
| Organisation | Date | Reporting Period |
|---|---|---|
| Department Inclusive Green Growth | 28 August 2015 | 2014 |

| Activity | | 2014 | Implemented by | | Rio marker | | Gender marker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | Name | Actual expenditure | Name Organisation | channel | mitigation/adaptation | significant/principal | significant/principal |
| 25865 | DME/OMVS Support 2013-2017 | 400.000 | OMVS-ORG Pour La Mise en | Government | Adaptation | Principal | Significant |
| 25285 | MEDRC | 209.452 | MEDRC | Research institute and comp | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 26967 | GWP 2014-2018 | 1.000.000 | GWP | PPP or network | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 24709 | Urbanising deltas of the world | 326.240 | NWO | Research institute and comp | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 24790 | DME WPP-2 Worldbank 2012-2016 | 0 | THE WORLD BANK | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |

| Activity | | 2014 | Implemented by | | Rio marker | | Gender marker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | Name | Actual expenditure | Name Organisation | channel | mitigation/adaptation | significant/principal | significant/principal |
| 26104 | WIN 2014-2016 TI 2nd suppl. Core 2013 | 0 | TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL | NGO | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 25287 | DME PPP NWP YEP fase I | 1.949.035 | NWP | PPP or network | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 15340 | Water Financing Partnership Facility | 6.080.000 | AsDB | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 17133 | DMW Progr. onderst. UNESCO-IHE | 4.500.000 | UNESCO | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 23436 | UNDP CAP-NET Phase 3 | 1.881.000 | UNDP | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 26020 | DME WSSCC, Phase II | 7.125.000 | UNOPS | Multilateral organization | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 21425 | DME UNICEF WASH programme 2 | 0 | UNICEF | Multilateral organization | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 22961 | DME PPP AKVO - phase II | 1.001.395 | STICHTING AKVO | PPP or network | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23062 | DME A4A Building Bridges | 2.096.278 | AQUA FOR ALL | PPP or network | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23295 | DME Sanitation, Water for All (SWA) | 391.657 | UNICEF | Multilateral organization | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23453 | IRC Water Sanitation Centre | 2.450.000 | IRC | Research institute and comp | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23872 | PPP Football for Water - KNVB | 2.343.750 | KNVB | PPP or network | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 24799 | UNICEF WCARO | 13.908.000 | UNICEF | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 25548 | ICRAF Food and Water Security | 0 | ICRAF | Research institute and comp | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 25925 | DME CIWA Worldbank 2013-2020 | 3.800.000 | Worldbank | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 26393 | Water Grand Challenge SWFF | 380.000 | USAID/SIDA | Government | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 24234 | Partnership for urban wat-san, FUSP II | 1.100.000 | Wetterskip Fryslan | Government | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
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More activities

| Result Area 1 | Efficient water use in agriculture | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 1.1a:** To what extent has the ratio between crop yield and water use been improved in a sustainable manner in the target area of your programme ? ('more crop per drop') | The main staple crops in the partner countries are all cereals, which are maize, rice, wheat or sorghum. The productivity figures of East and West Africa differ significantly. There are no data available for 2014. Based upon data from 2013, the yield of cereals in East Africa is 42% higher that in West Africa. Even more striking is the increase in yields over the years. In West Africa the cereal yields in 2013 were 5,5% higher compared to the baseline (2009), whereas the cereal yields in East Africa increased with 22%. There are big differences in water productivity between countries and crops. The partner countries as a group are heading in the right direction. Zooming in on maize, an average yield increase of 20% is measured compared to 2009, but large variations occur between countries i.e. the water productivity in Ethiopia increased with 47%, whereas it decreased with 4% in Mozambique. Water productivity of rice increased on average with 7%, with Mali showing an improvement of 23%. Sorghum on the other hand shows statistically low water productivity figures with Yemen showing positive figures against South Sudan remaining at the baseline level. The water productivity in the Palestinian Authorities show promising figures.<br>There is note of caution as all the calculations presented are based on statistical data. We hope by the end of 2015 to show the first results of verifying the data with actual geo-data based on remote sensing. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Agricultural yields East Africa (kg/ha) | 1467 (2009) | n.a. | 1711 | 1792 | n.a | FAO statistical date |
| Agricultural yields West Africa (kg/ha) | 1199 (2009) | n.a. | 1225 | 1265 | n.a. | FAO statistical date |
| Water productivity for maize in 6 target countries (Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique en Rwanda) in kg/m^3 | 0,385 (2009) | 0,482 | 0,452 | 0,467 | n.a. | FAO statistical data |
| Water productivity for rice in 3 partners countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mali) in kg/m^3 | 0,568 (2009) | 0,710 | 0,589 | 0,607 | n.a. | FAO statistical data |

| **Result Question 1.1b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | Projects in target areas focus on ways to improve the efficient use of water in agriculture in relation to crop production, which nowadays is measured in many ways depending on the country systems. NL is promoting ways on how to make use of new technologies. The FAO database will use remote sensing techniques to monitor the water use. With this data, decisions on different types of interventions (conservation and irrigation techniques, use of other crops, etc.) can be made, so that the water use can be managed effectively. Important is to take in the projects the whole basin into account (water accounting).<br><br>NL involvement: 1) Securing Water for Food in collaboration with USAID and SIDA (worldwide) on water saving innovations in the food chain, 2) Sustainable Water Fund SWF with a.o. Solidaridad (worldwide) on increasing water productivity in sugar cane production, 3) Drylands Development Program with ICRAF (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali and Niger) on implementing water saving interventions, 4) Geodata for Agriculture and Water with NSO (worldwide) on the use of satellite imagery to gain information about efficient water use, 5) The Horn of Africa Climate Change Programme on interventions to increase the water productivity and 6) The Agriculture Smallholders Adaptation Programme implemented by IFAD which deals with strengthening farmers capacity to (re)act on climate change. | | | | | |
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| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Increased availability of water and efficiency of water use (house holds) | 0 (2012) | to be decided | 0 | re-programmed in consulation with recepient countries | 7348 hh's and 284 'facilities' re-programmed | ASAP Progress Report. Numbers are proportionally as NL funding is 10% of overall financing |
| Increased availability of irrigation channels and agricultural area (ha) | 0 (2007) | n.a. | n.a. | 40 km irrigation channels (OMVS) | 2,39 km repaired in Ethiopia (DRYDEV) | OMVS Report, DRYDEV |
| Number of new water efficiency related projects with central funding. | 0 (2010) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 18 | RVO, IGG, USAID |
| Increased water storage capacity (m^3) | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | 73,000 m^3 | DRYDEV |

More indicators

| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1 | Efficient water use in agriculture. |
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| B. Results achieved as planned<br><br>Reasons for result achieved: | The individual programmes have achieved results in terms of actions (i.e. soil water conservation and retention structures and techniques) and training to achieve efficient use in agriculture. |
| Implications for planning: | The major challenge is to scale up all the local and regional level initiatives to national levels and to use uniform indicators to measure efficient use of water. A major step is that the water productivity indicator has been accepted as SDG 6.4. A worldwide use of the SDG Water productivity indicator will help to focus more on efficient use of water in agriculture. The Netherlands is a frontrunner in this field and finances a project implemented by FAO, UNESCO-IHE and IWMI. The database which will provide more accurate data about water projectivity will be operational by the end of 2015. These data will be useful for a wide range of stakeholders, from farmers at local level to ministries at national level. |

| Result Area 2 | Improved river basin management and safe delta's | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 2.1a:** To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme? | Water resources management requires good water policies, water legislation and water resources planning. Countries report about improved policies, laws and systems over the past 20 years. This has led to better water resources management practices bringing important socio-economic benefits, like better health of the population and higher agricultural production due to irrigation. Integrated approaches to water resources management and development are critical towards a green economy and adaptation to climate change.<br><br>In 2012 UN-Water carried out a survey about the progress on water management. From the Low Human Development Index Countries, 29% have reached an advanced stage in the development of integrated water policies, 36% have reached an advanced stage of implementation of water laws and 15 % have reached an advanced stage in the implementation of water management plans. This means that there are still many countries not well prepared for sustainable water management and adaptation to climate change. Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-water, 2012). | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| % of Low Human Development Development Countries that has reached an advanced stage in the development of integrated water policies. | 0% (1992) | n.a. | 29% | 29% (*) | 29% (*) | Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012 |
| % of Low Human Development Development Countries that has reached an advanced stage of implementation of water laws. | 0% (1992) | n.a. | 36% | 36% (*) | 36% (*) | Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012 |
| % of Low Human Development Development Countries that has reached an advanced stage in the implementation of water management plans. | 0% (1992) | n.a. | 15% | 15% (*) | 15% (*) | Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012 |
| (*): No new data available. | | | | | | |

| **Result Question 2.1b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | The Netherlands supports improved river basin management via the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the Water Partnership Program (World Bank) and the Water Financing Partnership Facility (Asian Development Bank. Capacity buidling, research and education are dealt with in the programmes UNESCO-IHE, Urbanizing Deltas of the World (NWO-WOTRO) and CAPNET (UNDP).<br><br>The Global Water Partnership (GWP) contributed to water management plans for the Chancay-Huarai sub-basin in Peru and the Yellow river in China. With respect to water and climate, GWP contributed to plans and strategies in Laos, Zimbabwe and Burkina Faso. n 2014 a total number of 0,3 million people benefitted from new/improved irigation & draninage services via the World Bank Water Partnership Program. 52 government agencies have been strengthened to adress water and development issues.<br>(Source: Annual reports of: Global Water Partnership, Worldbank Water Partnership Program, ADB Water Financing Partnership Facility, UNESCO-IHE and Urbanizing Delta's of the World. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Number of river basins / delta's with water allocation / flow management / coastal defence plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable. | 0 | 40 | 7 (GWP) | 14 (GWP) | 16 (GWP)<br>6 (WPP) | Annual reports of: Global Water Partnership and WB Water Partnership Program. |
| Number of water users with new / improved irrigation & drainage services (WPP Worldbank) | 0 (2012) | 30 mil. (2016) | 0 | 0,4 milllion | 0,7 million | Annual reports of WB Water Partnership Program. |
| Number of people with a) reduced risk to flood and b) with improved and efficient irrigation and drainage services (WFPP ADB) | a: 0 (2006)<br>b: 0 (2006) | a: 26 mill ( 2020)<br>and<br>b: 14 mill, 2020) | a: 18 million<br>and<br>b: 7 million | a: 19 million.<br>and<br>b: 7 million. | a: 19 million.<br>and<br>b: 7 million. | Annual reports of ADB Water Financing Partnership Program. |
| Number of government agencies with strengthened cpacity to address climate change, water security and river basin issues. | 0 | 33 | 10 | 24 (UNESCO-IHE) | 15 (WPP)<br>37 (UNESCO-IHE) | Annual reports of: WB Water Partnership Program and UNESCO-IHE |

| Result Area 2 | Improved river basin management and safe delta's | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 2.2a:** To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme? | Worldwide there are 276 trans boundary river basins, of which 64 are in Africa and 60 are in Asia. 148 countries include territory within one or more transboundary river basins. 60% of the world's 276 international river basins lack any type of cooperative management system. (Source: UN-Water).<br><br>In 2012 UN water carried out a survey on trans boundary cooperation with the following results. At the global level, 38% of the countries have reached an advanced stage in the implementation of trans boundary water resources management agreements for specific river basins. For the Low Human Development Index Countries, the reported number (42%) seems to be far too high. There are no new survey data available for the years 2013 and 2014.<br><br>(Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012). | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| % of Low Human Development Development Countries that are in an advanced stage of transboundary agreements for specific river basins. | n.a. | n.a. | 42% | 42% (*) | 42% (*) | Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012 |
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| (*): No new data available. | | | | | | |

| **Result Question 2.2b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | The DUPC-program with UNESCO-IHE has contributed to research and capacity development in the basins of the Incomati, Mekong, Nile and Zambezi rivers. In 2014, joint donor support to the WB program CIWA (Cooperation in International Waters in Africa) has contributed to regional cooperation in the Niger, Nile, Volta and Zambezi rivers. With support of the Netherlands the OMVS executed some urgent water management measures in the Senegal river. The Netherlands supported in 2014 in total 9 river basin organisation responsible for transboundary water management issues for 399 million people living in 38 countries.<br><br>The support of the Netherlands to the World Bank program Cooperation on International Water in Africa (CIWA) has influenced a portfolio of international water resources projects with a value of US$ 3,8 billion and a potential of 33 million beneficiaries in 4 major African river basins (Niger, Nile, Volta and Zambezi). This includes discussions on the rehabilitation of the Kariba dam in the Zambezi and the cooperation around the Fomi Dam in the Niger river.<br><br>(Sources: World Bank, ONVS and UNESCO-IHE). | | | | | |
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| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Establishment of a common shared vision of river basin management among upstream-dowsnstream countries | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | Annual reports of: CIWI, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE |
| Number of transboundary river basins with information sharing between all riparian countries | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | Annual reports of: CIWI, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE |
| Number of transboundary river basins with cooperative water management (irrigation, hydropower, floods etc) | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | Annual reports of: CIWI, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE |
| Number of transboundary river basins with joint climate-proof water infrastructure development (benefit sharing) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | Annual reports of: CIWI, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE |

| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2 | Improved river basin management and safe delta's: |
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| B. Results achieved as planned<br><br>Reasons for result achieved: | In 2014, the Netherlands made rather good progress in the field of watermanagement. Several new policies, laws and plans have been developed and implementation of water management plans advanced well. Five major river basin organizations in Africa (Niger, Nile, Senegal, Volta and Zambezi) made progress, but developing these organizations requires a long term engagement.<br><br>These results are achieved because of:<br>- The long term sustained support of the Netherlands<br>- A gradual shift of water program from working with governments to working in partnerships with other actors like private sector, NGO's and knowledge institues.<br>- The attention for the sustainability of the results.<br>- The important role of Dutch knowledge and expertise in specific areas like flooding, agriculture and ICT. |
| Implications for planning: | Integrated water resources management in countries and between countries requires a long term planning horizon and engagement of many actors. This means that donors have to work together and be engaged for a long period of time.<br><br>Organisations like development banks and ministeries of water in developing countries have often own financial resources to invest in water, but ask specifically for Dutch expertise in specific areas. This means that the Netherlands have to work on the development of their own human resources on water. We have already a Young Expert Program, but a similar mechanism for Senior Experts wopuld be welcome. Also the Dutch Disaster Risk Reduction team (DRR) is a very popular instrument for expertise on water management.<br><br>Transboundary cooperation on water is important in order to avoid conflicts between states about the use of rivers. The international organisations for river management are still fragile, but develop slowly in the right direction. Sustained involvement of the Netherlands in a multi donor setting is important as the 8 rivers supported in Africa (Incomati, Maputo, Mono, Niger, Nile, Senegal, Volta and Zambezi) sustain the livelihoods of 340 million people in 32 countries. |

| Result Area 3 | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 3.1a:** How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme? | The global water target has been met in 2010. Since 1990 2.5 billion people gained access to an improved water source. 5 regions are lagging behind (Caucasus, Central Asia, North Africa, Oceania en SSA). Still massive gains have been made also in regions like Sub Sahara Africa which had to deal with an enormous backlog and rapid population growth. Despite these challenges 68% of the population in SSA uses an improved drinking water source. An improvement of 20% during the MDG period. This equals 47.000 people a day gaining access every day for the entire MDG period.<br>The urban rural divide has decreased due to progress in rural areas. Access to drinking water, particularly to piped water is stagnating or declining in urban areas due to increased pressure on services because of rapid urbanization. An exception is Senegal where expansion of services has kept pace with urban growth. Eight out of ten people without access to safe drinking water live in rural areas.<br>The MDG sanitation target to halve the population without access to improved sanitation has not been met in the period 1990-2015. 700 million people still lack access. Currently 68% of the population world wide is using an improved sanitary facility against 54% in 1990. In least developed countries only 26% of the current population have gained access since 1990. Regions like Sub Sahara Africa, South Asia and Oceania are furthers away from reaching the MDGs with little progress. Still massive gains have been made. In South Asia alone 62.000 people were reached each day with improved sanitation during the entire MDG period. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Percentage of urban / rural population with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities | 51% (1990) | 75% (MDG7c) | 64%<br>(u: 80%; r: 47%) | n.a. | 68%<br>(u:82%; r:50%) | MDG-Progress report 2015, GLAAS-Africa report 2015 |
| Percentage of urban / rural population with sustainable access to, and using, improved drinking water facilities | 76% (1990) | 88% (MDG7c) | 89%<br>(u: 96%; r: 82%) | n.a. | 91%<br>(u:97%; r:83%) | |
| Percentage of population engaged in open defecation (to monitor behavioural change) | 24% (1990) | n.a. | 14%<br>(u: 10%; r:90%) | n.a. | 13%<br>(u: 3%; r:25%) | |
| Share of functional WASH facilities | n.a. | n.a. | 30%-40% | n.a. | n.a. at global level, see 3.1b for progamme | Moriarity, Smits, Butterworth, & Franceys, 2013; Improve International, http://improveinternational.wordpress.com/handy-resources/sad-stats/ |

| **Result Question 3.1b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | Centrally managed programs have provided over 2 million people in developing countries with access to improved sanitation. Additionally 530.000 people gained access to safe drinking water in 2014. The policy objective of providing 25 mln people with improved sanitation and 25 mln people with access to an improved water source by 2015, will not be met at current rate of progress (note: these numbers are provisional as not all reports have been received from the implementing agencies yet). Important progress is also made on eliminating open defecation, as over 6000 communities and schools have been declared open defecation free during 2014.<br>Behavioral change is key to ensure water and sanitation programmes yield the desired health outcomes. Hygiene education or awareness is integrated in most centrally funded programmes. most notably in the WASH Alliance, GSF, FUSP, UNICEF WCARO, and ESARO, but also the PLAN.nl 'Empowering self-help sanitation programme' and WASTE FINISH programme. In 2014 *f* schools, 12000 communities and 1.1 million individuals were reached with messages on hygienic behavior.<br>The integration of sustainability in the various WASH programmes has started to yield important information about the functionality of systems realized by | | | | | |
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| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Number of people (urban /rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities through central programs | 0 | 25 million | 2.28 million<br>(u: 25%; r:75%*) | 1.7 million | 2.0 million (provisional**) | Based on IGG MDG7 monitoring dataset<br><br>*Estimation based on annual reports |
| Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources through central programs | 0 | 25 million (moved to 2018) | 1.52 million<br>(u:20%; r:80%*) | 1.2 million | 0.53 million (provisional**) | Based on DME's MDG7 monitoring dataset<br>**The results have not been reported by all organizations yet |
| Number of people reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes | n.a. | n.a. | 8 million | 485 communities<br>295 schools<br>2.94 million people | 12 000 communities<br>1.1 million | Annual reports 2014: Plan NL Pan African CLTS Program SP; UNICEF ESARO and WCARO: Global Sanitation Fund. WASTE |
| Number of communities/schools declared open defecation free (ODF) | n.a. | n.a. | 3,600 | 6,756 | 6000 | Annual reports 2014: Plan NL Pan African CLTS Program SP; UNICEF ESARO and WCARO: Global Sanitation Fund. WASTE |

More indicators

| Result Area 3 | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 3.2a:** To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes. | Application of IWRM principles and a more business oriented way of working in WASH programmes is governed by the ambition to make WASH interventions more sustainable and climate proof. At the global level there has been a growing realization that WASH and IWRM are strongly interrelated. A good step forward is therefore the advise of the • open working group• in 2014, to the UN-SG which proposes an integrated approach to the SDG for water, covering water management, WASH, waste water and water for productive purposes. Through supporting the UN-Water/Joint Monitoring programme a draft results framework for the new water SDG has already been developed.<br>The new SDGs which are very ambitious require increased efforts to complement existing donor with domestic resources and with private sector funding and business models. In collaboration with IRC, NWP and several other partners a proposal was developed in 2014 for a water financing facility, which is to attract private funding through bonds. This proposal will be tabled at the financing for development conference in 2015.<br>Private sector is also stimulated to contribute to addressing WASH related problems through instruments such as the Sustainable Water Fund. The call for proposal for new PPPs in 2014 resulted in 6 new partnerships for WASH, leveraging EUR 22 mln. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
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| **Result Question 3.2b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | 2014 marked an increase in the centrally supported public private partnerships. A total of 19 (15 FDW, KNVB, FUSP, AKVO, A4A) WASH PPPs are active. Many involve Dutch water utilities who exchange knowledge and experience to help local partner utilities to improve their performance. In Ethiopia Vitens Evides International, Meta Meta, Acacia Water, DHV, Heineken, Dutch water boards and local authorities work together to address water management issues related to water services in urban areas. In Dire Dawa a water regional water assessment was carried out, equipment was installed to monitor water levels in the well field. District Metered Areas were also created. This allows the local utility to operate the well field in a more sustainable way and address non revenue water.<br>Improving financial sustainability by developing business models involves both the water and sanitation sector, local banks and SMEs. Focus is on development of financial products (Micro finance and micro insurance) and business along the value chain of waste (construction, transport, emptying and treatment of fecal sludge and development and sales of hygiene products). The Dutch WASH Alliance trained almost 5000 local entrepreneurs and set up guarantee funds for micro finance in three countries. The NGO WASTE has successfully involved micro finance banks in India which issued loans for household sanitation through which 445.000 people secured access to improved sanitation facilities. PLAN has also introduced a village savings and loans component in its Pan African CLTS programme, | | | | | |
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| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Number of countries where new partnerships have been developed to sustainably manage water resources for example via PPPs and water operator partnerships (WOPs) | 3 (2011) | 11 | 3 | 9 | 7 | FUSP (Mozambique), FDW I (only WASH PPPs), KNVB Football for WASH. AKVO. |
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| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3 | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). |
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| C. Results achieved poorer than planned<br><br>Reasons for result achieved: | The budget cuts on development cooperation have accumulated over the past years, affecting the scope and ambition levels for our programmes . This has led to the decision to extend the timeframe for reaching the drinking water target (25 mln people) to 2018 |
| Implications for planning: | Progress in WASH is measured against the targets to provide 25 million additional people with access to improved sanitation in 2011-2015 and provide 25 million people with access to clean drinking water in the period 2011-2018. Based on current figures, we have reached 10.9* million people with improved access to drinking water and 13.9* million people with improved sanitation since 2011. Based on current commitments, the projected total number of people reached by the target date is 24.3* million for sanitation (2015) and 22.7* million people for drinking water (2018). This has important implications for planning. Particularly for reaching the target for water the current Dutch commitment will not suffice; additional investments in drinking water are needed in the period 2014-2018. (Note: the target and these figures include results obtained through programmes managed by the embassies). * preliminairy data, unofficial update for sanitation (1.5 mln based on draft annual reports included) |

| Result Area 4 | Trade and Development Cooperation | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 4.1a:** How has the added value (knowledge, expertise, products and services) of the Dutch water sector been deployed in the preparation and implementation of programmes in the water sector? | The different projects of the water program involve a fast increasing number of Dutch partners working in partnerships between different actors. Knowledge institutes and consulting firms provide knowledge and expertise. Dutch based NGO's render specific services, mostly related to advocacy, awareness raising and community development. Companies supply goods and services and develop markets. Water utilities and waterboards are important partners to develop their counterparts in developing countries. Programs like the Sustainable Water Fund, Aqua for All, Young Expert Program, Geo-data for Agriculture and Water, UNESCO-IHE, Water grand Challenge and Urbanizing Delta's of the World involve a total of 138 Dutch partners.<br>NL financing of the Water Partnership Program helped the World Bank to develop global initiatives on remote sensing and disaster risk reduction, making use of Dutch expertise. The Asian Development Bank also used Dutch financing to formulate investment programs. As a result, dozens of Dutch water sector actors helped to shape water programs in developing countries with a significant Dutch signature.<br>Under the UNICEF WCARO WASH program an agreement has been reached to involve Dutch knowledge and expertise in the program aiming for 10-15% of total funding. The first results of this partnership are positive and show e.g. involvement of AKVO, Practica and IRC in the UNICEF program. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Number of Dutch water knowledge institutions active in the local water sector. | 4 (2010) | 20 | ? | 19 | 31 | Project reports and websites. |
| Number of Dutch NGO's active in the local water sector. | 9 (2010) | 25 | ? | 36 | 46 | Project reports and websites. |
| Number of Dutch companies active in the local water sector. | 1 (2010) | 40 | ? | 22 | 45 | Project reports and websites. |
| Number of Dutch water boards and drinking watercompanies active in the local water sector. | 2 (2010) | 15 | ? | 12 | 16 | Project reports and websites. |

| **Result Question 4.1b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | See 4.1a. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
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| Result Area 4 | Trade and Development Cooperation | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 4.2a:** What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector? | The transition from an 'aid' to an 'aid & trade' relationship advances well in countries such as Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Kenya and Mozambique. The time horizon for this transition is medium term. It is different in every country, depending on factors such as the local needs, the drivers of economic growth, the development stage of the private sector, comparative advantages of the Dutch vis a vis competitors, and the extent to which networks and NL reputation established through aid are good. We experience in the water sector that there is no logical transition from 'water aid' to 'water trade'. The public sector in developing countries is the dominant economic actor in water: they procure most water services and infrastructure. And public sector procurement criteria in developing countries tend to favor price over quality. Dutch suppliers are more competitive when quality is given more weight. Water aid may in fact rather open doors to agribusiness, or port development, or contracts in the manufacturing industry, etc. In most transition countries, the NL aid budgets show a declining trend. But no reliable information is available yet to determine a rising trend in trade volumes.<br>There is no specific information available about the investments of the Netherlands in the local water sector in developing countries. The only data available is the Watersector Export Index (WEX) which determines since 1990 the value of the Dutch Water Sector to all countries. The top sector water has defined the target to double in 2020 the Dutch water export (with respect to the year 2010). Data for years 2012-2014 has been adjusted for recalculation of GDP. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Water export of the Netherlands (EUR) | 6,7 billion | 10,4 billion | 7,0 billion | 7,6 billion | 7,8 billion | Watersector Export index (WEX, NWP/Partners voor water). |
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| **Result Question 4.2b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | See 4.2a. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
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| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4 | Trade and Development Cooperation |
| --- | --- |
| B. Results achieved as planned<br><br>Reasons for result achieved: | Mobilizing Dutch expertise in the formulation of water aid programs has led to programmatic choices that are well aligned with Dutch strengths. This offers opportunities for Dutch water sector agencies to demonstrate their added value. The agenda for aid, trade and investments has been communicated extensively by Embassies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As a result, partners in developing countries are becoming used to the idea that mutual benefits are the basis of sustainable bilateral relationships. The assessment is that in most countries the achievement of results is on track. The ministry in collaboration with the Netherlands Water Partnership and the Netherlands Enterprise agency has established a support mechanism to facilitate the development of linkages between Embassies, Policy makers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch Water Sector. Via Core advisors matchmaking takes place and sector partners are well informed about country specific developments and opportunities. |
| Implications for planning: | |

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| Result Area 1 (remaining indicators) | Efficient water use in agriculture | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Result Question 1.1a:** To what extent has the ratio between crop yield and water use been improved in a sustainable manner in the target area of your programme ? ('more crop per drop')? | | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Water productivity  Water productivity for Sorghum in 2 partners countries) (Yemen and South Sudan) in kg/m^3 | 0,157 (2009) | 0,196 | 0,147 | 0,165 | n.a. | FAO statistical data |
| Water productivity  Water productivity for Wheat in 1 partners countries) (Palestinian Authorities) in kg/m^3 | 0,284 (2009) | 0,355 | 0,326 | 0,347 | n.a. | FAO statistical data |
| | | | | | | |
| OPM AART: is dit niet iets van de posten? | | | | | | |

| **Result Question 1.1b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Agricultural yields (maize) in Kenia<br>Sugarcane yields India<br>Sugarcane yields South Africa | n.a<br>n.a<br>65 t/ha | 1,56 t/ha<br>12% increase<br>85-90 t/ha | n.a.<br>n.a<br>n.a | n.a.<br>n.a<br>n.a | 0,06 t/ha<br>n.a<br>n.a | DRYDEV<br>Solidaridad FdW/RVO<br>Solidaridad FdW/RVO |
| Water productivity in sugar cane, India<br>Annual water extraction, South Africa | n.a<br>10.000 m^3/ha | 33% increase<br>7.500 m^3/ha | n.a.<br>n.a | n.a.<br>n.a | n.a.<br>n.a | Solidaridad/RVO<br>Solidaridad/RVO |
| Implementing water productivity increasing interventions | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 3 landscapes | HoA-REC&N |
| Agricultural water consumption reductions | 0 | n.a. | 0 | 0 | 650.000 m^3 | SWFF |

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| Result Area 3 (remaining indicators) | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Result Question 3.1a:** How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme? | | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Result** | **Result** | **Result** | **Source** |
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| **Result Question 3.1b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Result** | **Result** | **Result** | **Source** |
| Share of functional WASH facilities | | | 95% | 100% | | Only ESARO program. |
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| Extra Activities | | 2014 | Implemented by | | Rio marker | | Gender marker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | Name | Actual expenditure | Name Organisation | channel | mitigation/adaptation | significant/principal | significant/principal |
| 27183 | DME WIN 2014-2018 | 380.000 | WIN TI | NGO | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 19866 | DMW FINISH | 0 | STICHTING WASTE | NGO | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 20614 | DMW Empowering Self-help Sanitation | 0 | PLAN NEDERLAND | NGO | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 24864 | WSP II 2013 -2015 | 1.520.000 | Worldbank | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 23710 | Sustainable Water Fund I | 5.158.993 | RVO | PPP or network | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 24011 | Sustainable Water Fund II | 4.592.191 | RVO | PPP or network | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 23369 | UNICEF Mozambique WSS 3 Towns | 380.000 | UNICEF | Multilateral organization | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23152 | DME Intensivering Water OS | 1.042.093 | RVO | Government | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 25588 | DME Disaster Risk Reduction | 957 | RVO | Government | Mitigation and Adaptation | Principal | Not applicable |
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