
| Organisation | Date | Reporting period |
|---|---|---|
| Department Inclusive Green Growth, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands | June 2016 | 2015 |

| Activity | | 2015 | Implemented by | | Result area | Rio marker | | Gender marker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | Name | Actual expenditure | Name organisation | Channel | Result area | Mitigation/Adaptation | Significant/principal | Significant/principal |
| 14570 | UNICEF WASH Programme / Fase 1 | 0 | UNICEF | Multilateral organisation | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 15340 | Water Financing Facility | 2.220.000 | AsDB | Multilateral organisation | General | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 17133 | DMW Progr. onderst. UNESCO-IHE | 466.766 | UNESCO | Multilateral organisation | Improved river basin management and safe delta's | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 17169 | DMW peri urban sanitation | 592.759 | PLAN NEDERLAND | NGO | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 19866 | DMW FINISH | 1.157.000 | STICHTING WASTE | NGO | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 20614 | DMW Empowering Selfh. Sanit. | 0 | PLAN NEDERLAND | NGO | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 21425 | DME UNICEF WASH programme 2 | 0 | UNICEF | Multilateral organisation | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 21431 | DME stichting 2015 Hardenberg | 35.000 | STICHTING 2015 | NGO | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 22099 | Risk management program Beni | 84.250 | MINISTERIO DEL AGUA BOLIVIA | Government | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 22961 | DME PPP AKVO - phase II | 1.327.500 | Akvo | PPP or network | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23062 | DME A4A Building Bridges | 252.000 | AQUA FOR ALL | PPP or network | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23152 | DME Intensivering Water OS | 715.000 | RVO.NL (RIJKSDIENST VOOR ONDERNEMEND NEDERLAND) V/H | Government | General | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 23295 | DME Sanitation / Water for All | 728.650 | UNICEF | Multilateral organisation | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23369 | DME/UNICEF MOZAMB. WSS 3 TOWNS | 1.124.800 | UNICEF | Multilateral organisation | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23453 | IRC Water Sanitation Centre | 1.450.000 | IRSC | NGO | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23710 | Sustainable Water Fund I | 8.054.800 | RVO.NL | Government | General | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 23872 | PPP Football for Water - KNVB | 1.500.000 | KNVB | PPP or network | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 24011 | Sustainable Water Fund II | 8.806.989 | RVO.NL * FOR PPP ONLY | Government | General | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 24234 | FUSP II Fris. Urb. San. Proj. | 250.000 | WETTERSKIP FRYSLÂN | Government | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 24709 | Urbanising deltas of the world | 677.245 | NWO - NED.ORG.VOOR WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK | Research institute and companies | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 24790 | DME WPP-2 Worldbank 2012-2016 | 4.625.000 | World Bank | Multilateral organisation | General | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 24799 | UNICEF WCARO | 16.487.200 | UNICEF | Multilateral organisation | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 24864 | WSP II 2013-2015 | 1.480.000 | World Bank | Multilateral organisation | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 25285 | MEDRC | 448.292 | Middle East Desalination Research Center | Research institute and companies | Efficient water use in agriculture | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 25287 | DME PPP NWP YEP fase I | 2.700.000 | NETH.WATER PARTNERSHIP | PPP or network | General | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 25531 | SUSTAIN Africa & DAWCA | 2.309.462 | IUCN | NGO | Efficient water use in agriculture | Mitigation and adaptation | Significant | Principal |
| 25548 | ICRAF Food and Water Security | 5.180.000 | ICRAF | Multilateral organisation | Efficient water use in agriculture | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 25588 | DME Disaster Risk Reduction | 187.154 | RVO.NL (RIJKSDIENST VOOR ONDERNEMEND NEDERLAND) V/H | Government | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Mitigation and adaptation | Principal | Not applicable |
| 25865 | DME/OMVS Support 2013-2017 | 0 | OMVS | Government | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Adaptation | Principal | Significant |
| 25884 | SLWP | 1.339.642 | IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative | NGO | Efficient water use in agriculture | Mitigation | Significant | Principal |
| 25925 | DME/CIWA Worldbank 2013-2020 | 3.700.000 | World Bank | Multilateral organisation | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 26020 | DME WSSCC, Phase II | 3.404.000 | UNOP | Multilateral organisation | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 26393 | Water Grand Challenge: SWFF | 0 | USAID | Government | Efficient water use in agriculture | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 26471 | GPOBA Water & Sanitation Fund | 0 | World Bank | Multilateral organisation | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 26962 | DME A4A PPP Innovation Progr. | 4.230.000 | AQUA FOR ALL | PPP or network | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Adaptation | Significant | Principal |
| 26967 | GWP 2014-2018 | 1.000.000 | GWP | PPP or network | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 27183 | DME WIN 2014-2016 | 1.150.500 | WATER INTEGRITY NETWORK ASSOCIATION | NGO | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 27416 | Partners voor Water - Myanmar | 497.244 | RVO.NL (RIJKSDIENST VOOR ONDERNEMEND NEDERLAND) V/H | Government | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 27641 | IGG Intensivering Water OS 3 | 651.309 | RVO.NL (RIJKSDIENST VOOR ONDERNEMEND NEDERLAND) V/H | Government | General | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 27988 | DME Water productivity | 1.261.408 | FAO | Multilateral organisation | Efficient water use in agriculture | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 28138 | WASH Alliance 2016 | 0 | SIMAVI | NGO | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 28325 | IGG DUPC-2 2016-2020 | 2.200.000 | UNESCO | Multilateral organisation | Improved river basin management and safe deltas | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |

| 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')?** | The main staple crops in the partner countries are cereals: maize, rice, wheat and sorghum. The productivity figures of East and West Africa differ significantly. There are no data yet available for 2015. Based upon data from 2014, the yield of cereals in Eastern Africa is 44% higher than in Western Africa. The gap between East and West has significantly widened from 2010 onwards. More striking is the increase in yields over the years. In Western Africa the yields increased by 6% and in Eastern Africa by 20%. The partner countries as a group are heading in the right direction. Zooming in on maize, an average yield increase of 20% is measured compared to 2009, with exceptions such as Rwanda, featuring a 15% drop from 2013 compared to the 2009 level. With respect to our partner countries, Mozambique also remains under the 2009 yield. There are also variations between water productivity. Ethiopia remains the champion with a 55% improvement in water productivity compared to 2009. Water productivity of rice increased on average with approximately 7%. Statistics show low water productivity figures for sorghum, with Yemen showing a drop in 2014 whereas South Sudan shows a clear improvement. The water productivity in the Palestinian Authorities continues to show promising figures.<br>Starting August 2016, the first geodata based on remote sensing will be available, allowing for monitoring agricultural water use at an unprecedented scale and level of detail. These data will support improved water management and allow for improved results reporting. |

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2017 | Result 2012 | Result 2013 | Result 2014 | Result 2015 | Result 2016 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1: Agricultural yields cereals East Africa (kg/ha) | 1467 kg/ha (2009) | n.a. | 1711 kg/ha | 1792 kg/ha | 1832 kg/ha | n.a. | n.a. | FAO stat (statistical data) |
| Indicator 2: Agricultural yields cereals West Africa (kg/ha) | 1199 kg/ha (2009) | n.a. | 1225 kg/ha | 1265 kg/ha | 1275 kg/ha | n.a. | n.a. | FAO stat (statistical data) |
| Indicator 3: Water Productivity for Maize in 6 partner countries (Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique en Rwanda) in kg/m³ | 0.385 kg/m³ (2009) | 0.482 kg/m³ | 0.452 kg/m³ | 0.467 kg/m³ | 0.454 kg/m³ | n.a. | n.a. | FAO stat (statistical data) |
| Indicator 4: Water Productivity for Rice in 3 partner countries (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mail) in kg/m³ | 0.568 kg/m³ (2009) | 0.710 kg/m³ | 0.589 kg/m³ | 0.607 kg/m³ | 0.591 kg/m³ | n.a. | n.a. | FAO stat (statistical data) |

| Result question 1.b:To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | Projects in target areas focus on ways to improve the efficient use of water in agriculture in relation to crop production, which nowadays is measured in different ways, depending on country systems. NL is promoting the use of new technologies. The Dutch supported FAO database will use remote sensing techniques to monitor water use in agriculture. With these data, decisions on different types of interventions (conservation and irrigation techniques, use of other crops, etc.) can be made, contributing towards effective water management. It is important to take into account the water flows across the whole river basin (water accounting).<br><br>Building partnerships with the private sector, knowlegde institutions, and other stakeholders is a key element in the Dutch strategy to increase efficient water use in agriculture. These programmes include: 1) Securing Water for Food in collaboration with USAID and SIDA (worldwide) on water saving innovations in the food chain, 2) the Sustainable Water Fund with a.o. activities of Solidaridad (worldwide) focusing on increasing water productivity in sugar cane production, 3) Drylands Development Program carried out by ICRAF in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali and Niger on implementing water saving interventions, 4) Geodata for Agriculture and Water with Netherlands Space Office on the use of satellite imagery to gain information about efficient water use specifically for farmers, 5) The Horn of Africa Climate Change Programme on interventions to increase the water productivity in the region and 6) The Agriculture Smallholders Adaptation Programme implemented by IFAD which strengthens farmers capacity to adapt to climate change. |
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| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2017 | Result 2012 | Column1 | Result 2014 | Result 2015 | Result 2016 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 338,994 | 371,128 | | SWFF Annual Report |
| Indicator 2: Agricultural water consumption reductions (m³) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 266,326 m³ | 273,136 m³ | | SWFF Annual Report |
| Indicator 3: Number of water efficiency related programmes with central funding | 0 (2010) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 18 | 13 | | RVO, DGIS internal records, SWFF webpage |
| Indicator 4: Hectares in production as a result of the project (ha) | 0 (2014) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 962 ha | 25,014 ha | | SWFF Annual Report |
| Indicator 5: Increased availability of water and efficiency of water use (households) | 0 (2012) | n.a. | 0 | re-programmed in consultation with recepient countries | 7348 households and 284 facilities | n.a. | | ASAP Progress Report |
| Indicator 6: Increased availability of irrigation channels and agricultural area (ha) | 0 (2007) | n.a. | n.a. | 40 km irrigation channels (OMVS) | 2,39 km reparied in Ethiopia (DRYDEV) | End June | | OMVS report, DRYDEV |
| Indicator 7: Increased water storage capacity (m³) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 73,000 m³ | End June | | DRYDEV |
| Indicator 8: Agricultural crop yields of sugar cane in Ghana (kg/ha) | 1200 kg/ha (2013) | 4500 kg/ha | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | SWFF project report |

| 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 |
| Reasons for result achieved: | Two programmes, Securing Water for Food and the Sustainable Water Fund, have started to deliver results on improving water productivity (see table above). FAO, IWMI and UNESCO-IHE have made progress in creating a database of satellite-based measurements of yield, water use and water productivity for Africa and the Middle East. |
| Implications for planning: | The FAO database is scheduled to go live by mid-2016, which offers significant potential to support programmes which aim to increase efficient water use in agriculture. This applies both to new activities as ongoing programmes. Furthermore, as a second step in the water productivity partnership, project partners will work on the outreach of beneficiaries and intermediaires in the field. This can for example be done through the development of 'smart apps', which can advise farmers on best practices in crop cultivation. |

| 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?** | The identification in 2015 by the World Economic Forum of water related crises as the main threat to the global economy, underlines how important it is to make progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety. Countries have improved water policies, laws and management systems over the past 20 years. This has led to improved water resources management practices bringing important socio-economic benefits, like better health of the population and higher agricultural production due to irrigation. It has also led to reduced vulnerability of people, livelihoods and assets to droughts, floods and water pollution. Integrated approaches to water resources management and development are critical towards a green economy and adaptation to climate change.<br><br>In 2012 UN-Water carried out a survey about the progress on water management. From the Low Human Development Index Countries, 29% have reached an advanced stage in the development of integrated water policies, 36% have reached an advanced stage of implementation of water laws and 15 % have reached an advanced stage in the implementation of water management plans. This means that there are still many countries not well prepared for sustainable water management and adaptation to climate change. Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-water, 2012). No follow-up surveys were done since 2012, but it is clear that progress on these inidcators will be slow at best. |

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2017 | Result 2012 | Result 2013 | Result 2014 | Result 2015 | Result 2016 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1: Percentage of Low Human Development Index Countries that have reached an advanced stage in the development of integrated water policies. | 0% (1992) | n.a. | 29% | 29% (*) | 29% (*) | 29% (*) | | Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012 |
| Indicator 2: Percentage of Low Human Development Index Countries that have reached an advanced stage of implementation of water laws. | 0% (1992) | n.a. | 36% | 36% (*) | 36% (*) | 36% (*) | | Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012 |
| Indicator 3: Percentage of Low Human Development Index Countries that have reached an advanced stage in the implementation of water management plans. | 0% (1992) | n.a. | 15% | 15 % (*) | 15 % (*) | 15 % (*) | | Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012 |
| *): No new data available. | | | | | | | | |

| Result question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? | The Netherlands supports improved river basin management via the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the Water Partnership Program (World Bank) and the Water Financing Partnership Facility (Asian Development Bank). Capacity building, research and education are adressed in a partnership programmes with UNESCO-IHE and by Urbanizing Deltas of the World (NWO-WOTRO) and CAPNET (UNDP).<br><br>The Global Water Partnership (GWP) contributed to a water management plan for the Santa Eulallia River in Peru. With respect to water and climate, GWP supported the development of a national adaptation plan in Cambodia. In 2015 a total number of 0,3 million people benefitted from new/improved irigation & drainage services (indicator 2) via the World Bank Water Partnership Program. For 14 million people their vulnerability to flood risk was reduced (indicator 3a), whilst 57 government agencies were strengthened to adress water and development issues (indicator 4).<br>(Source: Annual reports of: Global Water Partnership, Worldbank Water Partnership Program, ADB Water Financing Partnership Facility, UNESCO-IHE and Urbanizing Delta's of the World. |
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| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2017 | Result 2012 | Result 2013 | Result 2014 | Result 2015 | Result 2016 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1: Number of river basins / deltas with water allocation / flow management / coastal defence plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable | 0 (2012) | 40 | 7 (GWP) | 14 (GWP) | 22 (16 GWP + 6 WPP) | 35 (17 GWP + 18 WPP) | | Annual reports of: Global Water Partnership and WB Water Partnership Program. |
| Indicator 2: Number of water users with new / improved irrigation & drainage services (WPP Worldbank) | 0 (2012) | 9.3 million (2016) | 0 | 124.000 | 217.000 | 287.000 | | Annual reports of WB Water Partnership Program. |
| Indicator 3: Number of people with a) reduced risk to flood and b) with improved and efficient irrigation and drainage services (WFPP ADB) | a: 0 (2006) en b: 0 (2006) | a: 8.7 million (2020) en b: 4.9 million (2020) | | | a: 1.4 million en b: 4.4 million | a: 1.4 million en b: 4.8 million | | Annual reports of ADB Water Financing Partnership Program. |
| Indicator 4: Number of government agencies with strengthened cpacity to address climate change, water security and river basin issues | 0 | 33 | 10 | 24 (UNESCO-IHE) | 44 (37 UNESCO-IHE and 7 WPP) | 57 (40 UNESCO-IHE and 17 WPP) | | Annual reports of: WB Water Partnership Program and UNESCO-IHE |

| **Result question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?** | Worldwide there are 276 transboundary river basins, of which 64 are in Africa and 60 are in Asia. 148 countries include territory within one or more transboundary river basins. 60% of the world's 276 international river basins lack any type of cooperative management system. (Source: UN-Water).<br><br>In 2012 UN water carried out a survey on transboundary cooperation with the following results. At the global level, 38% of the countries have reached an advanced stage in the implementation of transboundary water resources management agreements for specific river basins. For the Low Human Development Index Countries, the reported number (42%) seems to be far too high. There are no new survey data available for the years 2013 through 2015.<br><br>(Source: Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012). |
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| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2017 | Result 2012 | Result 2013 | Result 2014 | Result 2015 | Result 2016 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1: Percentage of Low Human Development Development Countries that are in an advanced stage of transboundary agreements for specific river basins | n.a. | n.a. | 42% | 42% (*) | 42% (*) | 42% (*) | | Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management, UN-Water, 2012 |
| (*): No new data available. | | | | | | | | |

| **Result question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?** | The DUPC-program of UNESCO-IHE has contributed to research and capacity development in the basins of the Incomati, Mekong, Nile and Zambezi rivers.<br>In 2015, joint donor support to the WB program CIWA (Cooperation in International Waters in Africa) has contributed to regional cooperation in the Niger, Nile, Volta and Zambezi rivers. With support of the Netherlands the OMVS executed some urgent water management measures in the Senegal river. The Netherlands supported in 2015 in total 9 river basin organisation responsible for transboundary water management for 399 million people living in 38 countries.<br><br>The support of the Netherlands to the World Bank program Cooperation on International Water in Africa (CIWA) has mobilized investments in international water resources projects with a value of US$ 1,3 billion and an estimated 5,6 million direct beneficiaries in 3 major African river basins (Niger, Volta and Zambezi). This includes the Kandadji dam in the Niger river and the rehabilitation of the Kariba dam in the Zambezi river.<br><br>(Sources: World Bank, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE). |
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| 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 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | | Annual reports of: CIWI, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE |
| Indicator 2: Number of transboundary river basins with information sharing between all riparian countries | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | | Annual reports of: CIWI, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE |
| Indicator 3: Number of transboundary river basins with cooperative water management (irrigation, hydropower, floods etc) | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | Annual reports of: CIWI, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE |
| Indicator 4: Number of transboundary river basins with joint climate-proof water infrastructure development (benefit sharing) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | | Annual reports of: CIWI, OMVS and UNESCO-IHE |

| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2 | Improved river basin management and safe deltas |
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| Assess achieved results compared to planning: | B. Results achieved as planned |
| Reasons for result achieved: | In 2015, supported programs by the NL made good progress in the field of river basin planning and management and enhancing the safety of deltas. In many countries and basins new policies, laws and plans were developed and in other basins the implementation of such policies, plans and laws advanced. Transboundary cooperation in five major river basins in Africa (Niger, Nile, Senegal, Volta and Zambezi) showed progress. But progress in transboundary cooperation is often non-linear: two steps forward, one step back. Long term engagement is therefore essential.<br><br>These results are achieved because of:<br>- The long term sustained support of the Netherlands<br>- A gradual shift from working with governments to working in partnerships with other actors like private sector, NGO's and knowledge institues.<br>- Attention to the sustainability of the results.<br>- The important role of Dutch knowledge and expertise in specific areas like flooding, agriculture and ICT. |
| Implications for planning: | Integrated water resources management in countries and between countries requires a long term planning horizon and engagement of many actors. This requires donor cooperation and coordination and long term engagement.<br><br>Organisations like development banks and ministries of water in developing countries often ask specifically for Dutch expertise in specific areas. To be able to respond to such demand, the Netherlands have to maintain and expand its own human capital on water. For this purpose, support is provided to the Young Expert Program,. The Dutch Disaster Risk Reduction team (DRR) is a popular instrument to make expertise available to governments to prevent water related disasters.<br><br>Transboundary cooperation on water is important to prevent or mitigate conflicts between states about the use of rivers. The international river basin organisations are still fragile, but develop slowly in the right direction. Sustained involvement of the Netherlands in a multi donor setting is important as the 8 rivers supported in Africa (Incomati, Maputo, Mono, Niger, Nile, Senegal, Volta and Zambezi) sustain the livelihoods of 340 million people in 32 countries. |

| 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 an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been improved on this topic in the target area of your programme?** | 2015 marks the end of the MDG era. 91 per cent of the global population is using an improved drinking water source, compared to 76 per cent in 1990. Of the 2.6 billion people who have gained access to improved drinking water since 1990, 1.9 billion gained access to piped drinking water on premises. Over half of the global population (58 per cent) now enjoys this higher level of service. Globally, 147 countries have met the drinking water target, 95 countries have met the sanitation target and 77 countries have met both. Worldwide, 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation. The proportion of people practicing open defecation has fallen almost by half since 1990. Sanitation target world wide was not met. In 2015, one in three people (2.4 billion) still use unimproved sanitation facilities, including 946 million people who still practise open defecation. Despite the impressive progres,s disparities are the most pressing issue:<br>o Rural areas are still worse off. (World wide: sanitation: nearly 50% no acces vs 18% urban, water 96% urban vs 86% rural)<br>o The poor and vulnerable groups have been left behind.<br>o Regionally, Sub Sahara Africa, South Asia and South East Asia are lagging. |

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2017 | Result 2012 | Result 2013 | Result 2014 | Result 2015 | Result 2016 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1: Proportion of the popultation (total/urban/rural) using improved sanitation facilities | 54% (world wide) , 35 %rural , 79% urban, (1990 MDG baseline) | Half the proportion of the population without access to an improved sanitation facility | 64% (world wide), 80% urban, 47% rural | n.a. | n.a. | 68% (world wide), 82% urban, 51% rural | | |
| Indicator 2: Proportion of the population (total/urban/rural) using improved drinking water sources | 44% (world wide), 18% rural , 79% urban (1990 MDG baseline) | Half the proportion of the population without access to an improved water source. | 89% (world wide) 96% urban, 82% rural | n.a. | n.a. | 91% (world wide), 96% urban, 84% rural | | |
| Indicator 3: Proportion of the population defecating in the open | 24% (world wide), 38% rural, 6% urban | n.a. | 14% (world wide), 10% urban, 90% rural | n.a. | n.a. | 13% (world wide), 2% urban, 25% rural | | |
| Indicator 4: Share of functional WASH facilities | n.a. | n.a. | 30%-40% | n.a. | n.a. at global level<br>95%-100% for ESARO program | n.a. | | Moriarity, Smits, Butterworth, & Franceys, 2013; Improve International, http://improveinternational.wordpress.com/handy-resources/sad-stats/ |

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| **Result question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?** | Centrally managed programs have provided over 3 million people in developing countries with access to improved sanitation. Additionally, 1.6 million people gained access to safe drinking water in 2015. The political commitment made in 2011 of providing 25 mln people with improved sanitation by 2015 has not been met, whilst the 25 mln people to be provided with access to an improved water source by 2018, will not be met either at current rate of progress (note: these numbers are provisional as not all reports have been received from the implementing agencies yet). Important progress is also made on eliminating open defecation, as over 15000 communities and schools have been declared open defecation free during 2015.<br>Behavioral change is key to ensure water and sanitation programmes yield the desired health outcomes. Hygiene education or awareness is integrated in most centrally funded programmes, most notably in the WASH Alliance, WSSCC/GSF, FUSP, UNICEF WCARO, and also the PLAN.nl 'Empowering self-help sanitation programme' and WASTE FINISH programme. In 2015 over 20.000 communities and nearly 1 million individuals were reached with education and training on hygienic behavior. The integration of sustainability in the WASH portfolio is yielding important information on the functionality of water and sanitation systems. The UNICEF/WCARO programme reports high levels of sustainability for water supply, with all systems being technically functional. Points for attention however are: institutional sustainability (which rates only 57% in Benin because local authorities are not involved enough), water user committees (not functional in 27% of cases in Cote d'Ivoire) and lack of financial sustainability (lack of payment for water in 68% of cases in Mali). Regarding sanitation the sustainability of the CLTS approach remains a challenge. PLAN reports 'sustained use of sanitation' to be around 70% in a programme covering 8 African countries. Points for attention however are sustaining high coverage levels (>90%), the quality of the facilities and handwashing. Ploughing back these lessons and sharing them internationally is being actively supported via partnerships with knowledge institutions such as IRC. Furthermore, work is needed to improve the methodology for sustainability checks and come to international standardisation.<br>The global agenda for water was set in 2015 with the approval of the new SDG framework. The Netherlands, through sanitation and water for all (SWA), has contributed to the establishment of a dedicated Water Goal (6) which reflects an integrated approach to water, which is important to sustain services and ecosystems. Moreover, at the multilateral level, the Netherlands cooperates closely with WHO in the field of global WASH monitoring (JMP/GLAAS) and coordination. The need for domestic resource mobilisation is also seen as a major theme in the context of sustainability. It was firmly put on the agenda by Minister Ploumen during the Financing for Development conference in 2015, where the initiative for Water Banks was introduced. At the Global Earth Citizen Festival in Washington DC, Minister Ploumen made a new Dutch commitment to SDG 6. From 2016-2030 30 million people will be provided with access to safe drinking water and 50 million people with improved sanitation. |

| 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 water sources through central programmes | 0 (2011) | 25 million (moved to 2018) | 2.5 million<br>(u: 25%; r:75%) | 1.7 million | 1.6 million | 1.57 million | | DGIS MDG7c monitoring dataset, *estimation based on annual reports |
| Indicator 2: Number of people (urban /rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities through central programmes | 0 (2011) | 25 million | 3.5 million<br>(u:20%; r:80%) | 5.2 million | 3.2 million | 3.08 million | | DGIS MDG7c monitoring dataset, *estimation based on annual reports |
| Indicator 3: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes through central programmes | n.a. | n.a. | 8 million | 485 communities<br>295 schools<br>2.94 million people | 12.000 | 21.992 communities<br>930.707 people | | DGIS MDG7c monitoring dataset, *estimation based on annual reports |
| Indicator 4: Number of communities/schools declared open defecation free (ODF) through central programmes | n.a. | n.a. | 3.600 | 6.756 | 6.000 | 15.399 | | DGIS MDG7c monitoring dataset, *estimation based on annual reports |

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| **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?** | IWRM has been more firmly integrated in the drafting of the new Dutch WASH strategy for 2016-2030, to match the ambition of SDG 6. The International Water Ambition (IWA) was finalised which provides the framework for collective action by three Dutch Ministries (Economic Affairs, Infrastructure and Environment and Foreign Affairs) to move ahead on the aid and trade agenda for water in the broad sense. Implementing mechanisms for IWA (such as the delta teams, partners for water programme and PSD-Apps) have been more alligned and contributed to an integrated urban development and water programme for Beira city in Mozambique, which combines both ODA and Non-ODA efforts and involves Dutch public and private partners as well as local government and NGOs. An increased number of WASH interventions is aiming to ensure climate adaptation. In Vietnam Vitens Evides International together with UNESCO IHE assisted several Vietnamese water utilities in the Mekong delta to cope with increased salinity of ground water sources, improved water treatment capacity and an improved revenue base by adressing non-revenue water. As a result, more than 300.000 people benefitted from new access or improved service levels. |

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| **Result question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?** | IWRM has been more firmly integrated in the draft new Dutch WASH strategy for 2016-2030 to match the ambition of SDG 6.<br>A total of 19 PPPs are ongoing, via FDW and together with KNVB, FUSP, Akvo and Aqua for All. Innovation and involving the private sector is also stimulated via the Partners for water programme and Via Water. Through the latter programme innovation in WASH is promoted in 5 projects granted in 2015. One of these projects produces bio-fertiliser and bio-fuel from latrine sludge in Nakuru Kenia in collaboration with the County Government. |

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2017 | Result 2012 | Result 2013 | Result 2014 | Result 2015 | Result 2016 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1: Number of countries where new partnerships have been developed to sustainably manage water resources for example via PPPs and water operator partnerships (WOPs) | 3 (2011) | 11 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 1 (19 cummulative) | | FUSP (Mozambique), FDW I (only WASH PPPs), KNVB Football for WASH. AKVO. ViaWater |

| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 3 | Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) |
|---|---|
| Assess achieved results compared to planning: | C. Results achieved poorer than planned |
| Reasons for result achieved: | Progress in WASH is measured against the targets to provide 25 million additional people with access to improved sanitation and 25 million people with access to clean drinking water in the period 2011-2015. Based on the most recent reports, 23 million people have gained access to sanitation and 13 million people gained access to safe drinking water. Results for drinking water are lagging considerably behind the target set in 2011, mainly as a result of serious budget cuts during the last few years; around EUR 100 million was invested less in WASH over de periode 2011-2015 than anticipated in 2011. . |
| Implications for planning: | The new (draft) WASH strategy proposes to start the measurement of the new objectives and results as per January 1st, 2016, to align it with the SDGs and the new targest (30 million people gaining access to water and 50 million people to sanitation by 2030). In view of limited funding, the focus will be on developing new programmes that leverage other funding, e.g. via the financial market. Another challenge is to find implementation mechanisms that can deliver at scale, particularly for water. |

| 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?** | The Dutch funded water program involves a rapidly increasing number of Dutch partners, often working in multi-actor partnerships. Knowledge institutes and consulting firms provide knowledge and expertise. Dutch based NGO's engage in advocacy, awareness raising and community development. Companies supply goods and services and develop markets. Water utilities and waterboards are important partners for their counterparts in developing countries. Programs like the Sustainable Water Fund, Aqua for All, the Young Expert Program, Geo-data for Agriculture and Water, UNESCO-IHE, the Water Grand Challenge and Urbanizing Delta's of the World involve a total of 166 Dutch partners.<br>NL financing of the Water Partnership Program helped the World Bank to develop global initiatives on remote sensing and disaster risk reduction, making use of Dutch expertise. The Asian Development Bank also used Dutch financing and Dutch expertise to formulate investment programs. As a result, dozens of Dutch water sector actors helped to shape water programs in developing countries with a significant Dutch signature. |

| 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 | 4 (2010) | 20 | ? | 19 | 31 | 27 | | Project reports and websites. |
| Indicator 2: Number of Dutch NGOs active in the local water sector | 9 (2010) | 25 | ? | 36 | 46 | 48 | | Project reports and websites. |
| Indicator 3: Number of Dutch companies active in the local water sector | 1 (2010) | 40 | ? | 22 | 45 | 74 | | Project reports and websites. |
| Indicator 4: Number of Dutch water boards and drinking watercompanies active in the local water sector | 2 (2010) | 15 | ? | 12 | 16 | 17 | | Project reports and websites. |
| Indicator 5: Number of Dutch water sector actors active in teh local water sector | 16 (2010) | 100 | ? | 89 | 138 | 166 | | Project reports and websites. |

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| **Result question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?** | See 4.1a. |

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| **Result question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?** | The transition from an 'aid' to an 'aid & trade' relationship advances well in countries such as Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique. The time horizon for this transition is medium term. It is different in every country, depending on factors such as local needs, drivers of economic growth, the development stage of the private sector, comparative advantages of the Dutch vis-a-vis competitors, and the extent to which networks and NL reputation established through aid are good. In the water sector that there is no logical transition from 'water aid' to 'water trade'. The public sector in developing countries is the dominant economic actor in water: they procure most water services and infrastructural works. Public sector procurement criteria in developing countries tend to favor price over quality. Dutch suppliers are more competitive when quality is given more weight. Water cooperation may in fact open doors to agribusiness, port development, or contracts in the manufacturing industry. This has the potential to boost regional trade as well. In most transition countries, the NL aid budgets show a declining trend. No reliable information is available yet to determine if there is a rising trend in trade volumes. There is no specific information available about the investments of the Netherlands in the local water sector in developing countries. The only data available is the Watersector Export Index (WEX) which determines since 1990 the value of the Dutch Water Sector to all countries. The top sector water has defined the target to double in 2020 the Dutch water export (with respect to the year 2010). This is equivalent to a sustained average 7% annual growth rate over the 10 year period. The data below illustrate that the actual growth is somewhat lower than that. |

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2017 | Result 2012 | Result 2013 | Result 2014 | Result 2015 | Result 2016 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 1: Water export of the Netherlands (EUR) | 6,4 billion (2010) | 10,4 billion | 7,0 billion | 7,6 billion | 7,8 billion | 8,1 billion | | Watersector Export index (WEX, NWP/Partners voor water). |

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| **Result question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?** | see 4.2a. |

| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 4 | Trade and development cooperation |
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| Assess achieved results compared to planning: | B. Results achieved as planned |
| Reasons for result achieved: | Mobilizing Dutch expertise in the formulation of water aid programs has led to programmatic choices that are well aligned with Dutch strengths. This offers opportunities for Dutch water sector organisations to demonstrate their added value. The agenda for aid, trade and investments has been communicated extensively by Embassies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As a result, partners in developing countries are becoming used to the idea that mutual benefits are the basis of sustainable bilateral relationships. The assessment is that in most countries the achievement of results is on track. The Ministry in collaboration with the Netherlands Water Partnership and the Netherlands Enterprise Agency has established a support mechanism to facilitate the development of linkages between Embassies, policy makers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch Water Sector. Via core advisors matchmaking takes place and sector partners are well informed about country specific developments and opportunities. |
| Implications for planning: | |