



Annual Report 2018



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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1. About SCaN

SCaN comprises of autonomous regional and national institutions and individuals committed to building capacity of water professionals across South Asia. Established in 2009, SCaN has successfully initiated activities in collaboration with various national, regional and international organizations. Through its capacity building activities it has been able to reach a diverse group of stakeholders such as academics, researchers, policymakers, donors and implementers. Realizing the enormous demand for capacity building in the water sector across the region, SCaN plans to expand its activities manifold to further reach many more institutions and individuals. Over the years SCaN network has built strong network with the country level partners across South Asia. These partners further have their individual network partners who work very closely with the local communities. These network partners include stakeholders such as local governments, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, think tanks, and community based organizations. These stakeholders consult and discuss issues with each other at different levels at various forums including SCaN. These forums bring back local specific issues to the regional SCaN network – facilitating SCaN to develop appropriate strategies that could direct a positive change for the communities.

The SCaN aims to provide platform to academics, researchers, and professionals from government, non-government, public and private for working in together towards strengthening the human and institutional capacity in IWRM in South Asia. SaciWATERs hosts the network and acts as its legal, administrative and financial umbrella. SaciWATERs facilitates these programs by providing financial as well as human resources to conduct capacity building/training programmes.

1.1. Vision

To strengthen the human and institutional capacity by adopting an integrated approach within water sector in South Asia region through education & training; research; knowledge development; advocacy; and networking.

1.2. Objectives

Facilitate network members to conduct capacity building programs in IWRM through partnerships;

Provide network members a platform for sharing skills, expertise and resources to strengthen and enhance their efforts and impacts in IWRM;

Expand multidisciplinary knowledge base in IWRM and its reach in the water sector.

1.3. SCaN activities

SCaN has involved through:

- Capacity building of professionals, community members, government officials, representatives of decentralized institutions on issues of gender, governance, sustainable water resource management, and climate change in the framework of IWRM,
- Development of training modules/manuals for education and capacity building on IWRM,
- Support educational training programs and fellowships for young professionals to promote interdisciplinary approach on water discourses,
- Promotion of networks and institutional strengthening through engagement of private and public sectors in South Asia.

1.4. SCaN Future Plan

SCaN plans to establish a board with representatives from South Asia.

- SCaN to evolve as a strong network for capacity building, education, research, advocacy and knowledge mobilization center in South Asia that focuses on water sector.
- SCaN functions as an independent body within SaciWATERs and over the years plans to attain financial sustainability.
- Promote greater participation of network members in planning SCaN activities.
- Develop strong partnerships with South Asian Government Institutions for capacity building, knowledge sharing on issues of gender, governance, agriculture, transboundary water management, and climate change in the framework of IWRM.
- Create platforms of researchers and practitioners for knowledge mobilization more at South Asia level.

1.5. Strategy

Cap-Net in 2013 aligned its vision and mission with the UNDP strategic Plan (2013-2018) that emphasizes support to capacity building which will lead to enhancing national and local capacities for human development. The strategy for 2013-2018 is further aligned to the overarching strategy of the UNDP's Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP) that envisages a world in which management, development and use of water and ocean resources is sustained and where there is accelerated effort to universal access to safe household water supply and improved sanitation. The UNDP WOGP programmes are addressed by Cap-Net, with limited focus on ocean resources but looking at coastal zone management as a new thematic area. SCaN in 2019 will realign its strategy and focus areas considered the revised UNDP WOGP 2019.

In line with Cap-Net's strategic plan 2013-2018, SCaN in South Asia is faced with different challenges in water resource management across the diverse geographical regions from the Alpine climate in the mountains, vast Gangetic plains to the Deltas, semi-arid and the coastal zones. SCaN with its vision to strengthen human and

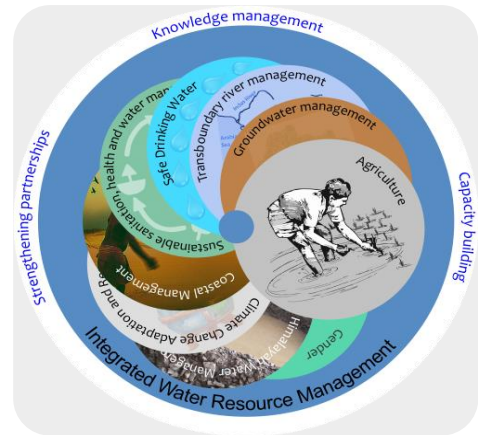
institutional capacity in IWRM across South Asia has identified the broad key focus areas applicable in these diverse geographical regions:

- Groundwater management
- Transboundary river management
- Safe Drinking Water
- Sustainable sanitation, health and water management
- Agriculture
- Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building
- Gender
- Coastal Management
- Himalayan Water Management

To address the focus areas, SCaN with its vision has identified three goals that align with Cap-Net until 2018:

Capacity building: To develop capacity of institutions and individuals to manage, and use water, and to adapt to the increasing climate variability within a context that addresses, human rights, gender equity, and sustainable livelihoods
Strengthening partnerships: To improve water management practices by:

- Using effective networks of capacity developers to impact on the ground, and
- Developing partnerships with international agencies to improve their outreach and collaboration on capacity development.
- Knowledge management: To develop and implement knowledge management systems in response (innovative capacity development), that ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge for all, measure the effectiveness of capacity development services, and review indicators and monitoring systems.



Until 2018 SCaN intends to engage with private and public sector organizations through:

Private and public sectors as receipt as both sectors are major, if not a major user, consumer and polluter. Therefore, private and public sector is a main target group to develop capacity within to achieve sustainable water management/development.

Private and public sector as a donor: The private sector can not only engage through their corporate social responsibility budgets but could also become partners or sponsors of Cap-Net UNDP/SCaN efforts.

Private sector as a partner in capacity development in sustainable water management: The private sector plays an important role as commercial providers of capacity development in the water sector. IT private entities for example have developed many systems and databases which can be used by Cap-Net UNDP/SCaN in furthering

efforts in innovative capacity development (e-learning and other platforms). Some tools for implementation (e.g. models, serious games, role plays and computational knowledge engines) are developed and owned by private sector organizations and these can be used in partnership with Cap-Net UNDP/SCaN, for e.g. in providing practical tools for water management at a catchment or river basin area.

Public sector as a partner in capacity building in sustainable water management: The public sector as institutions has an important role in national program design and planning. Partnering to capacitate institutions with evolving nuances on sustainable water management will support, assist researchers and practitioners for knowledge mobilization and address the emerging challenges with drivers of change in the water sector.

Private sector as a driver of demand for capacity development products: The private sector is acknowledged as the driver for demand of specific capacity development products. It is the expectation for Cap-Net to be able to respond to such demands and be able to fulfil the knowledge and expertise gap expressed by private sector organizations.

2. Summary of Activities

Topic	Date & Place	Organizer	Partner/ co-organizer	Participants			Month planned for outcome monitoring	Leverage Effect of financial contribution		
				Male	Female	Total		Cap-Net financial contribution	Partners financial contribution	In-kind partner contribution
Capacity development trainings										
LEADERSHIP AND RESEARCH METHODS FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY WATER RESEARCH	August 24 to September 5 2018 in Kathmandu, Nepal	Nepal Engineering College	International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Canada, Scan(SaciWATERS and Cap-Net Network)	11	20	31	July 2019	USD 2,010	USD 5010	
CAPACITY BUILDING OF WRD MEMBERS ON WATER AND SANITATION	15th October- 25th October 2018 Kendrapara, Odisha, India	Institute for Rural Development and Planning (IRDP)	Scan(SaciWATERS and Cap-Net Network)	68	168	236	September 2019	USD 3,920	USD 8674	

3. Capacity Building Activities

3.1. LEADERSHIP AND RESEARCH METHODS FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY WATER RESEARCH

SaciWATERS in partnership with Nepal Engineering College (NEC) organised a workshop on 'Leadership and research methods for interdisciplinary water research' from 24 August to 5 September 2018 in Nepal. It was conceptualized under the 'South Asian Water (SAWA) Leadership Program on Climate Change' a leadership program that awards fellowships to women pursuing Masters in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in south Asia. The training was co-funded by IDRC and CapNet. The participants of the workshop were the fellowship awardees from four south Asian countries and the program coordinators.

The aim of this workshop was to impart training to the SAWA students in the areas of leadership building, climate change, gender, theoretical and methodological frameworks for interdisciplinary water research. In order to achieve this, there were three phases of the workshop. The first was lectures and practical exercises on interdisciplinarity, climate change, gender, and methodological approaches all of which were delivered by experts from the relevant fields. The second was field exercise where, the participants applied classroom learning in the field, with a three day field trip to Bhotechaur village, in Sindhupalchowk district of Nepal. The students were divided into three groups and they worked on three themes, which are: Gender roles in accessing and managing common property resources; Role of women in agriculture as a result of male-selective outmigration and; Climate change perceptions. Through the field trip the students received hands-on training of qualitative and quantitative research methods. Thirdly, the students were trained in both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. This was followed by presentations on the last day of the workshop where the three teams made a presentation of their work and were evaluated by external evaluators on the basis of their conceptual understanding and application of interdisciplinary research methods, and gender lens.



3.2. Training Program on capacity building of local body members (selected) on water and sanitation in Kendrapara district of Odisha

A Regional training program on 'capacity building on water and sanitation' was organised by the Institute for Rural Development and Planning (IRDP) with the financial support from UNDP Cap-Net, SCaN (SaciWATERs) in Kendrapara district, Odisha from October 15th to October 25th 2018. This training program on water and sanitation was designed as a programme of initiative and training workshop addressing various aspects of water and Sanitation in the rural areas with special emphasis on the Swacha Bharat Mission or the Clean India Campaign of the Government of India addressing sanitation the SBA and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to make India Open Defecation Free by 2022. The aim of the training was to increase the capacity of the local body leaders as the local bodies are the implementing agencies of the programmes and schemes of the government and this kind of capacity building would bring good governance and overall development to the rural areas. The participants of this capacity building programme were 230 ward councillors from 9 CD blocks of Kendrapara district of Odisha.

During the two weeks intensive programme experts from various fields, like-RWSS engineers, District Project Coordinator, District Capacity Build Experts and WASH Experts of IRDP have trained participants through technical sessions and have discussed about the Role & Responsibilities of PRIs on water and Sanitation, Sustainable Sanitation and water Management and imparted knowledge about the Programmes on Drinking Water & sanitation and how integration of cross sector development can happen. This training session has also covered discussion on cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management. Apart from Classroom lecture-cum-interaction and Group

Discussion cum Practical exercises, this training program had a strong fieldwork component (case study and exposure visit) to ensure that the local body leaders could identify the problems local villagers are facing and how they can use their knowledge for identifying the problems and applying for sustainable sanitation and water management. With the help of experts compiled Study materials were also circulated among the participants.

The training was indeed able to meet the expectations of participants in terms of a better understanding of their roles and responsibilities in water and Sanitation; the implementation mechanism of various programmes meant for socio-economic upliftment of poor, underprivileged and other marginalized sections; the community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management, cost-effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation and Participation of Gender in SBM.



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4. Networking and Knowledge Development

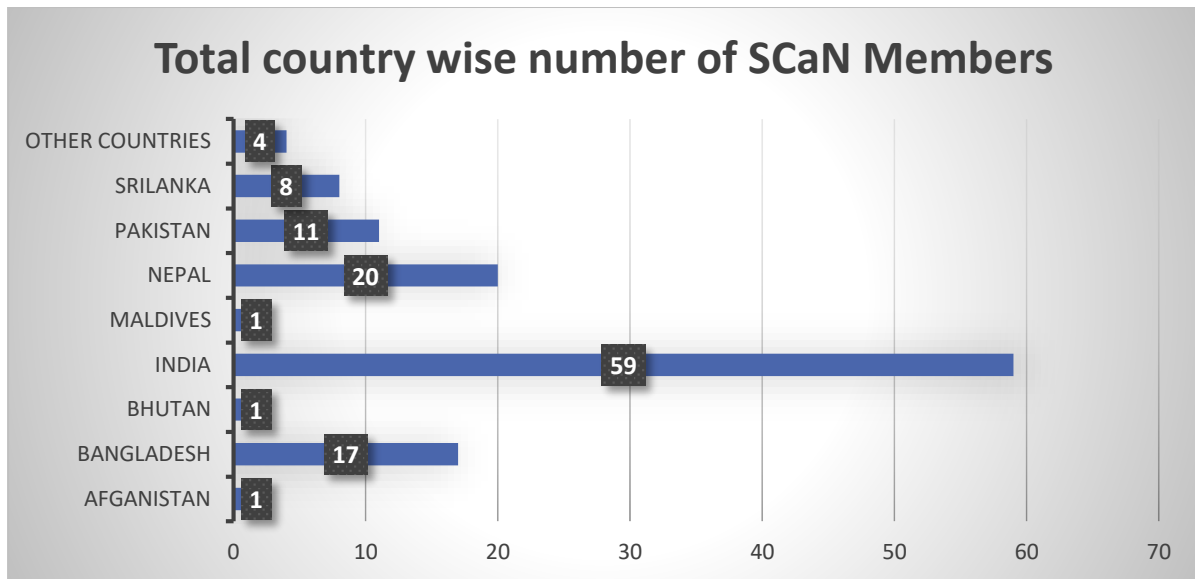
4.1. SCaN Board

Although SCaN in 2015 established the first formal governance structure, unfortunately, due to lack of funding possibilities and change in the leadership the network has not been able to organise the Board meeting.

In 2019, the Network proposes to conduct a virtual meeting of the Board members using the online platform of Cap-Net Virtual Campus.

4.2. SCaN Membership

In 2018, an addition of 22 members from South Asia joined the SCaN Network. The total SCaN membership with details in 2018 reached to 136 members.



The SCaN network members chart reveals a majority of the members belong to India (59), followed by Nepal (20) and Bangladesh (17). There is an increasing proportion of memberships from outside the region such as Australia, Iran, The Netherlands, and Switzerland.

4.3. Website

SCaN webpage is hosted at SaciWATERs website and regularly updated providing details of the members and the resources. The website contains additional resources from Cap-Net and CAWST. The link to the webpage is www.saciwaters.org/scan

4.4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP)

During 2015 to 2017, seven capacity building activities (CBA) were organized by SCaN. These activities led to expansion of networking and knowledge development activities. These CBA were largely of regional focus on Civil Society Organization's (CSO) engagement with WASH, interdisciplinary research methods, and water rights, equity and gender, integrated ground water management, and training of Swachhata Doot under the Swachha Bharat Abhyan (National Sanitation Program) of Government of India.

Among them two activities have been selected for evaluation to understand the training outcomes and impacts that has benefitted the participants professionally and individually. In addition, the evaluation is also carried out with the intent to identify the aspects of designing need-based trainings where further emphasis is needed in future. These two capacity building activities are:

1. **Training Programme 'to strengthen the CSO's engaged with the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership in South Asia'**
2. **Brahmaputra River Symposium: Knowledge beyond Boundaries**

Both the CBAs and symposium were evaluated through survey method in which evaluation tool, i.e., questionnaire was modified to suit the context of each CBA and symposium. For the convenience of the participants to respond to the survey, the questionnaire was designed as a Google Form and was shared with all the participants through e-mail.

The CBA were evaluated in the month of September 2018.

Sl.No.	Activity	Date	Venue	Partners	Countries Covered	Participants			Outcome Reporting (Y/N)
						Male	Female	Total	
1.	Capacity Building Training Programme 'to strengthen the CSO's engaged with the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership in South Asia'	25 - 27 November 2015	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Centre for Environment Justice (CEJ), FANSA, UNDP Cap-Net, SCaN, UNICEF, WaterAid, End Water Poverty, Sanitation and Water for All, and WSSCC	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	32	7	39	Y
2.	Brahmaputra River Symposium : Knowledge beyond Boundaries	25 – 26 September 2017	New Delhi, India	Partners: SaciWATERS , TERI, IIT Guwahati, World Bank Group. Donors: Australian Aid, UKaid, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Supporting Organization s: The Asia Foundation, UNDP Cap-Net.	Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, and India	95	44	139	Y

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP) exercise provided an opportunity to understand how capacity building development activities have an impact on individuals, institutions and policy for sustainable water resources management. The evaluation of the training programs was carried out through a

survey using the evaluation tool. However, it is found that the longer the gap in monitoring the training activities, lesser is the probability of participants to respond to feedback/evaluation inputs. Shorter the M&E period, higher is the probability of response rate.

The feedbacks from the respondents reflect that largely the participants found the training relevant to their area of work and to meet their expectations/objectives. They expressed that the training information/content sufficient to improve their present work performance. They have shared and spread the knowledge with and beyond their institute/ organization to enhance the impact of the training program. The respondents have identified positive changes in water resources management which were contributed by the knowledge that they gained from the training programme.

There is a need for continued participation of women in training program to strike a gender balance both in participation and perspective. The targeted approach to conduct the training program has been effective; however, participation of government officials in such training programs would be crucial to enhance ownership. It would ensure dissemination of information and knowledge to wider section of the population.

Continual emphasis on Capacity Development Activities is important for awareness generation, knowledge sharing to bring about a paradigm shift towards interdisciplinary research, and well-informed policy decisions and implementation for sustainable water resources management. Through this evaluation exercise the Networks could identify these issues as their focus area for designing future training programs. It is important to mention here that the inclusion of gender in training program is crucial, but reporting M/F participants, their opinion and suggestions, Monitoring and Evaluation could also be gender inclusive to capture these nuances from participants, how would opinions differ based on identity.

5. 2019 Annual Plan

In 2018 SCaN could not implement all activities listed in the work plan due to lack of funding opportunities and delayed project implementation. Some of them are proposed again in 2019.

Cap-Net budget summary for all the proposed activities					
Sr. No	Activities	Time	Collaborators	Estimated Budget (USD)	Support from Cap-Net (USD)
South Asia Activities					
1	Regional Conference on Sustainable Sanitation Solutions (3S) Knowledge Platform	January 2019	UNICEF, Water Aid, FANSA (Freshwater Action Network South Asia), Government of Sri Lanka and WSSCC (Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council) and SaciWATERS	38,850	4786
2	Capacity Building on Gender and Sectoral Convergence among Water Resources' and Forest Professionals in South Asia	May 2019	ICIMOD, UNDP Cap-Net, SaciWATERS, New Brunswick Climate Change Research Collaborative (NBCCRC); Association of Registered Professional Foresters (ARPFNB); University of Toronto Scarborough Campus, Department of Physical and Environmental	57,000	10,000

			Science; Université du Québec à Montréal.		
3	Regional Workshop on Leadership and Research Methods for Interdisciplinary Water Research		SaciWATERS; IDRC	50,123	5,856
India Level Activities					
1	Capacity Building of stakeholders on Arsenic mitigation in groundwater		INREM Foundation, Anand (Gujarat), European Union (EU) and SCaN SaciWATERS.	5,626	2,813
Total				1,51,599	23,455

6. SCaN Network Budget

SaciWATERS
Estimated Budget for SCaN Network Support 2019

Sl.No.	Budget Item	Proposed Budget		Requesting for Cap-Net contribution	SaciWATERS Kind contribution
		INR	(US\$) @ INR 68		
1	Network coordination and administration (Network Manager and ED/ RA time)	4,80,000	7,059	6,000	1,059
2	Communication & promotional material	24,000	353	353	(0)
3	Office space	60,000	882	882	0
4	Travel	50,000	735	735	0
5	Website maintenance & database management	60,000	882	882	0
6	Monitoring and Evaluation (MELP)	1,36,000	2,000	2,000	-
7	Promotional activities and network strengthening	25,000	368	348	20
8	Administrative support	1,20,000	1,765	800	965
Total		9,55,000	14,044	12,000	2,044