

Poised for greater impact



First phase report on Cap-Net, 2002 to 2005

Foreword

Capacity can be an elusive goal, hard to describe and harder to measure. We know when it is missing but do not recognise its presence. As a major constraint to development and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals capacity building deserves greater attention. Cap-Net has been one project among many that focuses on capacity building.

Working through networks and targeting local action by local resource centres it is clear that much can be achieved.

This report summarises the results of Cap-Net after 4 years. It is difficult to capture the truly local nature, commitment and action that has made this networking programme successful.

Each of the 23 networks has its unique character and special individuals that deserve particular recognition. We would like to thank our partners, especially those managing these regional and country networks, for the privilege of being able to work with them over these last 4 years. The work described here is their work, carried out despite difficulties and constraints, because they are committed to make change possible.

Paul Taylor



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Conclusions

Cap-Net was established as a global programme under UNDP to address the need for capacity to implement reforms in the water sector towards sustainable management of water resources. The scale and scope of action has been ambitious from the outset with the complexities of dealing with nurturing effective networking on a global scale, planning and delivering capacity building, managing a global knowledge base and developing new information and training materials on the emerging process of integrated water resources management (IWRM). From the results and experience gained several important conclusions can be drawn. Whilst not applicable across all participants in the Cap-Net programme they are sufficiently true to describe the main results of the programme after 4 years.

Strategy was effective

The approach of the Cap-Net programme to address capacity building through networks was particularly effective. Many networks developed in different regions of the world and were able to assemble hundreds of individuals and institutions with a responsibility for capacity building on water. A key result is the global network that is now in place facilitating north – south and south – south communication and cooperation in addressing capacity building. This structure has proven to be an effective framework to address capacity building needs in a more coordinated and demand responsive manner than was previously possible.

Commitment is impressive

The emphasis on local ownership, respect given to local knowledge and needs as well as the modest seed funding

have contributed to the evident commitment of networks. Many networks have achieved activities and impact well beyond the modest support provided from the project. The commitment of managers and members indicates the less tangible benefits that come from providing professional capacity builders with a means to work together, contribute to the development agenda, improve recognition with their peers, and improved access to work opportunities.

This commitment and local knowledge has enabled the more effective networks to access local funding, influence government and contribute significantly to the IWRM process.

Materials on IWRM appreciated

Improving access to information and capacity building materials on IWRM has been widely appreciated. The demand from all regions for materials and information has been high and this reflects the difficulty of access that many professional capacity builders and implementers have in different parts of the world. This does not undervalue the importance of local knowledge and local experience. Improved access to materials and information from the global level and from other countries/ regions facilitates local adaptation. Experience sharing between networks has shown that our problems are often not as unique as first thought.

Need for capacity building is great

It is clear that far reaching water sector reforms are taking place in most countries and regions of the world. This is



bringing with it new institutional arrangements, new participants in decision making and new management systems. All of these require new knowledge, new skills and an increasing number of water professionals. In addition the emphasis on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and poverty reduction requires significant capacity building to absorb and manage the investments in water supply and sanitation.

Impact is sustainable

The networks are formed primarily from institutions and individuals with a capacity building responsibility. In many cases these are well-established institutions, sustainable in their own right as educational or training institutions. The individual network members are employed as capacity builders and give of their time and resources primarily because of the benefits that accrue to them professionally. The experience, materials and knowledge gained through the Cap-Net programme and associated activities are embedded in the members of the network and are sustained in the activities of those individuals and institutions beyond the life of the network itself.

Monitoring is a challenge

Measuring capacity building has always been difficult but when carried out in a network mode it is even more so. Cap-Net has struggled to capture the extent of the activities carried out through the networks and to determine what is attributable to the programme and what is not.

Recording key events, target groups, participants, gender representation does not equate with relevance, performance or impact. Monitoring the effectiveness of capacity building remains a challenge and it has to be addressed at the network/local level before it can be effective at the global level.

Poised for greater impact

The external evaluation pointed out the careful nurturing that is required to develop an effective network. The Cap-Net programme has been addressing this and has matured through network development and training of trainers to the point where networks are significantly increasing their delivery of capacity building. Network management and strengthening of the knowledge base of capacity builders themselves will remain important in the future but it is clear that many networks have now reached a stage of maturity where they can scale up delivery of capacity building services.

After this first phase of Cap-Net the capacity building networks are now well placed as a mechanism for scaling up and coordinating capacity building efforts in water for a significantly increased impact. This opportunity should not be wasted.



Introduction

Importance of capacity building for IWRM

Integrated water resources management (IWRM), accepted as a strategy towards more sustainable resource use, has an important role to play in addressing poverty eradication and in particular the poverty, health and environment related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The millennium targets on environmental sustainability, poverty reduction, water supply and sanitation are the central focus of IWRM policies and strategies.

The Dublin principles in 1992 heralded significant changes in how water should be managed giving rise to the acceptance of the integrated approach embodied in IWRM. Governments, water management agencies, international organisations, civil society agencies, and others have engaged in a long-term change process to improve management of water resources. Thirteen years down the line, progress can be noted but also that much remains to be done. GWP analysed in 2004¹⁾ the implementation of IWRM on the basis of some basic criteria and the conclusion is that by far the majority of countries in the developing regions are in the initial stages of IWRM implementation or have just gone through some initial steps. Only 14 out of 108 surveyed countries showed good progress towards IWRM implementation.

Achieving sustainable management of water resources and addressing the many problems of water and sanitation service delivery requires human skills and competencies, as well as

¹⁾ GWP. 2004. Informal Stakeholder Baseline Survey - current status of national efforts to move towards sustainable water management using an IWRM approach. Stockholm, Sweden

effective institutions. It is generally recognised that there is political will and public awareness of the advantages of integrated management but that the capacity to implement is not there. IWRM continues to emerge and evolve in many countries and there is a need for significant capacity building to support the implementation process.

Project objectives and outputs

The development objective of Cap-Net was to enhance integrated water management and service delivery for the improvement of livelihoods and the protection of the environment. The immediate objective of Cap-Net was to enhance human resources development for integrated water resources management through the strengthening or establishment of a number of regional IWRM networks able to deliver education and training support for improved management of water resources.

Five outputs for the project were identified as follows:

- Cap-Net secretariat established and functioning; particular emphasis placed on effective exchange between regional IWRM networks and institutions.
- An operational, sustainable and functioning global network established for the support of regional networks on IWRM and for the development of a framework of capacity building materials and tools.
- Regional networks developed, strengthened and functioning facilitating exchange between sectors, network members and disciplines.
- Knowledge developed and awareness raised among decision makers and stakeholders better equipped to deal



with IWRM through training of trainers and awareness raising events.

- A framework of materials and tools developed to raise awareness on concepts and issues on capacity building and IWRM and to act as a resource base for education and training.

Project strategy

In the first year of implementation, a project strategy paper was developed specifically to address these issues and provide a defensible and well-reasoned argument for the strategic approach of the project. The strategy was based on three principles:

- **Local ownership** of the capacity building process ensures social and environmental relevance as well as sustainability;
- **Partnerships** between capacity building institutions improves access to knowledge and skills, ensures a critical mass necessary for effective delivery; and overcomes resource constraints;
- **Responding** to capacity building demands from water managers increases the relevance and impact of capacity building activities.

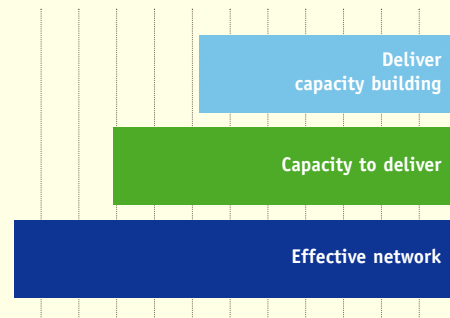
The project strategy has guided the project relation with partners and networks and has resulted in real ownership and commitment at the local level.

Given the complexity of the networking process a clear distinction was drawn between the different stages of activity towards the scaling up of delivery of capacity building.

The initial focus of work was on effective networks able to assemble members with capacity building responsibilities into an effective and functioning network. Given the careful nurturing that networks require this has been given ongoing attention through the life of the project.

As IWRM is a relatively new subject training of trainers and other information and skills development activities were necessary to ensure that network members have the knowledge of IWRM to be able to deliver capacity building (the capacity to deliver training and education). That knowledge development in network capacity building institutions and individuals is also required over a long period as IWRM implementation goes through different stages.

Finally, the scaling up of capacity building delivery to water managers and other water professionals is possible from competent and knowledgeable capacity building professionals within the network. Reaching this stage is critical and with the building blocks all in place the maximum impact of the investment in the programme can start to be achieved.



Partnerships in the global network

Partnerships are the foundation of the Cap-Net programme and critical to its success in scaling up delivery of capacity building. Partnerships can be complex arrangements to manage and even more so when they are informal in nature. Three categories of partnerships contributed to the programme. These are:

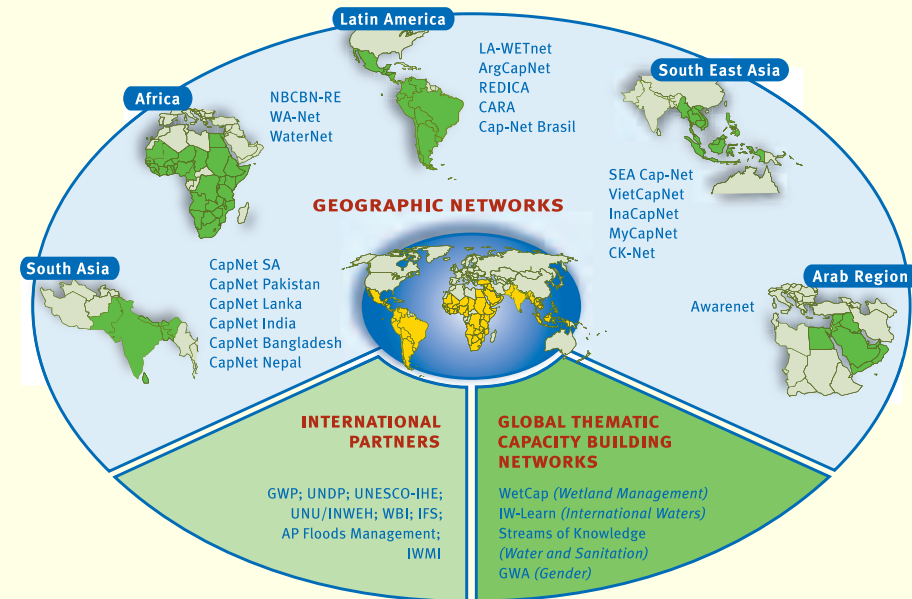
- 1) The geographic (regional and country) capacity building networks that form the core structure of the programme;
- 2) Thematic capacity building networks, also a core component of the programme but identified by a specific subject focus which has a special contribution to make to IWRM; and
- 3) International partners, donors and technical agencies that have varied roles in the programme from providing technical support to being cooperation partners in implementing specific capacity building activities.

Capacity building networks

Formation

Capacity building networks formed in the course of the project implementation period all arose from local initiatives. Some may have been externally supported (such as through collaboration with northern capacity building institutions) or related to other processes such as the establishment of GWP regional and national partnerships.

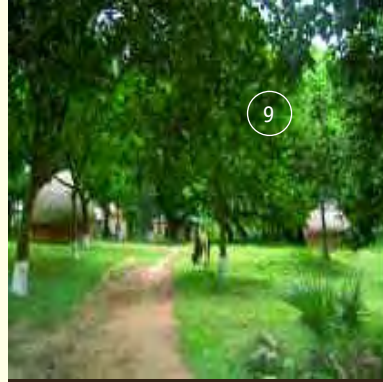
Currently there 21 affiliated geographic networks, working in the structure of the global network and with international partners of Cap-Net (see Map).



The networks have in common that they are composed of respected and established capacity building institutions and/or individuals and that they operate in the area of IWRM. The more diverse the membership in terms of knowledge and skills, the better the chances for a network to deliver a comprehensive capacity building programme. Bringing these skills and knowledge together under the denominator of IWRM and building a joint programme is the major challenge for network management.

The networks vary in terms of funding. Very few networks have assured external funding from donors whereas most depend for their functioning on raising their own resources and seed money provided through the Cap-Net programme.





The role of the Cap-Net secretariat in the development of geographical networks has been that of facilitator. The secretariat assisted them in delivering capacity building activities based on strengths of their memberships.

Management

The type and organisation of management may vary per network from full time engagement in network activities to part time supplementing a regular teaching assignment in a university. A recent survey revealed that on the average some 20 hours per week is spent on network management either by the coordinator or support staff.

Most networks have a steering committee or management board or otherwise a governing body for decision making.

Building on experience several management tools were developed (box) to assist in the management of capacity building networks.

- Network management tools:**
- » *Guidelines for establishing a network*
 - » *Operational guidelines*
 - » *Knowledge management*
 - » *Opportunity assessment*
 - » *Monitoring and measuring network performance*
 - » *Indicators for capacity building*
 - » *Facilitation and presentation techniques*
 - » *Communication strategy*

Performance

Significant scaling up of capacity building activities has been evident with most networks demonstrating within 1–2 years their ability to facilitate and deliver training on IWRM issues. The networks have addressed, as a collective or by individual members, existing gaps in capacity building for IWRM. Various training and workshops have been organised on IWRM principles, gender and water, legal reform, flood management, economic instruments and institutional arrangements. The networks have also advocated the importance of IWRM and capacity building at international forums and meetings. In most cases the majority of the cost of the event was raised by the network from other donors.

There are observed differences in performance and programmes between the regions. The networks in Latin America have been strongly output oriented with a high rate of delivery of courses and workshops. The networks in Africa have been heavily involved in the special programme in capacity building in IWRM plans development and focused on IWRM principles, planning and facilitation. AWARENET in the Arab Region has been mainly engaged in capacity building for decision makers and expert consultation for concepts development. In South Asia the country networks have been active in gender programmes and IWRM training. In Southeast Asia the networks in Vietnam and Malaysia have been most active in developing educational programmes, such as an MSc programme and university courses, as well as awareness raising and training for water authorities.

Sustainability

Networks are made up of existing institutions responsible for capacity building. These institutions are sustainable in their own right. The network enables a strengthening of these institutions and staff to work in partnership on cutting edge issues relevant to development. The benefits and outcomes of the network are therefore sustainable by strengthening existing institutions, enhancing local knowledge and ensuring greater likelihood of continued capacity development over time. The network itself remains in place only as long as members find it beneficial and the work of the network is more likely to be sustainable when it enhances the quality and capacity of the members to deliver.

The input from Cap-Net has been to help to shape the member institutions to address issues of IWRM in a more effective and efficient manner. The improved relevance of capacity building activities in water resources and associated development issues has enhanced the validity of these institutions at the local level. Therefore, unlike new institutions created as a result of funds made available through projects, the local capacity building centres working together in a network, have a much better chance of long-term sustainability in carrying out capacity building.

Thematic capacity building networks

Cooperation with the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) has been strong throughout the project period with several joint activities and products including over 10 training courses on gender and water in various languages and regions of the world, the development and production of materials and promotional events. STREAMS which has a focus on water supply and sanitation has strengthened the partnership in the last two years as we have given increasing attention to

the application of IWRM within water use sectors. STREAMS members are also members of geographic networks in their respective regions and therefore there is great potential for continued strengthening of the partnership and realistic opportunities to integrate water resource management issues into the decision making and management systems for water supply and sanitation.

International Partners

Cap-Net provides easy access through a global network of specialised institutions and individuals to capacity building at a local level. Many actions have been carried out with international partners (see box). The list of collaborative activities with partners is not complete and does not do justice to the extent of collaboration but demonstrates that much can be achieved with only limited resources.

The significant impacts of the partnership are exemplified by collaborative actions with GWP and UNESCO-IHE.

Over the project period GWP and Cap-Net have strengthened their relationship. There have been many joint activities and several joint products of which IWRM planning materials and capacity building actions are a good example.

UNESCO-IHE, being the host institution for management purposes, a member of the Management Board and also a significant partner in implementation, has played several roles in relation to Cap-Net. UNESCO-IHE has been particularly important first of all in promoting the concept of capacity building networks and in access to international calibre of professionals for networks striving to deliver quality capacity building services at the local level. Cap-Net benefited from attachments of international



post- MSc students to the secretariat. More recent collaboration with the PoWER programme of UNESCO-IHE takes cooperation to a new level of products and delivery of capacity building.

Cap-Net has equally benefited from being an integrated part of the UNDP energy and environment division and in its water governance programme. Cap-Net is UNDP's lead programme in water capacity building collaborating also in capacity building for IWRM, transboundary waters, and gender mainstreaming. UNDP has benefited from Cap-Net in various ways and not in the least to train its staff in IWRM and related subjects, using Cap-Net developed training materials.

Examples of joint actions with key international partners:

UNDP:

- » *Promotion of the gender resource guide*
- » *Collaboration in the water governance programme*
- » *Organisation of trainings at CSD*
- » *Organisation of training for UNDP country officers*

UNESCO-IHE:

- » *Facilitation in ToTs*
- » *Collaboration in several networks development*
- » *Organisation of WWF sessions and development of capacity building chapter in World Water Development Report-II*

GWP:

- » *Collaboration in capacity building for IWRM plans programme*
- » *Development of IWRM plans training package*
- » *Training in facilitation and presentation skills*
- » *Joint workshops with ToolBox*

GWA:

- » *Joint ToT programme on gender mainstreaming*
- » *Joint development of tutorial*
- » *Incorporation of gender modules in Cap-Net trainings*
- » *Development of training package*

A flavour of the networks (1):

WaterNet has a regional MSc programme covering the whole of Southern Africa and is the capacity building vehicle for SADC water sector.

WA-Net has supported GWP projects with capacity building and facilitation for the development of IWRM plans in five West African countries and is providing training to ECOWAS (Economic Community Of West African States) technical members.

Nile IWRM net, with 47 members across the Nile basin has trained over 60 water professionals on the basic principles of IWRM.

Awarenet with 91 institutional members has developed a comprehensive package of training materials on IWRM specific to the issues of the Middle East.

Cap-Net Lanka has brokered water policy progress with government, held national training events on IWRM and is the main facilitator of IWRM training in Sri Lanka.

Cap-Net South Asia coordinates cooperation in capacity building for IWRM across 6 countries in South Asia.

REDICA has carried out numerous training activities across Central America raising awareness about IWRM, gender, climate change and environment.

LA-WETnet is now seen as one of the most important partners to facilitate regional IWRM capacity building activities in Latin America.

ArgCapNet has built collaboration among several universities to develop the first Masters programme in water management in Argentina, and now moves to tailor-made trainings for local authorities.

CapNet Brasil has been chosen as the lead partner to organise capacity building support on IWRM for the National Government and River Basin Commissions.

Addressing IWRM knowledge management

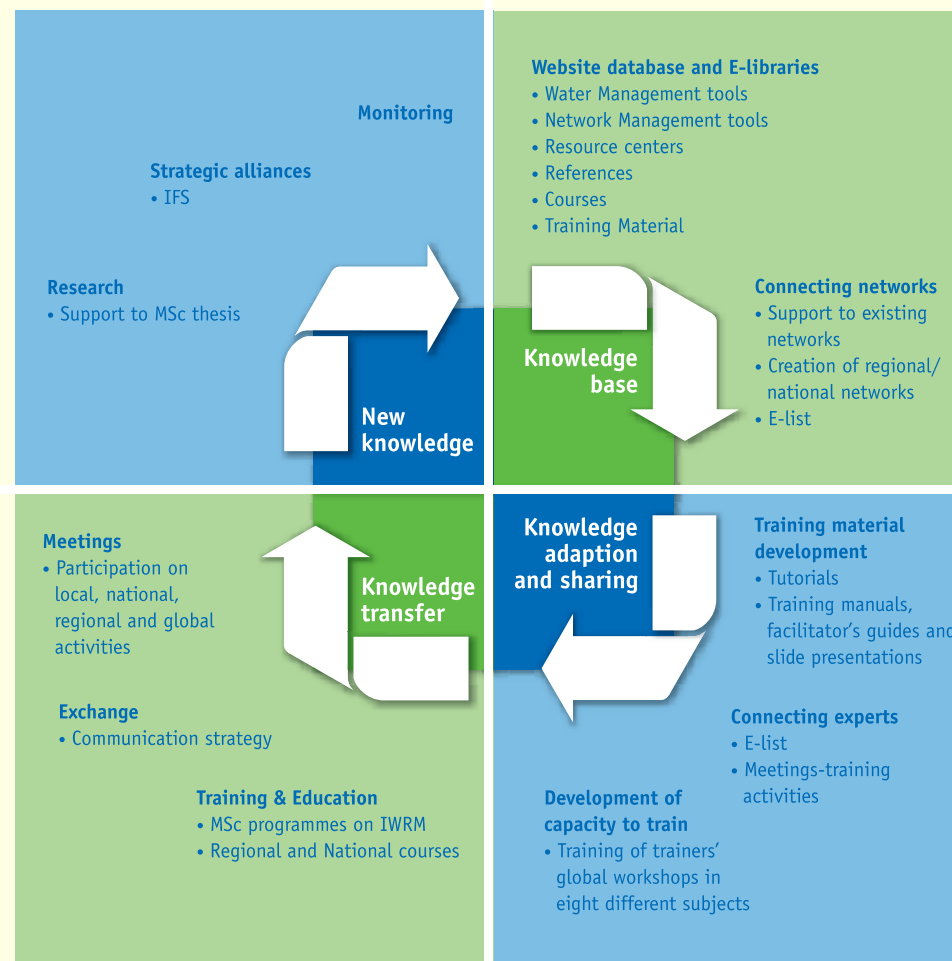
The Knowledge Cycle

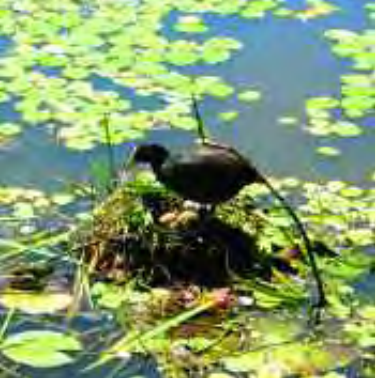
The availability of information on IWRM is limited and it is even less accessible to partners in the developing world. Information materials, training materials, knowledgeable capacity builders and experts are part of the inputs to a capacity building programme. The transfer of knowledge on IWRM is the goal of Cap-Net and the process of managing, transferring and developing knowledge is shown in the Figure.

Cap-Net has had to take a gradual approach to capacity building, starting with the enabling environment before expecting capacity building to be delivered. This is indicated by the relative strength of the different parts of the knowledge cycle in the figure. Considerable progress has been made in the establishment of the information base, the development of new training materials, the sharing of information and the training of trainers. Capacity building delivery has started to scale up whilst the learning component is still weak.

Knowledge management system.

Conceptualising the flow and management of knowledge in the context of capacity building and the strategy of the Cap-Net programme.





Progress with IWRM Knowledge

At the project outset IWRM remained a new concept for many and whilst there has been significant progress it still remains poorly documented, especially in terms of practical implementation. The commitment of governments to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in 2002 meant that the development of action plans for implementing IWRM gained a high priority and visibility. This brought additional impetus to the implementation of IWRM at national level. However this has served also to highlight the lack of knowledge and experience on how to move beyond the basic principles guiding IWRM into actual methods and tools for implementation.

The project therefore has followed several parallel tracks to support the development and availability of knowledge on IWRM with a particular focus on training materials and decision making tools for use by capacity builders.

Website

The Cap-Net web site has proven to be its most important knowledge management instrument. Set up as an information and news site at the beginning of the project, it has moved focus to a contents based site with a wealth of capacity building materials and resource materials, and information on member networks, partners and links.

Following a substantial review of the web site in 2004, it is currently divided into an information section with information on the programme and strategies, the networks and partners, on courses and electronic discussion groups, and a database containing training materials, water management instruments, network management tools and references.

TRACK	ACTION			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Existing Knowledge	Improving availability	—————→		
Understanding IWRM	Basic IWRM principles	—————→		
Implementing IWRM	Gender and IWRM	Legal Reform	Institutional Reform	Planning for IWRM Local level water management
Supporting skills		Conflict resolution	Facilitation skills	e-learning methods

Addressing IWRM knowledge.

On the Cap-Net English web site:

- » **27** training materials
- » **14** network management tools
- » **40** water management tools
- » **46** references
- » information on **284** resource centres
- » information on **130** training courses

And many more on the Spanish web site.

Materials

*Course and study materials available on CD
(some in several languages):*

- » *IWRM Tutorial*
- » *Basic principles of IWRM*
- » *Gender mainstreaming in IWRM*
- » *Legal and regulatory framework for IWRM*
- » *Institutional arrangements for IWRM*
- » *IWRM Planning*
- » *Local water management*
- » *Conflict resolution and negotiation*
- » *E-learning for water management*
- » *Economic instruments for IWRM*
- » *Facilitation and presentation skills*

Cap-Net materials CD's disseminated:

- » *IWRM Tutorial – 14,200 copies*
 - » *E-library – 1,800 copies*
 - » *IWRM plans training package – 4,300 copies*
 - » *ToT course materials – 2,000 copies (estimate)*
- Training materials produced by partner networks
have been copied and disseminated upon request.*

Materials and tools development

At the start of the project intensive searching for available materials in IWRM resulted in relatively few suitable materials to be used for teaching or training by network members and it became apparent that substantial effort had to be undertaken to develop such materials.

Information and training materials have been identified and assessed and disseminated through the Cap-Net web site. Several materials have been developed with partners such as GWP or developed by the networks as part of their course presentation. This has been valuable in introducing regional cases and various language versions.

All of the resource and training materials have also been made available on CD (E-library) for those with limited access to internet.

Some of the materials available and the extent of their distribution is given in the boxes.

The development of capacity building materials remains a long-term process and efforts continue to be needed if IWRM is to be properly addressed through training and education.

A flavour of the networks (2):

15

MyCapNet has raised awareness of senior government, brought 11 universities to develop a joint postgraduate programme and conducted local level training on IWRM.

NBCBN-RE has established functional development nodes in the ten Nile Basin countries.

CapNet Bangladesh has taken the lead in facilitating applied multidisciplinary research in the South Asian region.

SeaCapNet has facilitated the establishment of several country networks in Southeast Asia and works with them to organise regional and country trainings for water professionals.

VietCapNet organised training in managing short courses in IWRM.

CapNet India has gender as one of its main focus areas in capacity building in water and works closely with the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) on Women, Water and Work.

CapNet Pakistan has assembled a membership of 126 organisations ranging from NGOs, universities and international organisations.

CapNet Nepal conducted a capacity needs assessment on 32 water organisations in Nepal.

CK-Net is working with GWP and the Indonesian government to develop capacities in planning for IWRM and water efficiency.

CARA established a north-south collaboration between universities in Canada and Central America.



Capacity building delivery

Triggering and supporting change

Capacity building activities have been used in three primary roles:

- Training of trainers to strengthen the capacity of networks to deliver capacity building on IWRM;
- Awareness raising to increase understanding about IWRM and trigger further commitment to adopt and implement IWRM;
- Building capacity of water actors to implement IWRM.

Several methods are used to reach the different groups including training, education, workshops, self learning materials and other information distribution strategies. An important impact of the network approach is the evidence that networks are implementing many capacity building activities at local and regional levels. The networks are influencing water policy, water law, planning and implementation through targeting senior policy makers, decision makers and water managers at various levels.

Training events

Training of trainers, carried out through various networks, was used to strengthen network members and bring a common understanding of various elements of the IWRM approach (see Box). This was very successful in stimulating replication/ adaptation of courses at the local level. (see Figure). The regional and country level training supported through Cap-Net have triggered investments as much as seven times as high as the seed funds provided by the programme.



Training of trainers:

- » *Basic principles of IWRM (2003) (Univ. of Neuchatel, WBI)*
- » *Gender mainstreaming in IWRM (2003) (Gender and Water Alliance)*
- » *Legal reform and regulatory framework for IWRM (2004) (LA-WETnet)*
- » *Institutional arrangements for implementing IWRM (2004) (WaterNet)*
- » *IWRM plans (2005) (GWP, WaterNet, WA-Net)*
- » *Local Water Management (2005) (IRC, AwareNet)*
- » *Conflict resolution and negotiation skills (2005) (CapNet Bangladesh)*
- » *Facilitation and presentation skills (2005) (GWP, WA-Net, WaterNet)*
- » *Online learning for water management (2005) (PoWER)*



As a consequence of the ToTs, over 600 trainers have been trained and more than 20 regional and national trainings have been organised. In addition the regional networks and their members have been responsible for a large number of additional courses, seminars and workshops bringing IWRM to the national agenda. At least 3 MSc courses have been developed through action of networks (Southern Africa, Argentina, Malaysia), curricula have been reformed and documentary materials prepared.

International events

In the course of the project period, Cap-Net and network partners have promoted IWRM and capacity building at several international events, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002, at various Water Weeks (Stockholm, Beirut, Tunis) and meetings of GWP. Training events at the 3rd World Water Forum, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in 2004 and 2005 in New York and at the 2nd Southeast Asia Water Forum in 2005 in Bali, were very successful.

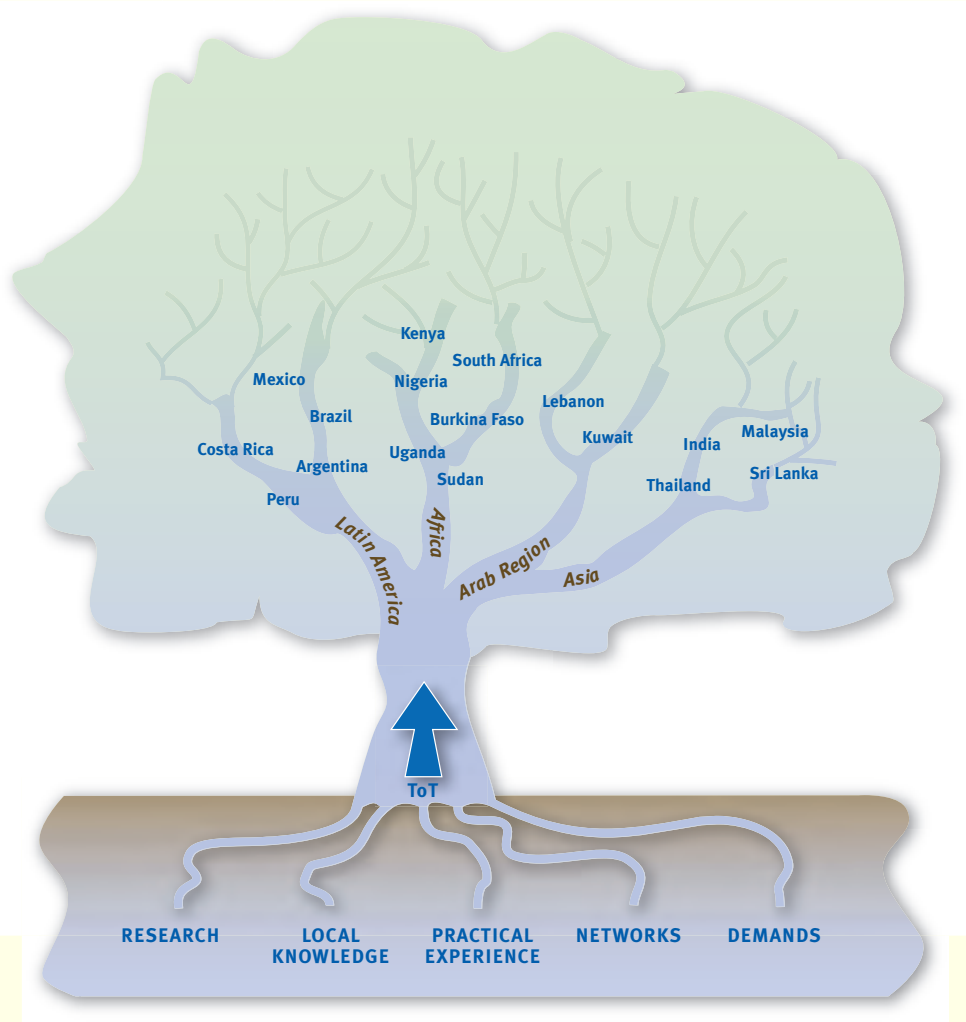


Figure. Networks improve the impact and outreach of training trainers

Project and resources management

A UNDP project funded by DGIS, Cap-Net is hosted by UNESCO-IHE in the Netherlands.

The Management Board oversees and provides guidance to Cap-Net's policies and strategies, and monitors day-to-day operations. The Management Board is chaired by UNDP with UNOPS, UNESCO-IHE, GWP and DGIS as members.

To ensure the accountability of Cap-Net to partner networks the annual network managers meeting had the role of the International Advisory Committee and to discuss and advise on Cap-Net's annual reports and work plans.

The Cap-Net secretariat was fully staffed by April 2002 with the director, the human resources development specialist, and the office manager. Networks have provided seven short-term attachments of members with Cap-Net for 3 to 6 months. This emerged as a very valuable strategy strengthening both the secretariat and the linkage of the individual networks to the global network.

For the implementation of activities, the financial management of the project has been organised through a contract between UNOPS and UNESCO-IHE. The contract has been extended regularly according to the annual work plans and budget. Analysis of budget realisation shows that adjustments during implementation have been minor and that virtually all budget lines have been exhausted.



List of abbreviations

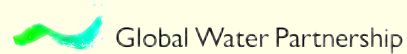


- ArgCapNet** Argentine Water Education and Capacity Building Network
- AWARENET** Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network
- Cap-Net** International Network for Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management
- CARA** Central American Water Resource Management Network
- CK-Net** Collaborative Knowledge Network - Indonesia
- CSD** Commission on Sustainable Development
- DGIS** Directorate General for International Cooperation
- GWA** Gender and Water Alliance
- GWP** Global Water Partnerships
- IWRM** Integrated Water Resources Management
- IRC** International Water and Sanitation Centre
- LA-WETnet** Latin America Water Education and Training Network
- MDG** Millennium Development Goals
- MyCapNet** Malaysia Capacity Building Network
- NBCBN-RE** Nile BasinCapacity Building Network for River Engineering
- NileIWRMnet** IWRM Capacity Building Network for the Nile Basin
- PoWER** Partnership for Water Education and Research
- REDICA** Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingenieria
- SADC** Southern Africa Development Community
- SeaCapNet** South East Asia Capacity Building Network
- STREAMS** Global Coalition of Water and Sanitation Resource Centres
- ToT** Training of Trainers
- UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
- UNESCO-IHE** UNESCO Institute for Water Education
- UNOPS** United Nations Office for Project Services
- VietCapNet** Vietnam Capacity Building Network
- WA-Net** West-African Network for Capacity Building in IWRM
- WaterNet** Capacity Building Network for IWRM in Southern Africa



www.cap-net.org

associated programme of:



supporting agencies:

