Spearhead	Organisation	Reporting Period
Water	DME	1st January - 31st December 2012

Activity Number	Implementing Organisations	Implementing channel	Actual expenditure 2012 (x1000)
22168	Simavi (MFS II DSO)	NGO	8.479
18042	WSSCC/UNOPS	Multilateral	16.227
20614	Plan NL (Empowering self help sanitati	NGO	1.000
19866	Waste (Finnish)	NGO	1.205
17169	Plan NL /Waste Peri urban sanitation)	NGO	0.500
23710	AgNL SWF (WASH)	Private	1.116
24234	Wetterskip FUSP II	Private	0
13341	UN-Habitat (LV watsan) DVF	Multilateral	0
18540	UN-Habitat (mek watsan)	Multilateral	0.800

Result area 1	Efficient water management, particularly in the agricultural sector
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)?	The semi-arid areas of West Africa are highly vulnerable to climate change. Crop yield-water consumption ratio is still low. Yields of the major cereal crops have stagnated. In the Sahel region millet is a commonly grown staple crop in a low-input cropping system. Yield per unit of water is low. National average yields are about 0,7 t/ha well below the 16,7 kg/ha per mm rainfall in more favorable environments. Improving water productivity also requires more inputs to improve soil fertility, halting large unproductive losses of water (run-off 40% of total annual rainfall, soil loss by erosion 100 tons per ha per year) and better crop management. With moderate management intensity there is a potential of more than 20 percent crop yield increase. Farm trials in Burkina Faso with water retention techniques have increased sorghum yields between 29-71 percent. These trials also showed that small amounts of fertilizer and good farm management, conserving soil moisture increased farm income twofold to fourfold income and output 60- to 90-percent. Experiences in Niger with farmers practicing soil water conservation techniques resulted in an estimated grain surplus of 70% in years of good rainfall and an estimated deficit of 28% in years with low rainfall.
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The Dutch support to the intergovernmental Senegal River Basin Authority (OMVS), implemented by The World Bank in a partnership with Waterschap Rivierenland, has had major impact on the livelihood of ten thousands of people in the delta in Mauritania and Senegal. Changes in the river dynamics caused by the construction of two dams in the 1990s created favourable conditions for "typha", a fresh water reed that had clogged the irrigation systems. This had rendered irrigated agriculture, and fisheries virtually impossible and had caused the spread of water related diseases such as bilharzia and malaria. During 2009-2010, Waterschap Rivierenland developed techniques to remove typha and manage its re-appearance, and during 2011-2012 assisted in training assoiations of local farmers how to implement these. This has made a difference. By 2012, health statistics have improved substantially. So has water productivity. Irrigated crop yields increased substantially in an area of over 14,000 ha. Fisheries income has increased as well. In the coming years an additional 23,000 ha of irrigated farmland is expected to benefit of similar improvements (source: Evaluation des Phases 1 et 2 du projet GIRE Trustfund, Grandes lignes pour la Phase 3, July 2013). The Agricultural Smallholder Adaptation Program (ASAP), implemented by IFAD, strengthens farmers' capacity to (re)act on climate change by improving water efficiency, water conservation,introduction of climate resilient crops, better soil management and link these with better access to markets. Small farmers are especially vulnerable because they depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. ASAP covers 10 partner countries. It will cover about 8 million farmers in 2020 of which 50% female. In 2015 farmers will implement better land and water practices on 270.000 ha and use technologies that are climate resilient. Water availability and water efficiency for agriculture will both be improved with 15% and 30% respectively in 2015 and 2020. ICARDA research program : in the Palestinian territories 24 farmers in West Bank and Gaza are part of a pilot to promote safe use of treated waste water, new water-saving technologies and crops using wastewater and grey water. Tests with farmers in Gaza showed that the use of new irrigation techniques led to approx. 30% reduction of water. In Syria improved irrigation on more than 22% of wheat producing areas saves at least 120 m3 of water per year. The financial impact could amount to US$ 13.84 million per year. In Egypt raised bed planting reduced water use by 30% for an area of 4000 ha in 2010 to over 15000 ha in 2012. Improved water productivity is effective against climate change variability and diminishes strain on fragile dry lands ecosystems. In collaboration with ICRAF The Regional Program in the Sahel and Horn of Africa was developed. It aims to rehabilitate large surfaces (500.00ha) of degraded land by an integrated approach of water, soil fertility and ecosystems, linked to input markets and agricultural value chains. Local proven climate resilient technologies will be scaled-up. Dutch expertise in the area of remote sensing will be applied. During 2012 a generic list of indicators is developed to allow for country level monitoring and central level aggregation. Given the wide range of country programmes and the local context in which they operate general indicators on food production and water efficiency are difficult to arrive at. A final decision on these indicators is expected in 2013.
Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution	C
A. Results achieved better than planned	Reasons for results achieved: The program is in the start-up phase, several programs will start in 2013.
B. Results achieved as planned	
C. Results achieved poorer than planned	
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned	
Implications for planning	
Continue to identify opportunities to improve crop yield-water consumption ratio, among other by preparing Information for Water (I4W) project.	

Result area 2	Improved catchment area management and safe deltas					
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?	According to UN-Water, 56% of the *Low Human Development Index Countries* have developed integrated water resources management plans, and 34% report the start of implementation. Of the *Medium Human Development Index Countries* 62% have developed integrated water resources management plans, and 51% report the start of implementation. Countries report improvements to the institutional framework together with improved policies, laws and systems over the past 20 years. This has led to better water resoures management practices bringing important socio-economic benefits. Integrated approaches to water resources management and development are critical towards a green economy. *(Source: Status Report on the Application of Intergated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-water, 1992)*					
	Baseline (1992)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
Indicator 1: % of Low Human Development Development Countries that has started the application of revised water laws for integrated water reources management.	0%	n.a.	66%			*UN-Water*
Indicator 2: % of Low Human Development Development Countries that has changed their water policy according to the integrated approach.	0%	n.a.	58%			*UN-Water*
Indicator 3: % of Low Human Development Development Countries that has started the implementation of integrated water resources management plans.	0%	n.a.	34%			*UN-Water*
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Joint donor support to the Global Water Partnership has contributed to the development of IWRM action plans in Togo, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire, IWRM roadmaps in Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, the review of IWRM plans in Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia and the approval of the national water policy in India. In 2012, the World Bank's Water Partnership Program has contributed to: - essential knowledge to underpin water resources plans in 3 other countries, - capacity development of water management agencies in 3 countries, - essential knowledge to shape a World Bank investment portfolio of around USD 1 billion in irrigation, hydropower and flood protection. - incorporation of climate change dimensions in water in two countries. The DUPC-program with UNESCO-IHE has contributed to research and capacity development on IWRM in Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Sudan and Uganda. *(Source: Worldbank – Water Partnership Program annual report, Global Water Partnership annual report; UNESCO-IHE)*					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Number of policies / strategies accounting for competing water uses.	0	40	3			*WPP annual report*
Indicator 2: Number of government agencies with strengthened capacity to address climate change, water security and river basin issues.	0	33	3			*WPP annual report*
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?	Worldwide there are 276 transboundary river basins, of which 64 in Africa and 60 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)*					
	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
Indicator 1: % of Low Human Development Development Countries that have started the implementation of transboundary agreements for specific river basins.	n.a.	n.a.	64%			*UN-Water*
Question 2.2b:To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The Netherlands supported the cooperation and information sharing in the transboundary water systems of the Incomati, Nile, Senegal and Zambezi river. Joint Water infrastructure development has advanced substantially in the upstream part of the Nile Basin (Equatorial Lakes Region). The DUPC-program with UNESCO-IHE has contributed to research and capacity development in the basins of the Incomati, Nile and Zambezi river. (*Sources: World Bank, Mozambique Ministry of Public Works and Housing, UNESCO-IHE).*					
	Baseline (2011)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
Indicator 1: number of transboundary river basins with information sharing between all riparian countries	4	7	4			*NBI, OMVS, MRC annual reports*

Indicator 2: number of transboundary river basins with cooperative water management (irrigation, hydropower, floods etc)	3	7	3			*NBI, OMVS, MRC annual reports*
Indicator 3: Number of transboundary river basins with joint climate-proof water infrastructure development (benefit sharing)	2	3	2			*NBI, OMVS, MRC annual reports*

Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution	B: Results achieved as planned.
A. Results achieved better than planned	The global partners of the Netherlands made good progress on watermanagement. Four major river basin organisations in Africa and Asia progressed well. A new program for Cooperation on International Waters in Africa with the Worldbank took more time than planned.
B. Results achieved as planned	
C. Results achieved poorer than planned	
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned	
Implications for planning	
New commitments for programs on transboundary water management (CIWA, OMVS) need more political support to be effective.	

Results area 3	Access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation
PQ 3.1a: How many people (male and female) have gained sustainable acces to safe drinking water and improved sanitation and in what way have water related governance issues improved in your area of intervention?	The world has met the MDG drinking water target, five years ahead of schedule. Major challenges remain. An estimated 768 million people did not use an improved source for drinking-water in 2011. There are also strong disparities between states and between urban and rural areas. In 2011 64% of the world population relied on improved sanitation facilities, however 15% continued to defecate in the open (down from 24% in 1990). The world, therefore remains off track to meet the MDG sanitation target. Again disparities between states and within (urban vs. rural) remain strong with the majority of people without access living in Sub-Sahara Africa. There has been a clear shift from focus on providing infrastructure to aiming for sustainable service delivery and equity. This has been fuelled by an increasing body of evidence that up to one-third of infrastructure (RSWN/2010 and IOB 2012) becomes nonfunctional and health benefits are only partially realized. Low levels of funding for maintenance (7%) are also problematic. These issues have played an important role in shaping the discussion on the post 2015 WASH targets and indicators. Proposed targets include universal access also in schools and health centers and menstrual hygiene facilities. A UNICEF/WHO pilot is underway to measure water quality (e-coli) in a systematic way as part of regular household surveys. New (mobile phone) technology and involvement of the private sector play an increasing role in efforts to address maintenance issues and financial sustainability. Women still bear the main burden for collecting drinking water in sub-Sahara Africa. It is estimated for 25 countries combined that women spend at least 16 mln hours each day per round trip; men spend 6 mln hours and children 4 mln hours. In terms of governance in the water sector WHO/UN-Water identify an improvement of participation of the community in planning, budgeting and implementation. In 70% of the countries however procedures for participation are not systematically implemented. The right to water is increasingly recognized in law, regulation and policy. This is the case in 80% of the countries participating in the GLAAS survey. The right to sanitation however lags behind and is only properly covered in law, regulation and policy in half of the countries. (GLAAS report 2012 and JMP 2013 progress report).

		Baseline (1990)	target (2015)	result (2012)	(result) 2013	(result) 2014	Source
Indicator 1 : Proportion of people in South Asia using an improved water source	*Total (%)*	72	86	90			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Urban	90	95	95			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Rural	66	83	88			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
Indicator 2 : Proportion of population in Sub Sahara Africa using an improved water source	*Total*	49	75	63			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Urban	83	92	84			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Rural	36	68	51			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
Indicator 3 : Proportion of population in South East Asia using an improved water source	*Total*	71	86	89			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Urban	91	96	94			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Rural	62	81	84			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
Indicator 4 : Proportion of people in South Asia using an improved sanitation faciltiy	*Total*	24	62	41			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Urban	57	79	64			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database

	Rural	12	56	54			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
Indicator 5 : Proportion of population in Sub Sahara Africa using an improved sanitation facility.	*Total*	26	63	30			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Urban	43	72	42			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Rural	19	60	24			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
Indicator 6 : Proportion of population in South East Asia using an improved sanitation facility.	*Total*	46	73	71			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Urban	68	84	81			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
	Rural	36	68	62			WHO/UNICEF JPM progress on drinking water and sanitation report (2013 update, 2011 data)/ UN-STATS Millennium indicators database
Indicator 7: Share of functional WASH facilities	*Total (%)*	n.a	n.a.	44%			*RSWN 2009* http://www.rwsn.ch/documentation/skatdocumentation.2009-03-09.7304634330/file. Based on selected (20) African countries, estimates of functioning rural handpumps.
PQ 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Centrally funded programmes have improved sanitation of over 2 million people (95 % in rural areas). Particularly the WSSCC programme is doing well. Progress on the water target is limited with 400.000 people (90% rural) additional people reached in 2012. At the current rate the 25mln target will not be met in 2017. Institutional facilities (schools, health centres and markets) and rehabilitated facilities are not included in these data. Through the UNICEF (ESARO) programme alone however 1100 schools have realised gender segregated latrines and over 300.000 pupils gained access to safe water. Behaviour change is an important factor for achieving ownership and ultimately health benefits. Well over 7 million people have been reached in 2012 with social marketing, hygiene education and awareness on hygienic behavior, such as hand washing with soap and menstrual hygiene. This has led to investments by households in sanitation infrastructure and more hygienic practices and over 3.600 communities have been declared open defecation free in 2012. Sustainability (FIETS) has become a more prominent feature in most programmes. In 4 programmes (FUSP/UNICEF/WSSCC/UN-HABITAT) sustainability checks have been introduced, or are being developed. In the UNICEF Zambia programme this independent check has resulted in the establishment of a government taskforce on O&M, training for local artisans and water committees on O&M and training in management skills for sparepart stores was provided. To minimize environmental damage the FUSP Mozambique programme has developed an innovative lining for pit latrines protecting wells and aquifers from pollution by human excreta. The UN-Habitat Mekong programme focused on strengthening capacity of water service providers. Over 100 staff in Vietnam was trained in finance management and technical water quality aspects and ensured participation of women in the design and implementation of water programmes.. The MFS II Wash alliance programme strengthens local partners to play their ' watch dog' role with regards to transparency in the national budget process. During 2012 245 people (175 male/69 female) were trained in budget tracking. The FUSP II programme in Mozambique has provided separate sanitation for an estimated 3500 schoolgirls in 7 schools during 2012. In 2012 1.900 women gained access to leadership (Chair/Vice-chair) of community groups. Under the FUSP II programme in Mozambique over 800 vulnerable households were assisted in gaining access to improved sanitation. The Netherlands in partnership with the Swiss have taken the lead in the UN thematic consultations on water and have hosted a Global WASH meeting in The Hague in December 2012. This meeting agreed on new ambitious targets and indicators for WASH to be fed into the high level panel during 2013. The Dutch supported UNSG's Special Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB), at that stage still chaired by The Prince of Orange has been instrumental.						
		Baseline (2010)	target (2015)	result (2012)	(result) 2013	(result) 2014	Source
Indicator 1 : Number of people that have gained access to improved watersources through central programmes	*Total (%)*	0	25.000.000 (2018)	420.000			Annual reports and status updates implementing partners (2011 and 2012). Habitat (totaal : 4jaar), UNICEF, A4A
	Urban (%)	10%	n.a.	42.000			Estimation based on annual reports

	Rural (%)	90%	n.a.	378.000			Estimation based on annual reports
Indicator 2 : Number of people that have gained access to improved sanitation facilities through central programmes	*Total (%)*	0	25.000.000	2.100.000			Plan, WSSCC, MFSII, WASTE Finnish (86,000), UNHAbitat (4 yr : 4), UNICEF and A4A
	Urban (%)	5%	n.a.	105.000			Estimation based on annual reports
	Rural (%)	95%	n.a.	1.995.000			Estimation based on annual reports
Indicator 4: Number of people that have been reached with hygiene and sanitation related communciation activities	*Total*	0	n.a.	8.000.000			Annual report WASH alliance 2011, pg10, WSSCC status update 2012 and PLAN Empowering self help sanitation programme, Finnish WASTE, UNHABITAT
Indicator 5: Number of communities and schools that have reached Open Defecation Free status.	*Total*	0	n.a.	3.600			WSSCC (1.527, pg 3 annual report), PLAN (510 comm, 192 schools), UNICEF 1589 communities
Indicator 6: Share of functional wash facilities.	*%*	0	n.a.	95%			Outcome sustainability check UNICEF programme (Mozambique 2012)

Resultaatvraag 3.2a: To what extent have watermanagement aspects and a buisiness model approach been applied in the target area of your WASH programme?	Business models: There is a growing realization that complex water issues cannot be solved by single actors. The new Dutch policy on foreign trade and development cooperation reflects this and stimulates the role of the private sector is growing as they bring innovative thinking in terms of sustainable business models and in terms of technical innovations. This is illustrated by the role of the Dutch CEO of Unilever Mr. Polman, who is member of the high level panel shaping the post 2015 agenda on water. In 2012 the Sustainable Water Fund was established to promote public private partnerships in the water sector (including WASH). The first call for proposal yielded 12 proposals, of which 9 for WASH in 10 different countries. Leveraging almost EUR 50 mln from the private sector. All proposals have a prominent role for the Dutch and local private sector. Several Dutch water utilities are among the grantees. They focus on transfer of knowledge to local utilities often combining this with attention to water resource management. Implementation will start in 2013. Watermanagement in WASH programmes: Focus on water management in WASH programmes is also initiated from a sustainability perspective. In WASH programmes the up- and downstream stakes and risks related to climate change should be better taken into account. The MFS II Environment Alliance has put this point on the global agenda in the World Water Forum in Marseille (2012) and during World Water Week in Stockholm. The proposed new targets for water (post 2015) also include a stronger focus on sustainability

		Baseline (year)	target (2015)	result (2012)	(result) 2013	(result) 2014	Source
Indicator 1 : The number of countries where new partnerships have been developed to sustainbly manage water resources for example via PPPs and water operator partnerships (WOPs) H		3 (2011)	8 Additional from 2011	3			KNVB football for WASH. Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique approved in 2012.
Indicator 2: The number of cities where an holistic approach on water management is applied as the framework for management of drinkingwater, sanitation, drainage and wastewater.		0 (2011)	10	0			Programme documents.

PQ 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Financial sustainability is strengthened by developing improving access to financial services and developing business models around water or sanitation service delivery The WASH-Alliance for example has provided loans to 73 private entrepreneurs for sanitation business in Bangladesh. A new partnership has been established in 2012 between the Global Water Operator Partnership Alliance and UNESCO-IHE. The aim of this partnership which links academics and practitioners is to ensure experiences with Water Operator Partnerships are well documented and shared. The NICHE programme aims at strengthening local knowledge institutions. UNESCO-IHE, Wageningen University and the Asian Institute of Technology work together with the Dhaka and Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology to reinforce its programmes, training facilities and research and consultancy services in the area of Integrated Water Resource Management. In 2012 a Msc curriculum was developed on Climate Change and Water Engineering. In the UN-Habitat Lake Victoria programme staff of 7 municipalities and 7 water providers were trained in urban catchment management. The municipalities involved have adopted this broader context for their urban water and sanitation policies. At the global level the WASH alliance has put the importance of maintained and enhanced ecosystem service provision for sustainable WASH service delivery on the agenda. It has also built several new partnerships around important themes such as public private partnerships and has during 2011-2012 undertaken a successful lobby to include all aspects of sustainability (FIETS) in the Dutch development cooperation policy. The Rating of applications for the Sustainable Water Fund (SWF) includes all aspects of sustainability and climate resilience. The independent committee involved in the screening of proposals includes expertise on sustainability and also gender.
Appraisal of results of the results area and the Dutch contribution.	C
A. Achievement higher than planned B. Achievement in line with planning C. Achievement lower than planned D. Achievement far below planning	Reasons for results achieved
Implications for planning	