



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Water



Organisation	Date	Reporting period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Cotonou, Benin	June 2016	2015

Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by		Result area	Rio marker		Gender marker
			Name organisation	Channel		Mitigation/Adaptation	Significant/principal	
24275	PPEA II WASH GOV	269.045	Ministère de l'économie et des finances	Government	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24276	PPEA II GIRE GOV	0	Ministère de l'économie et des finances	Government	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Principal	Significant
24277	PPEA II WASH - TA	782.660	COWI AS	Research institute and companies	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24278	PPEA II GIRE - TA	1.279.928	COWI AS	Research institute and companies	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Principal	Significant
27219	PPEA II Missions- Audit	1.016.191	Fiducia Consultancy Group (FCG)	Research institute and companies	General	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
27493	FAP Eau 2015	27.340	Multiple organisations (AKVO, etc.)	NGO	General	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Result Area 1				Efficient water use in agriculture				
Result question 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')?				Benin is a country with two distinct challenges for efficient agricultural water use: a shortage of water in well drained areas, and waterlogging in the Oueme and Mono-Couffo deltas as well as numerous inland valleys. Different initiatives have addressed irrigation, water storage, soil water retention capacity, and drainage. However, a nationwide study on crop yield and water use has not yet been conducted. The pan African research institute Africa Rice has studied water use of rice as well as management strategies to increase productivity of irrigated rice fields. Other initiatives focus on productivity of inland valleys (basfonds) through drainage and irrigation. Drip irrigation has also been experimented, mainly for horticulture activities. Also there have been initiatives that focus on the development of aquaculture. Yields for the three mayor crops have shown increasing trends in the last years. From 2016 onwards the yield and water productivity will be determined with the use of remote sensing.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Agricultural yields of main crops in kg per hectare (casave)	17337 kg/ha (2011)	No national target	13303 kg/ha	13221 kg/ha	13709 kg/ha	No data available		FAOstat
Indicator 2: Agricultural yields of main crops in kg per hectare (maize)	1421,6 kg/ha (2011)	No national target	1262 kg/ha	1308 kg/ha	1399 kg/ha	No data available		FAOstat
Indicator 3: Agricultural yields of main crops in kg per hectare (millet)	867,7 kg/ha (2011)	No national target	900 kg/ha	836 kg/ha	854 kg/ha	No data available		FAOstat
Indicator 4: Agricultural yields of main crops in kg per hectare (rice paddy)	3936,2 kg/ha (2011)	No national target	3333 kg/ha	3032 kg/ha	3139 kg/ha	No data available		FAOstat
Indicator 5: Water productivity: crop yield per unit of water (kg/m³) (maize)	0,302 kg/m³ (2011)	No national target	0,269 kg/m³	0,278 kg/m³	0,298 kg/m³	No data available		FAOstat

Result question 1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The PPEA-II was closed following a fraud with programme funds. Although activities had been planned for 2015 with result area 1, no funds were disbursed and no results were obtained in 2015. Planned activities included the development of impact indicators for water and its relation to food security, gender analysis in the Oueme river basin, and an analysis of other initiatives developed that link water and food security.
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1		Efficient water use in agriculture	
Assess achieved results compared to planning:		D. Results achieved much poorer than planned	
Reasons for result achieved:		Due to a case of fraud concerning Dutch funds designated for the PPEA-II programme the Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation ordered the closure of the PPEA-II programme on 6 May 2015. This closure has had a profound impact on the results of the programme as well as the development of the sector at large. The pace of execution of the PPEA-II program was already tempered at the end of 2014 and therefore very few results were achieved in 2015. Apart from the stopping of the programme, problems remained concerning the implication of the National Water Institute (INE) within the execution of the programme. Financing the institute remained a problem due to its institutional position within the University of Abomey-Calavi.	
Implications for planning:		Water in the food chain will likely remain an important aspect of a future water programme in Benin. Options for effective interventions and tangible results will be looked into. The formulation of a new water programme will for instance assess the support to one or more value chains linked to the supply of services or commodities that are important for increasing water productivity and water availability for food production/processing in the urban delta around Lake Nokoué (Cotonou, Abomey-Calavi, Sèmè-Kpodji, Porto-Novu).	

Result Area 2				Improved river basin management and safe deltas				
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 and sanitation sector in Benin was severely impacted by the premature closure of the Dutch water and sanitation programme PPEA-II following the identification of a large fraud using PPEA-II funds. The Minister in charge of water resigned, the Government of Benin instructed a renowned international firm to conduct a forensic audit, and produced an action plan to reinforce public finance management. Furthermore, it launched criminal investigations. In 2015 a new Ministry of Water was set up; its creation has taken up most of the energy of the national water authorities. Furthermore, legislation to reinforce integrated water resources management was passed in 2015, such as the legislation concerning strategic environmental impact assessments. Strategic management tools such as the National Water Institute (INE) have further been developed in 2015 but the effectiveness of the institute to increase knowledge and capacity concerning the management of water resources in Benin remains weak.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Existence of national policies, strategies and (master) plans for IWRM	0 (2010)	4 (2020)	0	1	1	1		DGRE / Ministère en charge de l'eau

Result question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				As the PPEA-II was closed following a fraud with programme funds, most planned activities could not be implemented. The technical assistance programme (GIRE-TA) on the other hand could continue its support to the sector and some good results were achieved, such as the formalisation of the Ouémé river basin authority, the further development of the National Water Fund, and the proposition of the second phase IWRM national action plan. Furthermore, the technical assistance programme has contributed to the development of the IWRM department of the new Ministry. The creation of a IWRM directorate is proof of the growing importance of this matter within the sector. The Dutch programme has significantly contributed in getting IWRM on the technical and political agenda. In addition, further strengthening of the capacity of the National Water Institute (INE) has been worked on in collaboration with Deltares and UNESCO-IHE.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of river basins / deltas with water allocation / flow management / coastal defense plans that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable	0 (2010)	4 (2020)	1 (Oueme)	1 (Oueme)	1 (Oueme)	1 (Oueme)		DGRE / Ministère en charge de l'eau
Indicator 2: Number of people (male/female) targeted in the Dutch water management projects	0 (2010)	6.500.000 (2015)	6.000.000	6.240.000	6.240.000	0		DGRE / Ministère en charge de l'eau

Result question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?				Benin finds itself in four transboundary river basins for which a common shared vision on management had already been established. Development of concerted management activities has especially continued in the Niger river basin, through the Niger River Authority, as well as the Volta River Authority. The ministry in charge of water affairs has taken special interest in actively being involved in the Volta and Niger basin authorities. Development of transboundary river basin management for the Mono-Couffo river as well as the Ouémé river has been less intense.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Establishment of a common shared vision of river basin management among upstream-downstream countries	2 (2010)	4 (2017)	2	2	3	3		DGRE / Ministère en charge de l'eau

Result question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				The Dutch water programme has contributed to preparations concerning the creation of the Oueme River Basin Agency. Up to now this agency is solely focused on the part of the basin within the Benin territory. The creation of a transboundary basin authority has not yet been initiated as a relatively small area of the basin is situated outside Benin territory.				
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2				Improved river basin management and safe deltas				
Assess achieved results compared to planning:				D. Results achieved much poorer than planned				
Reasons for result achieved:				Due to a case of fraud concerning Dutch funds designated for the PPEA-II programme the Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation ordered the closure of the PPEA-II programme on 6 May 2015. This closure has had a profound impact on the results of the programme as well as the development of the sector at large. The pace of execution of the PPEA-II program was already tempered at the end of 2014 and therefore very few results were achieved in 2015. The few institutional results that have been realised in 2015 were achieved through the continuing presence of the Dutch funded technical assistance to the sector. The Dutch funded technical assistance allowed for the finalisation of documents and government decisions that had been in preparation over the past few years. The technical assistance also accompanied the authorities in constituting a new Ministry of Water and helped position IWRM at the centre sector development.				
Implications for planning:				The Dutch funded programme has contributed significantly to the development of an institutional framework that allows for the implementation of an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Benin. Taking into account the challenges linked to climate change, population growth, and environmental degradation, there is a strong demand for further implementation of the IWRM principals in policy development and investment programmes. Dutch expertise can play a positive role in the further development of IWRM in Benin and attaining clear and relevant results.				

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 to an improved water source or improved sanitary facility and to what extent has governance been improved on this topic in the target area of your programme?

Much effort has been put in improving access to drinking water supply in urban and rural areas over the last few years. This has notably resulted in attaining the MDG for drinking water supply. A remarkable increase in 2015 is noted in drinking water supply to urban populations (2014: 72% - 2015: 84%). The sharp increase in urban drinking water supply is related to a government programme that subsidised access to drinkingwater at household level for more than 31.000 households. In stark contrast, access to drinking water supply in rural areas decreased in percentage of the rural population (2014: 68.1% - 2015: 67.6%). Reasons that have been evoked are the strong population growth (3.5% per year), the premature closure of the Dutch PPEA-II programme, and a change in calculating the number of people having access to drinking water supply. Benin remains far behind in the development of sanitation services, since 2014 no new data have been produced by the Ministry of Health concerning access to sanitation.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Percentage of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) reached with sustainable access to and use improved sanitation facilities	R: 44% (2010) U: no data (2010)	R: 64% U: no data (2015)	R: 46% U: no data	R: 46% U: no data	R: no data U: no data	R: no data U: no data		Aide memoire conjoint revue GSEA, 2015
Indicator 2: Percentage of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) reached with sustainable access to and use improved water sources facilities	R: 57% U: 60% (2010)	R: 69% U: 75% (2015)	R: 63% U: 63%	R: 65% U: 68%	R: 68% U: 72%	R: 68% U: 84%		Aide memoire conjoint revue GSEA, 2015
Indicator 3: Percentage of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) that have received hygiene training and social marketing programs	R: no data U: 50% (2010)	R: 100% U: 100% (2015)	R: 30% U: 55%	R: 100% U: 65%	R: 100% U: 75%	R: no data U: no data		DGSPER & DNSP, 2016
Indicator 4: Percentage of people living in environments/schools/communities declared open defecation free (ODF)	R: 0% (2010)	R: 2% (2015)	R: 0% U: no data	R: 0% U: no data	R: 3% U: no data	R: U: no data		

Result question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?

The PPEA-II was closed following a fraud with programme funds. Some activities that were launched in 2014 were finalised in 2015, however a large number of activities remained unachieved at the time of the PPEA-II closure. In 2015 the PPEA-II programme allowed for an estimated 43.750 persons living in rural areas and 10.000 persons living in urban areas to gain access to drinking water supply. The Ministry of Health has mobilised PPEA-II funds to construct sanitary facilities in schools and universities. This increased the capacity of sanitary infrastructure to serve an estimated 51.200 persons. Although activities were started in order to prepare education and social marketing campaigns, these activities did not reach the targeted population due to the closure of the PPEA-II programme.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of people (urban /rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities through central programmes	R: no data U: no data (2010)	R: no data U: no data (2015)	R: no data U: no data	R: 50.400 U: 0	R: 26.600 U: no data	R: 51.200 U: no data		DNSP / Ministère de la Santé, 2015
Indicator 2: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources through central programmes	R: 86.000 U: 6.784 (2010)	R: 233.000 U: 62.000 (2015)	R: 141.250 U: 31.709	R: 54.500 U: 19.858	R:127.500 U: 10.102	R: 43.750 U: 10.000		DGEau / Ministère en charge de l'eau, 2015 SONEB, 2016
Indicator 3: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes through central programmes	R: 0 U: 0 (2010)	R: 3.658.800 U: no data (2015)	R: 1.728.600 U: no data	R: 1.762.800 U: no data	R: 3.592.200 U: no data	R: 0 U: no data		DGSPER / Ministère en charge de l'eau, 2016
Indicator 4: Number of communities/schools declared open defecation free (ODF) through central programmes	R: no data U: no data (2010)	R: 160.000 U: no data (2015)	R: no data U: no data	R: no data U: no data	R:194.847 U: no data	R: U: no data		DNSP / Ministère de la Santé, 2015

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?

Private operators and government enterprises, such as SONEB, have adopted a more business oriented approach in delivering water and sanitation services. Notably the SONEB has worked on improving its business model and aims at becoming ISO 9001 certified. The water supply services in rural areas have also shown positive progress towards a certain level of business oriented management as nearly all municipalities have now contracted private operators to manage rural water supply systems. The Public Private Partnership initiative of the World Bank aims to further professionalise water supply services to small and medium sized towns (2.000 - 15.000 people). Furthermore, small and medium sized enterprises are more and more involved in the management of spare-parts, and the maintenance of infrastructure.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of municipalities where community services are managed by WASH CBOs / local entrepreneurs	0 (2010)	77 (2015)	30	60	70	70		DGSPER / Ministère en charge de l'eau, 2016
Indicator 2: Number of municipalities where a holistic water management framework has been created for drinking water, sanitation (including solid waste), drainage and wastewater	0 (2010)	77 (2015)	No data available	No data available	75	75		DNSP / Ministère de la Santé, 2015

Result question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?

The PPEA-II was closed following a fraud with programme funds. This affected programmed activities concerning the PPP initiative of the World Bank that was partly based on public subsidies provided by PPEA-II. Other programmed initiatives concerning business oriented services within the water and sanitation were cancelled following the premature closure of the programme.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of private actors trained in water supply and sanitation services	M: 128 F: 58 (2010)	M: no target F: no target	M: no data F: no data	M: 316 F: 78	M: no data F: no data	M: no data F: no data		CEPEPE, 2015

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 3 **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	D. Results achieved much poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Due to a case of fraud concerning Dutch funds designated for the PPEA-II programme the Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation ordered the closure of the PPEA-II programme on 6 May 2015. This closure has had a profound impact on the results of the programme as well as the development of the sector at large. The pace of execution of the PPEA-II programme was already tempered at the end of 2014 and therefore fewer results were achieved in 2015. The completion works financed by the PPEA-II has increased the number of people that gained access to water and sanitation services in 2015. However these results are largely due to activities started before 2015. The cancellation of the 2015 PPEA-II subsidies to the PPP initiative of the World Bank has been a problem as private operators did not receive the funds that were needed to cover the planned investments. The Dutch funded technical assistance continued to support the Benin authorities in preparing for a new national water supply strategy for the period 2016-2030. They also accompanied the authorities in defining the structure of the new Ministry of Water.
Implications for planning:	The overall environment seems to be favorable for more business oriented initiatives. The World Bank's PPP initiative shows the potential for increased service delivery for rural drinking water supply through private investment. Moreover, the initiatives initiated by the SONEB also indicate that the public sector is actively looking to attain cost recovery for public services. A future water and sanitation programme can further explore the possibilities to implicate the private sector within drinking water services delivery. Also it can look at innovative ways, such as the World Bank's PPP initiative, to mobilise private funds for service delivery at household level.

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?

The Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP) played an important role in informing Dutch sector actors such as firms, knowledge institutes and NGOs on opportunities in Benin. The ORIO funded design phase for a drinking water project in Parakou allowed for the active involvement of Brabant Water and Royal Haskoning-DHV. UNESCO-IHE and Deltares were involved in strengthening the National Water Institute (INE) and collaborated actively with the new Directorate charged with IWRM. NGOs such as WASTE and ICCO, members of the Dutch WASH Alliance, accompanied NGOs from Benin to reinforce their capacity concerning increased awareness of the right to water and sanitation, as well as sustainable and pro-poor service development within the water and sanitation sector. The Dutch NGO Akvo was implicated in improving follow-up of service delivery by municipalities. The Commissie MER (the Dutch commission on environmental assessments) supported the Benin Environmental Agency.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water knowledge institutions active in the local water sector	2 (2010)	n/d	2	3	5	5		
Indicator 2: Number of Dutch NGOs active in the local water sector	7 (2010)	n/d	7	8	9	9		
Indicator 3: Number of Dutch companies active in the local water sector	2 (2010)	n/d	2	3	4	4		
Indicator 4: Number of Dutch water boards and drinking water companies active in the local water sector								

Result question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?

Most Dutch water sector actors continued working in Benin, even though there was a significant reduction of their activities after the closing of PPEA-II in May 2015 and the consequent putting on hold of the ORIO funded SONEB and Brabant Water project in Parakou.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programmes (by companies, NGO.s, Knowledge institutions)	C: 0 N: 2 K: 0 (2010)	C: n/d N: n/d K: n/d (2017)	C: 0 N: 2 K: 0	C: 0 N: 2 K: 2	C: 0 N: 2 K: 2	C: 0 N: 2 K: 2		

<p>Result question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?</p>	<p>The Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP) is a platform that consists of commercial and non-governmental organisations active in the water sector. The NWP has developed links with the Benin water partnership (PNE) in order to reinforce relations among Dutch and Benin water actors. Commercial activities remain relatively small and Dutch commercial partners show little interest in developing commercial activities. On the other hand, large public works concerning port development and coastal defense have attracted interest of Dutch commercial actors such as Boskalis, Royal Haskoning-DHV, Witteveen en Bos, Lievense CSO, the Port of Amsterdam Consultants, etc. Other Dutch water actors such as Brabant Water, PWN have shown interest in collaborating with the Benin national water association (SONEB) and other water companies.</p>
<p>Result question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?</p>	<p>The PPEA-II was closed following a fraud with programme funds, therefore the programme did not manage to contribute much to this result. The economic diplomacy efforts of the Dutch Embassy did achieve results. The firm Witteveen & Bos, and the Port of Amsterdam are leading in the development of a master plan for the Port of Cotonou.</p>
<p>Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 4</p>	
<p>Assess achieved results compared to planning:</p>	<p>Trade and development cooperation C. Results achieved poorer than planned</p>
<p>Reasons for result achieved:</p>	<p>Due to a case of fraud concerning Dutch funds designated for the PPEA-II programme the Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation ordered the closure of the PPEA-II programme on 6 May 2015. This closure has had a profound impact on the results of the programme as well as the development of the sector at large. The pace of execution of the PPEA-II program was already tempered at the end of 2014 and therefore very few results were achieved in 2015.</p>
<p>Implications for planning:</p>	<p>The experience of the PPEA-II programme shows there is more interest from commercial partners for large infrastructure development studies and programmes. Although knowledge institutes, water actors and NGOs also show interest in being involved in future programmes, they have fewer opportunities to develop trade relationships with Benin.</p>