



**International Network for Capacity Building
in Integrated Water Resources Management**



January 2012

WORK PLAN 2012

**Cap-Net Phase 3– UNDP 00075442, UNOPS 75517
WORK PLAN Jan – Dec 2012**

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Immediate objectives for Phase 3

1. **Capacity Development:** To build capacity of institutions and individuals to manage, develop and use water resources sustainably, and to adapt to increasing climate variability within a context that addresses gender equity and sustainable livelihoods.
2. **Strengthening partnerships.** To improve water management practices by:
 - using effective networks of capacity builders to impact on the ground, and
 - developing partnerships with international agencies to improve their outreach and collaboration on capacity building.
3. **Knowledge management.** To develop and implement knowledge management systems that ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge, measure the effectiveness of capacity building services, and establish indicators and monitoring systems.

INTRODUCTION

In 2012, it is expected that the level of activities by Cap-Net and the partner networks will significantly increase following the return of DGIS as financing partner. As the project management costs are relatively constant, the increase in available budget will be entirely dedicated to increase in performance on delivery of capacity building activities, strengthening networks, and knowledge management.

The renewed support by DGIS could not come at a better moment. In 2012 Cap-Net will celebrate its first 10 years of operations. At the last network managers meeting, In Hyderabad, India, in December 2011, a working group was established with partner networks and the secretariat to organise some festivities and publications.

In the meantime, the completed institutional study and advice, as well as the conclusions of the Holmberg report on Sida support to the UNDP Water and Oceans Governance Programme, have set the stage institutionally for the next decade for Cap-Net. It is anticipated that this year a start will be made to review the Cap-Net strategy, which now runs until the end of 2014 following a relatively limited implementation in the first year due to budget constraints. The review should embed Cap-Net further in the WOGP as Sida support will be channelled through the programme from 2013 onwards. To be prepared it is therefore important that the Cap-Net strategy is brought in line with WOGP.

The funds available for Cap-Net in 2012 are as follows:

Annual disbursement Sida: 9m SEK
USD equivalent: 1,296,650 (18/01/2012)
Annual disbursement DGIS: USD 1,875,000
UNDP GMS: 207,491
UNOPS ISS: 193,917
Buffer to cover first months of 2012: 250,000
Buffer for operations early 2013: - 250,000
Programmable budget for 2012: **2,770,242**

Given a number of set expenses, efforts have been made to match the network work plans with the output areas within the budget available to Cap-Net in 2012. The buffer allocation of USD 250,000 is intended to guarantee a smooth operation in the first months of 2013. As compared with the 2011 operational budget a substantial increase can be noted due to the returning of DGIS as financing partner of Cap-Net.

This work plan presents the activities planned by output and activity area based on the immediate objectives and outputs in the strategic plan for Cap-Net for phase 3. It provides further summaries on each of the output areas, and in annex 1 a full detailed overview of proposed activities by networks is being presented. For reference, the logical framework of the strategic plan is attached in annex 2.

All in all 2012 is promising to be a challenging year challenging year for Cap-Net, with a significant increase in operational budget, a reflection point on one decade of operations, and strategic choices to be made regarding Cap-Net's future.

ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET

The outputs described in this section are related to the immediate project objectives and indicators for the present strategy period. For reference the logical framework of the Cap-Net strategic plan 2010 – 2014 is attached in annex 2. Adjustments have been made in output areas to reflect the activities that can be expected to be implemented during this year. It is noteworthy that partner networks have submitted proposals that go far beyond the capacity of Cap-Net to support. The number of activities planned therefore does not completely match the number of activities proposed by the partner networks.

1. Capacity Development

In an effort to find a balance between the development of management expertise and practices, and understanding of integrated management, the capacity development delivery component of the project focuses on training and education. In the training activities a distinction is being made between water users or user groups and water professionals or managers. In this way the aim is to deliver capacity building activities that directly respond to demands on the ground. The partner networks are instrumental in the identification of capacity building needs and the delivery to the right target groups. The Cap-Net programme on capacity building delivery reflects the priorities of the project as well as the work plans submitted by partner networks. A detailed listing of the activities proposed by the partner networks can be found in annex 1. The criteria for Cap-Net support to training and other capacity building activities that were agreed on during the network managers meeting in 2010 were reason for further discussion at the recent meeting. The managers have agreed on the following:

Areas of support: topics relevant to WRM, in line with Cap-Net's multi-annual strategy.

Priority will be given to activities that are likely:

- to have a bigger impact on the ground;
- to have a larger contribution to achieving Cap-Net's objectives;
- to be cost-effective;
- to contribute to self-sustainability and development of the network, and reflect its priorities;
- to generate co-funding.

Proposals to Cap-Net for support to CB activities need to demonstrate their contribution to improvement of WRM practices.

The maximum level of support is 50% of an agreed budget, subject to availability of funds.

The objective is to distribute Cap-Net support across eligible networks and activities and therefore the maximum level of contribution could be reduced, if the available budget demands it. In its support Cap-Net will strive for achieving regional and thematic balance.

These adopted criteria will be implemented in the allocation of resources for support to capacity building activities by Cap-Net. As the partner networks have proposed activities beyond the financial capacity of Cap-Net, it is important that additional funding is sourced by the networks. Although the ceiling of USD 10,000 support per activity has been abandoned, the principle remains that networks are responsible for sourcing sufficient funds to implement the proposed activities. For the purpose of this work plan, an average support of USD 15,000 per activity is used.

Capacity building delivery activities are described below in the following output areas:

1. Water resources management in an IWRM approach;
2. Water users such as water supply, sanitation and agriculture;
3. IWRM and climate change adaptation; and

4. Educational programmes and curricula

Output 1.1.

Capacity is developed in 750 water stakeholders and practitioners and 4 river basin organisations to improve water management practices addressing water resources management functions such as allocation, pollution, planning, financial management, monitoring and climate change adaptation.

As seen in previous years, this output area of supporting IWRM implementation has the highest priority of the partner networks. As can be noted from the list in annex 1, the subjects of the activities proposed vary widely but they all have an IWRM focus. In response to the work plans submitted by the networks, the output area is categorised as follows:

- Improving water resources management using the IWRM approach. A broad category addressing many different water resource issues and many different target groups.
- Groundwater management. The topic receives growing attention, not only through the AGW-Net in Africa but it is also being picked up by networks in the other regions.
- River Basin Organisations. The establishment of RBOs in many countries brings with it the need for capacity building for basin committees and stakeholders.

In addition to support of delivery of capacity building, partner networks also proposed case studies to be conducted in support of these activities. Topics proposed are:

- Capacity building impact on sustainable water management in Latin America;
- Water information management system components;
- Mainstreaming water in national development goals;
- Mainstreaming gender in the Sudan NAPA;
- Capacity building needs and opportunities assessment in Kenya
- Compendium of case knowledge in water and environmental resources management;
- Water resources and climate knowledge management;
- Water use efficiency, with special emphasis on minimization in the use of treated water and re-use of treated waste-water in the tourism and agricultural sectors.

In their meeting, the network managers proposed the following criteria for support to case studies:

- Allocation of maximum USD 2,000 per case study, subject to approval of proposals by the secretariat, not to cover salaries and stipendiums of researchers;
- General terms of reference and table of contents to be developed;
- Peer review of output to be organised by the secretariat and partner network .

Activity	Proposed by networks/ number of activities	Budget	Indicators
IWRM	Cap-Net BD; Caribbean Waternet (4); LA-WETnet (6); Cap-Net Brasil; ArgCapNet (6); WaterCap (5); Nile IWRM net (5); SCaN (4); WA-Net (2); Cap-Net Lanka (2); MyCBnet (2); REDICA (2); Cap-Net Pk (6)	306,500	20 courses supported, 500 people trained.
Groundwater Management	AGWnet (6); ArgCapNet (2); LA-WETnet; WaterNet; Nile IWRM net; Cap-Net BD	90,000	6 courses supported; 150 people trained
River Basin Organisation	LA-WETnet; REDICA; Nile IWRM net; WaterCap; WaterNet; Cap-Net Lanka (2); MyCBnet; Cap-Net Brasil	60,000	4 courses supported, 100 people trained.
Case studies	LA-WETnet, Nile IWRM Net, WaterCap, Caribbean Waternet	16,000	8 case studies supported
	Total	472,500	

Output 1.2.

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

Currently, there is a lack of skilled decision makers and professionals who can tackle water supply and sanitation issues on the local level in such an integrative and systemic manner. Approaches on the local level are often sectoral. They frequently lack the synergies and efficiency of holistic approaches that try to consider the water cycle as a whole. With such a state of affairs, it is difficult to achieve sustainable change in the field of water supply and sanitation.

The Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management Toolbox is an integrated tool for capacity development at the local level, linking up sustainable sanitation, water management and agriculture. The SSWM Toolbox has been developed by members of the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) and many other partners from the water sector under the aegis of Seecon International gmbh including Cap-Net. In order to use the opportunities that the Toolbox presents, Seecon and Cap-Net aim at entering in a next phase of financial as well as content-wise collaboration. This activity aims at strengthening the use of the SSWM Toolbox as a capacity development tool for the local level (creating an enabling environment and the “demand”) as well as the practical implementation of SSWM (supporting the private sector and the “supply”) in Africa, Caribbean and Latin America as pilot areas carrying out Training of Trainers, and by integrating the feedbacks from these trainings into a Specific Topic Entry Page (STEP) to the Toolbox focussing on sustainable sanitation and water supply. The 4 main objectives during the year are:

1. Strengthening the position of water supply and sanitation within the IWRM by enabling Cap-Net members to integrate the Toolbox into their capacity development and training programmes.
2. Enhance the awareness on and the practical implementation of SSWM and support the creation of an enabling environment.
3. Encourage the effective participation of the private sector
4. Facilitate the South-South and North-South Exchange (embedding the activities within a global initiative)

In addition Cap-Net will collaborate with IWA on follow-ups regarding the outcomes of the human resources gaps assessment being conducted globally linking the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and human capacity needs. Together with UN-Habitat Water Safety plans training will be rolled out in Latin America through the Water Operators Partnership programme where IWA, UNESCO-IHE and network partners have participated in since 2010.

Activity	Proposed by networks/ number of activities	Budget	Indicators
Water and sanitation planning, financing and linkage to water resources management	WaterNet (5); Nile IWRM net (2); LA-WETnet (5)	75,000	5 courses supported, 125 people trained
Water and sanitation utilities: Water safety plans, water demand management and business management	Caribbean Waternet ; Nile IWRM net; LatinAqua (2)	25,000	2 courses supported; 50 people trained
	Total	100,000	

Output 1.3

Capacity development on coping with climate change will reach out to communities in 12 countries, 625 water managers and stakeholders. This will also impact in other project areas of capacity development and knowledge management.

Climate change adaptation continues to be high on the international agenda and this is reflected in the work plans presented by the partner networks. The focus of this programme element is on how IWRM instruments, in particular at the river basin level, can be used for climate change adaptation. Cap-Net, together with international partners and networks, has developed a training manual on the subject that is widely used in training and education, by the partner network members and others. New initiatives have since been developed in disaster management, flood management, environmental services and functions. For this year, Cap-Net intends to initiate a capacity building programme on drought management.

Three focus areas for action are identified under this output:

- Capacity development on climate change and water resources management. Using existing materials there is a lot of interest in understanding what is climate change and how climate change impacts on water. It also triggers interest in understanding what management instruments are available, and how, where and when to apply them for adaptation to climate change. This has been developed and continues to be implemented in collaboration with WMO, UNESCO-IHE, GWP and most networks. UNEP-DHI has also expressed an interest to become part of this programme.
- Emphasis is being put on ecosystem functions and services in the context of IWRM and to relate these to climate change adaptation strategies. A programme is developed in partnership with UNEP, UNESCO-IHE and partner networks, and a training manual is planned to be finalised this year. There is a high interest from partner networks and their members in this subject.
- Managing floods, droughts and disasters. These issues are expected to be experienced more frequently and by communities without previous experience. There is therefore a need to develop capacities at a practical and locally adapted level. The coalition formed by WMO together with GWP and several organisations, for which Cap-Net was requested be part from a capacity development perspective have not yet been operationalised. Nevertheless Cap-Net will engage in developing capacity building on the subject. Trainings and materials on various aspects of flood management (urban, community and integrated flood management) continue to be in demand and this is largely addressed through the collaborative programme with WMO.

Within the context of this output area, Cap-Net will collaborate with the GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). Climate change adaptation financing and the Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) Innovation Fund promotes and supports innovative thinking and action on climate change and development issues. It supports the WACDEP programme in which Cap-Net participates.

Activity	Proposed by networks/ number of activities	Budget	Indicators
Climate change adaptation strategies and water.	Cap-Net Brasil; WaterCap; WaterNet (4); WA-Net; LA-WETnet; REDICA; MyCBnet; Nile IWRM net (2); CK-Net; AguaJaring; LatinAqua; AWARENET	180,000	12 courses supported, 300 people trained
Ecosystem functions and services in IWRM	Cap-Net Brasil (2); Cap-Net BD; WaterNet ; ArgCapNet ; LA-WETnet ; REDICA ; MyCBNet ; Nile IWRM net ; SCaN (2)	120,000	8 courses, 200 people trained
Managing floods, droughts and disasters.	WaterNet (3); MyCBNet; Cap-Net Brasil (2); ArgCapNet	80,000	5 courses, 125 people
	Total	380,000	

Output 1.4

The next generation of men and women will be exposed to water resources management and climate change in 5 countries through educational activities implemented using materials, tools and educational programmes developed in the Cap-Net programme.

Cap-Net continues to support networks with schools and higher education programmes in the work plans. As education in university and schools has so far not been addressed to the extent desirable to give adequate attention to this important element of capacity development, efforts will be undertaken to give this programme element more emphasis.

At the network managers meeting a proposal was presented to establish a Cap-Net virtual campus with online courses based on the Cap-Net produced capacity building materials. This proposal will be further developed and a provision is allocated. Several networks have already initiated distance learning activities and Cap-Net will continue to support these programmes. An attempt will be made to maximise on the lessons learned from these activities for further development of the virtual campus and other distance learning programmes

Activity	Proposed by networks/ number of activities	Budget	Indicators
Schools and higher education: curriculum development and education programmes.	ArgCapNet; LA-WETnet; CapNet-Lanka; Cap-Net BD; AGW-Net	40,000	4 educational programmes supported
Distance learning and virtual campus	LA-WETnet; Caribbean Waternet	26,742	Distance learning programme developed
	Total	66,742	

2. Strengthening Partnerships.

Networks and partners are the spearhead and at the core of the Cap-Net programme. Without sufficient capacity to deliver by the network members the impact of the programme will be limited. Partnerships with specialised organisations are indispensable for the development of adequate programmes and materials that capacitate network members to deliver. It is therefore essential that network members are strengthened in technical competence, that an environment is created in which networks can operate, and that partnerships are being developed and nourished to ensure quality output of activities.

Partnership strengthening addresses three output areas:

1. Building the knowledge and skills of trainers and educators in various aspects of water management. This is in order for networks to have a good range of knowledge and skills on IWRM and water resources management for quality capacity building, delivered by local experts, that meets local needs and priorities.
2. Improving network effectiveness. Networks can be very effective tools to bring together experts to carry out capacity building. Core support and assistance with network management helps to support development of stable and effective networks.
3. Partnerships with international agencies. This has been of great mutual benefit. Cap-Net gains technical expertise and insight while the partners gain access to effective dissemination of knowledge on the ground through Cap-Net partner networks and other tools.

Output 2.1

100 trainers from 15 capacity building networks have skills developed in their membership in aspects of water resources management, water supply and sanitation and climate change.

Capacity of trainers is being built through training of trainers, which results in cascading programmes to delivery in capacity building under activity 1. This strategy has proven to be very effective. In the context of programme development, the training of trainers activities are usually accompanied by the development of training packages that capacity builders can then take forward in their respective training courses at regional, national or local level. The focus of these activities is foremost on network members that can take the subject forward for the networks at the right level.

Five of such training of trainers' activities in relation to programme development are planned for 2012. The first course will be a continuation of the integrated urban flood management programme initiated in 2011 together with partners WMO, CKNet and Rhama. The interest among networks in this programme was such that it was decided to hold two courses, one for Latin America and Africa that took place in November last year, and one for Asia and the Arab Region that will take place in March. The second activity that is in a further stage of development is on sustainable sanitation in IWRM. Discussions are underway with partner organisation ITC to develop a programme on GIS and remote sensing for water management. Two new areas Cap-Net wants to develop activities in are agriculture in IWRM, and integrated droughts management. For these programmes alliances will be sought with technical partner organisations.

In the context of delivery of training of trainers' courses, efforts are made to stimulate the exchange of facilitators between networks. A first example will be the facilitation by a Cap-Net Brasil member in the urban flood management course for Asia and the Arab region. It is believed that such exchanges enhances the quality of delivery as well as stimulates the interaction between networks in programme development.

Activity	Proposed by networks/ number of activities	Budget	Indicators
Building experience through training of trainers and exchange of facilitators (integrated urban flood management, agriculture, droughts, sustainable sanitation in IWRM, GIS and remote sensing in water management)	All networks	300,000	5 Courses held, 100 facilitators trained
	Total	300,000	

Output 2.2

Networks are assisted to achieve effective implementation and develop membership relevant to capacity needs in the water sector.

To improve network management and facilitate exchange between networks, that will strengthen the global network whilst ensuring on the ground capacity building delivery, Cap-Net offers support to networks that is aimed to improve network operations and functioning. The criteria for network support have been discussed at the network managers' meeting in Hyderabad, India, in December 2011, and the following consensus was reached:

Criteria network core support:

Ceiling: USD 14,000 for national networks and 16,000 for regional networks
 Eligible networks: those affiliated with Cap-Net that do not receive substantial donor or other funding for network management. Networks have to submit annual work plans and reports. Accompanying budget for network support to be submitted.

Use of core support: contribution to networking function of the secretariat. Not expected to cover meetings of membership or steering committees, which will be supported on a case-by-case basis up to a maximum of USD 8,000 for national and 12,000 for regional networks per meeting and subject to available funds. Core support to be reported against the agreed contract with Cap-Net. Additional USD 2,500 per network is available for implementing MELP. Coverage of attendance by the network manager of one national or regional event per year will be supported.

Requests for network support will be accommodated by Cap-Net to the extent possible but within the budget and priority choices that are made, regarding geographical representation and submission of plans and reports. Additionally it is expected that eight networks will request support to hold a network members' meeting.

Also in 2012, the annual network managers' meeting will be an important event that strengthens collaboration in the global network and between networks, and discusses Cap-Net directions and strategies. A network managers' meeting is planned for November this year to allow for exchange on work plans between networks and elaboration of the Cap-net work plan before year-end.

The attachment of network representative to the secretariat has been proven to be a good formula to strengthen the networks they come from as well as assisting the secretariat in

activities in particular subject areas. This year it is planned to attract a network attachment for monitoring and evaluation, and one on a technical subject still to be decided.

Activity	Proposed by networks/ number of activities	Budget	Indicators
Core support to network planning, management, membership development, communications and reporting.	ArgCapNet , CapNet-Brasil, Caribbean WaterNet, WaterCap, CapNet-BD, SCaN, WA-Net, Nile IWRM-net, WA-Net, LA-WETnet, AGW-net, CapNet-Lanka, CapNet-Pk, REMERH, REDICA	200,000	14 networks receive core support.
Network managers meeting		100,000	15 network managers meet and exchange experience and plan priority actions.
Support to network members meetings	Caribbean Waternet, ArgCapNet, Cap-Net Brasil, WA-Net, LA-WETnet, AGW-Net, Nile IWRM Net, REMERH, WaterCap, REDICA	100,000	9 networks are supported to organise members meetings
Network attachments		30,000	2 network attachments will be working with the secretariat
	Total	430,000	

Output 2.3

Cap-Net builds partnership with 3 key international agencies to support the achievement of common goals for capacity development in water management.

The collaborative programmes that have been developed with international partners, usually in collaboration with partner network, have shown to be of great value to the programme and important for the programmes relevance. It brings the best of available knowledge worldwide to use for practical capacity building implementation of the ground, and it provides recognition for Cap-Net and the partner networks as key players in capacity building in water management. Following is an overview of some ongoing partnerships and those planned to be initiated this year:

Partners involvement in collaborative programmes in 2012:

Partners	Collaborative programme
WMO	Materials (tutorial and toolkit) on IWRM as a tool for adaptation to climate change; drought management
UNEP, UNESCO-IHE	Ecosystems functions and services in IWRM
UNESCO-IHE, UN-HABITAT, IWA	Water safety plans for utilities; water demand management
GWP	Financing water and sanitation; drought management; water law (with Dundee University), WACDEP and Tool-Box
UNEP-DHI	Pollution control; river basin management; ecosystems; drought management
GWA	Gender and water
ITC	GIS and remote sensing
FAO, IWMI, SEI, CEWAS	Agriculture in IWRM
SIWI, WIN	Water integrity and accountability; organisation of short courses
INBO and regional NBOs	River basin organisations
IW:LEARN	Climate change adaptation for trans-boundary waters

The partners meeting held back-to-back with the network managers meeting in December 2011, in Hyderabad, India, has been highly appreciated by partners and networks alike. A very informative meeting, it allowed for exchange between Cap-Net, international partners, and partner networks. Six partners were represented and it not only refreshed the partnerships with Cap-Net but it also boosted collaboration between partners and networks. On request of the partners present it is anticipated that the meeting will be repeated in 2012 as well. The intention is to draw lessons regarding successful and less-successful partnerships and what are their characteristics. The meeting is at no additional expense to Cap-Net as partners cover their own costs.

The year 2012 will see many significant and relevant international events. Cap-Net will be represented at the World Water Forum in Marseille in March, at which occasion particular attention will be given to demonstrate what the global network can offer in terms of short courses. At the Rio+20 summit on sustainable development, Cap-Net intends to organise short courses for delegates at the Learning Centre. Courses may include Water and Climate Change, Accountability and Integrity, Economic and Financial Instruments, and Flood Management. Cap-Net will also be present at the Stockholm World Water Week and facilitate in sessions and seminars for which it is invited. Repetition of short courses as organised last year in collaboration with SIWI, may be considered.

Cap-Net will celebrate this year its 10 years anniversary. A provision is being made to organise an event, in connection with an international event still to be identified or in connection with the annual network managers meeting.

During this year, Cap-Net will initiate a consultation process with networks and partners for the development of a new strategy document, in anticipation of a smooth transition towards inclusion in the general support to the UNDP Water and Oceans Governance Programme, and updating the strategy for after this period (until end of 2014). A consultation meeting with the drafting working group, consisting of the secretariat and representation of the networks, will be held.

Activity	Location	Budget	Indicators
Building cooperation programmes with partners.	Netherlands, Sweden, Geneva, Nairobi, Rome,	20,000	3 collaborative programmes developed
International and regional meetings	World Water Forum, Rio+20, Stockholm World Water Week	60,000	
Cap-Net @ 10		40,000	Event organised
Strategy consultation meeting	Pretoria	20,000	Workshop organised
	Total	140,000	

3. Knowledge Management.

It has been widely acknowledged that within its limitations of size and scope, Cap-Net has produced an impressive amount of capacity building materials and has responded adequately to expressed demand. This is a feature of the programme that is nurtured also during this year and new initiatives are being developed in connection with development of capacity building programmes. Several packages on subjects initiated in 2011 are at finalisation stage and other initiatives are being developed during 2012.

The system put in place to assess the impact of capacity building actions will continue as in previous year and be reported in a monitoring report. Networks participating in the process will be compensated for the efforts.

The output areas to be addressed under knowledge management are:

1. Development of training materials;
2. Information dissemination; and
3. Monitoring and Learning from the programme.

Output 3.1

Three new training materials are developed in aspects of water management and climate change that support improved water management on the ground. Development of six new training materials initiated.

As planned, in 2011 several training packages that were in the pipeline have been finalised (urban flood management, water integrity, network management tools). Some will still be translated and issued on CD, along a few other packages that have so far only be issues in English.

Meeting the demand for quality training packages new materials will be developed in connection with the development of capacity building programmes. Several programmes were initiated in 2011, such as on ecosystem functions and services, and on sustainable sanitation in IWRM. The development of materials on these subjects will continue and finalised in 2012. An interactive tutorial on IWRM as a tool for climate change adaptation for water managers and decision makers, developed in collaboration with WMO, will also be finalised during this year and a start will be made to develop a toolkit for water managers and organisations on the same subject. An online monitoring system will be developed to record the people who download training materials for later follow on how they are used.

New training packages which development will be initiated in 2012 will be on agriculture in IWRM, integrated droughts management, GIS and remote sensing for water management, and solid waste management in IWRM.

Cap-Net also supports partner networks in the development of training packages. Four networks have submitted proposals to that extend (see annex 1) and a budget is reserved to support these initiatives.

Activity	Networks and partners	Budget	Indicators
Completion of draft materials (Pollution management, Ecosystems, Climate change tutorial)	Cap-Net and partners	50,000	2 training manuals and 1 tutorial complete and available
Development of new materials (Sustainable sanitation; Agriculture; Drought management; GIS; Solid waste; Climate change toolkit)	UNESCO-IHE, WMO, UNEP, FAO, IWMI, SEI, CEWAS, ITC, REDICA, CapNet-BD, CapNet-Lanka, NileIWRMnet,	90,000	6 training manuals and 1 toolkit being prepared
Support to networks material development	CKnet; WaterNet; Caribbean Waternet; ArgCapNet	10,000	2 materials developed, 2 initiates
Printing and translation		25,000	5 materials re-printed, 9 translations
	Total	175,000	

Output 3.2

The Cap-Net website is maintained in English and Spanish and improved with data bases on capacity building expertise, training materials and training activities and news to promote improved knowledge access and dissemination.

Apart from delivery of capacity building, the major output of the project consists of capacity building materials. The Cap-Net web site is its main vehicle for rapid dissemination of information and materials.. Download figures show that there is a large demand for the Cap-Net materials as they went up from a couple of hundreds into over ten thousand downloads for 2011. It is therefore important that the site is frequently checked and updated. Fort this year Cap-Net plans to hire a student attachment on a temporary basis for regular updating of the site and managing its databases. It is also the intention that the student will also re-organise the library for it to become more accessible of wider use.

The materials are also in demand on CD and Cap-Net will continue to respond to requests for copies and assure sufficient stock.

After some years it is felt that Cap-Net information brochures need to be brought up-to-date. A provision is also made for a publication at the occasion of Cap-Net @ 10, to be decided upon by the celebrations working group. The online and email newsletter will continue to be issued monthly but on request of partner networks a budget is reserved to have it translated in three languages.

Activity	Networks and partners	Budget	Indicators
Cap-Net Web site maintenance and development	Cap-Net, LA WETnet.	15,000	Improved website operation
Newsletter translation		3,000	Newsletter translated in 3 languages
The Water Channel		10,000	Operation Water Channel web site; videos disseminated
Web site maintenance and documentation attachment		3,000	Updates and functional library
Brochures, newsletters, annual report 2011, other information dissemination; Cap-Net @ 10 publication	Cap-Net	15,000	Information materials available, Cap-Net and partners visibility.
	TOTAL	46,000	

Output 3.3

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

The use of the tools in the Monitoring and Evaluation Learning Plan puts a time constraint on the secretariats of partner networks. This was expressed and discussed at the network managers meeting. As part of core support to networks it is suggested that those who use the MELP will be compensated for the time and effort. It has been stressed though, that proper monitoring and evaluation of capacity building activities is in the interest of the networks and should be part of their routine network management activities.

At the occasion of network managers meeting a working group is established to streamline monitoring and evaluation actions. It is proposed that the working group will meet to revise and further develop a MELP strategy. In the budget a provision is made to ensure publication of the revised MELP and results.

Activity	Networks and partners	Budget	Indicators
Monitoring system implemented in Cap-Net and networks	Networks follow up of sample of courses and other activities.	25,000	1 operational system monitoring results improve progress and other reports.
MELP Working group meeting		20,000	1 workshop held and reported
Publication outcomes		10,000	MELP report published
	TOTAL	55,000	

PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET SUMMARY

Project management

Also in 2012 it is expected that the secretariat will be located in the Water Research Commission in Pretoria. Operations and administration are well established, and administrative staff is being trained so that they can take up further responsibilities, releasing technical staff to an extend of administrative tasks.

Technically, the secretariat will continue to be staffed with a director, a senior human development specialist and a water resources specialist. There are no changes in composition of either administrative or technical staff foreseen in 2012 and thus the secretariat will remain staffed with two international staff, one regional expert, and two support staff employed through the UNDP Country Office.

As the costs for project management are quite constant, the budget for this programme element remains basically the same except for a provision for three network representatives instead of two previously.

Budget item	Budget	Indicators
International staff	400,000	Staff retained
Local staff	140,000	Staff retained
Office and operational costs	50,000	Office smooth operations ensured
Management board	15,000	1 face-to-face meeting; 1 teleconference
Total	605,000	

Financial management

Sida supports Cap-Net in its 3rd phase with SEK 9 million per year for the 2010 – 2013 period, totalling SEK 36 million. The equivalent of SEK 9m in USD at the time of preparing the work plan (18 January 2012) was 1,296,650.

Late 2011, DGIS returned as funding partner to the Cap-Net network. The DGIS contribution will be USD 5,625,000 for the three-year period 2012-2014, meaning USD 1,875,000 per annum. This brings the total budget available for Cap-Net in 2012 to USD 3,171,650, and the programmable budget after deduction of UNDP GMS and UNOPS ISS to USD 2,770,242.

To ensure smooth operations of the project during the first months of 2013, anticipating replenishment of the budget, a provision was made to reserve USD 250,000 on the budget. However, a similar provision was made in 2011 which remained unused at the end of the project year and will be carried over to the 2012 budget, and therefore the buffer will not have influence on the programmable budget available during this year.

The most recent information available on expenditures in 2012 shows that the budget has been almost completely realised, with a positive balance of only USD 3.937 (excluding the buffer provision). However, awaiting the official closure of the 2011 financial year by UNOPS received from UNOPS, probably in March 2012, this amount has not been considered in the financial planning as minor changes to the expenditure report may still occur. The total budget for 2012 for Cap-Net is therefore as shown in the table below:

	2012
Financial contributions	3,171,650
UNDP GMS and UNOPS ISS	401,408
Programmable budget	2,770,242

Budget

The budget table below presents the 2012 project budget as per the UNDP-UNOPS project agreement for phase 3 (first budget column) and the revised budget for the operational year (second column). The comparison between the strategy document budget, revised in November 2011, and the actual available budgets reflects expenditures and commitments unforeseen at the time of preparation of the project document.

The main differences are in the categories capacity building delivery, network strengthening and knowledge management. These categories have been budgeted based on available resources in relation to networks and secretariat's priorities for the year as discussed at the network managers meeting in 2011, and following submission of networks work plans. In this context it can be noted that networks have submitted proposals that included relatively many activities in output area 1.1 and substantially less in 1.2. In network strengthening (category 2) the increased budget reflects the priority given to a number of training of trainers activities in area 2.1 and the support to networking requests received. The budget available is proportional to the available budget in relation to the strategy document budget. The category project management is a constant that only sees minor changes in allocation to management board meetings as the representation of networks is increased to three representatives.

Cap-Net 2012 Budget

By objective and output.	Strategic document 2012 budget	2012 reviewed budget
1. Delivery of capacity building	1,515,000	1,019,242
1.1 Improved water management practices	550,000	472,500
1.2 Water supply, sanitation agriculture and other water users	265,000	100,000
1.3 Climate change adaptation	585,000	380,000
1.4 Revised curricula and new educational programmes	115,000	66,742
2. Strengthening the networks	750,000	870,000
2.1 Skilled and knowledgeable network members	235,000	300,000
2.2 Networks operating effectively	360,000	430,000
2.3 Partnership development	155,000	140,000
3. Knowledge management	530,000	276,000
3.1 Materials and methods developed, accessible, adapted and used	390,000	175,000
3.2 Knowledge management system established	70,000	46,000
3.3 Monitoring , evaluation and learning plan applied	70,000	55,000
4. Global Secretariat	600,000	605,000
International Staff	400,000	400,000
Local staff	140,000	140,000
Office and operational costs	50,000	50,000
Management Board	10,000	15,000
PROGRAMMABLE BUDGET	3,394,990	2,770,242
UNOPS ISS (7%)	222,485	193,917
UNDP GMS (7%)	237,650	207,491
GRAND TOTAL	3,855,135	3,171,650

A buffer of USD 250,000 is allocated to ensure coverage of the first months of 2013. However, the amount has been carried over from the 2011 budget into the 2012 budget at zero balance.

Considerable co-funding of activities can be expected. Based on the Cap-Net policy to support capacity building delivery activities with not more than 50 percent of the total cost of the activity, and on an analysis of 2011 activities showing that Cap-Net support has leveraged 59 percent co-funding in output area 1, it may be expected that another USD 1,4 million may be raised for output 1.

In output area 2, training of trainers activities have raised 18 percent co-funding from partners, whereas many networks have sourced external funds for managing the network additional to the Cap-Net core support, to the extent of 43 percent. Extrapolating these figures for the 2012 work plan, it may be expected that in output 2 some USD 240,000 may be leveraged.

In 2011, activities in output 3 leveraged 31 percent co-funding in knowledge management activities (3.2). This would increase the 2012 budget with USD 14,000.

Contributions by partners in material development (3.1) could not be quantified but is considered substantial.

Annex 1

Networks proposed activities and secretariat work plan by output area 2011

Objective 1. Capacity Development: To build capacity of institutions and individuals to manage, develop and use water resources sustainably, and to adapt to increasing climate variability within a context that addresses gender equity and sustainable livelihoods.

Output 1.1¹

Capacity is developed in 2000 water stakeholders and practitioners and 30 river basin organisations to improve water management practices addressing water resources management functions such as allocation, pollution, planning, financial management, monitoring and climate change adaptation.

Network	Activity
Cap-Net BD; WaterNet; ArgCap-Net, LA-WETnet , AGW-Net (5), Nile	Groundwater management
Bangladesh, Caribbean Waternet , LA-WETnet	Conflict management
AGW-Net	Groundwater Management and Pump Maintenance for Rural Water Supply/ Bore hole Drilling (2)
Cap-Net Brasil, ArgCapNet	Water integrity
WaterCap, WaterNet, LA-WETnet, Nile	Media , Communication
WaterCap	IWRM in Disaster Management and Conflict Resolution
WaterCap	Water resources linkages to food security and energy
Waternet, LA-WETnet	Agriculture/ Irrigation
SCAN, WA-NET (2), Cap-Net Lanka, MyCBNet	Gender and IWRM
SCAN (x3)	IWRM
LA-WETnet, WaterCap, ArgCapNet	Urban water management
ArgCap-Net	IWRM and land use planning
Cap-Net Lanka, MYCBNet, Nile IWRM Net	Pollution management
ArgCapNet	Water management
ArgCapNet, REDICA, WaterCap	Economics and finance
ArgCap-Net	Groundwater management indicators
Pakistan (5), Nile IWRM Net, WaterNet	IWRM planning, implementation and partnership building
Pakistan	Gender and IWRM
LA-WETnet, REDICA, Nile , WaterCap, WaterNet	IWRM for RBOs/ river basin management / Applying Indicators
LA-WETnet	Human rights
LA-WETnet / ArgCap-Net	Water and mining
REDICA	Coastal Zone and IWRM
Cap-Net Lanka (2), MyCBNet	Integrated Lake Basin Management
Nile IWRM Net	GIS and Remote Sensing in Hydrology
Nile	Transboundary water management

Case studies

LA-WETnet

¹ Please note that the output targets definition in the respective output areas is derived from the strategy document. The current work plan is the contribute to achieving these targets

- Capacity building delivery to decision making levels and its impact in changes towards sustainable water resources management in Latin America

Nile IWRM Net

- Making IWRM relevant in Sudan: information management system components;
- A framework for mainstreaming Water Management in National Development Goals in Sudan;
- Mainstreaming Gender in the Sudan NAPA

WaterCap

- CB needs and opportunities Assessment in Kenya
- Compendium of case knowledge in water and environmental resources management
- Water Resources and Climate Knowledge management

Caribbean WaterNet

- water-use efficiency, with special attention to minimization in the use of treated water and re-use of treated wastewater in the tourism and agricultural sectors

Output 1.2.

1000 stakeholders and practitioners from the water supply and sanitation sector and from agriculture plus 40 water utilities will improve their capacity to manage water resources sustainably and adapt to a changing climate.

Network	Activity
Waternet, Nile	Sustainable sanitation and water management
Waternet (3)	sustainable large water infrastructure planning
LA-WETnet (3)	IWRM & Water Supply and Sanitation
LA-WETnet (2), Waternet	Water and agriculture
Nile IWRM Net	Water Supply service Management –Focusing on Decentralised new Technology and Asset Management
LatinAqua	Business Management for water services organizations
Nile IWRM Net	Regional experience sharing and Learning on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
LatinAqua	Energy efficiency for water operators
Caribbean Waternet	Water demand management

Output 1.3

Capacity development on coping with climate change will reach out to communities in 12 countries, 1000 water managers and stakeholders.

Network	Activity
WaterNet	Hydroclimatic disasters
WaterNet, MyCBNet, WaterCap, CK-Net	Integrated Flood Management
CapNet-Brasil; WaterCap; Waternet (3); WA-NET; LA-WETnet, REDICA, MyCBNet, Nile (2), CK-Net, Aguajaring ,	IWRM and climate change adaptation

LatinAqua, AWARENET	
CapNet-Brasil (2), ArgCapNet	Urban Flood Management
CapNet Brasil	Environmental assessment for river basin management
WaterNet	Utility partnerships
Cap-Net-BD, Cap-Net Brasil, WaterNet ArgCap-Net, LA-WETnet, REDICA, MyCBNet, Nile, SCan (2)	Ecosystems functions and services
WaterNet	Drought Management

Output 1.4

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

Network	Activity
ArgCapNet, LA-WETnet	School teachers programme
Cap-Net Lanka, Cap-Net BD	Sustainable sanitation in schools
LA-WETnet , Caribbean Waternet	E-learning, virtual campus
AGW-Net	Promoting groundwater and water management careers in schools

Objective 2. Strengthening partnerships. To improve scaling up of best practice by:

- using effective networks of capacity builders to impact on the ground, and
- developing partnerships with international agencies to improve their outreach and collaboration on capacity building.

Output 2.1

100 trainers from 25 capacity building networks have skills developed in their membership in aspects of water resources management, water supply and sanitation and climate change.

Network	Activity
Cap-Net Brazil	ToT Groundwater management
Caribbean, CK-Net	ToT Integrated urban flood management
WA-NET	ToT on IWRM and climate change
WA-NET (2)	Conflict Management
WA-NET	River Basin Management

Output 2.2

25 networks are assisted to achieve effective implementation and develop membership relevant to capacity needs in the water sector.

Network	Activity
Caribbean Waternet;; ArgCapNet; CapNet-Brasil; WA-NET, LA-WETnet, AGW- NET, Nile IWRM Net, REMERH, WaterCap, REDICA	Members meeting / SC meeting
Caribbean Waternet; Waternet	Exchange between networks – study tours
ArgCapNet; CapNet-Brasil; Caribbean WaterNet; WaterCap; CapNet-BD; SCaN; WA-NET, LA-WETnet, AGW-NET, Cap- Net Lanka, Nile IWRM Net , REMERH, REDICA	Network support

Output 2.3

Cap-Net builds partnership with 10 key international agencies to support the achievement of common goals for capacity development in water management.

Objective 3. Knowledge management. To develop and implement knowledge management systems that ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge, measure the effectiveness of capacity building services, and establish indicators and monitoring systems.

Output 3.1

Six new training materials are developed in aspects of water management and climate change that support improved water management on the ground.

Network	Activity
Caribbean Waternet	Completing materials on hydroclimatic disasters with modules on: on sea level rise management, hurricane risk management, and landslide risk management
ArgCapNet	IWRM for students
CK-Net	IFM part 2
WaterNet	Communicating IWRM

Output 3.2

The Cap-Net website is maintained in English and Spanish and improved with data bases on capacity building expertise, training materials and training activities and news to promote improved knowledge access and dissemination.

Output 3.3

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

Annex 2: Logical Framework

	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Development Goal Sustainable management and development of water resources and improved access to basic water supply and sanitation services are benefiting the poor and contributing to improvement of livelihoods, environmental sustainability and reduced vulnerability to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved policy, legal and institutional frameworks. - IWRM implementation - WSS coverage statistics, - Poverty statistics - Climate change strategies 	<p>Government and agency reports on reforms to implement IWRM. Inter-country reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved management of water resources improves livelihoods of the poor. - IWRM will result in more environmentally sustainable use of resources.
<p>Objective Objective 1. Capacity Development: To build capacity of institutions and individuals to manage, develop and use water resources sustainably, and to adapt to increasing climate variability within a context that addresses gender equity and sustainable livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity builders at local level providing quality educational and training programmes addressing IWRM, water supply, sanitation and climate change. - Effective institutions managing water resources, water supplies and sanitation. - IWRM being implemented at national and river basin levels. - Educational programmes in place addressing IWRM, WSS. - IWRM principles being implemented in WSS programmes, - Number of trained people in WSS management, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveys, - Project reporting, - Data bases, - Evaluation report - Government and agency reports on reforms to implement IWRM. - Reports from participating local authorities. - Sector agency policies on water management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to institutional performance can be measured. - Governments, local authorities and other water managers are committed and enabled to act on knowledge gained for improved service delivery and environmental sustainability.
<p>Objective 2. Strengthening partnerships. To improve scaling up of best practice by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using effective networks of capacity builders to impact on the ground, and - developing partnerships with international agencies to improve their outreach and collaboration on capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of networks operating effectively, transparently and with member involvement. - Number of trainers trained. - Number of international partners and themes being addressed; - Leverage effect, co-funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveys. - Desk study. - Network progress reports. - Work plans - Monitoring system - External Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networks remain committed to mobilising capacity building institutions and individuals at local level. - Networks are able to meet the demands being

	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
			made. - Networks attract committed and competent capacity building individuals and institutions as members. -
Objective 3. Knowledge management. To develop and implement knowledge management systems that ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge, measure the effectiveness of capacity building services, and establish indicators and monitoring systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators available and used for capacity building services. - Monitoring systems in place and providing feedback for improvement. - Materials developed, locally adapted, accessible. - Case studies prepared, lessons learned. - Knowledge supporting capacity building for IWRM, Water supply and sanitation available and accessible. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge products are taken up and used; - Performance indicators are taken up and used by water management institutions.
Outputs			
<p>Output 1.1. Capacity is developed in 2000 water stakeholders and practitioners and 30 river basin organisations to improve water management practices addressing water resources management functions such as allocation, pollution, planning, financial management, monitoring and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Output 1.2. 1000 stakeholders and practitioners from the water supply and sanitation sector and from agriculture plus 40 water utilities will improve their capacity to manage water resources sustainably and adapt to a changing climate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand assessments completed. • Training plans. • WSS Courses delivered materials used, people trained. • Gender, level, background of participants. • Documented experience, materials developed. • Catchments supported, partnerships established. • Capacity building delivered. • Number of educational programmes, new programmes, level of education targeted. • Innovative methods used. 	<p>Progress reports. Survey of institutions participating. Training course reports. Reports from international partner organisations. Survey of WR management systems for stakeholder roles. Network progress reports. Desk study of materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networks attract committed and competent capacity building individuals and institutions as members. - Training offered by networks is attractive to the water sector.

	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Output 1.3 Capacity development on coping with climate change will reach out to communities in 12 countries, 1000 water managers and stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 1.4 The next generation of men and women will be exposed to water resources management and climate change in 15 countries through educational activities implemented using materials, tools and educational programmes developed in the Cap-Net programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of materials, curricula between networks and institutions. • Countries 		
<p>Output 2.1 100 trainers from 25 capacity building networks have skills developed in their membership in aspects of water resources management, water supply and sanitation and climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.2 25 networks are assisted to achieve effective implementation and develop membership relevant to capacity needs in the water sector.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Cap-Net builds partnership with 10 key international agencies to support the achievement of common goals for capacity development in water management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidisciplinary membership. • Network management is transparent. • Members trained • Good quality services provided by networks and members. • Extent and type of activities decentralised. • Work plan and management systems in place. • Number and extent of partnerships. • Capacity building activities, type, target group, content and people trained. • Global and international partnerships developed. • Resources and activities channelled to networks. • Partners implementing CB with networks. • Network cooperation, meetings. • Joint network – network activities. • Communication and sharing network - network. 	<p>Progress reports. Survey of institutions participating. Desk study of water management tools developed. Training course reports. Survey of partners. Network progress reports. Promotional materials, International citation of the network.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networks are committed to programme implementation. - Networks attract committed and competent capacity building individuals and institutions as members. - Global secretariat is able to maintain openness and cooperation among networks.

	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective global secretariat. 		
<p>Output 3.1 Six new training materials are developed in aspects of water management and climate change that support improved water management on the ground.</p> <p>Output 3.2 The Cap-Net website is maintained in English and Spanish and improved with data bases on capacity building expertise, training materials and training activities and news to promote improved knowledge access and dissemination.</p> <p>Output 3.3 Indicators and monitoring systems are developed both for the capacity building programme and for water resources management which are incorporated into a monitoring and learning plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of capacity building materials developed and accessible, and used on WRM. • Extent of local adaptation of materials. • Extent to which poverty and gender are addressed. • E-learning and other innovative methods developed and implemented • Number of case studies and lessons learned and research reports produced. • Extent to which lessons learned are shared and incorporated into practice. • Communication strategy implemented. • Website, hard and soft copy information management system in place and effective. • Knowledge management systems in place in each network. • Indicators developed and incorporated into M&E plan. • Reports available on quality and impact of work done. 	<p>Progress reports. Survey of institutions participating. Network reports. Training course reports. Survey of partners. Desk study of materials. Reports of case studies, research, materials and management systems. Evaluation reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development indicators are feasible to implement and measure.
Outcomes and Impacts			
<p>Capacity Building Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competence is in place resulting in improved management of water resources and delivery of water and sanitation services and accelerating implementation of IWRM. • Knowledge on climate change adaptation and the relevance of water resources management is widely available and training materials taken up by many local capacity building programmes. 	<p>Outcomes from Strengthening Partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building networks use multidisciplinary skills of competent members to scale up capacity building and actively support implementation programmes. • International partners collaborate with Cap-Net as a means to effectively transfer their knowledge and programmes for 	<p>Knowledge Management Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge management systems ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge and measure the effectiveness of capacity building services through indicators and monitoring systems. • Training and education programmes of capacity building institutions are adapted based on available and developed materials and 	

	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
	widespread implementation on the ground.	measurement of their effectiveness through monitoring and evaluation.	
<p>Capacity Building Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources management practices are improved and increasingly take into account climate change risks in planning and implementation benefiting rural communities and the poor. • Water resources management instruments are applied in addressing climate change impacts and assisting communities in their adaptation. • Water and sanitation services in urban areas are improved following the implementation of water safety plans. 	<p>Impacts from Strengthening Partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building networks are the regional/ country focal point for capacity building on climate change adaptation, water resources management and water supply and sanitation. • Partners are achieving greater success in implementing their programmes and scaling out by working with Cap-Net. 	<p>Knowledge Management Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread adoption of Cap-Net materials in capacity building activities for professionals and students improves water governance and climate change adaptation at river basin level and improves water management in utilities and agriculture improving access to services and improving environmental sustainability. • Dissemination of knowledge and skills is effectively taking place within and across regions bringing coordination and cooperation for capacity building by competent national and regional institutions. 	