

Spearhead	Organisation	Reporting Period	
Water	Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands, Dhaka (Bangladesh)	1st January - 31st December 2012	
Activity Number	Implementing Organisations	Implementing channel	Actual expenditure 2012
23732	Various	Multiple parties	272.172
24007	ERD, BWDB, DAE, Cons. (EMM)	Public	0
24789	UNDP	Multilateral	3.990.000
14636	BRAC, Consultant	NGO	0
25504	Vitens Evides Intl. (VEI)	Private	0
23167	BRAC and IRC	NGO	4.915.569
24008	Vitens Evides Intl. (VEI)	Private	852.651
24475	MAX Foundation	NGO	550.000
24477	IFC	NGO	0
24633	UNICEF	Multilateral	3.423.459
12890	IFAD	Multilateral	830.431
13546	ADB	Multilateral	1.697.640
20387	IUCN	NGO	1.520.551
21607	ERD, IFAD, EMM	Public	197.424
24634	FAO	Multilateral	0

Result Area 1	Efficient water management, particularly in the agricultural sector					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent has the crop yield-water consumption ratio sustainably improved in your programme's target area (more crop per drop)?	In 2008, the total water withdrawal was estimated at about 35.9 km3 of which about 31.5 km3 (88%) for agriculture (FAO/Aquastat). Total rice production during 2007-08 was 31.7 million tons on 4,341,000 ha (DAE, 2009) whereas wheat production in the same year was 0.74 millions on 313,000 ha (BBS, 2008). The strategy for water resources development has so far been centred on flood control and irrigation expansion to promote food grain production. Given the problems the country is facing (rising energy costs, arsenic pollution, climate change, seasonal droughts, salinity) and the increasing demand for water, the need for a long-term vision for IWRM and improved on-farm water management (OFWM) practices are now widely recognized but except from a few investment projects, some financed by donors, no concrete steps have been taken in that direction thus far.					
	Base line (2011)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Estimated rice production per ha countrywide</i>	2.9 ton/ha/yr	NA	no further information on progress			BBS
Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result, e.g. information provision, farming and irrigation methods, organisation of users (men and women) or infrastructure?	Through the "Blue Gold for Economic Development" program, the Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands (EKN) expects to contribute to a more effective use of water sources for agriculture, partly by reducing/optimizing water use in the dry season but in particular also by increasing total production in the 160,000 ha of polders benefitting from the program. Strategy of the project is to combine investments in new and rehabilitated water infrastructure with activities to form, organize and train water management groups/cooperatives, improve farming and fishing methods, strengthen governance and business development aiming, ultimately, at economic development and increased income for the polder population. As the Blue Gold program is still in the inception phase, no concrete results have been achieved as yet.					
	Base line (2012)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Paddy production per ha in Blue Gold Polders</i>	3.5 ton/ha/yr	3.9 ton/ha/yr (+8%)	3.5 ton/ha/yr Program started early 2013			BG Reports
<i>Indicator 2: Shrimp Production per ha in Blue Gold Polders</i>	250 kg/ha/yr	440 kg/ha/yr (+75%)	Program started early 2013			BG Reports
<i>Indicator 3: number of farmer field schools/farmers forum established and effective</i>	NA	3.056	295			BG, CDSP-IV & Swest Reports (Including fishery & livestock FFS)
Assessment of achievement of results, Netherlands contribution	B					
A. Achievements surpass what was planned	Basis/explanation for the assessment: The status of activities and the level of results achieved is in line with planning/expectations. The Blue Gold Program has started in early 2013 and is in its inception phase.					
B. Achievements are in line with what was planned						
C. Achievements are below what was planned						
D. Achievements are far below what was planned						
Implications for planning	Closely monitor and follow-up on the inception phase of the Blue Gold program, including baseline studies etc.					

Result Area 2	Improved catchment area management and safe deltas					
<p>Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water security (incl. good governance) progressed in your programme's target area?</p>	<p>In terms of plans, activities in the area of water management are presently governed and/or guided by a series of documents. Of these the most important are the sixth Five Year Plan (2011), the National Water Management Plan (1999), the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy and Plan (2005), the BIWTA Master Plan and the Dredging Master Plan and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. A second water supply and sanitation sector development plan (2011-2025) has recently been approved by Government while plans currently under preparation include the ones for the Hoar (Hoar Master Plan) and the Southern Delta (Southern Delta Master Plan). Some of these plans, especially the more recent ones, also have sections on gender mainstreaming, environment (implicit and explicit) and good governance.</p> <p>Thanks to the efforts of the government itself and through also substantial technical and financial support of donors and financing institutions, much has been achieved in coastal (polder) development, river management, flood forecasting and protection, water supply and sanitation. However, the country still faces major problems and treats caused by, among others, population pressure, poor water (resources) management practices, water pollution, climate change and seasonal storms, floods and droughts. Although concrete data on gender mainstreaming and good governance are lacking, it is fair to state that some progress has been achieved in some areas (for instance increased community/women's participation through now formalized Water Management Groups, providing land ownership to women in polder/coastal development programs, etc.). Much more remains to be done though.</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1 : Existence of National Policies, Strategies and (Master) Plans</i></p>	A set of various sub-sectorial and often short-term plans	National Delta Plan 2100	MoU signed by Bangladesh and The Netherlands Governments to develop a Bangladesh Delta plan 2100. Work to start mid 2013			MoP/PC
<p><i>Indicator 2 : Total estimated area with increased protection against floods out of the total estimated 6,4M ha potentially flood prone</i></p>	4,2M ha (1990)	Increased	NA			FAO
<p><i>Indicator 3: Number of textile industries (of the 1,500-1,700 existing ones) practicing clean production, provide better working conditions/occupational health.</i></p>	100-300 factories have varying levels of waste water treatment	Increased (there are 1,500-1,700 factories in total)	NA			IFC, BGMEA

Result Area 2	Improved catchment area management and safe deltas					
<p>Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result</p>	<p>The CDSP IV project has, in 2011, made a start with the construction of sea facing embankments and has thus far been able to complete 60% of flood embankment construction works. However, since the sluices are yet to be completed full foold protection is not achieved.</p> <p>Progress thus far is otherwise still modest as new large programs in the areas of water and water resources management, river management, polder development and clean (textile) industries started only recently or are still underdevelopment. Apart from the on-going CDSP IV and South West projects and the program on river management, for which identification is on-going, several new programs in the area of water resources management and safe deltas have or are expected to start in 2013, i.e., (i) the "Blue Gold for Economic Development" Program, (ii) the support to the development of a Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, and (iii) the "Partnership for Cleaner Textile" program. In each of these programs, improving governance, gender equality/mainstreaming and sustaining the environment and adaptation to climate chance will be important cross-cutting components. In the Blue Gold program, for instance, it is envisaged that new or adapted existing tools will be used for integrity risk assessments and monitoring. In the case of the PaCT program, protecting the environment and compliance with existing government rules and standards on water use and waste water quality will be explicit performance indicators. In the case of developing a delta plan for Bangladesh, improving governance, the institutional framework (a "one stop shop") and public finance management/tender procedures all constitute important elements of the ToR currently under development.</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1 : Number of thematic studies executed with Netherlands funding and with active Netherlands sector involvement for Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) development</i></p>	0	14 (2014)	Program document available. Program to start in 2013			BDP Development Reports
<p><i>Indicator 2: Formulation, with assistance of the Netherlands Water Sector, of a Bangladesh Delta Plan, i.e., a long-term, 50-100 year which does not only plan but will also facilitate and render more transparent, efficient and effective their execution through, among others, the establishment of a one-stop shop for new investment projects</i></p>	MoU for bilateral cooperation signed (2012)	Delta Plan available by the end of 2014	MoU signed in 2012. Program document available. Program to start in 2013			BDP Development Reports
<p><i>Indicator 3: Polder area in Coastal Districts with increased protection against floods and water infrastructure rehabilitated or fine-tuned to facilitate/improve crop and fish production (note "fine-tuned" may include small repair works, adjustments and the like).</i></p>	ca 150.000 ha (2011)	+107.500 ha rehabilitated or fine-tuned	5.000 ha			Blue Gold and CDSP IV Reports
<p><i>Indicator 4: Number of Water Management Groups/Cooperatives established and effectively operating in Blue Gold area, resulting in visible economic growth in their polders</i></p>	250	+300	Started early 2013			Blue Gold Reports

Result Area 2	Improved catchment area management and safe deltas					
<i>Indicator 5: Participation of women in Water Management Groups in Blue Gold Program Area</i>	varying	minimum 40% female members in WMGs and 30% in Ecs	Started early 2013			Blue Gold Reports
<i>Indicator 6: Access to wage labour: number of women earning from construction activities through Landless Contracting Society (LCS) in Blue Gold Program</i>	NA	+7.500	Started early 2013			Blue Gold Reports
<i>Indicator 7: Average household income in Blue Gold Polders (Tk/year)</i>	Tk 50.000	Tk 65.000	Started early 2013			Blue Gold Reports
<i>Indicator 8: Number of pilots executed on innovative solutions (a/o building with nature) for river training, river bank and polder protection and land reclamation</i>	0	5	BG Started early 2013, ADB supported river bank protection project to start in 2014			ADB River Bank Protection and Blue Gold Reports
<i>Indicator 9: Number of textile industries practicing cleaner production (and will have reduced water footprint) and will provide better, healthier, working conditions as a result of Bangladesh PaCT</i>	0	200	Program started early 2013			IFC; DWASA & VEI
<i>Indicator 10: Number of textile buyers having adopted harmonized procurement guidelines/number of buyers having assessed indirect water footprint in Bangladesh</i>	0/0	15/10	Program started early 2013. Buyers committed through signing of MoU in 2012			IFC Reports
<i>Indicator 11: Average percentage reduction in freshwater consumption/wastewater discharge in industries covered by project</i>	2012 baseline to be established	-40%/-75%	Program started early 2013			IFC; DWASA & VEI
Resultaatvraag 2.1c: What evidence do you have to support this?	As indicated above, the programs are still being developed or in their inception phases and little concrete progress has been achieved thus far. It is hoped that from 2013 onwards more can be said about the Netherlands contribution to the results in the particular area. The signing of an MoU on the development of a Delta Plan and the signing of an MoU on establishing a partnership on clean(er) textiles with 15 Textile Buyers in May 2012 can however be considered a major achievement in itself. Through said MoU, these buyers have committed to actively collaborate with, and also partly finance (50%), the Partners for Clean Textile Program.					

Result Area 2	Improved catchment area management and safe deltas					
<p>Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has there been an improvement in cross-border and joint catchment area management in your programme's target area?</p>	<p>The basins of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna Rivers support over one billion people living in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, China, and Nepal. Rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and groundwater in these basins are life-sustaining resources that are not only essential for survival of humans, but also necessary elements for healthy ecosystems of the region. Though these river basins are divided by political boundaries, their water and sediment need to be managed using a multilateral, basin-wide approach, keeping in mind the interests of all co-riparian countries.</p> <p>Unfortunately, as of now, the dominant approach in managing these resources has been unilateral, with each country trying to manage and utilize the water resources and ecosystems within its own boundary without adequate coordination with other co-riparian countries. This approach is not proving conducive to optimal utilization of the resources. Instead, it is often leading to conflicts.</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1: a common shared vision of river basin management between Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh</i></p>	NA	Shared Vision	5 dialogues & 6 joint research meetings held			WB and IUCN reports
<p><i>Indicator 2: number of contentions/issues in transboundary river basins</i></p>	NA	10	6 research issues completed			WB and IUCN reports
<p>Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result</p>	<p>Dialogues related to management of trans-boundary water regimes in the GBM region have been following the so called Track I and Track II approaches, i.e., based on official and semi-official negotiations between governments and/or public institutions. Through a project executed by IUCN since 2011, the Embassy envisages to facilitate dialogue processes between Bangladesh and India following a so-called Track III approach, building a platform for a civil society driven dialogue and generating an extensive database related to technological, ecological and socio-economic aspects.</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1 : Number of functioning dialogue groups through which civil society groups can engage in constructive and informed dialogue under the Track III approach for managing trans-boundary water regimes</i></p>	0 (2009)	4	5			IUCN Reports
<p><i>Indicator 2: Comprehensive knowledge base on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) issues in the management of trans-boundary water regimes involving scientists, research institutes, universities and civil society organizations in the region</i></p>	0 (2009)	knowledge base in place	Online data base on stakeholders, rivers and documents established			IUCN Reports

Result Area 2	Improved catchment area management and safe deltas
Resultaatvraag 2.2c: What evidence do you have to support this?	Although progress is still modest, and while it is too early to determine both impact and sustainability of outputs achieved thus, the establishment of four dialogue groups and the fact that there is already some progress in developing a knowledge base which is accessible to all, are appreciable first contributions made by the program. Link to the program: http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/regional_activities/ecosystems_for_life/about_the_project/
Assessment of achievement of results, Netherlands contribution	B
A. Achievements exceed what was planned	Basis/explanation for the assessment:
B. Achievements are in line with what was planned	The project executed by IUCN with Netherlands funding is progressing as planned. Other programs in the area of water resources management, industrial water and polder development, started early 2013. Program on river management is currently being identified and expected to start in 2014.
C. Achievements are below what was planned	
D. Achievements are far below what was planned	
Implications for planning	
To continue to closely monitor progress of on-going programs and make sure that in particular the Blue Gold and Bangladesh PaCT programs pass through a successful inception phase and that the Delta Plan Project takes off as planned (mid 2013). Urgent action is further required to identify/develop a river management program with the aim to pilot innovative solutions.	

Result Area 3	Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation					
<p>Result Question 3.1a: How many people (men and women) obtained sustainable access to safe drinking water supply and/or improved sanitation facilities, and to what extent has governance improved in your target area?</p>	<p>Based on the most recent report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program, Bangladesh's overall sanitation coverage stood at 56% in 2010 (not including the 27% coverage provided by shared, two-family, latrines) and 81% of Bangladeshis have access to drinking water (JMP 2008). The 20% who lack access to drinking water services are in difficult to reach areas and represent the hard-core poor. Innovative technical solutions are furthermore needed to combat high arsenic content, salinisation, falling levels of groundwater and to prevent pollution in areas with a high groundwater level. Behavioural change and maintenance of the facilities remain areas that require continuous attention.</p> <p>Within the framework of a wide range of (often donor-funded) programs and thanks, among others, to sound sector policies and guidelines and a further strengthening of the role of local governments, much has been achieved in enhancing transparency, increased poverty focus, and (beneficiary) participation. In terms of efficiency of public (finance) management, integrity and the fight against corruption, very little progress however seems to have been achieved, which, among others, reflects itself in the fact that still very few donors work directly with government. And those who used to do it appear to be withdrawing.</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1 : Number and proportion of people having access to and using improved drinking water sources</i></p>	120.4M (81%, 2010)	158.4M (100%)	124.9M (83%, 2011)			JMP Coverage estimates 2013 update
<p><i>Indicator 2 : Number and proportion of people having access to and using an improved sanitation facility</i></p>	80.3M (54%, 2010)	158.4M (100%)	82.7M (55%, 2011)			JMP Coverage estimates 2013 update
<p><i>Indicator 3 : Proportion of people practicing open defecation</i></p>	2% (2010)	0%	6M (4%, 2011)			JMP Coverage estimates 2013 update
<p>Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?</p>	<p>Thanks to Netherlands support through the on-going BRAC II and CDSP IV programs, an estimated 31,100 additional people have, in 2012, gained access to safe drinking water supply while some 422,500 poor and hard to reach people gained access to improved sanitation facilities in the coastal districts. To achieve the targets set by the Netherlands Embassy for the years to come, two new programs with partners such as UNICEF and MAX Foundation are currently being initiated.</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1 : Population having access to improved drinking water sources and which are climate resilient and managed by a well performing WASH Committee or other O&M organisation thanks to Netherlands-funded projects</i></p>	590,000 (2011)	Additional 987,100	57,834			Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF)
<p><i>Indicator 2: Population having access to improved sanitation facilities which are climate resilient, properly used and adequately maintained thanks to Netherlands-funded projects(through subsidies, loans and/or self-financed as a result of HE)</i></p>	4,240,000 (2011)	Additional 2,123,000	612.610			Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF)

Result Area 3	Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation					
<i>Indicator 3: The percentage of latrines constructed and/or rehabilitated in 150 Sub-Districts (Upazillas) under the earlier BRAC I project which are being used and maintained thanks to the hygiene education program offered by the BRAC II program</i>	50%	70%	no info as yet, awaiting QIS survey planned for 2013			BRAC
<i>Indicator 4: The percentage of people in the BRAC/WASH I areas effectively applying safe hygiene practices (use of latrines, safe water source, hand washing, etc.)</i>	50%	70%	no info as yet, awaiting QIS survey planned for 2014			BRAC
Result Question 3.1c: What evidence do you have to support this?	<p>To achieve and sustain the above results, and to ensure that they will have the desired positive impact on personal hygiene, environmental sanitation and, ultimately also health, the on-going BRAC WASH II, CDSP IV and SW programs have in 2012 installed and/or facilitated the installation of 376 new water points and 17,527 new latrines. In addition, the programs provided hygiene and sanitation education to 3,560,000 people and 61 schools. Women continue to have a prominent role in the planning and management of systems. The BRAC WASH II program has furthermore initiated a tender procedure for action research related to the development of latrines suitable for difficult ground(water) conditions.</p> <p>Community participation in planning, execution and O&M, strengthening the role of local government institutions, proper care in (s)election of representatives in WASH committees, etc. are important elements of programme implementation. Each of the implementing partners is expected to have clear policies on integrity, corruption, financial management etc. All of the programmes are subjected to external audits and reviews/evaluations.</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Number of new water facilities constructed with Netherlands funding</i>	3,960 DTWs + 5 PWSS	Additional 2,670	376			Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF, CDSP, SW)
<i>Indicator 2: Number of households having received subsidies or loans to construct latrines.</i>	890	+84,000	17.527			Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF)
<i>Indicator 3: Population reached by Netherlands-funded hygiene promotion and education programs</i>	38.8M (2011)	Additional 5.2M	3.56M			Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF)
<i>Indicator 4: Number of schools covered by school hygiene programmes (including SRHR)</i>	16,000	Additional 1,110	61			Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF)
<i>Indicator 5: Additional number of separate latrines for girls with menstrual hygiene facilities at schools</i>	0	900	61			Annual narrative reports BRAC, MAX, UNICEF
<i>Indicator 6: Number of WASH Committee member (F/M) trained under BRAC II</i>	240,000 / 200,000	Additional 26,500 / 22,000	0			BRAC
<i>Indicator 7: Percentage of Women in WASH Committees in BRAC project villages</i>	6 out of 11	6 out of 11 (w/ Fem Sec)	6/11			BRAC

Result Area 3	Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation					
<p>Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water- and system management aspects and a more professional approach to that been applied in your (WASH) target area?</p>	<p>The Government of Bangladesh has in the past developed a range of policies and guidelines (including a recently approved sector development plan) to guide sector development and broadly divide responsibilities in the water and sanitation sub-sectors. While central and local government play important roles in planning and financing programmes, NGOs and private sector tend to play significant roles in the execution of and service delivery for programmes (e.g., rural sanitation marts, pump suppliers, drilling of tube wells). Although there have been experiments with involving private operators and/or NGOs in the management of (small) piped water supply systems, generally, rural WASH services still depend heavily on government and (voluntary) Village Water Committees. In the cities of Dhaka, Chittagong and Khulna the development and management of water supply and sewerage systems is delegated to larger authorities (DWASA and CWASA).</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1: Enhanced operational performance with/reduced Non Revenue Water (NRW) in DWASA</i></p>	NRW 30% (2011)	TBC	30% (no recent data available)			DWASA
<p><i>Indicator 2: Number of Slums/Low Income Community (LIC) Community services through bulk connections managed by Community Based Organisations</i></p>	192 (2011)	All LIC (ca. 2,000)	192			DWASA
<p>Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?</p>	<p>Programmes in this area are still in their inception phase. By the end of 2012, the Embassy has signed agreements with UNICEF (for groundwater recharge) and Vitens-Evidens (strengthening of Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority) who, through their programmes and through active collaboration with the private sector, will contribute to new/innovative technological solutions, institutional development and improved water scheme management (which, for instance, will lead to reduction of non revenue water in one of the zones in Dhaka). In the case of the Water Operator Partnership between VEI and DWASA, the support to LIC programmes not only aims to provide sustainable WASH services to the urban poor at socially acceptable costs. It also helps DWASA to reduce their NRW by abolishing (socially) institutionalized water theft, increasing their water sales and financial performance.</p>					
	Base line (year)	Target (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1: Reduced Non Revenue Water (NRW) in the DWASA Zone supported through a Water Operator Partnership between Vitens Evidens and DWASA (zone yet to be selected)</i></p>	Unknown	15%	Works under ADB funded rehabilitation program still on-going			Reports DWASA, VEI
<p><i>Indicator 2: Number of low Income Community (LIC) where a formal relation between the relevant Community Based Organisation (CBO) and DWASA is institutionalized and functioning in the Zone supported through the WOP VEI-DWASA (yet to be selected)</i></p>	192	40.000 people, divided over 3-5 LIC areas	LICs identified, work started in early 2013			Reports DWASA, VEI
<p><i>Indicator 3: Number of Deep Tube Wells rehabilitated and functioning thanks to WOP VEI-DWASA cooperation</i></p>	0	45	program in inception phase			Reports DWASA, VEI

Result Area 3	Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation					
<i>Indicator 4: Number of Rural Sanitation Centres (micro enterprises) newly established through loans provided by the BRAC II project</i>	1.546	+175	116			BRAC
<i>Indicator 5: Number of water points in salinity affected areas in the southern districts drawing water from artificial recharged aquifers/reservoirs (indicator to be finalized once project with UNICEF is finalized)</i>	NA	to be determined	Program in inception phase			UNICEF/ Acacia
Assessment of achievement of results, Netherlands contribution	B					
A. Achievements exceed what was planned	Basis/explanation for the assessment: The status of activities and the level of results achieved are in line with planning/expectations. Outputs achieved are those produced through the on-going Southwest, CDSP IV en BRAC WASH II projects. The Water Operator Partnership between Vitens Evides Int'l and DWASA, the MAX Value for WASH programs and the UNICEF WASH program have started implementation in 2013.					
B. Achievements are in line with what was planned						
C. Achievements are below what was planned						
D. Achievements are far below what was planned						
Implications for planning						
There are no particular implications for planning. On-going activities will be closely monitored.						