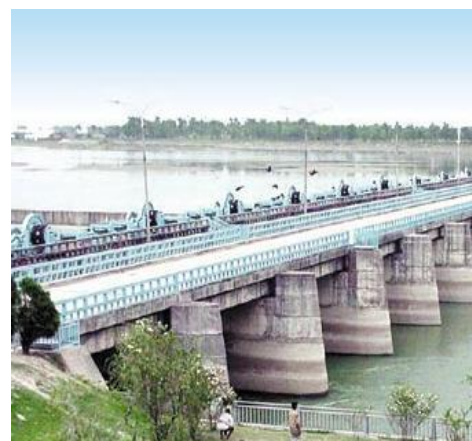


Support Facility DME

Project Overview

Illustration of completed projects by the Support Facility of DME

2009 - 2011



October 2011

Dear reader,

The Department Climate, Energy, Environment and Water (DME) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has installed the Support Facility ("Steungroep DME") for the deployment of expertise in the areas of climate, energy, environment and water. Assignments come from DME and Dutch embassies. The Support Facility facilitates and organizes these projects.

The projects of the Support Facility focus on:

- Effective integration of climate, energy, environment and water in national development programs and other policies.
- Integration of environment, climate, energy and water goals in policies and programs in other than environment related sectors.
- Operationalization of global (international) climate, energy, water and environmental objectives and translation of those into specific actions and programs in partner countries.
- Substantive contributions to achieve the output target for access to energy and water and sanitation.
- Substantive contributions to the intensification of climate, renewable energy and biofuels.

Now, exactly two years after the start, forty three long and short term projects have been completed by the Support Facility. This publication gives an impression of these projects and the contribution that the Support Facility has made to policy development, policy assessment and implementation. In cooperation with our consultants, approximately half of the projects appear in this publication. For each project you will find a fact sheet that addresses the goals, results and prospects of the deployment.

Recently the focus of Dutch international cooperation is on fewer themes and countries. Fifteen partner countries have been selected and the theme "water" has become a prime policy issue. These changes have influenced the type of projects carried out by the Support Facility and upcoming projects are expected to follow this trend.

With kind regards,

Support Facility DME

BGP Engineers
VNG International
EcoConsult
Kema

**Completed Projects:
October 2009 -
October 2011**



- Project Overview

Water:

- 1 Evaluation UNICEF – Zambia-Kenia-Malawi
- 3 WSP Evaluation 2009
- 4 Evaluation Aqua for All
- 8 WSSCC evaluation 2010 – fase 1
- 12 NREG Ghana
- 18 WSSCC evaluation 2010 – fase 2
- 19 Evaluation UNICEF 2009
- 20 50 million target
- 23 Delta coordinator Bangladesh
- 24 Water Juba Sudan
- 25 Int. Water law expert Juba Sudan
- 27 UN Habitat external evaluation WATSAN
- 29 IRC external midterm review
- 31 Water program embassy Yemen
- 34 EUWI-AWG Governance Review
- 41 BRAC-WASH evaluation
- 46 Water emergency support
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- 50 Midterm review UNICEF Kenya
- 53 Coastal Management Mauritania
- 54 Deltaplan development Bangladesh
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- 61 MJSP Water Palestinian Territories

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- 2 Advise Forestry UNFCCC
- 5 Least Developed Countries Expert Group
- 10 UNCCD CRIC
- 28 Support NL climate activities development countries
- 30 FiT Fund Indonesia
- 37 Water program embassy Yemen – Climate change
- 38 Food security water ecosystems
- 43 Position government tropical rainforest 2010
- 45 Expert meeting Lake Naivasha
- 52 Food Security and water Bangladesh

Environment:

- 11 Environmental Evaluation Western Balkans
- 13 Position government tropical rainforest
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Energy:

- 6 WB strategy renewable energy
- 26 Operationalization MotionVendrik
- 44 Additional support energy

- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 3:
WSP Programme 2009

Name consultant:

Anton Rijdsdijk

Project period:

June 2010

Country:

Stockholm

Anecdote or interesting fact:

The seven core business areas of WSP are relevant and reflect the present trend in water and sanitation development. However the priorities as set by WSP are not always clear and should be discussed in the meeting.

Description of the project and project goals:

The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) is a multi-donor partnership administered by the World Bank to support poor people in obtaining affordable, safe and sustainable access to water and sanitation services.

WSP works directly with client governments at the local and national level in 25 countries through regional offices in Africa, East and South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and in, Washington D.C.

The consultant prepared, attended and evaluated WSP Council Meeting in Stockholm and evaluated WSP business plan for the period of 2011 – 2015.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

In 2008 the WSP prepared its WATSAN Strategy for 2009 based on the following trends:

- Rapid urbanization occurring in developing countries;
- Decentralization of service delivery;
- Natural resource constraints in light of climate change and extreme weather patterns; Reduction in global poverty but rising income inequality;
- Increased private infrastructure investments in emerging markets
- Changing aid architecture

In general, the WSP business plan (2011 – 2015) is a high quality paper and provides an excellent guideline for national water and sanitation strategies. The emphasis of the document is on sanitation rather than on improved water sources. This is well justified as sanitation had been secondary to water in the past, while health benefits of proper sanitation are even higher than those of safe drinking water. Fortunately, governments and other local and international stakeholders are paying more attention to sanitation in new programmes. The WSP business plan is in line with these developments



- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 4:
Evaluation Aqua for All

Name consultant:

Annemarieke Mooijman

Project period:

February-May 2010

Country:

Field work in Ghana
Part of team with others visiting
Kenya and Mozambique

Anecdote or interesting fact:

During my field visit in Northern Ghana I received 3 chickens, 12 eggs, 4 dresses and 3 bags from communities visited (I gave it all away).



Description of the project and project goals:

Aqua for All (A4A) was founded with the ultimate objective of providing poor people access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The Foundation has two main subsidiary objectives: (i) Mobilise public opinion in the Netherlands and private sector funding for water supply and sanitation development projects in developing countries and; (ii) assist third parties in the implementation of projects in the water and sanitation sector with the ultimate objective of providing 1 million people access to safe drinking water and 750,000 people to improved sanitation (following JMP/MDG definitions).

As part of the DGIS/A4A support funding agreement, it was decided that A4A should undergo a periodic evaluation in order to seek lessons learned for future planning and operations. The Support Group was contracted in January 2010 to carry out an external evaluation of A4A for the period FY 2005 - 2008.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

At first, Aqua for All financing was terminated due to non-approval of extension (in April 2010). But based on, among others, the outputs of this evaluation new financing for Aqua for All was made available in 2011 (10 million Euros).

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been a partner with the private sector in an array of initiatives to ameliorate poverty through the delivery of sustainable water supply and sanitation services to the poor. On-going efforts include a funding partnership with the Aqua for All Foundation. In the revised focus of the development policy these efforts will be strengthened.



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- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 5 & 40:
Support for the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Name consultant:

Jan Verhagen

Project period:

From 2009 - 2011

Country:

Global, focus is on least developed countries

Anecdote or interesting fact:

During the meetings the interaction between the GEF, Implementing Agencies and countries can result in interesting debates. Clearly the "one UN" is difficult with more than one UN agency at the table, but also LDCs are diverse and do not always speak with one voice.

Description of the project and project goals:

The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) provides guidance and advice on the preparation and on the implementation strategy of NAPAs upon request by Least Developed Countries (LDC) Parties. NAPAs are National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and provide a process for LDCs to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change.

The mandate of the LEG was extended at COP 16 for a period of five years (2011-2015). The LEG meets two or three times each year to discuss progress and focus the work program. Outputs of the LEG are reports, workshops and advice to least developed countries.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

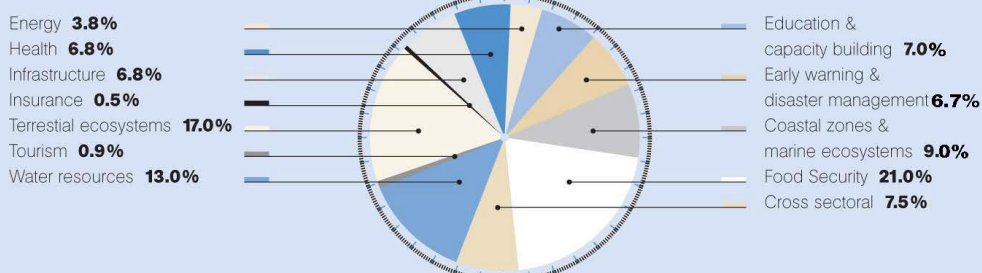
Over the last few years several documents to assist LDCs in implementing NAPA projects have seen the light and projects are being implemented. Funding mechanisms are in place and LDCs are working on adaptation projects.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

Food security and water are among the top priorities for LDCs. The Netherlands is an international key player in these two sectors.

Figure 1.

Key sectors covered by the NAPA projects



- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 8 & 18:
Evaluation Water Supply and
Sanitation Collaborative Council

Name consultant:

Bert L.M. van Woersem

Project period:

April – March 2010

Country:

World wide, regions and countries
focus on Africa and Asia (35
countries)

Anecdote or interesting fact:

The Global Sanitation Fund
under WSSCC has been
established at an opportune time.
It has the potential to become the
real Global Sanitation Fund with
a substantial financial envelop.
Such a Fund could play a crucial
role in really making a difference
in achieving the sanitation related
MDG.

Description of the project and project goals:

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) is a global multi-stakeholder partnership organization with more than 4,000 members in 150 countries that works to improve the lives of poor people. Moreover, WSSCC has a network of National WASH coalitions in 33 countries. Its mission is to achieve sustainable water supply and sanitation for all people. The following three types of activities complement each other and make a coherent whole for advances in sanitation; i).Networking and Knowledge Management; ii) Advocacy and Communications and; iii) The Global Sanitation Fund.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

WSSCC plays an important advocacy role in sanitation at a global level. Through its national networks it plays a substantial role in the improvement of the legislative and institutional framework. WSSCC's new pillar, the Global Sanitation Fund, offers opportunities to make the difference at country level in a number of countries.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The mission and outcomes of WSSCC are highly relevant to the global debate and concrete activities to achieve the sanitation MDGs. As the legislative and institutional framework for sanitation is improving there is an urgent need to pay more attention to the implementation of sanitation activities on the ground to achieve sustainable improved sanitation. The strategic decision of WSSCC to dedicate most efforts to sanitation and hygiene, in view of the limited progress on sanitation, was an excellent choice as it provided WSSCC with a clear focus on an important but heavily neglected sub-sector and a clear niche.



- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 11:
Environmental Evaluation
Western Balkans

Name consultant:

Imre Csikos
Johan Vollenbroek

Project period:

October – December 2010

Country:

The Western Balkans
Albania
Bosnia
Herzegovina
Kosovo
Macedonia
Montenegro
Serbia

Anecdote or interesting fact:

The countries in the West Balkan have serious environmental problems due to a decade of armed conflicts, the lack of proper environmental governance, the use of outdated industrial facilities and years of severe contamination of the environment. Especially air pollution, water pollution and hazardous waste are serious threats to the health of the population. Problems are aggravated by underdeveloped water supply systems, which affect the quality of potable water, and the lack of sewage treatment plants for both domestic and industrial waste water.

Description of the project and project goals:

The regional program on environment for the Western Balkans (REP) was formulated in 2006. This program formed part of a more comprehensive approach for the region that aimed to contribute to stabilization, regional co-operation, economic development, the rule of law and EU/NATO integration. The regional approach was moreover designed to combine different policy fields and instruments in an integral way to reach these aims.

The REP was planned to be undertaken in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia during the period 2006 – 2010 and coordinated at the embassy in Belgrade. Currently the program is being closed down and no further activities were initially foreseen to be carried out in 2011.

In total 9 regional activities, further on referred to as “projects”, have received financial support to contribute to the above (see annex) to the amount of € 22.5 million. The activities have taken place in the above mentioned countries.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

A recommendation for better grant agreements and targeted and less time consuming reporting was defined, at the same time increasing the quality of the information is recommended. These changes would reduce the time input from the side of the implementer, which he cannot spend now on the project itself because the grant agreement obliges him to come up with “narrative” reports.

Sector Environment



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- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 19:
UNICEF - Government of NL
Cooperation, WASH access

Name consultant:

Michiel van der Drift

Project period:

August – September 2010

Country:

Rwanda and Mozambique

Anecdote or interesting fact:

In total 4 out of 5 countries that participate in the program have been visited. Zambia and Malawi have been covered by Mr. R. Rodts
Interesting fact is that stakeholders seriously believe in sanitation, giving seriously meaning to the WASH concept.

Description of the project and project goals:

Government NL supports UNICEF- WASH program in 5 East and Southern Africa countries to contribute to MDG 7. Timeframe differs per country but ranges from 2007 - 2015. Final program output is to cover 50 million people with safe water and basic sanitation in 2015.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

Rwanda program started in 2009 only and output was still low as collaborative structures were being put in place. Mozambique program made interesting progress in field of sanitation and hygiene education. Output targets will probably be met by the end of the programs but sustainability issues need continuously attention.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

Direct support to MDG targets



- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 23:
Delta coordinator Bangladesh

Name consultant:

Jaap van der Velden

Project period:

July - December 2010

Country:

Bangladesh

Anecdote or interesting fact:

The Programme Water Mondiaal envisages to contribute to the broadening of the existing cooperation programme with Bangladesh in the water sector by intensified and high level exchange of knowledge and experiences, capacity building and institutional strengthening between all components of the Bangladesh en Netherlands water sector.

Description of the project and project goals:

Background:

In the National Water Plan of 2010, the Netherlands has formulated its ambitions for its international water programme, called 'Water Mondiaal' (Global Water). This programme (2010-2015) envisages the Netherlands to co-operate actively with countries in low-lying delta areas. The Water Mondiaal programme will focus its attention on five deltas and envisions long term co-operation agreements with the countries of these deltas. These partnerships will build upon existing bilateral cooperation programme in the respective countries. Bangladesh is one of these five delta countries.

Project:

The interim delta coordinator has on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, coordinated the process of the formulation and operationalization of the Water Mondiaal Delta programme Bangladesh during the remainder of 2010.

The main objective for the deltacoordinator was to ensure that the programme would be operational by the end of 2010 and that a pluri-annual plan would be ready for submission to the Steering Committee.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

The Bangladesh Delta Plan was embraced by the concerned ministers. delta team decided that a preparatory delta plan team would be needed to analyze the commitment of GoB.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The Water Mondiaal Programme is at the center of the new development policy and Bangladesh is a good example for the new policy.



Name project:

Project 25:
International Water Law for the
Southern Sudan Taskforce

Name consultant:

Hans Lammers

Project period:

August 2010- January 2011

Country:

Southern Sudan

Anecdote or interesting fact:

The Taskforce has the mandate of assisting the GoSS to address, in an organized and coordinated manner, the critical issues facing the government related to: (i) preparations for the 2011 referenda, (ii) negotiations between the SPLM/A and the GoS on the post-2011 arrangements in unity and secession, and (iii) strengthening the governance capacity of the Southern Sudan government as an autonomous region or independent state post-2011.

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Description of the project and project goals:

The Interim Period established under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) will come to an end in 2011, when Southern Sudan will either remain part of a unified Sudan or establish an independent sovereign state. In either scenario, the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) has the important task of continuing to build the capacity of its government founded just five years ago. Additionally, the GoSS must ensure that it is adequately prepared for the post-referendum period in either unity (where it may need to consider new arrangements with the national government and continue to address issues of service delivery to the people in its region), or in secession (where it will have to address issues related to, among other things, the usage of Nile waters).

The main purpose of the consultancy will be to provide the GoSS Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and the Southern Sudan 2011 Taskforce with the legal analysis which will assist them in formulating their strategic positions in the post-2011 negotiations with the Government of Sudan, around surface and ground water resources.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

Development of the strategy to be followed by the Government of Southern Sudan in their negotiations with the North. The negotiations form a continuing process with interruptions. No much progress seems to have been made since January 2011.



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Name project:

Project 27:
External Evaluation of the UN-
HABITAT Water and Sanitation
Trust Fund

Name consultant:

Anton Rijdsdijk

Project period:

December 2010 – March 2011

Country:

Lake Victoria region and Mekong
delta

Anecdote or interesting fact:

This project was done in the
framework of the global
evaluation of the Trust funds
activities in Africa, Asia and Latin
America. The comments on this
sheet only apply to the UN
Habitat activities in the Lake
Victoria region and the Mekong
delta

Description of the project and project goals:

The specific objectives of the UN-HABITAT Water & Sanitation evaluation are to:

- Assess the impact on individual beneficiaries and communities,
- Determine the extent to which the UN-HABITAT water and sanitation programme is integrated into the national sectoral and donor coordination
- Capture the perception of local counterparts and other partners on the contribution the Trust Fund is making to the sector.
- Determine the volume of follow up investments,
- Show the results of advocacy and related normative work with regional political processes and international events
- Assess how sustainable the Trust Fund interventions are both at the national and local level including ownership at the community level.
- Document lessons learned, success stories and good practices in order to maximize the experiences gained.
- Provide recommendations on how to build on the achievements of the Trust Fund and ensure that they are sustained by the relevant stakeholders.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

On basis of the conclusion of the evaluation UN Habitat revised its strategy on several key issues.



- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 29:
Evaluation of IRC Business Plan
2007 to 2011

Name consultant:

Klas Ringskog
Simon Gordon-Walker

Project period:

December - February 2011

Country:

Global

Anecdote or interesting fact:

The total combined readership of the IRC's water sector newsletter Source is estimated at around 80,000 per year.

2008 was the IRC's 40th anniversary year

In that year the IRC and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) entered in to a contract agreement for two projects WASH-Cost and TRIPLE- S with a total budget of USD 14.5 million.



Description of the project and project goals:

The evaluation specified two objectives: (i) to assess the IRC's (the International Water and Sanitation Centre) performance and progress in the implementation of the 2007-2011 Business Plan; and (ii) to make recommendations for the new Business Plan 2012-2016 on IRC's future role in the international water sector, including its role in contributing to the objectives of the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) and the Dutch water sector.

2007 to 2011 saw the first implementation of country specific implementation programme, in which IRC staff were permanently based in target countries (Uganda and Ghana), the evaluation included visits to those two countries.

The evaluation method was largely a qualitative and participatory one, and concentrated on the IRC's effectiveness in realising its objectives of adding knowledge and influencing policy through the relationships and partnerships it has developed, particularly where IRC had a full time country presence.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

The IRC will draft its next 2012-2016 Business Plan against the backdrop of considerable achievements under the current 2007-2011 Business Plan. In the preceding year 2006 IRC had less than 40 employees and funding of € 3.5 million of which two thirds was from DGIS and 1/3 from the market. At the end of the year 2010 the total number of employees had grown to 66 and total funding had risen to € 8.2 million of which roughly one third from DGIS and two thirds from the market. The bedrock DGIS funding had successfully been leveraged and the IRC had gained recognition for its work to stress the sustainability of rural water supply and wastewater services.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

IRC's Dutch heritage in the water sector is important; particularly if wider relationships within the Dutch water sector can be harnessed. Over the next 5 years the IRC will reassess their relationship with other elements of the Dutch water sector in order to demonstrate commitment to the possibility of adding innovation; and improving closer and wider collaboration with other Dutch water and wastewater sector partners.

- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 31:
Enhancing the role of the private
sector in the water sector in
Yemen

Name consultant:

Cees Vulto

Project period:

December 2010

Country:

Yemen



Description of the project and project goals:

The Netherlands Embassy (EKN) at Sana'a in the Republic of Yemen acts as a key player and relevant donor for the development of the water sector in Yemen. In the framework of the policy of the Netherlands, a number of initiative has been identified which not only seek to strengthen the Yemen water sector, but also seek to act as a catalyst for international donor activities and the addressing of key obstacles.

The mission had the objective to assess the possibilities of increasing the absorbtion capacity of the water sector in Yemen by involving the private sector.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

A report was produced on the possibilities. There were a number of follow-up actions, however, the current situation in Yemen makes it impossible to implement these. If the situation in Yemen calms down, it remains to be seen how much has changed and how much of the recommendatons are still relevant.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The assignment was to assist the Embassy in involving the private sector more closely in the implementation of the Netherlands support policy for the water sector. This is one of the important targets for the present netherlands government.



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- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 37: Water Programme
Yemen

Reconnaissance mission on:
"Water scarcity and the linkage
with Climate change."

Name consultant:

Jan Verhagen
Henk van Schaik.
Omar Hassan Al-Sakaf

Project period:

February - March 2011

Country:

Yemen

Anecdote or interesting act:

The mission was conducted from 2 – 10 February 2011, at the start of major political changes in the country. Although it limited the meetings to the capital city and some days we were advised not to go out all institutes and organizations were extremely cooperative and helpful. It also helped to convey the point that the dynamics of climate change should be seen in the broader context of other changes.

Description of the project and project goals:

Concerns on water scarcity and its linkages to climate change in Yemen will have consequences for the National Water Sector Strategy and Implementation Programme (NWSSIP) and of the Dutch supported Water Sector Support Programme (WSSP).

This mission aimed at mapping how the WSSP can anticipate to climate change in additional a roadmap to implement the response strategy was prepared. Specific attention was given to how the EKN can link to World Bank initiative "The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience "(PPCR) which included interventions related to water resources management and agriculture.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

Recommendations for future programs to work on the connection between water and food security. Currently links with the PPCR project in Yemen are explored.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The project provided insight in the complexity of climate change and indicated that climate change has to be seen in the context of the development agenda and not in isolation.

Simple solutions:



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- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 39:
Power field analysis
resource security

Name consultant:

Rem Korteweg
Frans Rooijers
Frank Bekkers

Project period:

March – June 2011

Country:

The Netherlands

Anecdote or interesting fact:

The Netherlands does not receive major direct economic benefit from the processing of raw materials, such as copper, iron or specialty metals. Instead, the Netherlands is dependent on the import of intermediate goods. By contrast, major European economies, such as Germany, are dependent on these flows of raw materials that transit through the Netherlands. This gives the Netherlands a unique place in the geopolitics of resource security. Regarding perishable resources (soy, cacao, etc), the Netherlands is economically dependent on the import of these raw materials.

Description of the project and project goals:

The study aimed to understand the changing international dynamic regarding global resource production and consumption, focusing on non-fossil minerals and perishable resources. The objective was to provide input for the development of the Dutch government's resource policy. The research focused on the changing resource policies of major producing and consuming nations, the rise of resource nationalism and the development of resource policy within the European context. By calculating the economic exposure to certain resource flows, it could be assessed what the vulnerability of the Dutch economy is to resource scarcity. Furthermore, attention was paid to the need for sustainable resource consumption and production, as well as improving efficiencies, recycling and the search for substitutes. It also emphasized the role of development policy in dealing with resource security.

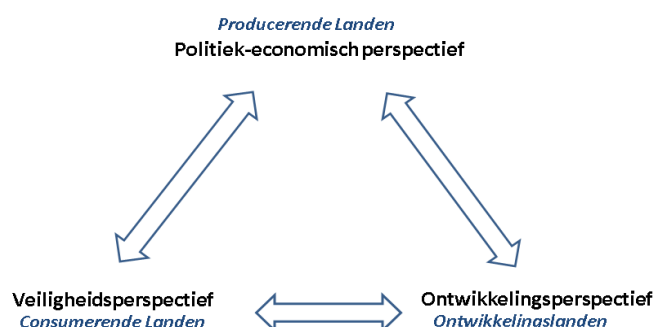
What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

The report served as the basis for the drafting of the policy memorandum (*Grondstoffennotitie*) by the Dutch government. This memorandum (published July 2011) signals the start for developing a national strategy for resource security. The study also serves as an input for a major conference organized by the MFA on December 7.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The study is a direct input for the drafting of the policy memorandum (*Grondstoffennotitie*), which contains substantial new initiatives for Dutch development policy. The report recommends that Dutch development policy address resource-extraction as a source of conflict and instability, and uses development aid to benefit Dutch resource security.

De Toenemende Overheidsrol in Grondstoffen



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- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 41:
Final Evaluation of the BRAC
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
(WASH) Programme 2006 - 2011

Name consultant:

Simon Gordon-Walker

Project period:

March - May 2011

Country:

Bangladesh

Anecdote or interesting fact:

BRAC WASH has been responsible for the delivery of sanitation facilities to over 25 million people in Bangladesh

BRAC WASH has delivered hygiene education for 37.5 million people and safe water services for 8.5 million people (one million of these will have access to safe water supply through new water supply facilities and 7.5 million people will have access to safe water through the repair of existing water facilities)



Description of the project and project goals:

The main objective of the evaluation was to look back at the programme as a means of generating some lessons and recommendations for the second (new) phase of the programme, BRAC WASH 2. In particular to concentrate on developing plans for three components for BRAC WASH 2:

- A consolidation of work done in phase I districts/upazilas (with interventions aiming to ensure sustainability of what is achieved).
- Expanding the programme to new upazilas (harder to reach and geographically more difficult areas in the southern delta).
- An innovation component which will allow innovative action research and tendering for, and piloting of, technical innovations in various areas such as desalination, urban sanitation, and others.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

The future programme of BRAC WASH 2 will need to build on the impressive achievements of WASH 1 and develop new tactics and innovation for delivery in to the harder to reach areas and to think more about sustaining the WASH 1 impact in the contexts of both internal BRAC cross programme links and external stakeholder linking.

The Evaluation Report provided a series of comments and recommendations that were fed into the Phase 2 programme in areas of sustainable maintenance, cross sector learning, entrepreneurship, innovation and qualitative monitoring.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The conclusion we have is that the depth and breadth of the BRAC WASH programme is entirely compatible and compliant with the of Dutch development policy. It reflects an area of leading Dutch expertise; as specialists in the water sector; it works with and through BRAC, a trusted, well regarded and effectively managed NGO in Bangladesh; it impacts significantly on economic performance of the country; representing an ideal location for expertise in delta management and climate concerns; and is in a country location of potential economic and security interest to The Netherlands - Bangladesh is expected to be a fast growing middle income country by the year 2020 and is located in the South Asia high growth area neighbouring the increasing global nexus of India and China.

- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 44:
Coordinating Promoting
Renewable Energy Programme

Name consultant:

Peter de Koning

Project period:

March - August 2011

Country:

Netherlands

Anecdote or interesting fact:

This PPP supports very well the new policy priorities of the Dutch government because:

- 1) It enhances co-operation with the Dutch private sector and knowledge institutes;
- 2) It increases the knowledge and skills of Dutch organisations and their market opportunities;
- (3) It fits in the transition in country relations between the Indonesia and the Netherlands from development co-operation to economic co-operation:
- (4) It increases access to energy in Indonesia.

Description of the project and project goals:

The Promoting Renewable Energy Programme (PREP) has four goals and a budget of €500 million:

- 1) increasing direct investment in renewable energy;
- 2) encouraging sustainable production of biomass for energy purposes;
- 3) influencing the energy policies of important partners;
- 4) developing capacity and knowledge in the field of renewable energy.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

The activities included coordination of on-going projects in the portfolio of PREP. The support activities resulted in the identification of several new Renewable Energy (RE) projects and the approval of one new RE-project.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

Some internal documents have been produced that describe the relation and importance of renewable energy to economic growth, climate change and agriculture.

Newly identified activities to be supported are for example the Public-Private Partnership on Geothermal Energy in Indonesia and the African Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) for Mozambique that:

- 1- Enhance the co-operation with the private sector;
- 2- Link renewable energy to the priority food security and contributes to sustainable economic growth thereby linking PREP to the new development policy.



BGP engineers

- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 45:
Expert Meeting on Lake Naivasha

Name consultant:

Peter de Koning

Project period:

February - March 2011

Country:

Netherlands

Anecdote or interesting fact:

In this case the companies have taken the lead to ensure the long term survival of Lake Naivasha. Sustainable use of the lake means water for all users, avoid over-exploitation and to ensure long-term economic growth.

Description of the project and project goals:

Lake Naivasha is a collective responsibility. The purpose of the meeting was to bring Dutch and Kenyan stakeholders together and define opportunities for shared governance, shared responsibility through public-private partnerships, and define shared responsibility for action.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

Stakeholders have become aware of the need for collective action and a joint agenda will be drafted. Some stakeholders have become more actively involved, such as Kenyan government, Dutch embassy and Rabobank.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The Lake Naivasha activities creates synergies between the economic diplomacy agenda of the embassy and development cooperation activities. There is also a great interest from companies to take responsibility and work together with civil society organizations and government. Because important (Dutch) flower companies are involved (Netherlands' auction is the main destination) this is in the interest of the Netherlands and Kenya.



BGP engineers

- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 50:
Mid Term Review UNICEF Kenya
WASH Programme

Name consultant:

René van Lieshout

Project period:

2008-2013

Country:

Kenya

Anecdote or interesting fact:

The programme has received international recognition in the speech of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on the 21st of June 2011 during the launch of the "Sustainable Sanitation: The Five-Year-Drive to 2015".

Description of the project and project goals:

On 7 December 2008, Government of Kenya, UNICEF and the Government of the Netherlands entered into a new Cooperation Programme on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), in support of water supply and sanitation Programme for acceleration of the sector MDG goals. The programme was to be implemented in the context of the national efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, Target 10, seeking to halve the proportion of the people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, by 2015. The financial support of the Government of the Netherlands for this programme amounts to about USD 41 million. UNICEF will contribute USD 7.6 million whereas the Government of Kenya is expected to contribute USD 11 million in total.

The Programme has been operational for over three years now. This evaluation is undertaken as agreed with UNICEF to assess the 2008-2010 progress reports and assess progress of programme against the targets set at the start of the programme in the field. The evaluation findings will be an important input to the annual review meeting with UNICEF, which will be held later this year.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

The partnership with Ministry of public health and Sanitation in testing at scale of the CLTS approach to achieve ODF villages. The programme continues to be the main partner for the ministry in its commitment to achieve an ODF rural Kenya by the end of 2013.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

Results contribute to better access to water and sanitation by the poor in Kenya.
Results will contribute to stronger involvement of private sector in rural WASH service delivery



BGP engineers

- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 53:
Water and coastal zone
management challenges in and
around the city of Nouakchott

Name consultant:

Maarten Jan Brolsma

Project period:

July - August 2011

Country:

Mauritania

Anecdote or interesting fact:

Urgency of the problems were exemplified by the explicit interest of the President of Mauritania personally. He requested all relevant ministers to return from holidays to be available for this mission. At the end of the mission the President was briefed by Dr. Brolsma in a private audience.

Description of the project and project goals:

Background

The Government of Mauritania seeks Dutch expertise in order to address water and coastal zone management challenges in and around the city of Nouakchott which is situated on a low-lying coastal plain.

Objective

Mapping the opportunities for Dutch consultancy and contracting services to address the above mentioned challenges in the field of water and coastal zone management in and around the city of Nouakchott.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

The Netherlands Water Partnership and partners (BGP Engineers, Deltares, Haskoning and more) reacted with a follow-up document describing the next steps to find a sustainable and affordable solution to the above described water problems.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

The multidisciplinary character of the water and coastal management challenges allow various different industries in the Netherlands to participate in this project. Funding can be found in various monetary institutions outside the Netherlands.



BGP engineers

- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 54:
MASP Water Bangladesh

Name consultant:

Sjef Ijzermans
Aalt Leusink

Project period:

June - July 2011

Country:

Bangladesh

Anecdote or interesting fact:

Of the available water sector budget for the coming years, less than half had been earmarked with possible programs and projects. The mission provided suggestions for the other half.

Description of the project and project goals:

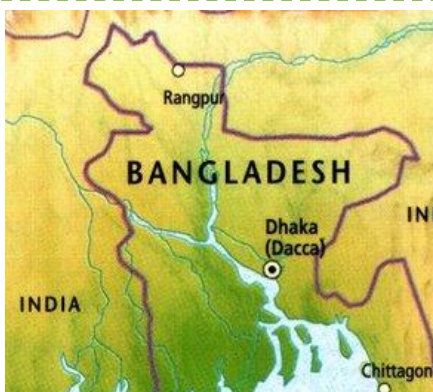
Support NL Embassy with the formulation of the Water component of the Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP).

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

An outline of the Water activities in the Bilateral Cooperation Program in Water management, Coastal Zone Development, River Training and Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation.

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

Water is one of the central themes of the current Dutch DC-policy. The program was drawn up in line with the principles of the 'Water Mondial Program', taking into account the needs of Bangladesh and the strengths of Netherlands Water Institutions and Private Sector. The report ('Enabling Delta life in Bangladesh') partly built on gained experience over the past decades.



BGP engineers

- Support Facility DME -

Name project:

Project 57:
WASH UNITED

Name consultant:

Oeds-Willem Miedema

Project period:

July - September 2011

Country:

The Netherlands

Anecdote or interesting fact:

What does the World Coaches Team?

“Our focus has been on giving coaches the tools and knowledge to be better coaches technically, understanding how to influence and motivate players. We reach about 4000 coaches globally and our pilot coaching project with Discovery Vitality has been a tremendous experience and we look forward to continuing our relationship”, says Labohm (football instructor World Coaches Team)

Description of the project and project goals:

WASH United in The Netherlands stands for a PPP between the Water sector (WASH Alliance, AKVO, Unicef, Aqua4all) and the Soccer sector (KNVB) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to provide 500.000 children in Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique with WASH Infrastructure on schools, and also to provide them with education on this topic via the World Coaches Programme of the KNVB. WASH United is the final partner, which is an international coalition of organizations that promotes the importance of WASH and WASH behavior by harnessing top soccer players.

What was the project's most important result or follow-up activity?

- KNVB receiving pre-WASH subsidy
- KNVB hiring Oeds-Willem Miedema for further development of proposal

How do the project results support the new development policy of the Dutch government?

- Focus on contribution to MDG7c; Water and Sanitation
- Focus on involving private sector in Development Cooperation
- Innovative character of PPP; link between WASH Sector and the world of soccer



BGP engineers

Support Facility
DME/
BGP Engineers:

Loopkantstraat 45
5405 AC Uden
t. 0413-243800
e. mj@bgp.nl
w. bgpengineers.nl