



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Water



Organisation	Date	Reporting period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dhaka, Bangladesh	June 2016	2015

Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by Name organisation	Channel	Result area Result area	Rio marker Mitigation/Adaptation	Significant/principal	Gender marker Significant/principal
23167	BRAC WASH II	1.234.651	BRAC and IRC	NGO	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24008	Water Operator Partnership - DWASA / VEI	1.000.000	Vitens Evides International (VEI)	NGO	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24475	Max Value for WASH - MF	600.000	MAX Foundation	NGO	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24477	IFC Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT)	1.036.000	IFC	Multilateral organisation	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Mitigation and adaptation	Significant	Significant
24633	UNDAF WASH - UNICEF	146.909	UNICEF	Multilateral organisation	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26397	Urban Dredging Demonstration Project - DWASA / VEI	803.000	Vitens Evides International (VEI)	NGO	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
13546	South West Project I - ADB	0	ADB	Multilateral organisation	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
20387	Trans-boundary Water Management - IUCN	192.148	IUCN	NGO	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
21607	Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP IV)	2.009.435	IFAD and EMM	Multilateral organisation	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
23732	Water Support Fund 2012-2015	123.622	Various	Research institute and companies	General	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable

24007	Blue Gold	8.432.310	GoB and EMM	Government	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24634	UNDAF Food Security/Irrigation - FAO	0	FAO	Multilateral organisation	Efficient water use in agriculture	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25695	Satellite for Crops	51.599	Nelen & Schuurmans	Research institute and companies	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
27948	South West Project II - ADB	481.000	ADB	Multilateral organisation	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24789	UNDAF Integrated Water Management - UNDP	0	UNDP	Multilateral organisation	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Principal	Significant
25545	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 Project	3.424.081	GoB and T&G	Government	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26408	River Management Project - ADB	3.577.160	ADB	Multilateral organisation	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
26224	Enhancing Resilience (ER+) - WFP	0	WFP	Multilateral organisation	Improved river basin management and safe deltas	Adaptation	Principal	Principal

Result Area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture
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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')?	Countrywide water productivity and crop yields have experienced modest increases from 2011 to 2015 in rice, wheat and maize. Since yields can vary considerably per year depending on many factors, it is obviously too early to qualify this as a sustainable improvement. There is presently no national data available for the use of water per hectare and/or per ton produced. Since much of the agriculture is rainfed in Bangladesh, it is difficult to measure a crop-per-drop indicator with current methods, even more so in the South where the Netherlands-supported programmes are mostly implemented.
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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 (paddy rice)	4392 kg/ha (2011)	No national target	4421 kg/ha	4376 kg/ha	4419 kg/ha	No data available		FAOstat
Indicator 2: Agricultural yields of main crops in kg per hectare (wheat)	2601 kg/ha (2011)	No national target	2779 kg/ha	3014 kg/ha	3176 kg/ha	No data available		FAOstat
Indicator 3: Agricultural yields of main crops in kg per hectare (maize)	6151 kg/ha (2011)	No national target	6584 kg/ha	6624 kg/ha	6659 kg/ha	No data available		FAOstat
Indicator 4: Water productivity: rice yield per unit of water (kg/m ³)	0.665 kg/m ³ (2011)	No national target	0.67 kg/m ³	0.663 kg/m ³	0.67 kg/m ³	No data available		FAOstat

Result question 1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	<p>The main programmes contributing to result area 1 are Blue Gold (BG), the South West project (SW) and the Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP IV).</p> <p>While the targets regarding increased production (indicator 1 & 2) are already achieved (the Blue Gold targets are currently being reviewed and will most likely be increased), the number of Farmer Field Schools (indicator 3) seems to have stagnated to some extent due to, among others, the fact that the SW project came to an end in 2014 and the BG project faced some delays in the mobilization in new polders.</p>
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Rice production in kg/ha in Blue Gold project areas	2650 kg/ha (2012)	2809 kg/ha (+6% from base, +10% in 2019)	2650 kg/ha	2770 kg/ha	2950 kg/ha	2940 kg/ha		Blue Gold Reports
Indicator 2: Fish production in kg/ha in Blue Gold project areas	763 kg/ha (2012)	808 kg/ha (+6% from base, +10% in 2019)	763 kg/ha	801 kg/ha	929 kg/ha	1025 kg/ha		Blue Gold Reports
Indicator 3: Number of farmer field schools/farmers forum established and effective (cumulative, counting from start of the project)	0	3773	308	1043	1561	1838		Blue Gold, CDSP IV & South West Project reports

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture
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Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
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Reasons for result achieved:	The status of activities and the level of results achieved is in line with planning/expectations. Productivity targets for Blue Gold are currently being reviewed as they seem too modest.
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Implications for planning:	Continue to closely monitor and follow-up on the Blue Gold and CDSP programmes. South West II became effective on 6 January 2016 and is expected to further contribute to the above result areas.
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Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe deltas
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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?

Further progress has been achieved in the development of the Delta Plan; major achievements in that regard included the completion of baseline studies, the drafting of the 2100 vision, strategies and draft proposals for Delta Commission and Delta Fund, and the signing of a MoU with the Ministry of Finance, the WB and IFC to strengthen cooperation in the development and implementation of BDP2100.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Total estimated area protected against floods in the river basin	5.9 M ha (est. 2000)	Increased	6.2 M ha	6.2 M ha	6.2 M ha	6.3 M ha		Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 project reports
Indicator 2: Existence of national policies, strategies and (master) plans for IWRM	Water Policy 1999 NWM Plan 2004	Additional: Water Act + Rules and Delta Plan	Baseline	Additional: Water Act 2013	Additional: Participatory WM Rules	Possible and potential strategies under BDP2100 completed. Draft Delta Act completed and under discussion		Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 project reports

Result question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?

The main programmes contributing to result area 2 are the Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP2100), Blue Gold (BG), the Urban Dredging Demonstration Project (UDDP) and the Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP IV). As also indicated above, the Delta Plan project is well on its way, with the baselines, scenarios, vision and potential strategies completed and the VWB assignment on investment planning ongoing. The increase in the number of people targeted by Dutch-funded programmes has increased mainly due to the UDDP programme. The total protected area increased less than in 2014 because the South West project came to an end. The increased area is mainly thanks to the Blue Gold project and CDSP IV. Although no innovative pilots on river training have been executed in 2015, the design of two pilots in the ADB River Bank Protection project is underway.

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	A set of various sub-sectoral/ often short-term plans	Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100	MoU signed GoB & NL to develop BDP	Consultancy tendered	Work on baselines scenarios and vision initiated	Baselines, scenarios, vision, assessment framework completed. Possible and potential strategies, Delta Ateliers completed for six hotspots and two national strategies.		Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 project reports
Indicator 2: Number of people (male/female) targeted in the Dutch water management projects	0 (2012)	1.303.465	54.338	304.812	768.950	1.083.662		Project documents excluding those of WASH programmes and the Delta Plan Project which basically covers all of Bangladesh
Indicator 3: Formulation, with assistance of the Netherlands Water Sector, of a Bangladesh Delta Plan	Project preparation (2011)	Formulated Delta Plan	Project preparation report finalized	Consultancy tendered	19 thematic zero draft baseline studies completed	Baselines, scenarios, vision, assessment framework, possible and potential strategies, Delta Ateliers completed		Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 project reports
Indicator 4: Total polder area in ha with increased protection against floods and water infrastructure rehabilitated or fine-tuned to facilitate/improve crop and fish production (cumulative)	0 ha (2011)	113.888	9.315	22.970	70.659	78.623		Blue Gold, Char Development and Settlement Project IV & South West project Reports.
Indicator 5: Total number of Water Management Groups established or revived and effectively operating in Blue Gold area, resulting in O&M of infrastructure and visible economic growth in the polders	243 (2012)	846	Started early 2013	243	277	340		Blue Gold reports
Indicator 6: Number of pilots executed on innovative solutions (also building with nature) for river training, river bank and polder protection and land reclamation	0 (2012)	5	0	0	0	0		Asian Development Bank (ADB) River Bank Protection and Blue Gold project reports

Result question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?

Other than the number of meetings of the joint committee for monitoring and sharing of the Ganges water (the only river for which an international treaty exists at the moment), it is difficult to assess progress in the field of transboundary and collective river basin management. At track 1 level, high level discussions with the Government of India on in particular a treaty for the Teesta River and the renewal of the Ganges treaty appear to take place in a positive atmosphere. At track 2 and 3 levels, after the closure of the IUCN ecosystems for life project in early 2015, only SAWI is still continuing to facilitate dialogues and joint research between civil society and knowledge institutes in the region (see below indicators). The possible developments around joint river management is furthermore an important driver in the different scenarios considered under BDP2100.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Establishment of a common shared vision of river basin management among upstream-downstream countries	NA	Shared vision	5 dialogs & 6 joint research meetings	Additional 10 dialogs & 6 joint research meetings	Additional 8 dialogs & 3 joint research meetings	Total of 45 dialogs, 11 joint research reports and 18 situation analyses reports		SAWI and IUCN reports

Result question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?

The Netherlands funded and IUCN implemented Ecosystems for Life (E4L) project came to an end in 2014. The results of the research carried out earlier continue to be available on IUCN's website and the hope is that these will continue to be used for future policy decisions and actions. An earlier example of an outcome of this was that the Government of Assam (India) now prioritizes river management and maintenance. The Government of West Bengal has furthermore taken several measures to better conserve Hilsa Fish.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1 : Number of functioning platforms through which civil society groups can engage in constructive and informed dialogue under the Track III approach for managing transboundary water regimes	0 (2011)	5 sustained	5 emerging	5 operational	5 operational	5 operational		International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reports
Indicator 2: number of transboundary river management themes addressed jointly under the IUCN Ecosystems for Life programme by knowledge institutes and Civil Society in India and Bangladesh	0 (2011)	10	6 research issues completed	9 researches issues ongoing	9 research issues completed.	11 joint research reports published		International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reports
Indicator 3: Comprehensive knowledge base on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) issues in transboundary water regimes	0 (2011)	Knowledge database in place	IUCN/E4L Online database established	Online database updated regularly	Online knowledge hub and database updated.	Website will live for another two years, and in meanwhile search for potential new host		International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 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:	The number of people reached in the Dutch water management projects showed a steady increase, mainly due to Blue Gold, UDDP and CDSP IV, and is well on its way to reach te target. South West II became effective in January 2016 and is expected to result in a further increase in protected polder area in 2016. No new transboundary river management projects have been identified yet. Discussions with SAWI and JRC dit not result in anything concrete so far. The BDP2100 is well on its way, with the baselines, scenarios, vision and potential strategies completed.
Implications for planning:	Continue discussions with GED/BDP2100, JRC, SAWI and possibly also IUCN on a possible new project in the area of transboudanry river management.

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
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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?

Based on the data presented in the reports of UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring programme (JMP), there is a steady progress in both the percentage and number of people having access to safe water supply and sanitation. However, the figures are estimates based on statistical extrapolations and it is therefore in our view not possible to assess the progress made on a year-by-year basis, that is not unless a new survey is done.
The JMP report does not provide gender and vulnerable group specific data. JMP nor the National Hygiene Baseline survey 2014 report on the extent/coverage of hygiene training/marketing programmes.

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	56 % (2010)	100%	58.4 % Rural 56.2 % Urban 58.0 % Total	59.6 % Rural 56.8 % Urban 59.0 % Total	60.8 % Rural 57.4 % Urban 60.0 % Total	62% Rural 58% Urban 61% Total		UNICEF and WHO Joint monitoring programme (JMP) report (2015 Update)
Indicator 2: Percentage of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) reached with sustainable access to and use improved water source facilities	83 % (2010)	100%	84.6 % Rural 85.8 % Urban 84.6 % Total	85.4 % Rural 86.2 % Urban 85.4 % Total	86.2 % Rural 86.6 % Urban 86.2 % Total	87% Rural 87% Urban 87% Total		UNICEF and WHO Joint monitoring programme (JMP) report (2015 Update)
Indicator 3: Percentage of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) that have received hygiene training and social marketing programmes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		JMP 2015 and National Hygiene Baseline Survey 2015
Indicator 4: Percentage of people living in environments/schools/communities declared open defecation free (ODF)	95 % (2010)	100%	96.6%	97.4%	98.2%	99.0%		UNICEF and WHO Joint monitoring programme (JMP) estimates. JMP does not provide male/female figures

Result question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?

Thanks to Netherlands support through the BRAC WASH II, Max Value for WASH, UNICEF WASH and CDSP IV programmes, and thanks not the least also to large investments made by the people themselves in latrines as a result of the hygiene promotion activities, progress in providing access to water supply and sanitation has generally been in line with expectations. The smaller amount of additional people reached in 2015 is mainly due to the fact that the BRAC WASH II programme came to an end at the end of 2014.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of people (urban /rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities through central programmes	0 (2011)	2.528.832	T 795.410 M 398.272 F 397.138	T 1.768.408 M 888.433 F 879.975	T 2.760.737 M 1.381.919 F 1.372.818	T: 3.181.509 M: 1.598.481 F: 1.583.027		Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF, CDSP, PROOFS, WOP)
Indicator 2: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources through central programmes	0 (2011)	946.578	T 149.935 M 75.642 F 74.293	T 681.655 M 344.313 F 337.342	T 1.089.451 M 552.262 F 537.189	T: 1.483.871 M: 743.828 F: 740.043		Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF, CDSP, SW, PROOFS, WOP)
Indicator 3: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes through central programmes	0 (2011)	14.607.321	17.772.244	16.069.139	16.272.674	10.163.962		Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF, PROOFS, WOP)
Indicator 4: Number of communities/schools declared open defecation free (ODF) through central programmes	38.000 (2011)	46.693	39.105	42.868	44.262	44.519		Project reports (BRAC, MAX, UNICEF)

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?

In general all programmes are geared towards facilitating private sector participation in programme planning and implementation and to promote a more business oriented approach. For instance, and referring to the below indicators, under BRAC WASH II and MAX, Rural Sanitation Centers (micro enterprises) are being supported. In the Water Operator Partnership efforts are being made to enhance the management of Urban Water Supply and reduce Non Revenue Water (NRW). Under the Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT), the private sector, both buyers and factories, play an important role in jointly achieving objectives such as reduced water use and water pollution.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of Rural Sanitation Centres (micro enterprises) newly established through loans provided by the BRAC WASH II and Max WASH (cumulative)	2011-2013	203	116	147	160	218		BRAC/Max Foundation
Indicator 2: Number of buyers financially committing to co-fund the project and actively participating in the EKN funded and IFC executed Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT, cumulative)	0 (2012)	USD \$3.0M co-funding paid (2015)	0	8 buyers and \$2.532.500 co-funding committed	8 buyers and \$2.532.500 co-funding committed	8 buyers and \$2.532.500 co-funding committed, plus \$924.049 co-funding from non-buyers		IFC/Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT).
Indicator 3: Total number of textile industries under the Dutch-funded Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) practicing clean production (cumulative).	0 (2012)	200	20	66	95	133		IFC/Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT). Cumulative figures
Indicator 4: Reduced Non Revenue Water (NRW) in the DWASA Zone supported through a Water Operator Partnership between Vitens Evidens and DWASA	NRW 30% (2011)	15%	30% (no recent data available)	30%	5,80%	2%		Reports DWASA, VEI
Indicator 5: Number of water points in salinity affected areas in the southern districts drawing water from artificial recharged aquifers/reservoirs	2013	80	Inception phase	0	82	97		UNICEF/ Acacia / Dhaka University reports

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

See text and indicators under result question 3.2a above.

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

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Assess achieved results compared to planning:

A. Results achieved better than planned

Reasons for result achieved:

The cumulative achievement till date are significantly higher than the set targets as the WASH programmes have been effective at mobilizing communities, through awareness and demand creation, to invest in drinking water and sanitation with their own contribution.

Other achievements are in line with expectations. Although PaCT is still lagging behind in achieving the overall end-of-project target of 200 factories, progress in 2015 has been relatively good with 38 new factories joining.

Implications for planning:

There are no implications for planning other than that there is need to identify and develop new programmes for 2016 and beyond. Since the budget allocation has been reduced, expectation is that new projects will have a largely strategic character with less emphasis, for instance, on direct investments in WASH infrastructure. As a consequence there will be little direct contribution to improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation services and facilities.

Result Area 4	Trade and development cooperation
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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?	At the end of 2015 about 40 Dutch organizations were known to be directly or indirectly involved in the water sector. Although a majority of these actors are mostly engaged in Dutch ODA funded activities (Embassy activities, RVO instruments, NWO, NUFFIC/NICHE), some also carry out activities funded by other DPs, IFIs and the like.
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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	Data not available	Increasing	4	4	4	4		Embassy stats
Indicator 2: Number of Dutch NGOs active in the local water sector	Data not available	Increasing	7	7	7	8		Embassy stats
Indicator 3: Number of Dutch companies active in the local water sector	Data not available	Increasing	20	21	22	27		Embassy stats
Indicator 4: Number of Dutch water boards and drinking watercompanies active in the local water sector	Data not available	Increasing	1	1	1	1		Embassy stats
Indicator 5: Total number of Dutch actors active in the water sector	Data not available	Increasing	32	33	34	40		Embassy stats

Result question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Through EKNs partnership with NWP our water programme has continued carrying out market scans, trade missions and match making events. A significant amount of EKN funded water programmes technical assistance is being done through Dutch consultancy firms (Euro Consult-Blue Gold, Twynstra Gudde-Delta Plan etc)
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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 (by companies, NGO.s, Knowledge institutions)	4	Increased	4 KI's, 7 NGO, 11 Private Sector, (T22)	4 KI's, 7 NGO, 11 Private Sector, 1 DDWC (T23)	4 KI's, 7 NGO, 11 Private Sector, 1 DDWC (T23)	4 KI's, 8 NGO, 16 Private Sector, 1 DDWC (T29)		Embassy stats

Result question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?

While there is increased interest from the Dutch private sector in opportunities for contracts and investments in Bangladesh, it is at this stage not yet possible to measure to what extent this has resulted in increased (value of) trade/investments in the country. We are furthermore waiting for WM/NWP to carry out a baseline study in this regard.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Increased known Netherlands investments in Bangladesh water sector (WRM, WASH, AGRO, Maritime)	0	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		

Result question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?

Presently, there are three projects with private sector participation, i.e., PaCT, UDDP and WOP. In these projects, the combined contribution of the private sector partners to WOP and UDDP is in the order of EUR 4.8 Million (32 % of total project cost, contributed by VEI and DWASA) while buyers and factories within PaCT contribute about 2.5 Million (40% of total project cost).

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Increased number of projects with private sector participation	0	Increasing	0	3	3	3		Embassy stats

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: Relatively modest progress has been achieved thus far in the Aid to Trade (A2T) transition, for instance in the area of collective programming.

Implications for planning: Continue the work with NWP, RVO, and other Dutch and Bangladeshi partners on more effective use of (central) instruments and (project-based) innovation funds, and further develop/explore plans for, for instance, a business hub, collective programming, etc., in particular in the areas of inland water transport, port development and land reclamation.