

The Netherlands (DGIS)

AID PRIORITIES

The Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) is a Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is responsible for development cooperation policy and for its coordination, implementation and funding. An important DGIS focus is coherence between Dutch and European Union (EU) policy on developing countries. In order to formulate and carry out development policy, the Netherlands works with the governments of other countries and with international organizations such as the UN, the World Bank and the EU. It does this through centrally managed programmes and bilateral programmes managed by embassies in partner countries. The Netherlands also forms new coalitions and partnerships with different actors, including the private sector, civil society organizations and knowledge institutions. The type of support DGIS provides is mostly through grants, technical assistance and capacity development. DGIS themes include food security, sexual and reproductive health and rights, water, security and law and order. DGIS consists of five departments, including the Inclusive Green Growth Department. The Inclusive Green Growth Department is divided into different clusters: climate, water, food security, energy and natural resources.

WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS/OUTCOMES

WASH projects mainly achieve results at the level of access to basic services, and in some cases at the level of safely managed services. Improved monitoring is essential to distinguish results at these different levels.

Between 2016 and 2018, 7.3 million people gained access to sanitation and 6 million people gained access to safe drinking-water through DGIS funds. DGIS-supported WASH projects have succeeded in demonstrating new approaches to WASH service delivery, such as private sector engagement, credit financing, development of business models and a market-based approach. In addition to support for rural WASH and responding to the rapid urbanization that is taking place in many countries, attention was given to urban WASH as well, including solid and liquid waste issues.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

The main commitments remain focused towards SDG 6.1 and reaching 30 million people with safe drinking-water and SDG 6.2 by reaching 50 million people with sanitation by 2030. There has been a change in country focus, with more priority for countries in the Sahel region and the Middle East.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WASH strategy 2016–2030

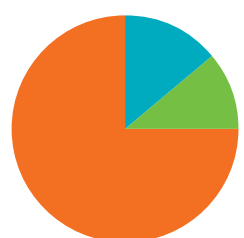
<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/kamerstukken/2017/01/20/wash-strategy-2016-2030/wash-strategy-2016-2030.pdf>

BUDGET

90 million euro per year for 15 years

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

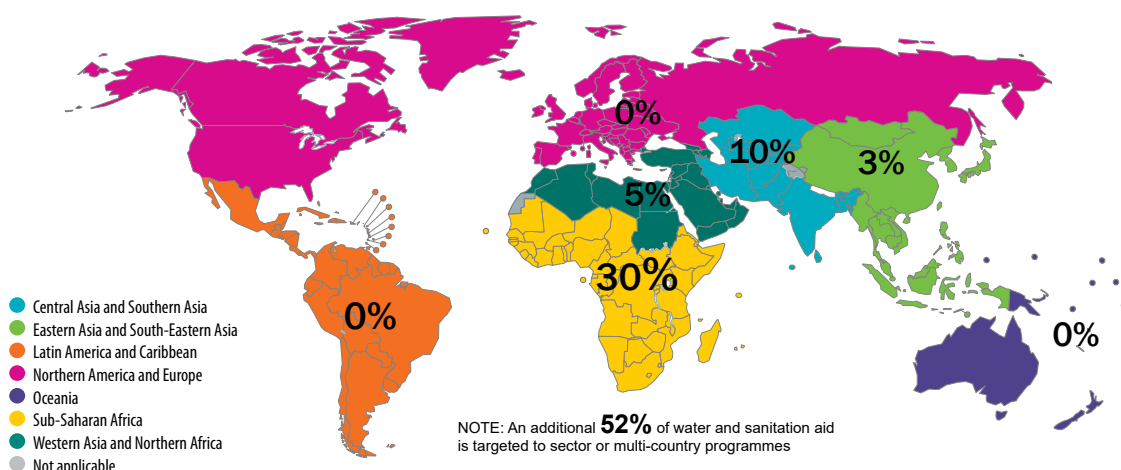
By activity type in 2017



- Sanitation (14%)
- Drinking-water (11%)
- Sanitation and drinking-water (75%)

Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

By region in 2017

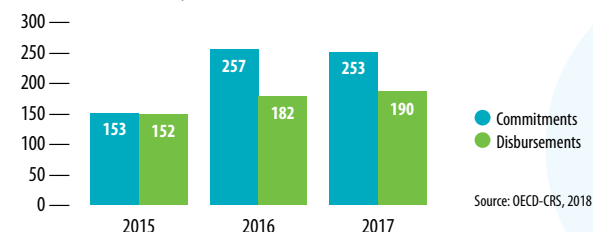


NOTE: An additional **52%** of water and sanitation aid is targeted to sector or multi-country programmes

Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

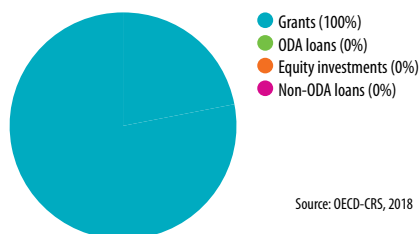
WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Constant 2016 US\$ millions



WASH SECTOR AID FLOW TYPES

Percentage of aid in the form of grants, equity investments, ODA and non-ODA loans



Percentage of aid for sanitation that has a faecal sludge management component

No data available

LEVERAGING OF AID

The Sustainable Water Funds projects have been able to raise 60 million euros in external finance, demonstrating the success of public-private partnerships for WASH. Additionally, the Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation and Health (FINISH) project, implemented in Kenya and India has succeeded in leveraging funds at a rate of 1 to 12, i.e. leveraging US\$ 12 for every US\$ 1 input. FINISH is being scaled up to include Uganda, Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania and Bangladesh.

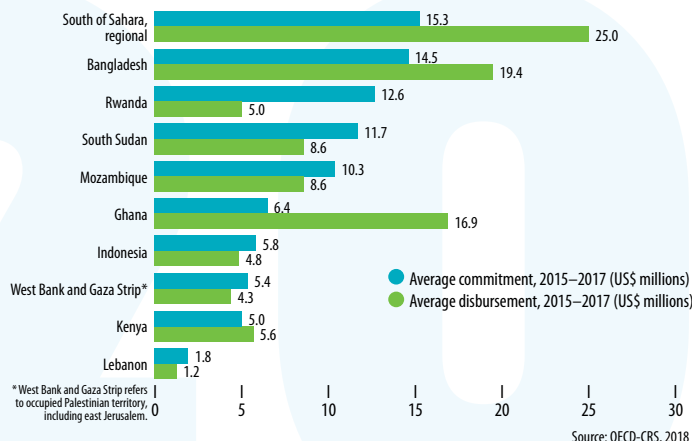
More information: <http://finishmondial.org/>

LESSONS/IMPACTS

In Kenya and Ghana, bilateral WASH cooperations have succeeded in engaging private sector participation in a market-based approach to WASH, developing financing mechanisms for utilities (Water Financing Facility in Kenya) and a credit facility for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and households ("From Possible to Profitable", P2P project in Ghana). The P2P project in Ghana is implemented by a local commercial bank, which can provide small credits at a subsidized interest rate, generating a huge demand. Leveraging domestic resources for WASH has been successfully demonstrated in Kenya, India, Ghana and other countries through the Sustainable Water Fund projects and FINISH mondial. With an increasing focus on urban WASH, projects have also addressed issues like solid and liquid waste, where private sector plays an important role, particularly where there is a lack of efficient government action as is the case, for example, in Ghana.

More information: <http://www.snv.org/project/p2p-catalysing-wash-possible-profitable>; <http://finishmondial.org/>

TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2015–2017)



FUNDING ACTIVITIES

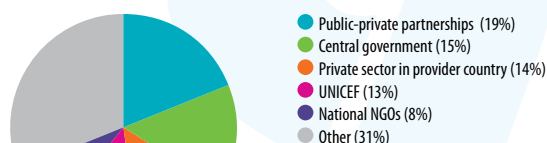
A breakdown of ODA disbursements for 2017 is provided below:



US\$ 193.6 million

FUNDING CHANNELS

A breakdown of funding channels for 2017 aid disbursements is provided below:

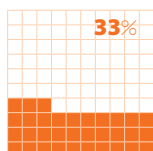


US\$ 190 million

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 education and training (%)



Strengthen and use country systems

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

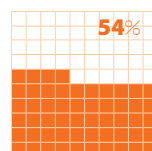
Bangladesh: 0%
Benin: 78%
Indonesia: 0%
Kenya: 0%
Mozambique: 100%

A total of five countries were reported by DGIS in the GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA survey. This list does not include all countries in which DGIS operates.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Use one information and mutual accountability platform

Active participation in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)



Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

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

Bangladesh: 100%
Benin: 100%
Indonesia: 0%
Kenya: no data
Mozambique: no data

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Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

FUTURE OUTLOOK

In the future, more emphasis will be put on sustaining WASH services. DGIS has developed a toolkit which includes a sustainability clause in the contracts. These tools will be applied more rigorously throughout the portfolio. In addition, more budget is expected for urban areas and for domestic resource mobilization. In the transition, the relationship with partner countries (Indonesia, Kenya, Ghana) will shift from development to trade. Programme development will start in the new priority regions (the Sahel and the Middle East).

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit of 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 2018/2019 ESA survey.

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