the drought risk reduction meeting.
Nairobi 22-23 Sept	UN-Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the planning meeting on IWRM capacity development for utilities
Bahrain, 15-16 October	Awarenet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in an expert group meeting (EGM) on the status of IWRM in the Arab Region
Malaysia, and Geneva, 31 October – 20 November	Aguajaring WMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the SC meeting of AguaJaring; Facilitate in the water and climate change course organised by AguaJaring; Attend the partners meeting for the flood management helpdesk being set up by WMO; and Facilitate and contribute to a finalisation workshop for a training manual on water and climate change.
Accra Ghana, Nov 10-11	WA-Net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attend the WA-Net network members meeting.
Sri Lanka; 1-4 Dec	Cap-Net Network Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise, facilitate and participate in the annual network managers meeting.

External Mid-term Review

💧 Main findings of the external mid-term evaluation

- Capacity Building:
 - At mid-term the project has reached and exceeded the target number of stakeholders to be trained in IWRM and water services;
 - Materials developed by Cap-Net are considered excellent and have widely been used, adapted and adopted in teaching programmes;
 - Courses are well targeted and adapted to local situations but tailoring of courses to specific audiences could be improved while making more use of local materials.

- Strengthening Networks:
 - Target number of capacity builders to be trained has already been reached at mid-point;
 - Number of functioning networks also meets the project's objectives;
 - Consistent and well conceived support of Cap-Net to the networks;
 - Networks have retained ownership whilst receiving assistance.

- Knowledge management:
 - The knowledge management cycle developed, training materials and new partnerships have followed expectations;
 - Communication among networks has progressed and sharing of knowledge improved;
 - Monitoring system is yet to be fully rolled out;
 - Web based tools could be better used.

- Secretariat:
 - Cap-Net and the networks of institutions are highly appreciated by global partners;
 - The secretariat is lean and effective, and struck the right balance between international partnerships and prioritizing country and regional networks development; and
 - More use could be made of overlapping networks.

Cap-Net provides a **unique** service that is not available elsewhere by bringing together networks for capacity building in IWRM and services, and which is increasing in relevance. It could improve its relevance further by finding practical ways to get closer to the implementation level.

The **effectiveness** is shown by reaching the expected outcomes of the programme already at this early stage. The quality of the courses organized is excellent and materials are widely used. Courses are thoroughly researched and only launched when there is a strong demand.

Cap-Net is **efficiently** run. Cost norms are well established and appropriate. Finance is leveraged from a number of sources so that the end impact of Cap-Net activities is at least double the resources put in. Many networks, host organizations and individuals make valuable inputs at little or no cost. The UNDP based administrative systems are working well.

The main threat to sustainability is the lack of adequate financial resources and the poor prospect of cost recovery and payment for services. For some networks an adequate level of self-correcting governance has not yet been established which means that they might collapse without the catalytic support of the secretariat.

Recommendations

- Recommendation #1
The overall recommendation is to pursue the current strategies – because although there is room for improvement the capacity to recognize and act upon these opportunities within Cap-Net is present and can be relied upon.
- Recommendation #2
Accelerate the building of IWRM and water services implementation skills by insertion of IWRM approach into the human resource function and institutional tools of key institutions (public, private and civil society) e.g. within continuing professional development courses and within mandate statements, strategies and performance contracts.
- Recommendation #3
Develop a systematic ladder of key institutional achievements and steps that the networks can self-graduate along.

The steps will help to increase accountability to members and funders as well as help in communicating common values. Aspects such as adequacy of host services, record keeping, work planning; application of monitoring and, success in cost recovery could feature in the institutional steps.

- Recommendation #4
Formalise key elements of the knowledge management cycle by:
 - Improving on the web based knowledge management
 - ↔ Update the web sites of networks
 - ↔ Portuguese translation
 - ↔ Classify the specialist areas of the networks
 - ↔ Use the knowledge mapping approach of Nile Basin Capacity Building Network (NBCBN)
 - ↔ Improving on monitoring and evaluation practice

- Recommendation #5
Support a phase 3 with a similar activity set and governance set up as phase 2 but with the gradual goal over a 10 year period of Cap-Net becoming an autonomous network managed organization.











Already some steps have been taken in this direction by inviting network representatives onto the management board. This could be extended in line with improving governance at network level so that the network managers' annual meeting became an Annual General Meeting where a Board was elected. For an autonomous organization to have meaning the degree of cost recovery would need to increase and membership fees, even if small, would have to be applied.

Networks' Peer Review



Main Findings

CONCLUSIONS

Network Management and Governance




-  Networks have no legal status, but derive it through its host institution. The majority of the secretariats of regional networks are based at reputed higher educational, research or international institutes.
-  Networks have a governance structure, secretariat, vision, mission, objectives and operational procedures and matured over the years for delivering capacity building services.
-  The most successful regional and country networks are located in higher educational institutes/research organizations/international institutions where qualified professional staff is available to provide much needed support to plan, coordinate and carry out capacity building activities in a voluntary basis in a cost effective manner.
-  The majority of the secretariats do not have staff members working full time on network activities and it appears affect the regular activities such as communication with members.
-  Success of regional networks depends largely on the regional secretariat with a good leader and a steering committee. A strong country level network with a country secretariat is a prerequisite for well distributed, decentralized capacity building activities in the region.
-  The Cap-Net Secretariat to work through the regional secretariat in planning, coordination and execution of regional activities whilst maintaining an independent link with country network appears to be the best arrangement.
-  Participatory and bottom-up approach to prepare annual work plans, endorsed by country chapters/networks captures local needs. However, comprehensive long-term planning is required to make capacity building programmes more effective.
-  The submission of half-yearly and annual progress reports to Cap-Net is less informative and irregular.
-  The funds provided by Cap-Net to networks ranges from 50-70% of the total cost.
-  Lack of adequate, secured funding and fundraising along with inadequate professional and institutional capacity of the regional/country secretariats to cope with the capacity building demand is a major concern for long-term sustainability.

Relations between the Networks and the Cap-Net Secretariat



-  The working relationship between networks and the Cap-Net secretariat is good though there are no formal institutional arrangements between them.
-  The networks have not fully understood the change of operational procedure including the newly introduced Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP), contractual/financial arrangements with Cap-Net/UNOPS.

Intended and Achieved Output

Functioning global secretariat.

-  The secretariat is fully operational and provides an excellent service to regional and country networks.
-  Management and operational procedures are well laid out and practiced.
-  Demand on the Cap-Net Secretariat has increased with expanded activities of regional/country networks.

Delivery of capacity building

-  The project has succeeded in exceeding the targets in terms of delivery of capacity building activities in relation to number of people trained and the areas covered.
-  Cap-Net has supported the development and revision of curricula to address sustainable management and development of water resources and water supply, sanitation and health in a few institutions.

Networks' Peer Review

- ⦿ Though there are some initiatives, more work need to be done to engage capacity building networks to work with development activities on the ground and to develop programmes for delivery of capacity building linked to the implementation of water projects and programmes.

● **Strengthening of network**

- ⦿ At present there are 23 regional and country networks in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, South Asia, South East Asia and Arab region representing more than 72 countries.
- ⦿ The Cap-Net Project supported networks by providing funds for secretariats, communication, website development, facilitate travel of country or regional steering committee members for planning meetings, provide opportunities for network members to attend international training programmes and network managers to share their experiences during annual network managers meetings.

● **Knowledge management**

- ⦿ New training materials have been developed and disseminated by Cap-Net during the reporting period.
- ⦿ Cap-Net has supported case studies and a few research initiatives of networks.
- ⦿ Cap-Net as well as regional and country networks provide training materials as well as other relevant information through their web sites.

● **Effectiveness of Network Approach for Delivery of Capacity Building**

- ⦿ The structure of regional and country networks works well and caters to regional and local demands.
- ⦿ The membership and country coordinators make voluntary contributions to network activities without full remuneration.
- ⦿ Availability of a diverse group of experts in the network with a differential resource base, such as information, expertise, educational programmes and facilities, research capabilities facilitate sharing of resources to deliver capacity building services.

● **Cooperation with Donors and Partners**

- ⦿ Cap-Net and partners have jointly developed training materials and organise activities of common interest.
- ⦿ Cap-Net has introduced regional and country networks to partners to form alliances for joint activities.
- ⦿ Cap-Net and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) have a strong relationship and work at global, regional and country level. Cap-Net plays a very significant role in capacity building in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in order to support GWP mandate.

● **Relevance and Priority of Capacity Building Activities**

- ⦿ The majority of training is focused on enabling environment followed by utility and natural resources management.
- ⦿ Priorities decided by Cap-Net have a major influence on the capacity building at the global level.
- ⦿ Capacity building activities have been targeted for diverse group of stakeholders.
- ⦿ The materials developed have been relevant and used widely over all the regions where networks are in operation. The regional/country networks have modified the materials to suit local situation.
- ⦿ Reasonable outcome has been achieved during the reporting period.
- ⦿ The materials developed have been relevant and used widely over all the regions where networks are in operation. The regional/country networks have modified the materials to suit local situation.
- ⦿ Reasonable outcome has been achieved during the reporting period.

Networks' Peer Review



RECOMMENDATIONS



Recommendations to Networks

- **Strengthening of Secretariat with Improved Network Management**
 - ☞ Based on the lessons learned, continue good practices including existing network management with simple guidelines with flexibility, inclusiveness and transparency which promote mutual support, trust, respect and innovations.
 - ☞ Strengthen the secretariat to cater for increased demand for capacity building and coordination with general members, member institutions, partners, resources centres, and donor organisations (etc).
 - ☞ Improve the website to increase visibility, disseminate training materials, receive feedback from members and document progress in a systematic manner which in turn ensures transparency.
 - ☞ Comply fully with the MELP with the objective of documenting progress and reporting at regular intervals. This would also help the network to review its own affairs, identify strengths to scale up, take measures to address weaknesses and document lessons learned.
 - ☞ Conduct regular meetings of steering committee (at least twice a year) to help implement the activities of the work plan, review progress, both substantive and financial, prepare future plans and deliberate on strategic matters.

- **Work Planning and Fundraising**

- ☞ Assure the right balance in terms of discipline, sector, level of training, gender etc. in implementing capacity building activities to achieve the Cap-Net objectives.
- ☞ Target annual programme for diverse group of people ranging from school children to policymakers.
- ☞ Work towards the challenging output areas listed in the project document to assure an impact on the ground. The training and research activities should be linked to a programme with a longer duration compared to one-off training activities.

Inclusion of the following attributes could facilitate the development of such future programmes:

- a) Identify a current and important issue linked to water resources management with the relevant stakeholders including government institutions which provide services to the public; and
 - b) Formulate a capacity building programme which would include assembling of relevant training materials to be delivered, training of trainers, use such materials to raise awareness of local partners and resolve the issue collectively.
- ☞ Prepare a long term plan compared to an annual plan, which is now being practiced by the networks. Assemble lessons learned based on experience during the process. Use the experience to develop case study materials and circulate widely after editing, perhaps with the support of the global secretariat. Such a long-term strategic plan would help to secure funding from other donors as well.
 - ☞ Work with existing government institutions which also are in need of capacity building services to leverage funding for capacity building activities and to use resources available at these institutes. Include members of these institutes in the governance structure of networks and prepare joint plans for capacity building.

- **Execution of work plan**

- ☞ Decentralise the execution of regional activities to some of the country networks.
- ☞ Employ the same principle at the country level through a suitable arrangement (e.g. country secretariat can sign Memorandum(s) of Understanding (MoUs) with capacity building institutions, which are mostly represented at the steering committee). This principle of decentralisation with delegation to network partners is likely to increase trust, inclusiveness and ownership while improving the completion of project activities.

○ Recommendations to Cap-Net

- Based on the lessons learned, continue the good practices and stay on line with the same strategy adopted at the inception of the project.
- Ensure networks comply with MELP during capacity building activities, half-yearly and annual reporting.
- Facilitate a process for networks to develop long-term plans based on the Cap-Net objectives. These plans should be developed to address various components based on awareness creation, development of training materials, IWRM research, development of case studies and the implementation of IWRM on the ground with stakeholders (etc).
- Networks tend to work on areas where they feel comfortable, such as awareness creation which will have less impact if the entire aspect, from awareness creation to implementation of IWRM on the ground is not addressed simultaneously. This approach is helpful to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.
- Facilitate linking international partners with local networks to undertake some of the activities in their work plan with joint funding.
- Diversify funding sources, including development organisations, banks and the private sector (etc). On the operational side, more efforts should go into strengthening regional networks to ensure that they stay active and vivid.
- Outsource some of the regular activities of the Cap-Net Secretariat, such as development of training materials, case studies and organising training programmes (etc).
- Improve the Cap-Net website further with active participation of networks that would be able to upload locally developed materials for wider accessibility.



LESSONS LEARNED

- The three principle strategies of the Cap-Net project, i.e. local ownership, partnership and responding to local demand appears to work very well.
- The governance structure from Cap-Net to regional to country networks with steering committees/core groups has captured the diverse stakeholders in higher educational institutes, water sector organizations, private sector, NGOs and regional partners to own and lead the capacity building activities.
- The success of networks depends largely on the selection of right leader, host and the steering committee.
- Simple guidelines of regional and country networks with flexibility, inclusiveness and transparency have promoted mutual support, trust, respect and innovations.
- Voluntary contributions from capable, professional members of networks have contributed to the success of network and its capacity building services.
- The cascading of training programmes from global to regional and country level with local adoption and up scaling of local experience to country, regional and global level has improved the relevance and effectiveness.
- While responding to demand for capacity building activities through developing training material, Cap-Net has also created the demand for such material through facilitating post-graduate programmes in IWRM in various regions.
- Informative, relevant, dynamic and regularly updated websites appears to be the best mode of communication to provide useful services in a cost effective manner to network members spread widely in countries, regions and the world.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan

In 2007 networks selected one course to follow-up within the 6-8 month post-course period. The Monitoring Network Activities (MELP Tool 3) was used together with the participant data (course attendance register). Fourteen (14) courses were followed up in 2008 (11 in 2007, one in 2006 and two in 2005), but due to lack of information on the earlier courses (2005 and 2006), the analysis focused on the 2007 results. The overall response rate for 11 courses surveyed for 2007 was 25.34% (127 respondents of 501 participants).

Respondents rated the individual benefit high with 85.82 % able to use and disseminate their knowledge, training and other resource materials. Similarly institutional/network benefits were rated at 82.67% with many applying the courses in teaching at university level or shared the knowledge by offering more courses, round tables and staff development sessions.

The benefit to society received a 78% response rate opening intra and inter-institutional dialogue and public policy transformation was amongst the key activities stimulated by the short course participants. Multiple layer action seemed to guide the process.

Those who were unable to use the knowledge could not do so because of institutional difficulties and the slow change process in their institutions with regard to IWRM and sustainable water resources management options.

PNES (Senegal) organized a feedback workshop with their colleagues who did not attend to the workshop and with other female organization (about 120 women have benefit to the knowledge of this workshop).” - Conflict Resolution in IWRM, WA-Net

A number of short-comings in the evaluation process were brought up in the process of the 2007 evaluations, but since monitoring and evaluation is an evolving process the expectation would be that the networks can take these lessons learnt in the current process into the development of future workplans and course evaluation processes.

The next phase of the MEL Strategy is to use all the elements to Tool 3. Monitoring, evaluating and learning about courses, training materials, case studies and the outcomes from attending meetings and conferences.

Acronyms

Aguajaring	South East Asian Capacity Building Network for IWRM
APFM	Associated Programme on Flood Management
Awarenet	Arab Water Network for Capacity Building
BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advance Studies
BPD	Building Partnerships for Development in Water and Sanitation
CapNet-Brasil	Brazilian Capacity Building Network
CapNet-Pk	Cap-Net Pakistan
CSD	Commission for Sustainable Development
DGIS	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (South Africa)
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
EU-WF	European Union Water Facility
EUWI-FWG	European Union Water Initiative-Finance Working Group
GOU	Government of Uganda
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
GWP Central Asia	Global Water Partnership Central Asia
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GWP-EA	Global Water Partnership - East Africa
GWP-WA	Global Water Partnership – West Africa
ICWC	Interstate Commission on Water Coordination (Central Asia)
IFS	International Foundation for Science
IMTR	Institute for Meteorological Training and Research
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre (Netherlands)
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LA-WETnet	Latin America Water Education & Training Network
MELP	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NileIWRM Net	Nile Basin Capacity Building in for IWRM
PGIA	Peradeniya Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture
PSAG	Programme for the Management of the Guarani Aquifer
REDICA	Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingenieria (Central America Capacity Building Network)
SEI	Swedish Environmental Institute
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIWI	Swedish International Water Institute
SuSanA	Sustainable Sanitation Alliance
UNDDC	United Nations Drylands Development Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-WGF	United Nations Development Programme Water Governance Facility
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO-IHE	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Institute of Hydraulic Engineering
UN-ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNU-INWEH	International Network on Water, Environment and Health
USAID	United States Agency for International Development Agency
WA-Net	West Africa Capacity Building Network
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, Health and Hygiene
WaterNet	Southern Africa Capacity Building Network
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WMO-APFM	World Meteorological Organisation Associated Programme on Flood Management
WRC	Water Research Commission (South Africa)
WRMA	Weather Resources Management Authority (Kenya)
WWW	World Water Week (Stockholm)

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GLOBAL NETWORK

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GWA - Gender and Water Alliance

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Streams of Knowledge

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LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN

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