

# Water

<b>Organisation</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague Budget Holder: DHA	<b>Publication Date</b> May 2020	<b>Reporting Period</b> Reports received between 1 October 2018 - 30 September 2019
---	-------------------------------------	--

## Result area 1 - Enabling environment Water

### RESULTS

The water cooperation between the Netherlands and Bangladesh focuses on organisational change and institutional strengthening, as well as consolidation. The Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, approved at the highest political level in September 2018, is a framework for bilateral cooperation under the Multi-Annual Country Strategy (MACS) 2019-2022. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and WASH are strengthened through institutional development, knowledge cooperation, capacity building, as well as an advocacy for more climate resilient water management.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Capacity development (IWRM)	NA	NA	Horizontal learning stimulated through workshop.	400000785; 400001952; 400002458
ST_Education/knowledge/research (IWRM)	NA	NA	Recommendations given on priorities for knowledge and research through position papers and stakeholder consultation	26408; 400000785; 400001489; 400001952;
ST_Innovation & Technology (IWRM)	NA	NA	Technology provided for improvement of water (management) infrastructure. Innovation in the areas of pumped drainage	26408; 400000785; 400002458
ST_Policy advice (IWRM)	NA	NA	Institutional and capacity/knowledge strengthening of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) is ongoing. Recon	26408; 400000785; 400001489
ST_Policy advice (WASH)	NA	NA	Recommendations given to integrate slums in the existing drinking water network.	400000247; 400001489

### Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 1

Assess achieved results compared to planning: C. Results achieved as planned

Especially on IWRM, capacity development and knowledge exchange between NL-BD is established as planned. Knowledge and research programmes like the Water Management Knowledge and Innovation Program (WMKIP), the Joint Cooperation Program (JCP), and Urbanizing Deltas in the World (UDW) have been supported, as well as technical assistance has been provided to programs like Blue Gold, Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIIP), and South West II. At the polder level, the improvement of the economic status of farmers (through increased agricultural production and improved market access) is the result of improved water management practices, and the participation of women in the decision making process is crucial for the creation of an enabling environment for the improvement of water management practices. Institutional strengthening is still one of the spearheads of the MACS, well reflected in the results.

Reasons for result achieved. Policy advice for IWRM will be mainly mainstreamed through support to the implementation of the Bangladesh Delta Plan. Other activities (e.g. participatory water management) will continue to positively impact the enabling environment.

Implications for planning.

## Result area 2 - IWRM Water

### RESULTS

The results on IWRM are dominated by the core projects Blue Gold, South West II and Char Development and Settlement Program (CDSP) IV. The results indicate that about 86,000 people have benefited from improved river basin management and safe deltas within the reporting period. Most of the beneficiaries are in the Blue Gold Program, which consists of total 960,000 people within 22 polders, of which cumulatively 214,348 people have benefited until now because of the functional water management system, increased productivity and market access. More results will be achieved as the infrastructure in the polders will only be fully completed in the last two years of the project (2020 and 2021). The projects focusing on in-polder water management (e.g. Blue Gold, South West II) integrate agricultural activities and therefore are benefiting farmers to get alternative livelihood by utilizing their land for climate resilient crop cultivation. With this integrated approach, the cropping intensity of the polders has been increased and overall socio-economic condition inside the polders has been changed significantly.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Area of basins with an operational plan for integrated water resources management	NA	30533	28377.52	24007; 27948
ST_Number of people benefiting from improved river basin management and safe deltas	0	3783101	86798.2	21607; 24007; 26408; 27948; 400002457
ST_Number of people supported in projects for improved irrigation and drainage	0	479865	86797.8	21607; 24007; 26408; 27948; 400002457
ST_Number of people supported in projects for improved watershed protection	0	482695	49633	21607; 24007; 26408; 27948; 400002457
ST_Number of people supported in projects for protection against floods	0	1503159	86797.8	21607; 24007; 26408; 27948; 400002457
ST_Number of professionals trained in water management	0	966	81.29	21607; 24007; 26408; 27948
ST_Number of river basin organizations supported on watermanagement	0	503	43.92	21607; 24007; 27948

### Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 2

Assess achieved results compared to planning: C. Results achieved as planned

Blue Gold, South West II and CDSP are projects that live up to the expectations. The targets indicated are set for the end of the project period, so it is difficult to compare the target with the results achieved so far. However, the number of people supported in the projects for improved irrigation and drainage has been according to expectations. It is expected that the final targets will be reached at the end of the project period. It is important to monitor the annual results properly, whether they are in line with the end target.

## Result area 3 - WASH Water

### RESULTS

Increased access to safely managed water supply and sanitation facilities are the specific outcomes envisaged in this results area through Water Operating Partnership (WOP) II, BRAC WASH and MaxNutriWASH projects. At the end of 2018, Rohingya WASH was added to the BRAC WASH project because of the humanitarian emergency situation in the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar district. Although all projects are contributing to the overall result, the methods used, the targeted population, and the geographical areas are different. In the BRAC WASH project, the emphasis is more on mainstreaming WASH into the core programs of BRAC e.g. microfinance, health, education, ultra-poor etc. So, apart from the contribution of the BRAC WASH program, these outcomes in the reporting period are also supported by financing WASH activities through microfinance and ensuring functionality of those facilities through education, health etc. MaxWASH has recently added the nutrition aspect to their project. It applies a "healthy village approach" to attain the expected outcomes, in which a village will be declared a "healthy village" when a certain percentage of WASH facilities in that particular village is found functional and malnutrition levels have gone down to a certain level. Furthermore, the capacity development initiative for DWASA (Dhaka Water Supply & Sewerage Authority) through the WOP II project is focussing on providing quality services to different zones of Dhaka City which indirectly benefit 4.5 million people getting access to safe (drinking) water.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Number of drinking water points constructed	NA	1482	1492	29333; 29353; 400001591
ST_Number of people trained in WASH institutions	NA	3080	3140	29353; 400001591
ST_Number of people using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1)	1125000	399240	286101	21607; 29333; 29353; 400000247; 400001591
ST_Number of people using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap	749503	1340996	544305	21607; 29333; 29353; 400001591; 400002457
ST_Number of people with access to micro finance for WASH	NA	24000	18916	29333
ST_Number of sanitary facilities constructed	NA	9278	12121	29333; 29353; 400001591
ST_Number of students / pupils with improved drinking water facilities in schools	NA	121950	106264	29333; 29353; 400001591
ST_Number of students / pupils with improved sanitary facilities in schools	NA	121950	106264	29333; 29353; 400001591
ST_Number of WASH organizations strengthened	NA	9	9	29353; 400001591

### Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 3

Assess achieved results compared to planning: B. Results achieved better than planned

The BRAC WASH project was extended with the Rohingya WASH. At the initial emergency stage of the influx of Rohingya refugees sub-optimal decisions were made: shallow tubewells were dug and sanitary facilities were located too close to the tubewells, leading to water quality issues. Therefore, the amount of infrastructure built has exceeded the target (because of upgrading and relocation of (temporary) facilities), but did not add any beneficiaries.

Reasons for result achieved. No particular changes in planning. However, for WOP II, we expect that current (direct) targets may not be reached in the urban areas because of eviction threats (2 or 3 slums where the Embassy has invested in the past have been evicted in the reporting period).

\* Find more information on the projects on Openaid.nl with the activity numbers listed under 'Source'