

| Result Area 3 Water - Bangladesh  | Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation <sup>1</sup>   |               |                   |               |               |                        |
|---|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| <b>Result Question 3.1a:</b> How many people (men and women) obtained sustainable access to safe drinking water supply and/or improved sanitation facilities, and to what extent has governance improved in your target area? | Bangladesh's overall sanitation coverage stood at 56% in 2010 (not including the 27% coverage provided by shared, two-family, latrines) and 81% of Bangladeshis have access to drinking water (JMP 2012). The 20% who lack access to drinking water services are in difficult to reach areas and represent the hard-core poor. Behavioral change and maintenance of the facilities remain areas that require continuous attention. Much has been achieved in enhancing transparency, increased poverty focus, and (beneficiary) participation. In terms of efficiency of public (finance) management, integrity and the fight against corruption, however very little progress has been made. |               |                   |               |               |                        |
|   | base line (year)  | Target (2015) | Result (2012)     | Result (2013) | Result (2014) | Source                 |
| <i>Indicator 1 : Number and proportion of people having access to and using improved drinking water sources</i>   | 120.4M (81%, 2010)  | 158.4M (100%) | not yet available |               |               | JMP                    |
| <i>Indicator 2 : Number and proportion of people having access to and using an improved sanitation facility</i>   | 83.3M (56%, 2010)   | 158.4M (100%) | not yet available |               |               | JMP                    |
| <b>Result Question 3.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?  | Through Dutch supported programmes an estimated 31,100 additional people have, in 2012, gained access to safe drinking water supply while some 422,500 poor and hard to reach people gained access to improved sanitation facilities in the coastal districts. To achieve the targets set by the Netherlands Embassy for the years to come, two new programs with partners such as UNICEF and MAX Foundation are currently being initiated.   |               |                   |               |               |                        |
|   | base line (year)  | Target (2015) | Result (2012)     | Result (2013) | Result (2014) | Source                 |
| <i>Indicator 1 : Additional Population having access to improved drinking water sources</i>   | 590,000 (2011)  | +987,100      | +31,100           |               |               | <i>Project reports</i> |
| <i>Indicator 2: Additional Population having access to improved sanitation facilities</i>   | 4,240,000 (2011)  | +2,123,000    | +422,520          |               |               | <i>Project reports</i> |
| <b>Result Question 3.1c:</b> What evidence do you have to support this?   | The ongoing BRAC II program has in 2012 installed and/or facilitated the installation of 239 new water points and 1,237 new latrines. In addition, the program provided hygiene and sanitation education to 610,000 people and 144 schools. Women continue to have a prominent role in the planning and management of systems.  |               |                   |               |               |                        |
|   | base line (year)  | Target (2015) | Result (2012)     | Result (2013) | Result (2014) | Source                 |
| <i>Indicator 1: Number of new water facilities constructed with Netherlands funding</i>   | 3,960 (2011)  | +2,670        | +239              |               |               | <i>Project reports</i> |
| <i>Indicator 2: Number of households having received subsidies or loans to construct latrines.</i>  | 890 (2011)  | +84,000       | +1,237            |               |               | <i>Project reports</i> |
| <i>Indicator 3: Population reached by Netherlands-funded hygiene promotion and education programs</i>   | 38.8M (2011)  | +5.2M         | +610.000          |               |               | <i>Project reports</i> |
| <i>Indicator4: Number of separate latrines for girls with menstrual hygiene facilities at schools</i>   | NA  | 900           | 4                 |               |               |                        |
| <b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b>   | <b>B</b>  |               |                   |               |               |                        |
| <b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b>  | <b>Reasons for results achieved:</b> The status of activities and the level of results achieved is in line with planning/expectations. Outputs achieved are those produced through the ongoing CDSP IV en BRAC II projects. The Water Operator Partnership between Vitens Evides and DWASA and the MAX Value for WASH programs are in their inception phases, and a new WASH program to be executed by UNICEF is in the process of being developed.   |               |                   |               |               |                        |
| <b>B. Results achieved as planned</b>   |   |               |                   |               |               |                        |
| <b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b>  |   |               |                   |               |               |                        |
| <b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b>   |   |               |                   |               |               |                        |
| <b>Implications for planning</b>  | There are no particular implications for planning. Ongoing development of new programmes, such as with UNICEF will be closely monitored.  |               |                   |               |               |                        |

<sup>1</sup> A selection of questions, indicators and text is used in this example of the results fiche.