



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Water



Organisation	Date	Reporting period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ramallah, Palestinian Territories	June 2016	2015

Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by		Result area	Rto marker	Significant/principal	Gender marker
			Name organisation	Channel				
25858	RAM Crossborder Wastewater	0	UNDP	Multilateral organisation	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25933	RAM Academische Samenwerking	513.300	Maastricht School of Management	Research institute and companies	General	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26919	RAM Gaza Water Reconstruction	0	World Bank	Multilateral organisation	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26706	RAM H2O Water	212.000	COMET-ME	NGO	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
25955	RAM Bethlehem Water Project	3.500.000	French Consul-General Jerusalem	Government	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	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')?				FAOstat indicates a variable yet modest increase in land and water productivity in the Palestinian Territories. In 2015, about 45% of the water extracted from groundwater aquifers by Palestinians in the West Bank was used for agricultural purposes (PWA, 2016). In an area with limited water resources, efficient water management becomes especially essential. In its strategy, the Ministry of Agriculture defined four strategic objectives, the second specific with focus on Efficient and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources by improving the management of supply and demand used in agriculture. Interventions and procedures implemented within this scope guarantee the provision of additional water for agriculture from traditional and non-traditional sources, as well as enhance irrigation water efficiency and utilization. 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 (rice)	1621,5 kg/ha (2011)	No national target	1565,2 kg/ha	1666,7 kg/ha	1796,2 kg/ha	not available yet		FAOstat
Indicator 2: Water productivity: rice yield per unit of water (kg/m ³)	0,338 kg/m ³ (2011)	No national target	0,326 kg/m ³	0,347 kg/m ³	0,374 kg/m ³	not available yet		FAOstat
Indicator 3: The amount of water available from springs and groundwater wells for agricultural purposes (million cubic meters)	10 MCM (2013)		n.a.	10 MCM	n.a.	4,8 MCM	Target - 15 MCM (an additional 5 MCM made available)	National Agriculture Sector Strategy - "Resilience and Development", 2014 - 2016

Result question 1.b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				<p>The nexus between water and food production is explicitly addressed in the NRO's programme portfolio. The High Value Crops Program implemented by FAO among other objectives aims to reduce the detrimental impact to the environment of the high value crops production chain and optimize the use of scarce water and energy resources.</p> <p>Water related interventions implemented by a Consortium of Local NGOs in the Land and Water Resources Management (LWRM) Program aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase water availability and improve supply management, by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of water infrastructure. 2. Enhancement of water sources designated for agriculture. • Improve demand management of the agricultural water, by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance the efficiency of water transportation and distribution systems. 2. Upgrade irrigation systems and use complementary irrigation 				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Water and energy consumption in high value crops production	100%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Reduced by 15%		FAO Reports
Indicator 2: Water productivity in kg/m ³	13,7 kg/m ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,7 kg/m ³	20,1 kg/m ³		Land and Water Resources Management Reports, PMU (2016)

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1				Efficient water use in agriculture				
Assess achieved results compared to planning:				B. Results achieved as planned				
Reasons for result achieved:				The programs supported by NRO are implemented by partners that have longstanding expertise in the agricultural and water sectors. The interventions are very much needs based, especially as water availability is a key factor impeding agricultural development.				
Implications for planning:				NRO will continue supporting activities that aim to enhance the efficiency of water use in the agricultural sector. Water resources development and sustainable management have been included in the next planning cycle 2017 - 2022.				

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?				<p>Within a wide scale reform program, the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) is undertaking an extensive exercise to redefine the legal, institutional and technical setup of the sector and its services. Good governance and enhanced management of resources are central parameters upon which the process is based. As water supply is limited, PWA regards treated wastewater and wadi development as important non-conventional water sources for agricultural purposes. From the 33 intermittent surface wadis in the West Bank 15 contain wastewater flow across the Palestinian-Israeli 1949 Armistice line. Twelve of these are major streams that flow west and discharge into the Mediterranean Sea while the other three flow to the east and discharge into the Jordan River and Dead Sea. Wastewater streams when passing through residential areas create nuisance, and pose potential danger to the public. Israel unilaterally deducts the cost of treating wastewater crossing the borders directly from the Palestinian Authority (PA) tax revenues collected by Israel.</p> <p>In its National Water Strategy (2012), the PA prioritized the management of the Jordan River, and developing plans for the sustainable use of 8 wadis for water harvesting. However, these are long term targets (2032), for the short term the PA only expects to be able to draw limited amounts of water from the wadis, but not to be in a position to develop plans for the Jordan River.</p>				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Existence of national plans, strategies and (master) plans for IWRM	n.a.	2 Master Plans to be fully developed	Palestinian Water Sector Policy and Strategy	1 Master Plan prepared for the southern part of the West Bank	n.a.	n.a.	1 Master Plan for the northern part of the West Bank under development	National Water Strategy for Palestine (2012); Updates from the Palestinian Water Authority (2016)
Indicator 2: Number of river basins / delta's with water allocation / flow management / coastal defense plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable	0 (2012)	8 Wadi Development Plans to be prepared	0	0	2 plans	1 plan	3 plans under preparation	National Water Strategy for Palestine (2012); Updates from the Palestinian Water Authority (2016)
Result question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				<p>In 2014, the Crossborder Wastewater Project delivered a Master Plan developed to clean Wadi Abu Nar, stabilize its banks and prevent floods. A feasibility study was also prepared to identify the optimal solution for the management of wastewater in the communities discharging raw sewage in the Wadi. Both documents were fully reviewed and finalized by PWA in 2015. Although a very slow process the project has contributed to sustaining the momentum and discussions on practical solutions to a growing problem. As the Palestinian Government at the highest level fully understands the consequences of maintaining the current conditions, they have agreed to a site specific agreement given that efforts continue in drafting a Joint Protocol on Transboundary Wastewater Management.</p>				
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 (2012)	1 plan for Wadi Abu Nar	NA	NA	1 plan drafted	The plan was finalized and endorsed by PWA.	NA	UNDP - Master Plan for the Rehabilitation of Wadi Abu Nar and Feasibility Study on Wastewater Management for Baqa Al Ghazir and Al-Jadid.
Indicator 2: Number of people (male/female) targeted in the Dutch water management projects	9 000 people using cesspits, no WWTP present	16.000 people connected to a WWTP	NA	NA	NA, implementation has not started.	NA, implementation has not started.	Negotiations with different counterparts ongoing.	UNDP project specific reports
Result question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?				<p>In its National Water Strategy the PA has defined a long term goal to successfully negotiate and implement three agreements: on the Jordan River, Wadi Gaza (flows from Israel into Gaza) and groundwater. However, this is a long term plan, with the horizon of 2032.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the implementation of water and sanitation infrastructure in the West Bank is coordinated through the Israeli-Palestinian Joint Water Committee (JWC) created in 1995 by the Oslo II Accord. Seen as a stringent mechanism which impedes development in the West Bank, the Committee has not convened since 2012. Activities to be implemented within the area of the West Bank classified as "C" (under Israeli military and civilian control) require an additional process through the Israeli Civil Administration, permits provided through this mechanism are very difficult to obtain. Structures erected without these permits are subject to demolitions and/or confiscation.</p>				
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	0	1	-	-	-	1 plan discussed and agreed on by different stakeholders	Preparations ongoing for the signing of Site Specific Agreement	UNDP Programme Document, Site Specific Arrangement between ISR and PA on wastewater management in Baqa Al Ghazir and Al-Jadid.
Indicator 2: Number of Trans Boundary Basin Agreements with involvement of the IC partner country	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		GI and UNDP project specific reports
Result question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				<p>RAM Crossborder Wastewater aims to achieve a common vision for the management of crossborder flows in Wadi Abu Nar, and could serve as a first example towards an understanding on how to manage wastewater flows in general between Israel and the PA. The FS continues to successfully maintain political momentum for Israeli-Palestinian collaboration on transboundary wastewater management, and as far as can be assessed now, positively changed the political possibility of a transboundary agreement for the area. UNDP has drafted a Site Specific Agreement in full consultation with all stakeholders (within a Program financed by the Government of Japan). The PA has addressed the issue at high levels with clear instructions to the relevant institutions on a need for action not only for the preservation of the environment but also to put an end to arbitrary deductions being made from the Palestinian Clearance Revenues.</p>				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of functioning dialogue groups in which a constructive and informed dialogue for managing transboundary water regimes.	0	1 (ISR and PA over wastewater).	0	1 (GI over Water as Final Status)	1 (GI over Water as a Permanent Status Issue)	1 to discuss the details of a potential site specific agreement	NA	GI and UNDP project specific reports

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:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Although it has been a very slow process due to obvious reasons, the Project maintained dialogue between the Service Providers on both sides of the Armistice Line and between the line institutions of the Palestinian Government. The FS provided evidence based data to substantiate the connection to an existing wastewater treatment plant in Israel which was found to be the most feasible option on the short run. A Site Specific Agreement is ready to be signed. With a positive decision from the Government the Project the implementation of the infrastructural and capacity building activities can proceed.
Implications for planning:	Instead of agreeing on a three year programme that would plan, design and implement the optimal solution, NL and UNDP agreed to a more limited programme for a year, with the possibility to decide upon a continuation based on the political will to implement the optimal solution. This was reflected in the BEMO and Arrangement with UNDP. The Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) has made a positive decision to proceed with site specific agreements while maintaining efforts to develop the protocol that would draw the general principles that shape the agreement. Implementing the recommendations provided through the plans developed by the activity now depends on the decision to be made by the PA in regards to a site specific agreement with Israeli counterparts.

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)							
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?	<p>Although the majority of households in built-up areas of the West Bank are connected to water supply networks, most do not have continuous water services. Quantities of water made available to Palestinians are limited, with one of the lowest consumption rates in the region. Around 200,000 people in the West Bank living in Area C are not connected to any infrastructure, energy or water, and rely on rainwater harvesting during the winter and water tankering in the summer.</p> <p>Over abstraction of the Coastal Aquifer underlying Gaza has led to a rapid deterioration in water availability. Over 90% of the water is considered unfit for human consumption due to seawater intrusion, the infiltration of sewage and agricultural fertilizer. Since 2007, Given the overall electricity deficiencies, such as frequent power cuts; a drop in voltage; and fuel shortages to run back-up generators, services are unreliable. Damages to infrastructure during the War in the summer of 2014 further disrupted the water supply for many people, as well as the sewage infrastructure. Air strikes destroyed water lines and facilities causing more leakage in the water system. An initial assessment was done during the conflict, concluding that the damages totalled US\$ 34M.</p>							
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	Total: 3,958,346 Urban: 297,4377 Rural: 983,970	NA	Total: 3,958,346 Urban: 297,4377 Rural: 983,970	Total: 4,081,017 Urban: 3,076,785 Rural: 1,004,232	Total: 4,201,161 Urban: 3,176,670 Rural: 1,024,491	Total: 4,185,080 Urban: 3,183,390 Rural: 1,013,400	NA	Joint Monitoring Programme (http://www.wssinfo.org/documents/?tx_difisplaycontroller[type]=country_files)
Indicator 2: Percentage of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) reached with sustainable access to and use improved water sources facilities	Total: 2,793,230 Urban: 1,895,309 Rural: 897,921	NA	Total: 2,793,230 Urban: 1,895,309 Rural: 897,921	Total: 2,777,697 Urban: 1,864,178 Rural: 913,520	Total: 2,757,529 Urban: 1,828,530 Rural: 928,999	Total: 2,638,420 Urban: 1,745,730 Rural: 912,060	NA	Joint Monitoring Programme (http://www.wssinfo.org/documents/?tx_difisplaycontroller[type]=country_files) National Water Strategy for Palestine
Indicator 3: Number of people within the West Bank in unserved communities without access to safe drinking water	206,079 (4.8% of the population, 2012)		206,079	132,616 (3% of the population, 2013)	NA	188,924 (6% of the population, 2015)	NA	PWA (2012), Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Household Environmental

Result question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	<p>In 2015, the Netherlands Representative Office signed a Delegated Cooperation Arrangement (DCA) with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a water infrastructure program in Bethlehem. The program addresses the problems of non-revenue water and unequal distribution by improving infrastructure and operations of the Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (WSSA) to meet the water demand for the horizon 2025. This will be supplemented by trainings on SCADA, GIS, metering and leak detection and installation and maintenance on pipes. Activities only started late 2015 and thus no achievements can be reported in this result area.</p> <p>In November 2014, COMET began implementing a project funded by NRO to install family water units that include solar powered water pumps and slow sand filters in unserved communities within the West Bank. The project provides households with clean drinking water.</p> <p>Through the World Bank Trust Fund repairing the damaged infrastructure in Gaza not only increases the amount of water available per capita per day but also helps prevent incidents of cross-contamination.</p>							
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of people reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources facilities in Bethlehem	94,250 (2010) Male: 50.5% Female: 49.5%	106.635	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Feasibility study (pg.6: projection of 2.5% growth per year). Male/Female: based upon percentages of 2007
Indicator 2: Number of people reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources facilities in Gaza	1,600,000 - post War (Male: 51% Female: 49%)	1,850,000	NA	NA	1,700,000	1,700,000	NA	World Bank and Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (2014 and 2015)
Indicator 3: Number of people reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources facilities in unserved communities	0 (2014)	539	NA	NA	NA	475 people (242 males and 233 females)	NA	COMET-ME - Baseline, Target Information and Progress Report

Result question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?		<p>RAM Academische Samenwerking (the Palestinian-Dutch Academic Cooperation Program on Water (PADUCO)) supports a consortium of five Dutch and five Palestinian universities (Birzeit University, An-Najah National University, Al-Quds University, Palestine Polytechnic University, Palestine Technical University Kadoorie, University of Twente, Maastricht School of Management, Wageningen University, Delft University of Technology and UNESCO-IHE). The Programme includes eleven research projects, curriculum development, internships and training activities in order to strengthen the teaching and research capacity at Palestinian universities on water issues. Results from the research completed within PADUCO are to be processed into Policy Notes to be placed at the disposal of PWA.</p> <p>FDW has approved a project which plans to introduce tertiary treatment in the Jenin Wastewater Treatment Plant administered by the Municipality. The effluent will be sold to the farmers in the area at rates approved by the line authorities.</p>						
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	0 (2012)	10	0	6	5 universities	5 universities	NA	Palestinian-Dutch Academic Cooperation Program on Water (PADUCO) Narrative Progress Report (2015)
Indicator 2: Number of Dutch water sector partner directly involved in the preparation and implementation of programmes funded by other donors	2 (2012)	4	2	2	2	2	NA	Feedback from the Palestinian Water Authority

Result question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?		<p>The Palestinian water sector is small, both in terms of customers as in terms of companies involved. Investment opportunities are also limited by the specific nature of the water sector in the Palestinian Territories, as infrastructural development or developing new sources of fresh water requires approval from Israel and the PA. Both local and foreign investors remain hesitant to engage in the sector due to the lack of a legislative environment necessary to govern a public-private partnership in addition volatile political dynamics.</p> <p>FDW has approved one grant in 2012. The PA welcomed this Public-Private Partnership (PPP) as a pilot to further develop its own PPP framework. The successful applicant was awarded EUR 1,367,400 (60% of the total costs). The actual disbursement depends on the progress with the implementation, which is currently delayed due to discussions within the consortium and between the consortium and the PA.</p>						
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Netherlands investments in the local water sector (EUR)	0 (2012)	1.739.872						FDW

Result question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?		<p>As a spin off from discussions that took place in the First Palestinian Water Forum sponsored by NRO on avenues of opportunity for the involvement of the private sector the World Bank initiated a mission to help support PWA in fostering PPPs in the water sector. The Bilateral Forum in 2015 was also another venue to continue these discussions with insight on Dutch experience. Participants had the opportunity to visit a real example of a successful PPP. The Forum brought together key experts from the Palestinian and Dutch water sectors and the private sector to debate challenges withholding private sector engagement and define what has to be done to overcome them.</p> <p>NRO is involved in facilitating discussions necessary to progress with the FDW project which would also set a precedence in public private cooperation.</p>						
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch actors introduced to potential partners via trade promotion activities	17 (2013)	30		17 (Forum)	NA	30 (Forum)		Registration for Bilateral Forum; reports by Maastricht School of management of RAM Academic Cooperation
Indicator 2: Number of Palestinian actors introduced to potential Dutch partner via MMF or other trade promotion activities	39 (2013)	20		9 (IWW) + 30 (Forum) = 39	NA	4 (AWW) + 35 (Forum)		Registration for Bilateral Forum and for AWW

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 4		Trade and development cooperation						
Assess achieved results compared to planning:		B. Results achieved as planned						
Reasons for result achieved:		<p>The PPP in Jenin under FDW is not yet operational. In 2015, all parties continued their dialogue on the division of labour under the stewardship of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA). A Steering Committee was created by PWA to decide on the conditions under which the PPP would be allowed to undertake the reuse project as proposed, they will also set the tariffs and initial subsidies for the farmers on reusing wastewater in Jenin.</p> <p>The number of Dutch actors involved in trade promotion activities was high in 2015 due to the Bilateral Forum and IWW.</p>						
Implications for planning:		The Representative Office will continue to follow up with PWA and members of the consortium of the FDW project, offering suggestions for solutions while keeping						