



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Water Knowledge for All


EMPOWERING INDIVIDUALS:
ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands



Sweden
Sverige



Cap-Net is UNDP's global network to strengthen capacity development at the local level towards sustainable management and development of water resources and improved access to water supply and sanitation. It is made up of a partnership of autonomous international, regional, and national institutions and networks committed to capacity development in the water sector, and has accumulated a significant number of years of experience in this area. **Cap-Net UNDP's strategic direction for 2014-2018 'Water Knowledge for All: Empowering Individuals, Enabling Environments'** suggests that water knowledge should not be a scarce commodity, rather, it should be available at the least possible cost with improved accessibility.



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INTRODUCTION

Water knowledge for all

EMPOWERING INDIVIDUALS: ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS

After completing its 15th successful year, as the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) delivery mechanism within the Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP), Cap-Net, the global network for capacity development in sustainable water management, effectively delivered once again in 2017. Impact can be linked to changes in policy and mindset, from shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda with a dedicated water goal, and improvement in water and sanitation, to increased readiness to adapt to climate change using innovative technologies and online education, including improvements in integrating gender mainstreaming into global policy frameworks and implementation.

The objectives of the 2014–2018 strategic period, also reflect the advances in Cap-Net UNDP's interventions. Activities in 2017 were

in accordance with the new thematic areas identified: climate-resilient integrated water resources and coastal management, water supply and sanitation, transboundary surface and groundwater protection, and crosscutting areas related to water management.

At the core of improved water governance and attainment of the SDGs, lies the need for capacity development at individual and institutional levels. In 2017 Cap-Net actively increased its response to this significant task by ensuring that capacities are in place to roll out indicators, and implement, monitor and report on the SDGs. To prepare water managers and establish their expertise in achieving the goals, Cap-Net UNDP partnered with UN Environment to develop and deliver, through technical webinars and consultations, response mechanisms for a number of indicators (further details under Output 1.5). This partnership is an important breakthrough in SDG implementation.

2017 proved highly challenging in terms of implementation, as financial support was provided solely by the Government of Sweden (Sida). The financial challenges were deepened by an unexpected budget cut, despite which, objectives have largely been met and, in many instances, exceeded. The decrease in budget meant prioritizing networking and fundraising in line with the Cap-Net strategy 2014–2018 which places emphasis on strengthening affiliated networks. This led to decreased support of delivery in comparison to previous years. To ensure sufficient delivery of capacity development activities within the budget limits, Cap-Net conducted the majority of its activities through the [Virtual Campus](#).

In 2017, **51** trainings, webinars and online courses reached **1,477** water stakeholders globally representing a total investment of **US\$1.19 million**. This amount, combined with an additional **US\$2.40 million** in co-financing, represents close to **US\$3.59 million** invested in developing capacity in sustainable water management, bringing us closer to the achievement of the SDGs and development priorities across **121** countries.

Increased focus on private-sector engagement, continuous fundraising efforts and diversifying financial partners will continue into 2018.

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



1.1 Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management

1.2 Access to water supply and sanitation



1.3 Protection of transboundary surface and ground waters

1.4 Cross-cutting areas



1.5 Innovative learning and educational programmes

In 2017 Cap-Net conducted a majority of the activities on Virtual Campus

Figure 1: Cap-Net 2017 progress overview




“ I practised saving water by rainwater harvesting in my house and it's been very effective. Also, I managed to incorporate what I learned into my studies allowing me to think outside the box.

Peri-urban Water Conflicts

– SCaN ”





“ This is a slow, gradual and constant process, but this concept of water footprint has already been inserted into the water which did not exist before across all areas; Increased responsibility for water safety and improvement in management tools; considering the methodology for water footprint is the best approach for defining sustainable technological choices - participants from the water footprint course – *Cap-Net Brasil* ”

Delivery of capacity development

Aligned with the WOGP strategic themes¹, Cap-Net has categorized its capacity development activities as:

1.1 Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management

1.2 Access to water supply and sanitation

1.3 Protection of transboundary surface and groundwaters

1.4 Cross-cutting areas

1.5 Innovative learning and educational programmes

¹ The outputs for Cap-Net UNDP are aligned with the thematic priority areas of WOGP. Details of which can be found [here](#).

Table 1: Delivery of capacity development – achievements summary

	Participants	Courses	Countries	Achievements
Climate-resilient integrated water resources and coastal management	<div><div></div>120</div> <div><div></div>257</div>	<div><div></div>6</div> <div><div></div>6</div>	10	<div><div></div></div>
Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation	<div><div></div>60</div> <div><div></div>113</div>	<div><div></div>3</div> <div><div></div>3</div>	7	<div><div></div></div>
Protection of transboundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate	<div><div></div>60</div> <div><div></div>178</div>	<div><div></div>2</div> <div><div></div>4</div>	15	<div><div></div></div>
Cross-cutting areas	<div><div></div>120</div> <div><div></div>116</div>	<div><div></div>6</div> <div><div></div>4</div>	16	<div><div></div></div>
Innovative learning and educational programmes	<div><div></div>813</div>	<div><div></div>8</div> <div><div></div>24</div> <div><div></div>2</div> <div><div></div>34</div>	113	<div><div></div></div>
Capacity Development Total	<div><div></div>1477</div>	<div><div></div>17</div> <div><div></div>8</div> <div><div></div>24</div> <div><div></div>2</div> <div><div></div>51</div>	121	<div><div></div></div>

Targets

Achievements

Achieved

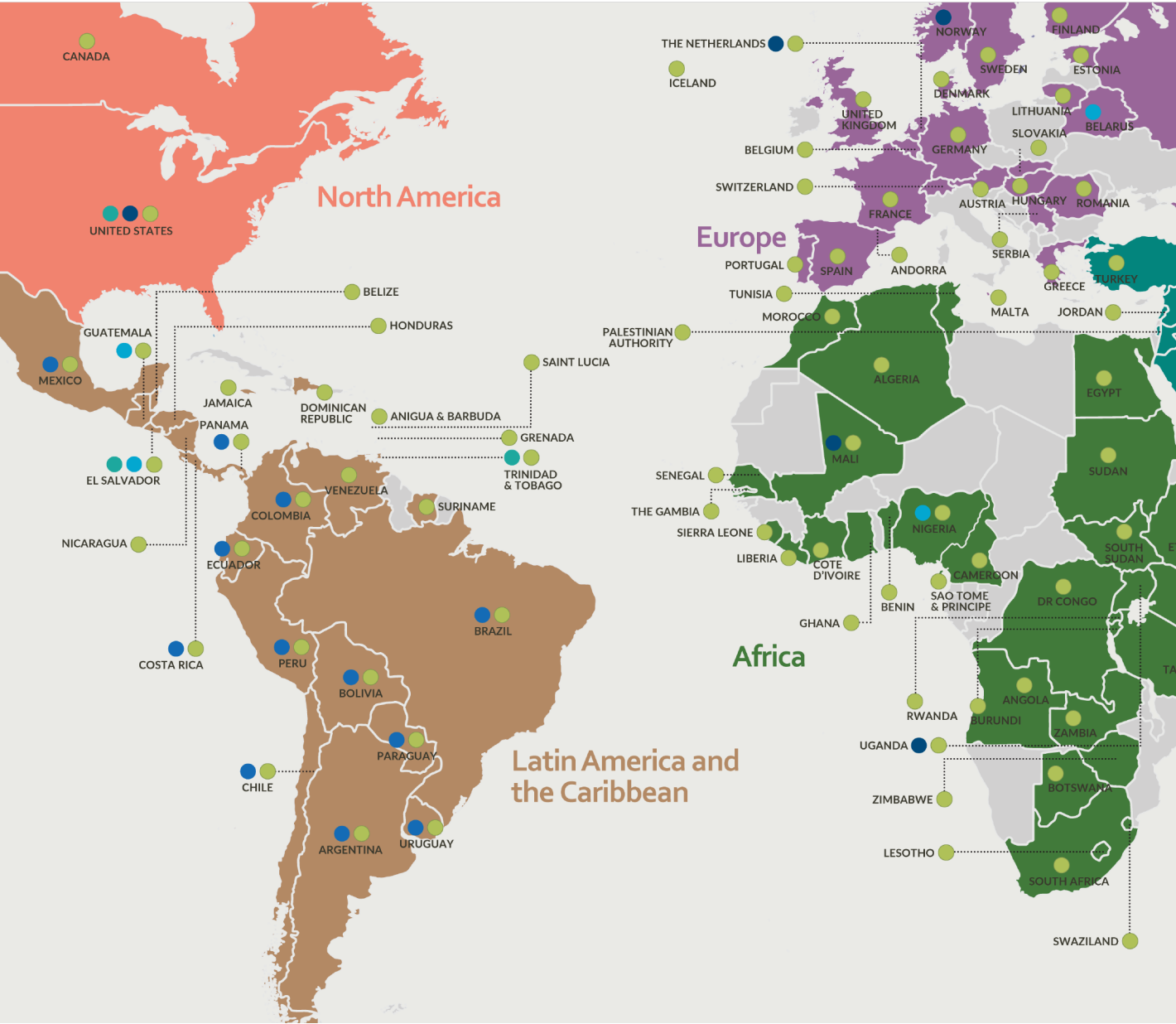
Exceeds expectations

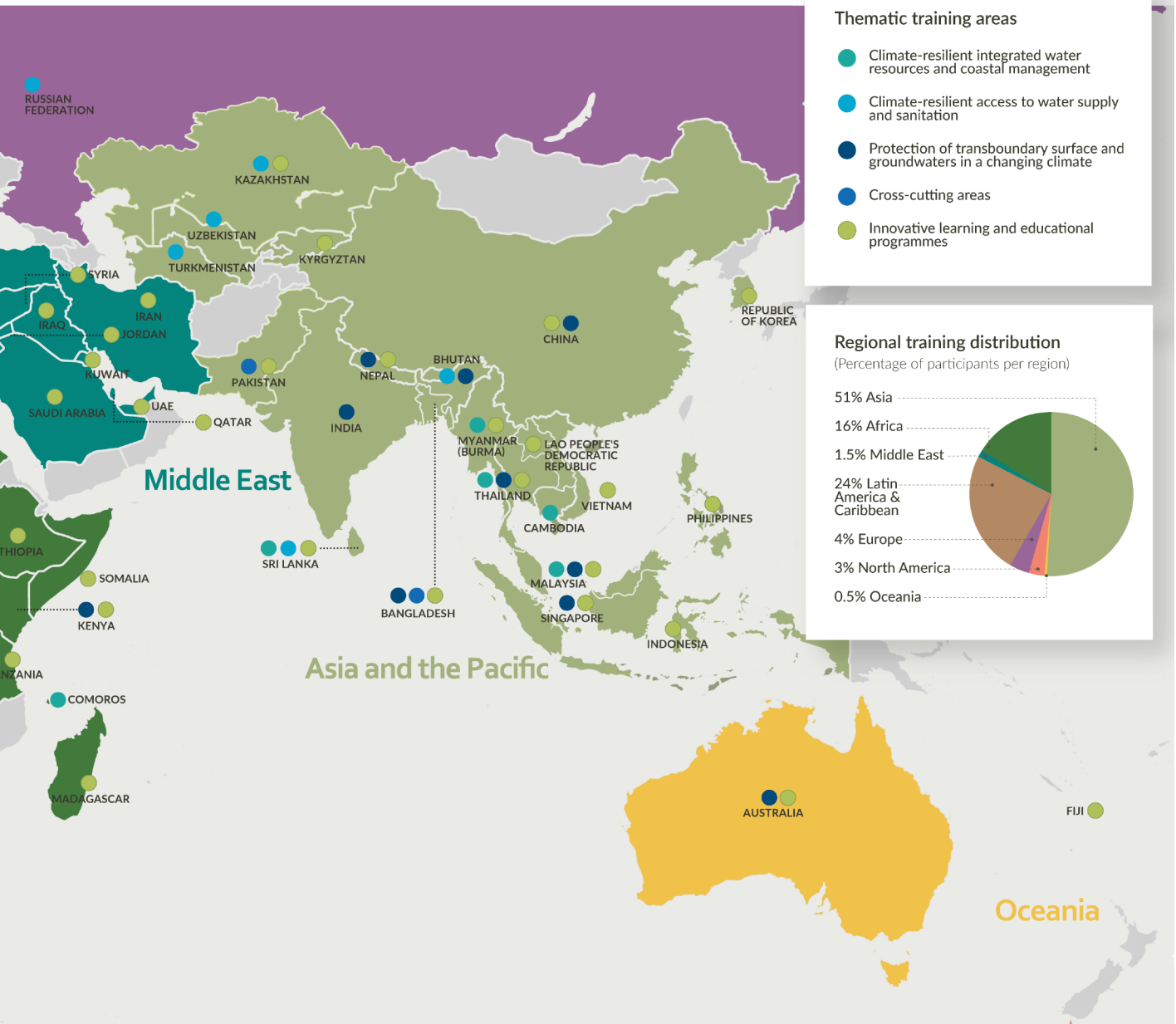
GEOGRAPHICAL AND THEMATIC OUTREACH

In 2017, **121 countries** were reached via participants in all training programmes under Activity 1 as shown in Figure 2. A higher number of participants was achieved due to enhanced leverage of partner contribution. Participants included those representing international partners (current or potential), from the north, with whom Cap-Net intends to collaborate in the future. Overall, the widespread outreach is proof that the training programmes are of high quality and address key issues. The demand from countries such as Australia, Canada as well as others in Europe is a good indicator of this.

Altogether, Cap-Net UNDP contributed to develop capacities of **1,477 water stakeholders**, and school students and teachers across **121 countries**, through **51 capacity development programmes**.

Figure 2: Geographic reach through all training programmes in 2017 including virtual courses and GEMI webinar





Output 1.1 Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management

Target

Capacity is developed in **120** water stakeholders and practitioners to improve water and coastal management practices addressing management functions such as allocation, pollution, planning, financial management, monitoring and climate change adaptation.

Achieved

257 water stakeholders and practitioners in **10** countries reached through **6** training programmes addressing the above and, additionally, drought risk preparedness and response planning.

Climate change adaption continues to be high on the global political agenda and international platforms. For Cap-Net, a main focus is on how integrated water resources management (IWRM) instruments, in particular at the river basin level, can be used. The highest representation of participants was from Asia, followed by Latin America. A majority of the participants were from governmental institutions, demonstrating the impact Cap-Net trainings can have on national and regional policy planning.

Output 1.2 Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation

Target

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

Achieved

113 water managers, community leaders and professionals in **7** countries reached through **3** training programmes in water demand and water loss management from a planning and management perspective at utility or municipal level, SDG implementation of Goal 6, and safety design and maintenance of technical structures in water supply and sanitation.

Special focus on fragile states and countries that are lagging behind remains a priority. This approach is very much in line with the Cap-Net contribution to achieving the SDGs, particularly SDG 6, target 6.2².

The target audience comprised specific officials working on water supply and sanitation, and the training equipped them with the necessary tools and knowledge to be able to integrate their learning into their work at national levels.

² "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations."
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg6>

Output 1.3 Protection of transboundary surface and groundwater in a changing climate

Target

Capacity development on transboundary surface and groundwater will reach **60** water managers and stakeholders.

Achieved

178 water practitioners and stakeholders from **15** countries reached through **4** training programmes in water management-related areas across the board, such as knowledge exchange among Brahmaputra river basin countries, river pollution management, water information systems for monitoring at the river basin level and integrated groundwater management.

Transboundary water management, which is firmly embedded in the UNDP WOGP strategy, remains a critical and contentious issue. There is an urgent need to enhance technical, analytical and institutional capacity focused on groundwater management, strategic planning for river basins and river water pollution management. Once again, the majority of professionals trained represented government institutions, which highlights the spillover effect and the impact on policy and shaping national and regional agendas that Cap-Net trainings have.

Output 1.4 Cross-cutting areas

Target

120 water practitioners and stakeholders will be trained in water management-related areas across the board, such as water integrity and transparency, and human rights-based approach to water, gender and water diplomacy

Achieved

116 water practitioners across **16** countries reached through **4** training programmes.

A varied combination of established and new cross-cutting issues gave Cap-Net the opportunity to consolidate its programmes on subjects such as gender, IWRM and water governance, whilst delivering capacity on new topics such as energy assessment through geographic information system (GIS) in the framework of IWRM, and human rights to water. A balanced representation of participants from government institutions and local NGOs demonstrated the multi-levelled impact that Cap-Net trainings can have. The trainings establish an enabling environment where all stakeholders can openly exchange ideas and challenges.

Output 1.5 Innovative capacity development and educational programmes

Target

The next generation of men and women will be exposed to water resources management and climate change in **15** countries through innovative educational activities implemented using innovative materials, tools and educational programmes.

Achieved

813 people trained through **8** virtual campus courses, and **2** 'Water in Schools' programmes supported, including **24** GEMI webinars.

GEMI geographic representation is presented below in Figure 4, as the demographical targets are different from those of the Cap-Net programmes (Cap-Net is aimed at participants from developing countries).



The virtual campus hosted **8** training courses reaching **71** countries and developing the capacity of **401** water professionals in 2017. New partners such as UN Environment, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Global Water Partnership (GWP) facilitated courses. This helped expand outreach to countries beyond the reach of local networks. It

is becoming progressively apparent that capacity development via the virtual campus shall continue to play an increasing role in the Cap-Net agenda. This is true especially if the current financial situation remains unchanged, as online courses save travel and other expenses, and can secure in-kind partner contribution.

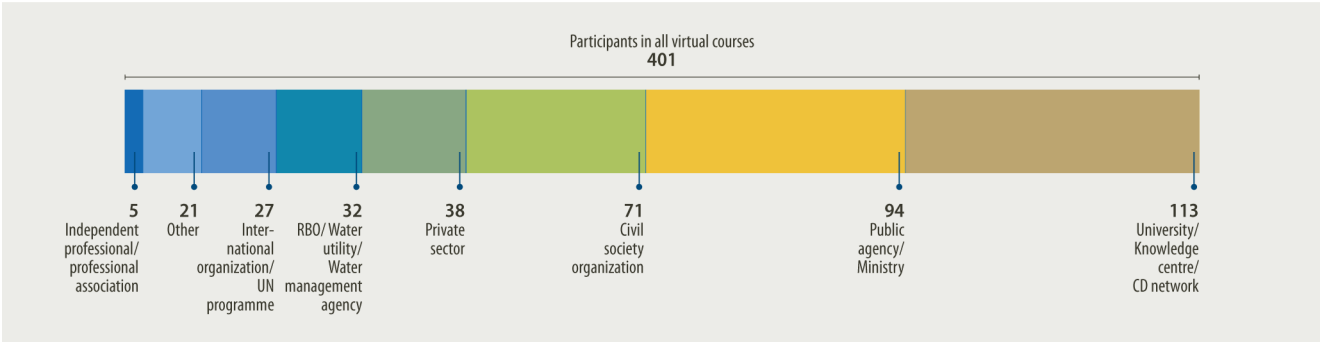
Cap-Net online courses offer a dedicated learning experience. Participants need to actively participate: delivering assignments, participating in forums and answering quizzes. Facilitators closely follow progress, provide feedback to assignments and participate in forum discussions. This way Cap-Net delivers high quality courses with devoted coordination and facilitation.

Figure 3 here shows Cap-Net's outreach by organization, demonstrating that while the majority of participants stem from capacity development networks, there is increased involvement of professionals at ministerial and government levels, highlighting Cap-Net's potential impact at the policy level. Capacity developed at this level enables informed decision-making, thus shaping national agendas and promoting commitment towards the 2030 Agenda.

GEMI SDG WEBINARS

Cap-Net foresees a role for itself in engaging Member States and enhancing their capacity in collecting, reporting and using sustainable water and sanitation-related data. UN Environment approached Cap-Net to assist in advocating UN-

Figure 3: Participants by type of organization for all virtual courses



The ‘Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG 6 Targets’, referred to as the Global Expanded Monitoring Initiative, (GEMI³) was launched in 2015 under the UN-Water umbrella. GEMI’s specific long-term goal is to (i) establish and manage, by 2030, a coherent and unified monitoring framework for water and sanitation to inform the post-2015 period and (ii) contribute to country progress through well-informed decision-making on water, based on harmonized, comprehensive, timely and accurate information. The scope of GEMI is primarily limited to SDG 6, but it will also contribute indirectly to monitoring proposed related indicators in other SDGs. In that respect, UN-Water developed an integrated monitoring guide on the targets and indicators for SDG 6 to track global progress towards the goal.

Water’s SDG monitoring guide by conducting several inception and technical webinars on its virtual campus. Cap-Net also leveraged its global partner networks to support the translation of the guides into **6** languages for each of the **3** indicators [6.5.1 on integrated water resources management](#), [6.3.2 on ambient water quality](#) and [6.6.1 on water-related ecosystems](#). The webinars were innovative, illustrative and stimulating, and **239** national focal points were successfully trained. Figure 4 provides an overview of both geographic and gender distribution.

Furthermore, Cap-Net assisted UN Environment in ensuring that countries submit reports for targets 6.3.2 and 6.6.1, by using affiliated networks, partnerships and contacts on the ground, with an outreach of **123** countries.

³ Project document: GEMI is an inter-agency partnership comprising the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), The World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), operating under the UN-Water umbrella.

Figure 4: Geographic distribution of participants of the GEMI seminars

GEMI SDG WEBINARS
at a glance

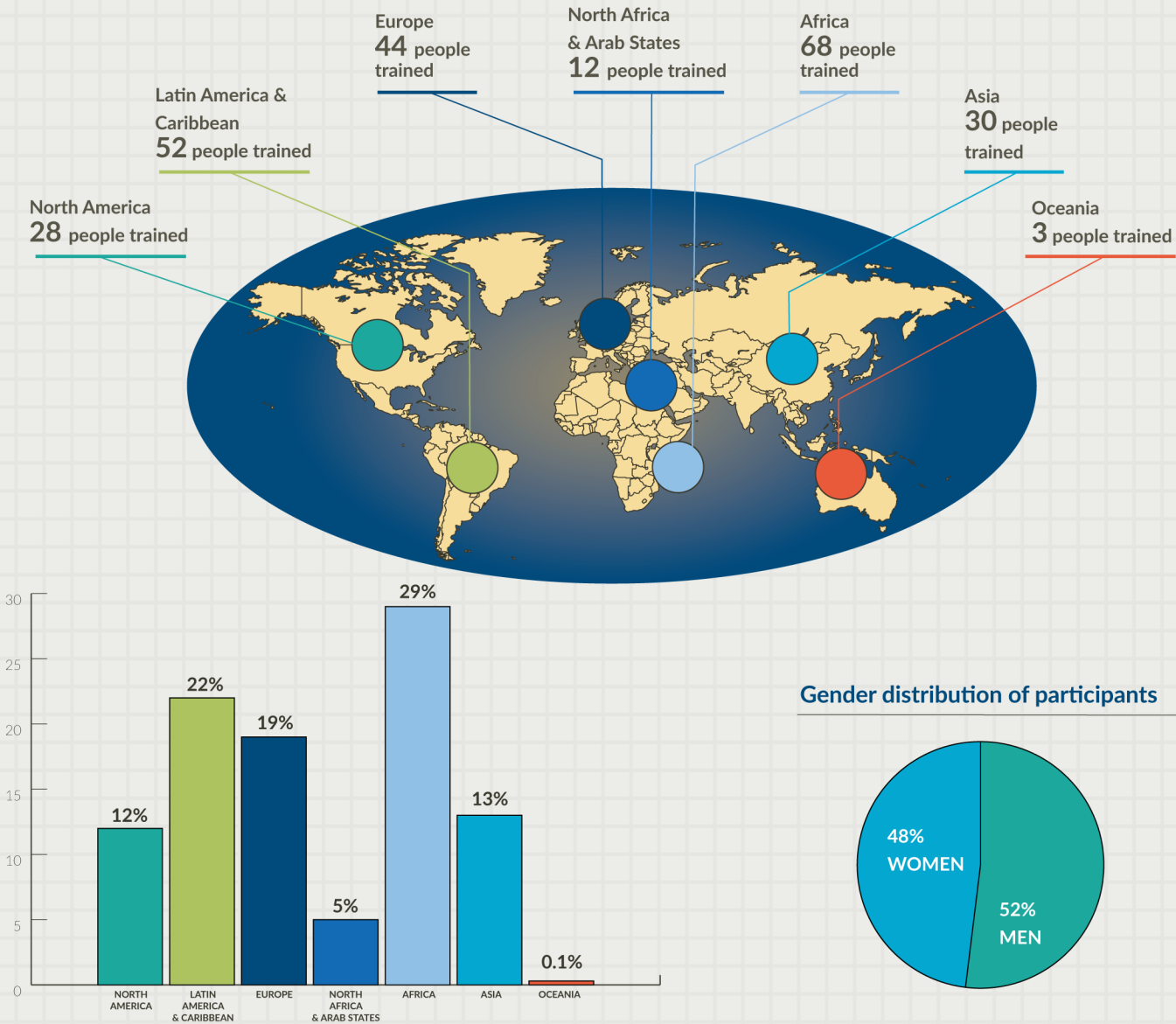
237
PEOPLE TRAINED

81
COUNTRIES

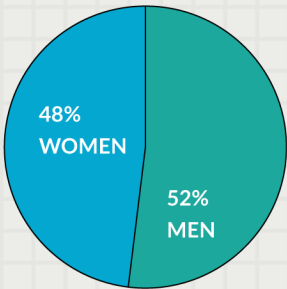
24
WEBINARS

6
OFFICIAL UN LANGUAGES

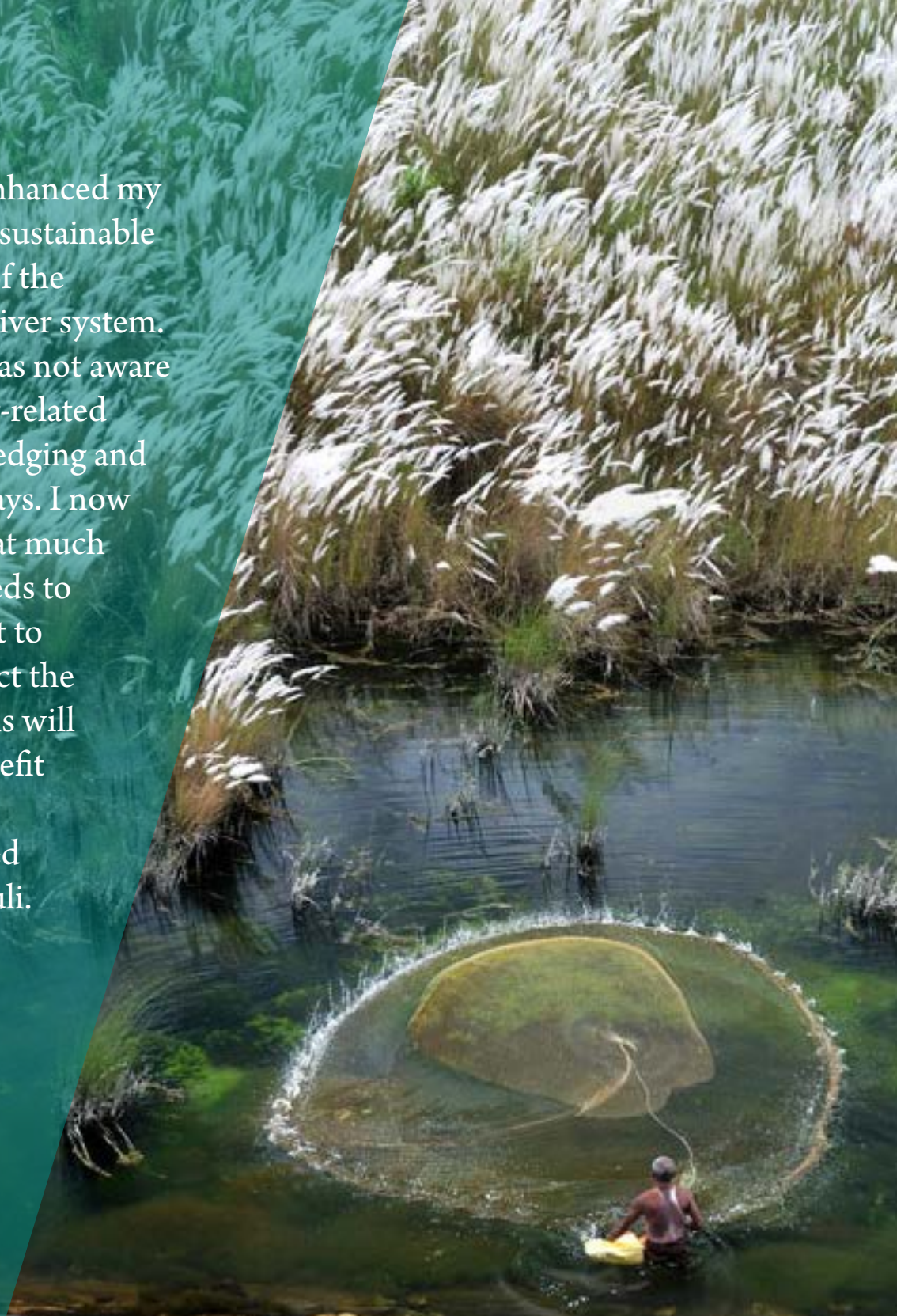
Geographic distribution of participants



Gender distribution of participants



“ The training enhanced my knowledge on sustainable management of the Brahmaputra river system. Previously, I was not aware of certain inter-related aspects like dredging and express highways. I now understand that much precaution needs to be adopted not to harness or affect the ecosystem. This will essentially benefit the flood and erosion-affected people of Majuli.
– SCaN ”





Strengthening partnerships

Networks and partners remain the spearhead of delivery of the Cap-Net programme. Partnerships with specialized organizations are indispensable for the development of adequate programmes and materials that enable network members to deliver effectively. Because of its importance, this activity area received the most attention in the 2017 programmable budget. The list of partners and affiliated networks can be found in the Annex.

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

Target

220 trainers from 4 capacity development networks have skills developed in their membership in aspects of water resources management, water supply and sanitation and climate change

As a result of the unforeseen financial limitations, the 2017 budget did not permit such activity. However, Cap-Net continues to liaise with other funding partners on a case-by-case basis, in an effort to raise funds for training of trainers (ToT) and activities in relation to other training packages being developed.

Output 2.2 Improving network effectiveness

Target

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

Achieved

19 networks received financial core support in 2017, which continues to serve as seed money for development, seeking partner contribution and delivering capacity development activities

Cap-Net managed to mobilize generous support of international partners Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and IW:Learn, a (Global Environment Facility) GEF project implemented by UNDP, to support the 2017 network managers' meeting. The outcome was a joint regional training and global network managers' meeting hosted by AECID in Montevideo, Uruguay from 09–13 October, under the theme 'private-sector partnership building, conjunctive management, gender mainstreaming and using indicators for improved IWRM'. This annual gathering helps maintain close contact within the global network, while promoting new collaboration opportunities.

Output 2.3: Partnerships development

Target

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

Achieved

Active partnerships have been maintained and new ones established in the spirit of continued collaboration to come

Collaborative programmes continued to contribute greatly to capacity development delivery. The summary of active partnerships during 2017 is listed in Table 3. In addition to these international partnerships, there are a significantly large number of local-level partnerships built and maintained through affiliated country and regional networks.

Table 2: Active partnerships throughout 2017

Partners	Collaborative programme
ESA-Tiger, AKVO, UNESCO-IHE, FAO, UNEP-DHI, RAIN Foundation	Cap-Tec signature programme
USAID-PARA-Agua, Latin American Water Funds Partnership	Elements for the Design and Sustainability of Water Funds (Spanish)
SDC, CNMPLTA-Quantis	Water footprint (Spanish)
WaterLex, International Rivers, Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), la Alianza Justicia Hidrica	Indigenous peoples and IWRM
MetaMeta	The Water Channel, communication, 3R
PEMSEA, IHE Delft Institute for Water Education, UNEP-DHI	Coastal zone management
UNEP DHI, UN Environment	Water pollution management
UNEP GEMS, UNEP DHI, GWP China	SDG 6.5.1, 6.6.1 and 6.3.2
UNEP-DHI, IHE Delft Institute for Water Education, WaterLex	Climate change in IWRM
AECID, IW:Learn	Annual network managers and partners meeting



Cap-Tec, a signature programme of Cap-Net UNDP, aims at promoting the use of new technologies such as earth observation tools, smartphones, big data and drones through demonstration and innovative

learning for expansion and incorporation in daily water management, planning and decision-making. The project bridges the digital divide, develops competent water knowledge societies, and contributes transversally to meeting the SDGs.

A presentation at the SIWI Sofa can be viewed [here](#) or [here](#). More on Cap-Tec [here](#).

“ This training has empowered me with the integral management of technical solutions for strategic project proposals, in regard to improvements and expansions for drinking water and sanitary sewer systems for the urban area under the responsibility of the area of work where I work. Local water governance course.

– LA-WETnet ”





Knowledge management

The programme in 2017 emphasized the importance and interactivity of both global-level and local knowledge, integrating this knowledge into learning materials, and ensuring that it is freely available. Another key output achieved was the monitoring, evaluation and learning plan implementation (MELP).

Output 3.1 Development of training materials

Target

3 training materials are finalized in aspects of water management and climate change that support improved water management on the ground. **2** training packages will be reviewed and updated

Achieved

1 new training package on Indigenous peoples

and IWRM and a revised version of the Climate Change Adaptation manual are in progress

No new training manuals were published during the year, but work is under way with two in the pipeline.

Output 3.2 Information management, communication and case studies in support of capacity development activities

Target

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

Achieved

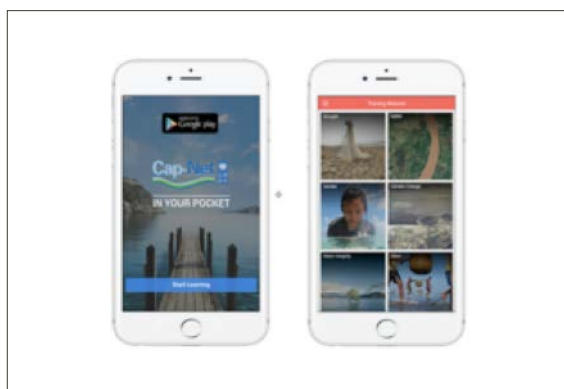
In 2017 the website received **21,803** session views. Download figures show that there is a large demand for Cap-Net material. The Cap-Net mobile application was developed and launched

The Cap-Net website is its main vehicle for rapid dissemination of information and materials. The website continued to serve as an information, news and knowledge-sharing platform both in English and Spanish. The total number of downloads reached **3,263** where the majority were for lecturing, training and knowledge-sharing purposes, and information about these materials was received directly from the Cap-Net UNDP website and newsletters.

Cap-Net recently launched a mobile application (Cap-Net in your pocket) enabling users to access

training material developed by Cap-Net and its partners, as well as online courses running on the Cap-Net virtual campus and the latest news from the networks. The app is available for Android iPhone devices (search for capnet-undp).

Figure 12: Cap-Net in your pocket app



The budget for 3.2, in particular for information management and communication, was increased as costs were recovered through the GEMI contribution and the allocation of leftover Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) funds for Cap-Tec-related activities. Substantial efforts were put into providing technical assistance for the webinars and online learning activities (*further details under 1.5*).

Output 3.3 Monitoring and learning plan implementation

Target

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

Achieved

Training programmes were monitored by the respective network, and the implementation of MELP was fruitful.

Outcomes of 8 training programmes and 6 online courses, which were held in 2016, were monitored. The more central role of networks in the implementation of MELP has proved to be fruitful overall as an approach in terms of responses received; however, the lack of funding available to support this process proved to be a significant bottleneck as only 23 percent of all trainings could be followed up. The global secretariat is exploring alternate and effective options for follow-up activities.

Part of MELP is also used as a tool to capture personal stories which have created change at both the individual level and the organizational level. The quotes presented in this document highlight the positive impact that the trainings have made on participants across the globe.

“ I was able to identify the valuable roles women have in family life that informs their engagement in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities. One grandmother, a community health promoter in our organization, was acutely aware of her granddaughter’s terrible case of worms. This served as a catalyst to understand the need of constructing more latrines in her community

– VC course ”

IMPACT ON THE GROUND – AGENT OF CHANGE AFTER 15 YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION

As the programme completed 15 years of successful capacity development implementation, networks were requested to capture this impact using simple brainstorming exercises with active partners and members. As a result, six networks submitted short stories, reflecting only a fraction of the contribution by Cap-Net to societies and individual lives. Two are presented here.

Support to Integrated Monitoring of SDG 6 Targets (GEMI) in Peru, 2017

Two water capacity development specialists facilitated the SDG6 validation workshops in Peru, which were led by the National Water Agency (ANA Peru). Both facilitators are active members of LA-WETnet, Cap-Net's affiliated network for Latin America. This facilitation, complemented by technical webinars, contributed largely to the SDG indicator process in Peru. According to an ANA report* various outcomes were achieved:

- A high-quality inter-institutional technical team has been formed, which will make it possible to follow up on the SDG 6 Indicators, for which it is recommended to define a strategy to strengthen monitoring.
- Permanent support of the United Nations agencies participating in the project and the active participation of the GEMI project coordinator at the United Nations level has contributed to the successful implementation of the pilot project in its first phase.
- The validation of the methodologies has allowed their "nationalization", that is, it has been adapted to the available information, concepts with a technical basis have been discussed and changes and extensions have been proposed, in some cases in order to improve their application.

**Síntesis del Informe Final del Proyecto Monitoreo Integrado de las Metas del ODS 6 relacionadas con Agua y Saneamiento (GEMI) 2017. Ana Perú, Agencia Nacional de Aguas*

Introducing IWRM widely in Central Asia

CAR@WAN network was the first to widely introduce the IWRM concept in Central Asia. For the past eight years, CAR@WAN has been working on promoting IWRM and building the capacity of regional stakeholders.

The network's secretariat, with the support of UNESCO cluster office in Almaty in 2009, developed and successfully launched the first university course on 'Integrated Water Resources Management' in Central Asia. Originally, the course was mainly used for Kazakhstan. In time, it gathered huge interest in the neighbouring countries, and universities of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan started to use materials from the course. The concept of IWRM became well known and discussed within Central Asian countries with continuous trainings undertaken with CAR@WAN network and partners. Through disseminating and implementing the IWRM course at universities and with different levels of water-sector stakeholders, the level of knowledge in this sphere has risen significantly in Central Asia.

Regional impact through successful use of the “Integration of Groundwater Management into Transboundary Basin Organizations in Africa” training manual*

The Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) supported the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) to strengthen its capacities in order to improve a sustainable and transboundary groundwater management in the region. Along with Africa GroundWater Network (AGWNET), there is ongoing application of the training manual to support regional capacity development and knowledge sharing of best practices in groundwater management.

The target groups are decision makers in the middle and upper management of LCBC and of LCBC's member states like Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Central African Republic. The training encourages discussions on a more practical level based on key questions, and supports regional knowledge exchange.

*Link: <http://www.cap-net.org/documents/2015/05/gwm-training-manual.pdf/>

The more central role
of networks in the
implementation of
MELP has proved to
be fruitful overall

“ I was able to identify the valuable roles women have in family life that informs their engagement in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities. One grandmother, a community health promoter in our organization, was acutely aware of her granddaughter's terrible case of worms. This served as a catalyst to understand the need of constructing more latrines in her community.

– VC course ”





Project management

Overall project management exceeded expectations, stemming from sound management practices, effective monitoring of projects and achievement of planned targets. Quarterly self-audits on procurement and random checks on payments were carried out by United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) procurement policies; neither of which highlighted any issues.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Since the reduction of budget in 2015, the focus of Cap-Net has shifted significantly towards improving its outreach and communication of impact. The global network continues to face a similar situation for many reasons – increased competition for funding due to disease outbreak, war effort, and other pressing natural and man-

made disasters; recession in Western Europe and North America; and a shift from donors towards a more decentralized disbursement at the country or regional levels.

Consequently, Cap-Net has addressed fundraising more systematically, with the aim of achieving a more diversified and therefore more resilient funding base by conveying a clear understanding of its strong achievements, and linking these outcomes to development goals (using theory of change) and the larger agenda of sustainability in the water sector.

Cap-Net's average budget per annum increased steadily over the last years 13 years of the network's existence before dramatically decreasing in the most recent phase. The total resource envelope for 2014-2017 is based on an optimum budget of approximately US\$3,500,000 per annum shared across the strategic goals and outputs. This is approximately the level of Cap-Net's actual financing need for delivering the ambitious global programme that partner networks, international partners, donors and financiers would expect. This level of support can be confidently achieved and maintained with support from existing and new financing partners. This means a funding gap of approximately US\$7.6 million needs to be addressed.

LEVERAGE

Despite the budget reduction, combined investment leveraged from international partners and networks is estimated at US\$2.40 million in co-financing (cash and in-kind), representing

close to US\$3.6 million invested in development priorities across 121 countries. Additionally, applying the financial equivalent of the a, to the budget for 2017 for activities 1 and 2, the virtual programmable budget for Cap-Net would be US\$5 million. When viewed against the financial inputs by Cap-Net to activities, a leverage of US\$3.66 on each US\$1 invested—a trebled leverage effect—was achieved.

With the financial inputs by
Cap-Net (including the
financial equivalent of time
given by the secretariat
personnel) to activities, a
leverage of US\$ 3.66 was
achieved on
each
US\$ 1
invested

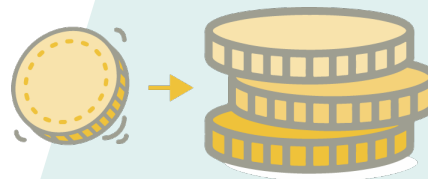


Figure 5: Evolution of Cap-Net's financing in million US\$ and sources of finance

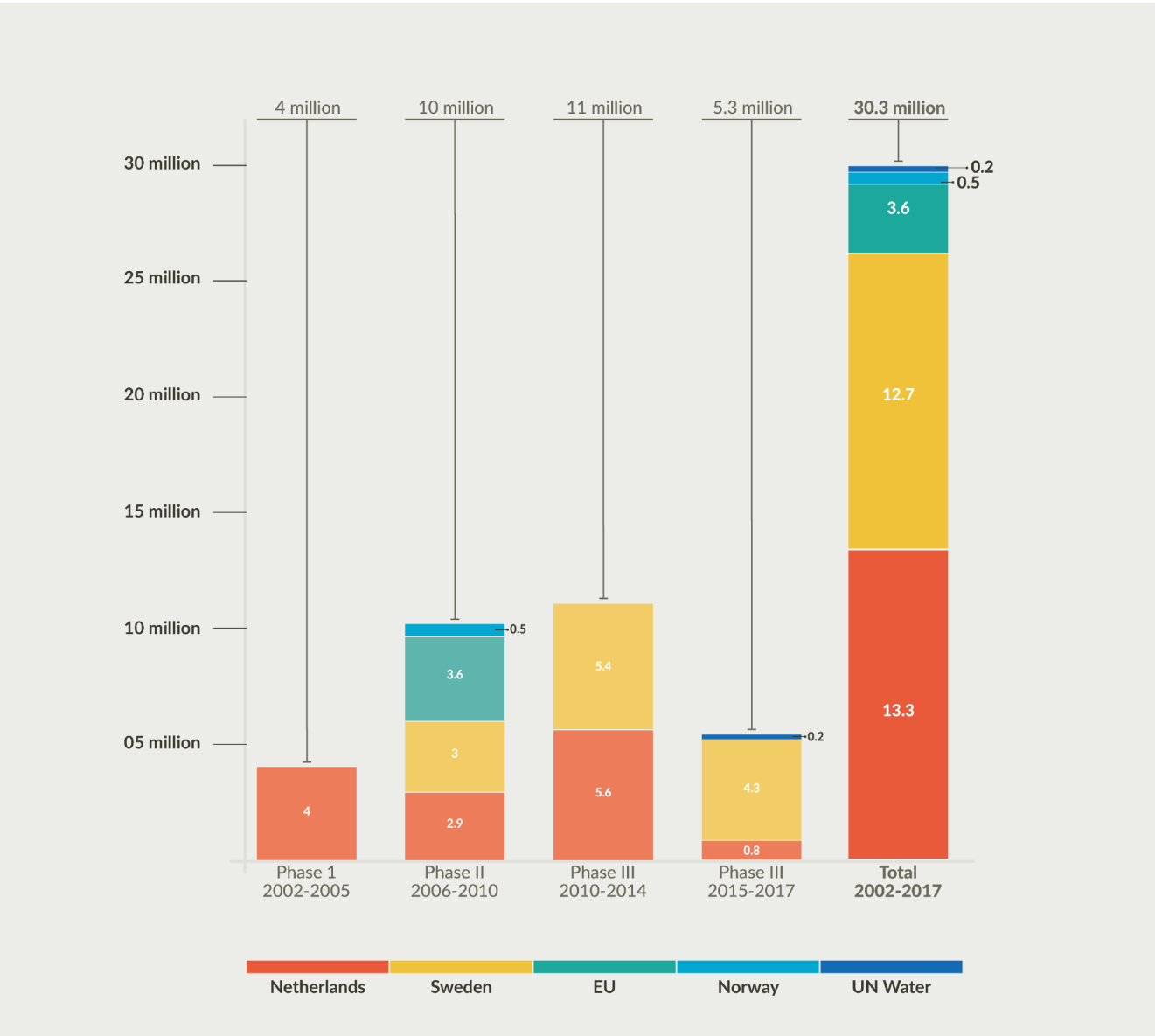
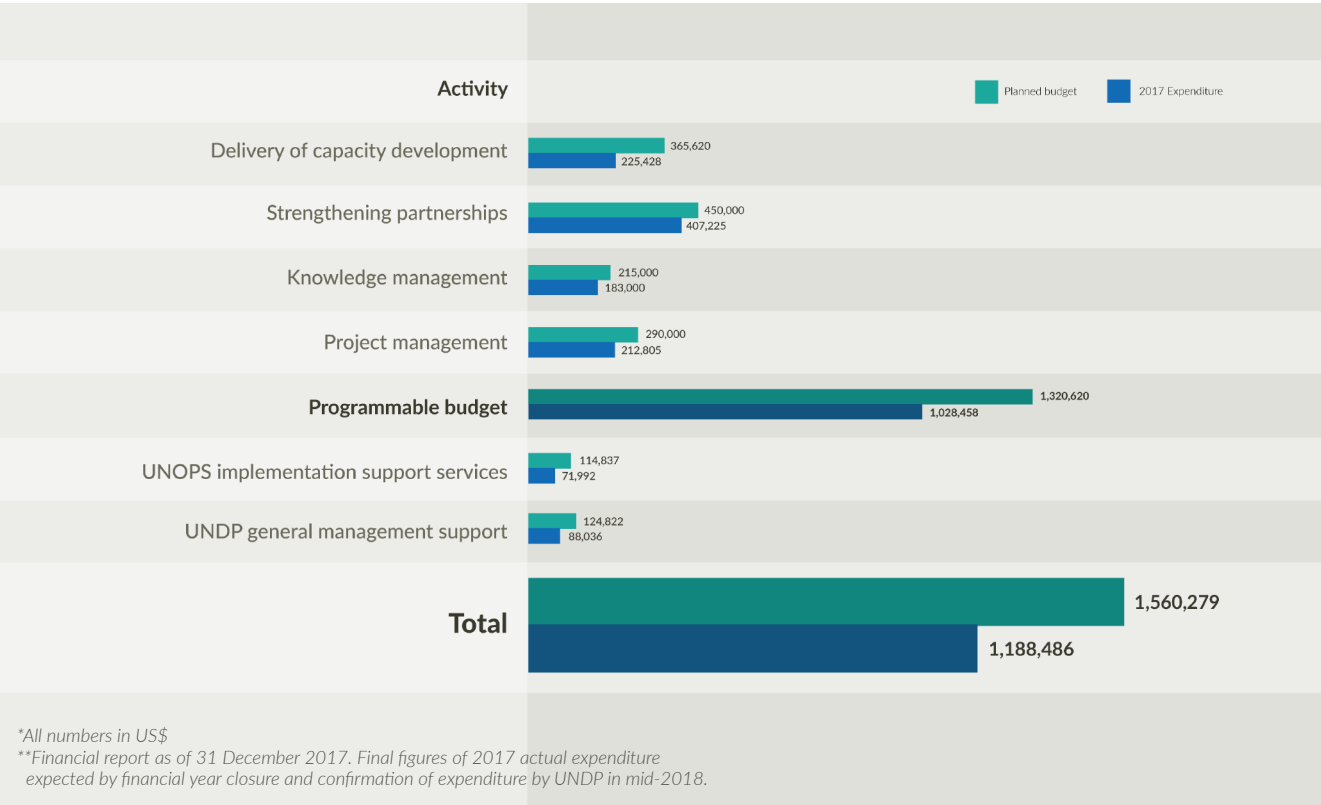
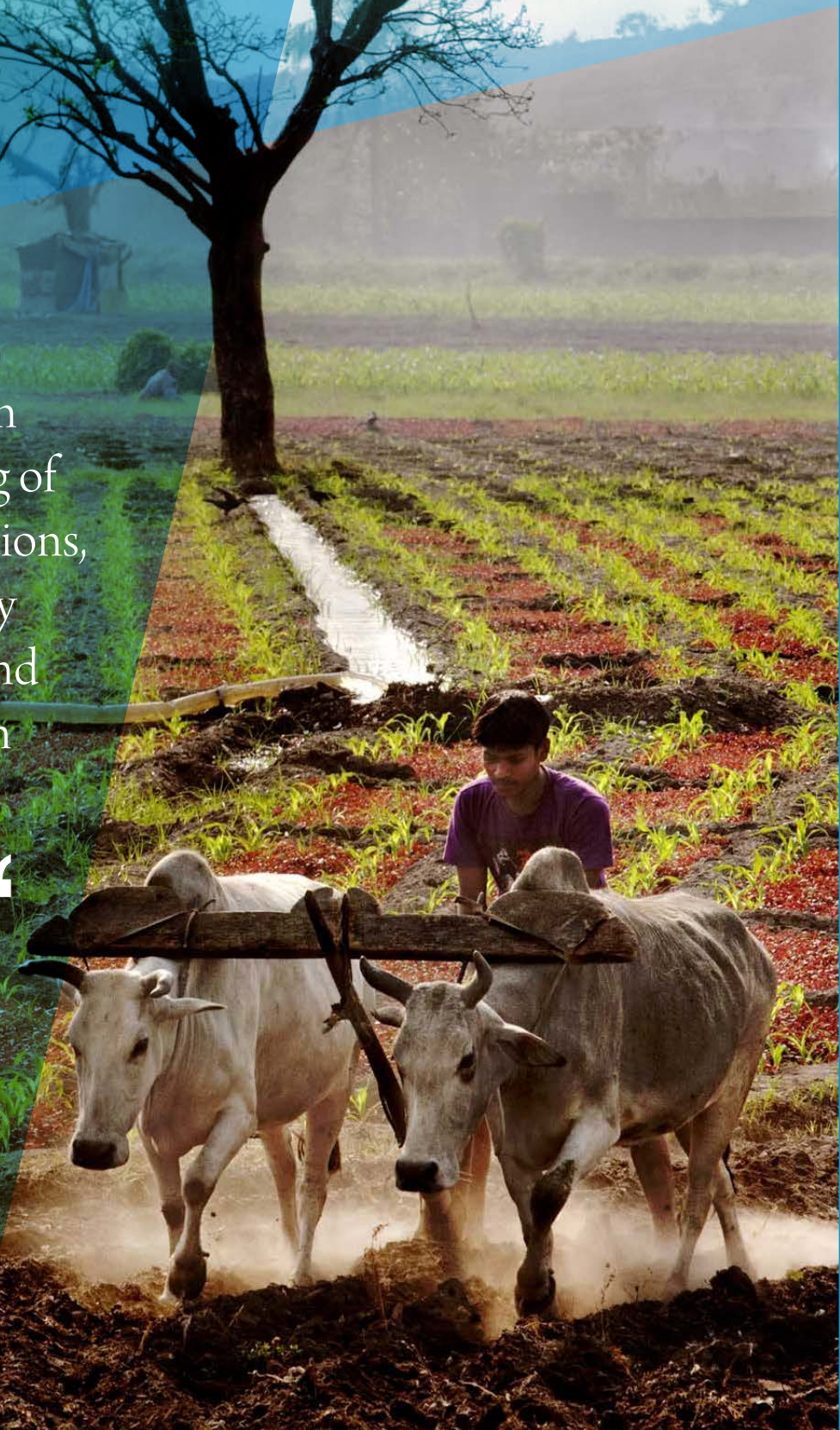


Figure 6: Budget versus realization 2017



“ This training had a direct impact on the strengthening of academic institutions, by updating study plans, contents and initiating research studies.

– Arg Cap-Net “



Concluding remarks

Cap-Net successfully completed 15 years of developing capacity in sustainable water management, 2017, and demonstrated significant achievements in comparison to the initial plans and available budget, including successful new partnerships which significantly enhanced the programme's outreach and delivery.

The impact has resulted in transformational change across several levels, from policy and education, to women's empowerment and sustainable management practices across sectors and communities. Cap-Net managed to further establish itself as an agent of change within SDG implementation, by delivering capacity development using inclusive, resilient and sustainable practices. A good example of sustainability-in- practice, is Cap-Net's virtual campus which extended outreach to a wider and geographically diverse group by facilitating north-south, south-south and triangular knowledge sharing and interaction.

Responding to climate change has been mainstreamed across many activities, further aligning the programme with WOGP strategy. Financial and technical reporting showed sound improvement due to proactive monitoring measures such as data gathering and frequent communication with networks. New partnerships were developed and existing partnerships were strengthened. Networks and partnerships are

the immeasurable strength of the global Cap-Net network, and vehicles to ensure monitoring of indicators and implementation, by addressing demands for knowledge on the ground towards achieving water-related SDGs and related targets. Imperative use of innovative technologies in networking and effective delivery of capacity development within water management required the global network to adapt accordingly, to become more efficient in responding to growing capacity needs and addressing knowledge gaps. Considerable attention and efforts focused on securing funds for coming years and continued partnerships to ensure successful SDG implementation, in order for Cap-Net to continue as an agent of change.

Annex: Partner Networks and International Partners

Africa and Arab Region

AGW-Net

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AWARENET

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RWSN

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WSP Network (Asia Pacific and Africa)

Water Safety Plan Network
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Supporting Organizations

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Funding Partner

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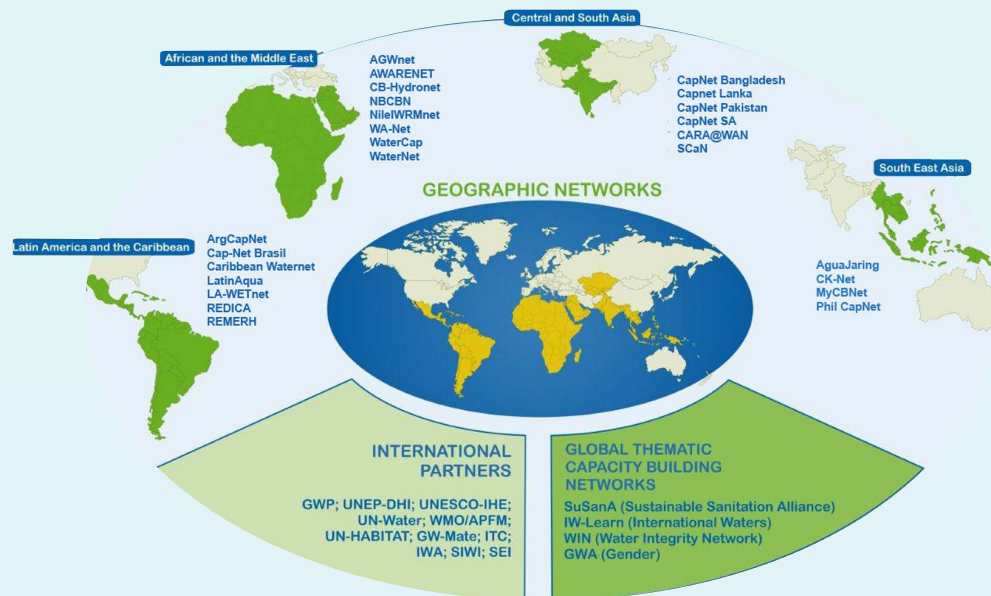
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