

The Netherlands (DGIS)

AID PRIORITIES

The Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) is responsible for the Netherlands' development cooperation policy, coordination, implementation and funding. DGIS works with the governments of other countries and with international organizations. It does this via centrally managed programmes and bilateral programmes managed by embassies in partner countries.

DGIS' top priority areas are based on the policy document "A World to Gain", and includes food security, water and sanitation, gender, sexual and reproductive health, security, and law and order. Migration is also an emerging priority, although this is not yet mentioned in the policy documents.

DGIS has a focus on 16 partner countries and two specific regions: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Yemen, Kenya, Mali, the Palestinian Territories, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, the Horn of Africa and the African Great Lake area. Specific water partner countries are: Bangladesh, Benin, Ghana, Kenya, Indonesia, Mozambique, the Palestinian Territories, South Sudan and Yemen. In the transition countries Kenya, Indonesia and Ghana the relation with the Netherlands will evolve from aid focused to more trade related partnerships.

New partner countries will be selected based on the policy priorities, of which migration related issues will likely gain importance as a criterion in the near future.

WASH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

From 2011–2015, almost 13 million people were provided with drinking-water and 24 million people were provided with sanitation services as a result of DGIS' development cooperation.

Through programmes such as the Urban Sanitation Development Program (USDP), Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for Eastern Indonesia (SEHATI) and Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (WSES), the Netherlands contributes to strengthening central, provincial and local government institutional capacity to develop, accelerate, and implement the National Sanitation Program in Indonesia.

Similarly, the Netherlands' support for WASH programs in Mozambique has enabled AIAS, a local water utility, to formulate the path to become a financially sustainable and autonomous organization that does not rely on government support.

Furthermore, DGIS assistance has helped FIPAG, the Mozambican Asset Holding and Investment Fund, succeed in covering 70% of the 21 major cities of Mozambique with access to drinking-water.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

For DGIS, water as a priority is not only limited to drinking-water, but also water management.

DGIS' main commitment to water is to contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6.1 and 6.2 by providing 30 million people with sustainable access to safe drinking-water and 50 million people with sustainable access to improved sanitation by 2030. Its new WASH strategy highlights inclusiveness, sustainability, linking WASH to integrated water resource management, and increasing the level of domestic resources for WASH.

Examples of projects that support the Netherlands' highest priority WASH areas are the Sustainable Water Fund (FDW); the WASH alliance, PLAN, BRAC, the Water Financing Facility and the water operator partnerships. The programme with the Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) focuses on demand creation and the integration of equality and non-discrimination, and reproductive health. Other examples of projects include work with Akvo innovative monitoring, close cooperation with IRC to define the sustainability clause, regional projects with UNICEF and the Joint Development Programme, a bilateral programme in Bangladesh.

DGIS also provides WASH services in emergency settings, but these come out of other budgets including the humanitarian budget and the Dutch Relief Fund.

Specific targets

DGIS' main WASH commitment is to contribute to SDG 6.1 and 6.2 by providing 30 million people with sustainable access to safe drinking-water and 50 million people with sustainable access to improved sanitation. The organization's WASH strategy 2016–2030 commits €90 million for WASH per year for 15 years.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

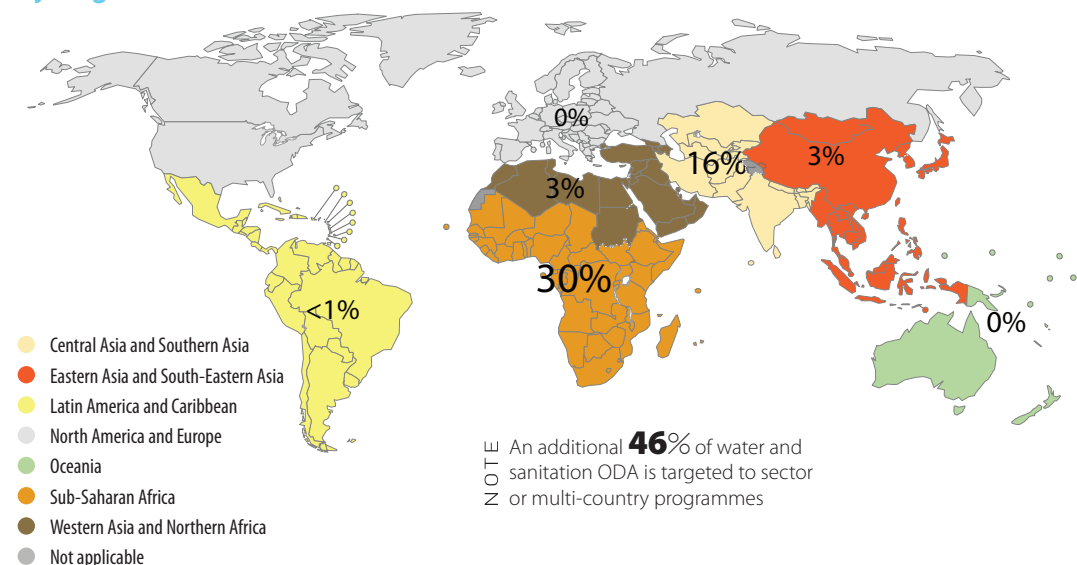
By activity type

Across many of the countries DGIS works, DGIS promotes sector strengthening and capacity building that aligns with national recipient government priorities. For example, in Indonesia DGIS is strengthening central, provincial and local government institutional capacity to develop, accelerate, and implement the National Sanitation Program. In Kenya, DGIS support has enhanced the management and operation systems of the water utility which included streamlining both the HR management system and billing and collection systems.

DGIS promotes coordination across the sector and is demonstrating multi-stakeholder collaboration in Yemen through their support of the FAO-implemented Sana'a Basin drinking water program, and the Data Platform / Remote Sensing program (Alterra), nearing completion in 2017.

Through their work DGIS encourages sectoral transparency and accountability. This is demonstrated in Mozambique where DGIS funding has supported the agency responsible for water, sanitation and waste water treatment in all secondary towns to become a financially sustainable and autonomous organization, no longer relying on government support.

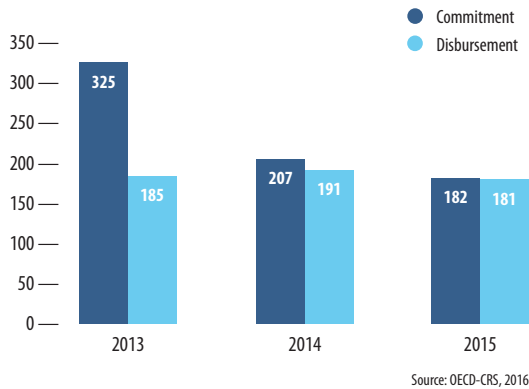
By region in 2015



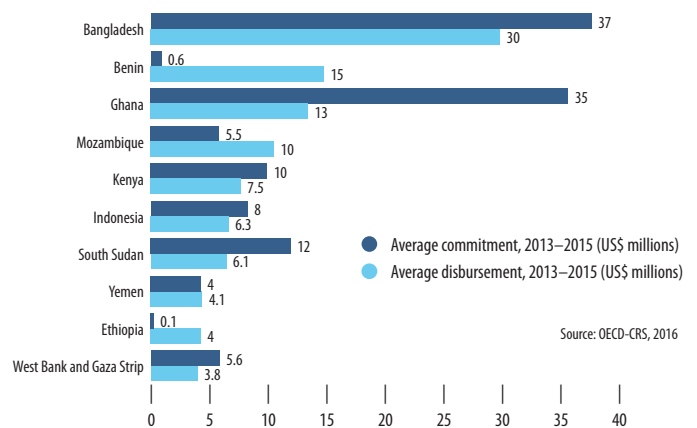
NOTE: An additional **46%** of water and sanitation ODA is targeted to sector or multi-country programmes

Source: OECD-CRS, 2016

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS constant 2014 US\$ millions

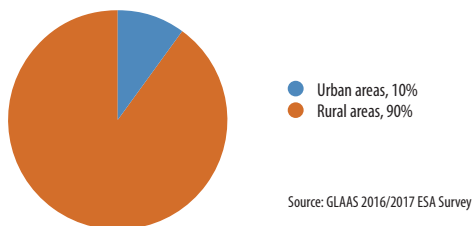


TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2013–2015)



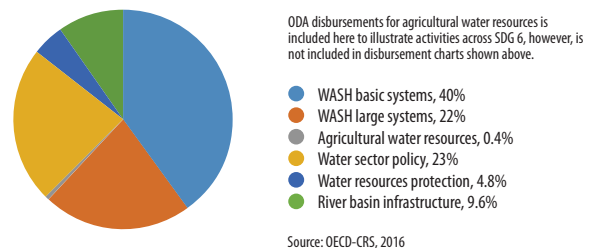
WASH SECTOR TARGETING

A breakdown of aid disbursement for 2015 as it relates to urban/rural areas is provided below:



FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of aid disbursement for 2015 is provided below:



LESSONS/IMPACTS

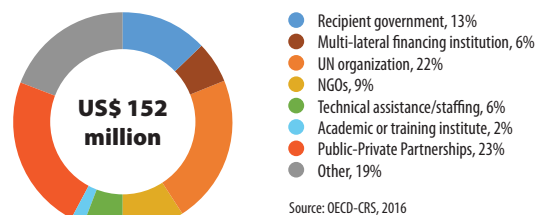
The Sustainable Water Fund (FDW) is successfully involving the private sector in water programmes. Through the FDW, companies based in the Netherlands and partner countries are involved in 22 water projects in 17 countries. These public-private partnerships have generated over €60 million of additional investment in WASH in developing countries. One example of a successful public-private partnership is the pro-poor water supply project in Cebu, Philippines.

Together with local partners and the International Red Cross, Vitens Evides International is working to improve sanitation and access to clean drinking-water by constructing a water network in the slums of Cebu. An innovative micro-finance system – in which users make small daily payments for water consumption – will help fund the connection fee and ensure the provision of safe and affordable water to the city's poorest. The project will connect a total of 80 000 people to the drinking water network. Lessons learnt from this programme include the need for the local public partner to take a strong role.

Finally, the independent Policy and Operations Evaluation Department of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (IOB) study of UNICEF showed that the collaboration between DGIS and UNICEF has been successful over the past years.

FUNDING CHANNELS

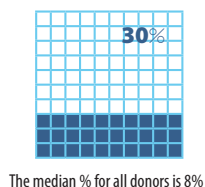
A breakdown of funding channels for 2015 disbursements of grants and in-kind services is provided below:



COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes:

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training (%)



The median % for all donors is 8%

Strengthen and use country systems:

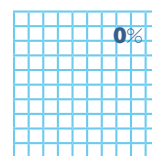
Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)¹

Mozambique: 100%
Indonesia: 0%

¹ A total of three countries were reported by DGIS in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. This figure may not include all countries in which DGIS works.

Use one information and mutual accountability platform:

Participation (at least moderately) in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)¹



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Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies:

Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)¹

Yemen: 100%
Indonesia: 0%
Mozambique: 100%

¹ A total of three countries were reported by DGIS in the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey. This figure may not include all countries in which DGIS works.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

DGIS' budget is expected to increase for urban areas and for domestic resource mobilization. The transition partner countries, including Indonesia, Kenya and Ghana, where the relationship will be transformed to a more trade-related one, are expected to receive less funding in the coming years.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit at the World Health Organization (WHO).

Results contained in the ESA Highlights have been compiled by the ESA and GLAAS using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey.

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