Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Water

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Juba (South Sudan)	August 2014	2013

Activity		2013	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
25612	ProWaS/SSN-PSGK (on hold)	546.000	Niras A/S	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
25371	ProWaS/SSN-Lakes	2.819.100	Mott MacDonald	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24745	ProWaS/SSN-EES	1.487.000	Niras A/S	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26083	IWRM Imatong Mountains	706.755	African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
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Activity		2013	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
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More activities ▶

Result Area 1	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')	Increased rainfed crop production with 25% for target area in Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State from 0.81 ton/ha to 1.1 ton/ha and from 1,2 ton/ha to 1,5 ton/ha through better land preparation (oxploughing, better agronomic practices, especially use of soil moisture, improved seeds, supplementary " irrigation"). The target areas of the program are the States of Lakes and Eastern Equatoria. The population in both States varies between 800.000 and 1.000.000 people (latest census 2008), The main agricultural products are maize and sorghum with low production levels (FAO). The plan to increase the production comprises of improved seed, ox-ploughing and rain water harvest structures. All agriculture in the area is rainfed, so quantity of water consumed per hectare varies. Increased production under rainfed conditions over a longer period will demonstrate the lower water use/per hectare.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Agricultural yields of main crops (maize, sorghum) in kg per hectare	810 (Lakes) 1.200 (EES).	1.100 1.500		no data no data		FAO report on agriculture production (2007-2011); The year of the baseline is 2011, but since all agriculture is rainfed values are not stable.
Quantity of water consumed per hectare	no data available					Production in rainfed areas. 25% higher production gives in general 25% lower water use.

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2012, water programs were developed for Lakes State and Eastern Equatoria State (EES). Implementation was planned late 2013 but due to the current crises, actual implementation only started recently (April/May 2014). The two water programs foresee also in water-related interventions to strengthen the productive sectors i.e. agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The so-called linkage programs relate to productivity, markets and food supply chains. Activities will most likely support the introduction of improved seeds, ox ploughing, improved land and water management, improved extension services etc. Preferably these linkages programs will implemented in partnership with existing organizations showing a track record in the selected topics. Within the context of the programs, the training of stakeholders will give attention to better " green" water management (soil moisture) for rainfed agriculture, better use of water ponds, lakesides and manually drilled shallow wells for the development of horticulture and supplementary irrigation, and improved floods and floodplain management for farming (incl. rice) and grazing by the use of control structures such as dikes and bunds. Furthermore, attention will be given to improved layout of fields, land preparation, water level management, weeding etc. Improved agriculture practices lead to higher crop production per ha under rainfed conditions. So more production per unit water.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Improved efficiency of water use per unit of production	-	10%		n.a.		Production in rainfed areas, 25% higher production gives in general 25% lower water use. Estimation on basis of remote sensing data provided by DME.
Number of Female Headed Households (FFH) activily engaged in improved agricultural practices of cereals and receiving extension services.	0	3000 (Lakes) 1000 (EES)		0		Program just started recently, data will be available in the program records.
Percentage of households using ox-ploughs.	5%	7,5% (Lakes) 7,5% (EES)		no increase		Program just started. Program records.
Increase in number of communities actively engaged in cultivating and marketing horticultural products.	0	10 (Lakes) 10 (EES)		0		See above, the communities are (small) villages. At this moment no villages have been selected yet (inception phase).

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture.
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The contracts of the programs were signed in November 2013 but due to the current political crises the implementation of the programs only took place recently (April/May 2014).
Implications for planning:	The indicated targets will (most probably) be achieved later.

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
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?	The water programs for Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State and a national program for integrated water resources management (IWRM) were expected to start late 2013 but due to the current political the programs in Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State only started recently (May/June 2014) whereas the program at national level has been put "on hold" in expectation of the progress in the deliberations between the government an the opposition (in Addis Ababa). In the programs at state level the water resources in the Naam (Lakes State) and Kenetti basin (Eastern Equatoria State) will be developed and managed according to IWRM principles. The South Sudanese government stipulates the need for the establishment of watershed and/or river basin authorities/committees in their water policy but at this moment (2014) no water allocation plans and coordination body is in place. Due to the fact that the central PSGK-program is "on hold" at this moment (August 2014) the achievement of the targets might be delayed.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of river basins/delta's with water allocation/flow management/coastal defense plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable.	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	1 (Lakes) 1 (EES)		0 0		Various "state of affairs" reports of Government and ESA's. In Lakes State the river Na'am and in Eastern Equatoria State the Kinetti river have been chosen.
Number of river basins in which a participatory river basin management body is in place to promote cooperative management.	0 (EES)	1 (EES)		0		Program reports.

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Water programs including Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) programs were supposed to start late 2013 but due the political situation the programs with exception of the program at central level (PSGK) have only been started recently (May/June 2014). The PSGK program on water resources management will promote and introduce IWRM principles in the development, management and allocation of the watershed for the increasing and conflicting demand for water (human consumption, livestock, agriculture and ecosystems). Improved understanding/management of (transboundary) water resources will allow more efficient and flexible allocation systems and better investment in infrastructure, both to improve access to water and reduce risks from climate change (adaptation). Due to the political situation in the country it has been decided to put "on hold" the centrally based program (PSGK) for the tome being. Depending the "on hold" period					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of people (male/female) targeted in the Dutch water management projects.	0	30 (central) 10 (Lakes) 10 (EES)		0 0 0		Program report on capacity building of government staff and non-governmental stakeholders.
Progress in in the implementation of cost-effective water resources assessment systems (WRAM).	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	25% (Lakes) 25% (EES)		0% 0%		Program reports. Percentage reflects the progress in the implementation of the plans.
Progress in the formulation and adoption of the regulatory frameworks for Water Resources Management and water services delivery.	0% 0%	30% (Lakes) 30% (EES)		0% 0%		Program report. Delayed also due to the "on hold" status of the central program PSGK (June 2014). Percentage reflects the progress in formulation/adaption.
Progress in the implementation of hydrological network and improved collection and elaboration of collected data in two rivers (Na'am, Kinetti).	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	30% (Lakes) 50% (EES)		0% 0%		See above.

More indicators

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicators.						
Indicators...						

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicators...						
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More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's:
C. Results achieved poorer than planned	
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	

Result Area 3	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?	The austerity measures as a result of the closing of the oil pipeline through Sudan (to Port Sudan) and the outbreak of the political crises last year (December '13) has resulted in very limited transfer of operational and implementation budget to the States (including Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State). Besides as a result of the outbreak of violence water supply infrastructure has been destroyed in particular in towns (Bentiu, Malakal, Bor etc.) but also in the rural areas. At this moment no data is available on the loss of water infrastructure.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Percentage of urban/rural population with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities.	26.5% (urban)* 11.3% (rural)	40.5% (urban) 17.3% (rural)		13.3% (rural)		Data collected by UNICEF. Percentages seem to be highly overestimated.
Percentage of urban/rural population with sustainable access, and using, improved drinking water facilities.	39.4% (urban) 41.1% (rural)	45.0% (urban) 56,3% (rural)		46.1 % (rural)		Does not include hand dug wells: does not take into account non-functioning water points (no figures given). Not info about walking distance/time to collect.
Percentage of facilities functioning.	65%	70%				Program records.
						See above.

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2012 three bilateral water programmes were formulated, which were supposed to be implemented over 2013-2018. Due to the political situation in the country, implementation of the programmes has been delayed. These programmes started 6 months late (April/May 2014) and include for selected counties in Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State a multi-facetted program on Safe Water and Improved Sanitation (SWIS) with investment and capacity development for sustainable system operations (government, communities and private sector). State level data regarding improved acces (as %) are considered indicative for these focus counties. Sustainable acces to drinking water will be improved through the provision of 300 new boreholes and the rehabilitation of 300 non-functioning boreholes. Within the concept of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), latrines for 45.000 persons will be constructed. In the State of Eastern Equatoria UNICEF has implemented sustainable access to safe drink water for 10.000 persons and improved sanitation (CLTS) for 4000 persons and has established and provided capacity building to water users associations (WUA's). The UNICEF program is partly financed by the Netherlands.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation.	0	30.000 (Lakes) 15.000 (EES)		0 6.000		Program records (Unicef progress report)
Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources.	0	30.000 (Lakes) 15.000 (EES)		7.000		See above.
Number of people reached (male/female) with hygiene education and social marketing programs.	0	15.000 (Lakes) 10.000 (EES)		0		See above.
Number of communities declared open defecation free (ODF).	0	20		6		See above.

More indicators

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
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.	The water programs in Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State started in April/May 2014 with a delay of about 6 months. The programs aim for improved sustainability of the tangible results (pumps, latrines etc.) through planning within the integrated water resources management concept. Water users associations will be established and trained to guarantee sustainability, whereby water users are expected to bear he costs of operation and maintenance of the facilities.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of municipalities/neighbourhoods/low income communities (LIC) where a holistic water management framework has been created for drinking water, sanitation (including solid waste), drainage and		10 (Lakes) 8 (EES)		0 0		Programme records from 2013 onwards
Number of municipalities/neighbourhoods/low income communities (LIC) where community services are managed by WASH CBOs/local entrepreneurs.						
Indicator...						
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Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	During the year 2012 identification and formulation of the programs in Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State as well as the program at national level has taken place making use of the services of Dutch consultants. After through a slection/tender process (in 2013) contracts for the program implementation were signed in November 2013. Due to the political crises in the country the selected consultants (Mott MacDonald and Niras) only started their activities in April/May 2014 (just before/during thestart of the rainy season).					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Capacity strenghtened of County and Boma Level Government Agencies and realted Communities.		10 (Lakes) 8 (EES)		0 0		Program records fro 2013 onwards.
Increase of community participation in the financial sustainability of the operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities		20% (Lakes) 20% (EES)		0% 0%		See above
Number of spare units adequately available through private sector and state level channels against regular prices.		40 (Lakes) 20 (EES)		0 0		See above
Number of private companies involved in water supply and sanitation services facilitated and trained.		2 (Lakes) 2 (EES)		0 0		

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned	
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	The political crises has provoked a delay of about 6 months. The program implementations only started recently!

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
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?	During 2012 the identification and formulation of the programs has taken place making extensive use of the knowledge, expertise, products and services of the Dutch water sector. The following Dutch water actors were involved: Knowledge institutes: UNESCO-IHE, CINOP, Alterra, Companies: Deltares, Will2Sustain, Meta Meta Research, Quest-Consult, Mott MacDonald (Arnhem), Witteveen+Bos, WE-consult, NGO's: Dorcas, Other organizations: SNV, VNG, Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP).					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of Dutch water sector actors active in the local water sector (by companies, NGOs, Knowledge institutions)		16		14		
Indicator...						
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Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In the identification, formulation and implementation of the Dutch water programs the following actors are involved: Knowledge institutes: UNESCO-IHE, CINOP, Alterra, Companies: Deltares, Will2Sustain, Meta Meta Research, Quest-Consult, Mott MacDonald (Arnhem), Witteveen+Bos, WE-consult, Other organizations: SNV, VNG, Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP). It is also foreseen to use Dutch expertise in the development of the water supply system in Torit (Water Boards, Water Supply Company).					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programs (by companies, NGOs, Knowledge institutes).		16		13		Annual plan of the embassy. Program records.
Indicator...						
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More indicators

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?	Taking in consideration the fragile status of and the actual conflict in the country, the Dutch investments in the water sector are nil. At this moment (June 2014) the majority of the international aid is focused on the humanitarian needs (US$ 1,9 billion). Under the actual fragile situation it is very doubtful if companies will invest in the country.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Netherlands investment in local water sector (EUR)						
Indicator...						
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Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	See above.					
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Although there were no particular results planned, taking in consideration the situation in the country and the recent start of the bilateral water programs, the number of Dutch water actors is considerably.
Implications for planning:	The involvement of more Dutch water actors is depending very much on the development of the actual political situation in the country but also on the further involvement of the Embassy program in the sector.

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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 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
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Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Increase in number of (cluster of) communities in which supplementary irrigation for horticulture is provided.	0	10 (Lakes) 10 (EES)		0		See above.
Number of market studies and follow-up business plan for exploiting potential of other (commercial) crops.	0	2 (Lakes) 2 (EES)		0		See above.
Improved seed of cereals provided.						No data yet.
Number of farm households which responds to the WfP program "procurement (production) for progress"	0	3000 (Lakes) 1000 (EES)		0		See above

Back to result area 1

Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
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?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
South Sudan Water Partnership established and active (progress).	0	30%		0%		Due to the status of the central program (on hold) the achievement of the targets might be delayed considerably.
Number of hafirs and improved water storage facilities developed	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	30 (Lakes) 15 (EES)		0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)		Program reports.
Number of states for which water resources data are collected, assessed and consolidated in a national information management system (WIMS).	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	1 (Lakes) 1 (EES)		0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)		See above.
Reduced number of water related conflicts.	0% (Lakes) 0% (EES)	25% (Lakes) 25% (EES)				See above.

Back to result area 2

Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has trans boundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
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Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
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Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
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Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Back to result area 2

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**
Extra indicator..						
Extra indicator..						
Extra indicator..						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Number of school/health centres declared open defecation free (ODF)	0 0	50 (Lakes) 25 (EES)		0 0		Program records
Community financial participation in maintenance and operation increased (percentage)	0% 0%	20% (Lakes) 20% (EES)		0% 0%		See above.
Ecological Sanitation (Ecosan) demo pits constructed.	0 0	50 (Lakes) 50 (EES)		0 0		See above
Capacity strenghtened of Communities' Water-Sanitation-Peace committees	0 0	50 (Lakes) 80 (EES)		0 0		

Back to result area 3

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
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.						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Percentage of WASH programs within an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach (upstream/downstream)		50% (Lakes) 50% (EES)		0% 0%		One river basin plan made, assumed to cover 50% of the targeted area. In EES relevant, especially in the Kenneti watershed.
Extra indicator...						
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Back to result area 3

Result Area 4 (remaining indicators)	Trade and Development Cooperation					
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?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
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Back to result area 4

Result Area 4 (remaining indicators)	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2015**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
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Back to result area 4

Extra Activities		2013	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
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Go to result area 1 ▶