



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Water



Organisation	Date	Reporting period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Maputo, Mozambique	June 2016	2015

Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by Name organisation	Channel	Result area Result area	Rio marker Migration/Adaptation	Significant/principal	Gender marker Significant/principal
25152	Waternet- Network of Universities of the Waternet - Network of universities of the SADStates for IWRM (Phase III)	698.562	WaterNet	Research institute and companies	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26681	Technical support for the regional water authority AraSul	195.833	Wetterskip Fryslan	Government	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
22916	Institutional Support to the national water supply asset holder FIPAG	585.875	FIPAG (Urban Water Supply Investment and Asset Fund)	Government	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24600	General support and Technical assistance to the water sector (ASAS)	892.480	DNA (National Directorate for Water Affairs)	Government	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
25692	Capacity building of AIAS (small water supply systems and urban sanitation)	1.654.869	AIAS (investment and asset fund)	Government	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24499	Development of the regional water authority for the Zambezi (ARA Zam)	980.590	ARA Zam (Regional Water Management Authority)	Government	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
26782	SPEARHEAD & CROSSCUTTING BOF	297.057	NEDERLANDSE AMBASSADE	Government	General	[...]	[...]	[...]

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')?	The embassy did not yet develop a program related to this result area.

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?				Mozambique is one of ten countries in the world with the largest portion of population exposed to flood risk and with economic growth consistently depressed by flood damages. Climate change will only exacerbate this. In 2015 there was flooding in the north (Licungo) and drought in the South. The Licungo floods – as a result of a double cyclone with extreme rainfall intensities – caused over 140 casualties, affected ten thousands of people and caused over 2% of GDP in direct damages, and 3-5% of GDP in total damages. It illustrated the urgency of climate adaptation. The Gender strategy for the water sector was finalized in 2014 and is still pending approval (indicator 4). Five Regional Water Management Authorities (ARA) have made progress with water allocation criteria, registration of water users and resource monitoring, contributing to their water allocation and protection policies per river basin and strategic, business and financing plans (indicator 1, 2 and 3). For the river Pungwe an IWRM plan was finalized (indicator 1). The anti-corruption strategy was approved (indicator 4). Directives for security measures for big dams were made but not yet approved. A national strategy for integrated flood management is being prepared (indicator 4).				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of major river basins (13) with IWRM plans including water allocation and protection policies	5(2011)	9	5 (cumulative)	6 (cumulative)	6 (cumulative)	7 (cumulative) - Maputo, Umbeluzi, Incomati, Save, Buzi, Pungoe and Rovuma.		Joint Annual Review (JAR)
Indicator 2: Number of national and regional water management organisations (ARA's) with approved Strategic and Business Plans	0 (2011)	3	0	1	0	(2 plans in the making: for ARA Sul and ARA Zambeze -not yet approved)		Joint Annual Review (JAR) and ARA reports
Indicator 3: Number of ARAs with a clear roadmap and perspectives for sustainable financing	0 (2011)	2	0	0	0	1- ARA Centro		Joint Annual Review (JAR) and ARA reports
Indicator 4 National policies, regulations and norms for the implementation of the water law (approved)	not quantifiable	8	0	0	0	1 - anti-corruption strategy approved; (gender strategy pending approval)		Narrative report DNA, government publications (Boletins da Republica)
Indicator 5: Number of transboundary RBOs functioning	0	3	1	2 (cumulative)	2 (cumulative)	2 (cumulative) LIMCOM and ZAMCOM		DNA, SADC

Result question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				At national level, the Dutch cooperation focuses on reform of the National Directorate for Water (DNA) which in 2015 was split into DNGRH (water resources) and DNAAS (water supply and sanitation). Financial and technical support is provided through the programme Apoiu Sectorial ao Sector de Aguas (ASAS). This resulted in progress in developing directives for security measures of big dams, a communication strategy for the ministry, progress in implementing the monitoring system and the hydrological studies carried out in 13 districts. The Netherlands also supported two ARA's: ARA-Zambeze and ARA-Sul (indicator 4 and 5). Dutch support to ARA-Zambeze strengthened the organisation and improved the cooperation with the city of Tete to prevent building of houses in the flood plain and with FIPAG to protect part of the Zambezi valley as a source of drinking water. ARA-Sul was assisted by the Dutch Waterboard Wetterskyp Fryslan in improving dike management, water quality assessment, drawing up a strategic plan and flood forecasting. At SADC regional level, the embassy supports WaterNet, the regional training and education hub for IWRM in the region. Capacitating future water managers in preventing conflicts over water resources. In 2015 the Masters program comprised 33 students, 28 students graduated in 2015; 6 professional training courses were delivered to 125 participants. A symposium was held on IWRM and Infrastructural Planning for Water Security. Over 270 participants attended and presented 144 oral session papers and 66 posters.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of river basins / delta's with water allocation / flow management / coastal defense plans that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable	0 (2011)	0	0	0	0	is not a specific target in the programs		No Source available
Indicator 2: Number of people (male/female) targeted in the Dutch water management projects	0 (2011)	0	0	0	0	not quantifiable		No specific source available
Indicator 3: Strategic Plan for Reform at DNA and The Mozambican Water Sector	0 (2011)	1	0	0	(1 - Not approved)	(1 - Not approved; ministry was reorganized)		Strategic Plan, Implementation Plan
Indicator 4: Strategic and Business Plans for the development of ARAs	0 (2011)	2	0	1	0	(2 - Plans for ARASul and ARA Zambeze are in the making - not yet approved)		Strategic Plan, Business Plans
Indicator 5: Operational River Basin Committee (ARA SUL) and ARA Zam	0	10	1	8	8	8		ARAS
Indicator 6: Number of graduated IWRM students from WaterNet since 2012	0	110 (cumulative)	34(cumulative)	72(cumulative)	96 (cumulative)	118 (cumulative)		Report WaterNet
Indicator 7: Number of annual trainings in IWRM relevant subjects	4	10	4	7	7	6		Report WaterNet

Result question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?				Most of the major river basins in Mozambique are transboundary. Mozambique is the host country of the LIMCOM Secretariat, the commission for the Limpopo River and participates in the ZAMCOM (Zambezi River). Furthermore bilateral agreements have been established with Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Swaziland on Joint Water Commissions. Another MoU with Zimbabwe deals with the river Pungue, which should eventually result in an agreement (indicator 1). In 2014 a draft agreement was drawn for the Umbeluzi river (indicator 1). A decision was taken about the location of the Inco-Maputo interim secretariate (Mozambique). The national water management authorities (ARA's) are becoming more involved in trans-boundary water management. ARA Sul participates in the REMCO (River Environment Management Commission) initiative which is aimed at the operational level of cooperation between South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique. ARAZambeze participates in ZAMCOM with the exchange of information (ZAMWIS) and participation in technical meetings.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: International agreements (committal) on trans-boundary river basins	1 (2011)	5	3 (cumulative)	3 (cumulative)	3 (cumulative)	3 (cumulative; Umbeluzi and Pungwe in preparation)		DNA
Indicator 2 (Interim)- Secretariats for international river basin established	0 (2011)	3	1	1	0	1 (interim secretariate for Incomati-Maputo)		DNA

Result question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				EKN supports transboundary water management through the programme for the Progressive Realization of the Inco-Maputo Interim Agreement (PRIMA). Its first phase resulted in an interim-agreement and several studies on further implementation a.o. data exchange and flood forecasting. The second phase is aimed at establishing a final agreement, operationalization of the recommendations of the studies and finally to establish a River Basin Organisation (indicator 3). At the end of 2015 commitment was expressed on the hosting location of the future RBO in Swaziland. It was also decided that the interim secretariate will be located in Mozambique (indicator 2). A proposal was submitted to EKN for PRIMA II which is under assessment. No new agreements on transboundary water management were signed in 2015 (indicator 4).				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Annual assessment of transboundary cooperation on river basin management	not quantifiable	4	not quantifiable	5	0	0		Joint Annual Review
Indicator 2: Interim Secretariat for the IncoMaputo River Basin Organisation	0 (2011)	1	0	0	0	1 (decision - interim secretariate to be in Mozambique)		DNA
Indicator 3: Agreement on River Basin Organisation (signed by Ministers of the 3 countries)	0 (2011)	1	0	0	0	0		DNA
Indicator 4: Agreements on trans-boundary water management	2 (2011)	4	1	3 (cumulative)	3 (cumulative)	3 (cumulative)		DNA, SADC

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:	C. Results achieved poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	The ASAS programme was delayed. Following the elections, it took a long time before the ministry became operational. However, no strategic- and operational plans were made as yet. Therefore the embassy kept the programme in 'contingency mode' which means that only the most urgent actions were undertaken. In the process towards a "Progressive Realization of the Inco-Maputo Interim Agreement (PRIMA) it took until late 2015 before a decision on the future location of the RBO was taken. It was decided that it would be located in Swaziland. Subsequently a proposal for PRIMA II was submitted by the Mozambican Government representing the Tripartite Technical Commission.
Implications for planning:	The anticipated review of the ASAS programme with the Ministry was delayed because of the reorganisation. The review and reformulation will be carried out in 2016. A first version of a PRIMA II project was submitted to the embassy but the quality was poor. EKN started discussions about a more realistic planning and concrete results. We expect the project to start in 2016.

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 WASH programmes with FIPAG and AIAS are both run in a PPP set-up. Vitens Evides International supports the national asset holder of the water infrastructure in 18 cities, FIPAG, to operate in a more cost effective manner. Their management support and operations focus on reducing the percentage of unaccounted water, increasing cost-recovery and the general financial sustainability. FIPAG recovers its operation and maintenance costs and has started to service its debts, as FIPAG operates like a company and has control over its revenues and expenditures. AIAS' strategy is to enlarge business involvement and attract more funding from third parties. The EKN program is aimed at strengthening AIAS to achieve this. AIAS is responsible for 131 towns for water supply and 151 for sanitation. A specific objective is to increase the involvement of the private sector contributing to sustainable services. A start to contract local entrepreneurs (as operators of the water supply systems) has been made and agreements were further developed in 2015. Sustainability of the organization is one of the main concerns as funding comes from development partners and the government. Identification of mechanisms to generate revenues is going on.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of municipalities/neighbourhoods/Low Income Communities (LIC) where community services are managed by WASH CBOs/local entrepreneurs	Unknown (2012)	5	0	0	1 (Ulongue)	8 (small towns under AIAS Mandate)		AIAS reports

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

AIAS, responsible for water supply systems in small towns finalized the design of a financial model towards sustainability and a roadmap towards financial autonomy. Furthermore the Institutional framework of AIAS for implementation was firmly established. It is difficult to quantify the contribution of the Embassy programme to the improved performance of FIPAG (in terms water provision and reduction of non revenue water). Management and performance aspects are focal issues in the PPP with Vitens Evides.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of Local entrepreneurs (male/female) gaining income from WASH sector activities		5	not applicable	Inception phase	Inception phase	4 (operators from cities on AIAS Mandate, that have a cost recovery ratio more than 1)		AIAS report
Indicator 2: Number of local government members (male/female) with capacities to manage WASH					1 (Ulongue)			AIAS report
Indicator 3: Average number of hours a day of water provision in targeted areas						15hours		FIPAG reports
Indicator 4: Non revenue water	no data available	less than 40%	no data available	no data available	no data available	11 towns of 15 have NRM less than 40%		AIAS reports
Indicator 5: Financial sustainability urban water supply (%O&M autofinance)	20% (2011)	80%	50%	100% (overall, bt regional diggerences)	No information	no data available		FIPAG reports. No information for 2015 on this indictaor

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 3

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Assess achieved results compared to planning:

B. Results achieved as planned

Reasons for result achieved:

The consolidation of FIPAG continues. As result of the implementation of the institutional support activity and assistance by VEI it was possible to improve the operational efficiency of FIPAG, improve the management of services for water supply. Also technicians in different areas were trained and operational systems improved. Overall urban water coverage is 82.5 % according to the national census, so the MDG for urban water supply was achieved. There are still challenges in relation to non revenue water (39%), and on management of services of water supply and sanitation in schools.

In 2015 AIAS concentrated its efforts on the study on sustainability of the organisation and the main results achieved were: financial model towards sustainability 2015-2025; roadmap towards financial autonomy of AIAS; revised organisational structure and revised AIAS staffing structure. The roadmap shows that AIAS can become financially sustainable in the next 10 years, but this all depends on the implementation of a sanitation tax in large cities and channeling of a percentage of the forthcoming funds to AIAS.

Implications for planning:

Concerning FIPAG support the urban water supply in the northern region is still at lower performance levels. The major challenge is the payment/invoice ratio. The reduction of non revenue water is also a major challenge as well as identficaton of new sources for water supply (Nampula, Nacala).

GOM policy on Delegated Management Framework established AIAS as asset manger of the water and sanitation infrastructure and provision of services by private operators. Currently AIAS only have administrative autonomy which do not allow the institution to take its own decisions. Statutes of new AIAS possible to be approved in 2015. Country team have agreed to include investments in water supply and sanitaion in order to achieve concrete results. Sanitation is still very low in terms of coverage and it is been looking with a special attention in order to increase the numbers . A strategy on sanitation is being planned and coordination with the different stakeholdres involved in this theme to find synergies

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?				Several Dutch Waterboards provide technical assistance to ARA's a.o. Wetterskip Fryslan, Waterschap de Dommel, Hunze and Aa; The cooperation on Inco-Maputo/ PRIMA supports the centrally funded REMCO (River and Environment Management Cooperation) initiative, in which three Dutch Water Boards partner with water management organizations in Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa. The long-standing partnership of VEI and FIPAG has resulted in VEI having become FIPAG's and AIAS' trusted in-house adviser. In the city of Beira a lot of Dutch companies are active such as BAM RHDHV, Rebel and Port of Rotterdam. Long term technical assistance to DNA is given by HKV.				
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	1	not applicable	no data available	no data available	no data available	7 - UNESCO-IHE, WUR, RUU, Cie Mer, Deltares, IRC		EKN
Indicator 2: Number of Dutch NGOs active in the local water sector	0	0	0	0	0	2 - FUSP, SNV		EKN
Indicator 3: Number of Dutch companies active in the local water sector	0	not applicable	0	0	1	13 - Witteveen+Bos, DAW, NRDIV, HKV, Waterwijs, Adri Verweij, Nelen & Schuurmans, Ecorys, Wissing, Rebel Group, Rotterdam Port Consultants, HKV		EKN
Indicator 4: Number of Dutch water boards and drinking water companies active in the local water sector	no data available	not applicable	1	1	4	4 -Wetterskyp Fryslan, de Dommel, Hunze & Aa, VEI		EKN
Result question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				The EKN cooperation programmes in WASH are executed in a PPP construction, involving the Dutch water sector (VEI); The MoU which was signed with the directorate for Water, which restricts eligibility for technical assistance and services financed by Dutch funding, to Dutch companies or a consortium of Dutch and Mozambican companies resulted in a contract for HKV to provide long term technical assistance to DNA. EKN actively supported the Mozambican Water Platform PLAMA, which was further strengthened in 2015 and organized a very successful conference on small & medium size enterprises in the Water sector with assistance of NWP. In the NL programme in Beira Dutch actors are involved such as: Kadaster International, RHDHV, Rotterdam Port Consultants, and Vitens Evides. UNESCO-IHE is an important partner in the project of WaterNet. EKN's cooperation programme with ARA Sul is managed by the Dutch Waterboard Wetterskip Fryslan.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 5: Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programmes (by companies, NGOs, Knowledge institutions)	1	NA	1	3	8	9 (VEI, HKV, NWP, Kadaster International, RHDHV, Rotterdam Port Consultants, UNESCO-IHE, Wetterskip Fryslan, SNV).		EKN own records
Result question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?				Due in large part to the long term support by VEI, FIPAG is now able to attract financing from international finance institutions such as the WB and AFDB. The cooperation with the City of Beira, produces interesting "aid and trade" dynamics. The largest foreign investor in the city is Dutch port operator Cornelder. In its slipstream, other Dutch enterprises increasingly do business in Beira as well. They – among others – stand to benefit indirectly from the Dutch aid and trade policy implementation, which focuses on the improvement of the city's infrastructure, climate resilience, quality of housing, basic services delivery and land governance. The Dutch interventions explicitly target poor groups as well. This improves the enabling environment for private sector investment. A market survey in 2014 revealed very little appetite of (Dutch) private sector parties to invest in Beira. However, the engagement of FMO in 2015 in land development and of British social enterprise REALL in the development of low-cost housing, the elaboration of several business cases and the preparation of plans to enhance the transparency of land governance, rapidly changes this picture. Under the political leadership of the Mayor of Beira the prospects for collaborative multi-stakeholder and multi-donor efforts have improved substantially. A sustained effort in the coming years is expected to produce dividends for both citizens of Beira and investors.				
Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 4				Trade and development cooperation				
Assess achieved results compared to planning:				[...]				
Reasons for result achieved:				<p>The long-standing partnership of VEI and FIPAG has resulted that VEI has become FIPAG's trusted in-house adviser. The involvement in AIAS is a spin-off of this partnership. EKN has also actively supported the establishment of the Mozambican Water Platform PLAMA, which is currently supported by the Netherlands Water Partnership, and which can help the Dutch water sector to develop business in Mozambique.</p> <p>The NL water sector is aware of the difficulties and risks involved in doing water related business in Mozambique. EKN employs all instruments available to NL development cooperation to reduce such risks where appropriate. The Dutch water sector aid may not translate directly into water business opportunities but more indirectly into business opportunities in ports and logistics or construction and engineering, related to Foreign Direct Investments in Mozambique. EKN pursues such opportunities in Beira where NL water sector supports the preparation of large infrastructure investments that create business opportunities in transportation, infrastructure, dredging and land development.</p>				
Implications for planning:								