The essence of the Dutch development cooperation policy is the coherence between aid and trade. Within this agenda the Netherlands focuses on the following eight themes. Click to see the results per theme.

- Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
- Humanitarian aid
- Water
- Climate
- Private Sector Development
- Women’s Rights & Gender Equality
- Food & Nutrition Security
- Security & Rule of Law

Within the field of aid and foreign trade, the Netherlands has a special relationship with the following countries and regions. Click to see the results per country or region.

**Results achieved per country**
- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Benin
- Burundi
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Palestinian Territories
- Rwanda
- South Sudan
- Uganda
- Yemen

**Regional programmes**
- Central America Programme
- Great Lakes
- Horn of Africa
Introduction

The Netherlands – Results of its agenda on aid, trade and investment

Investing in development pays off: the share of the global population living in extreme poverty is now below 10%. This 2016 edition of ‘Dutch Development Results in Perspective’ captures the contribution The Netherlands made in 2015 to help ban poverty and promote sustainable and inclusive growth around the world through its combined agenda for aid, trade and investment.

Transparency about results achieved through this agenda is imperative for monitoring progress and adapt policies where needed. It is also important to be accountable: to Dutch citizens and to the people in low and low middle income countries whose position we strive to enhance. Insight in progress and results further help to deepen understanding of the context of working for development, of its complexities, and of challenges ahead.

Because challenges remain: whether it is the staggering number of 65 million displaced persons worldwide in 2015, rising inequality, or the prospects of climate change. That is why The Netherlands welcomed and embraced the new international agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Addis Tax Initiative adopted at the Financing for Development Conference.

Addressing these challenges requires taking risks, in an entrepreneurial and responsible manner. This may entail accepting, and even embracing, failure. We must ‘cross the river by feeling for the stones’ to quote the Nobel Prize-winning economist Michael Spence.

Dutch policy

Political instability, environmental concerns and irregular migration are at the top of the international agenda. It is important to realise that these concerns are closely linked to inequality. While extreme poverty rates are dropping and economic growth is rising across Africa and Asia, not everyone is reaping the benefits.

This makes inequality a major impediment to development that goes beyond growth alone. And inequality is, above all, the consequence of political choices. That makes tackling it a political responsibility. In 2015 in New York, Paris and Addis Ababa an international agenda was agreed to work on sustainable, inclusive development.

The Netherlands contributes through its agenda for aid, trade and investment. Its main objectives – as set out in ‘A World to Gain: A New Agenda for Aid, Trade and Investment’ – are: the eradication of extreme poverty (‘getting to zero’) in a single generation; sustainable, inclusive growth all over the world; and success for Dutch companies abroad.

The policy’s main focus is on thematic areas where the Netherlands is in a position to make a difference: Water, Food and Nutrition Security, Security and the Rule of Law, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Women’s Rights and Gender Equality, Climate, Private Sector Development and Humanitarian Aid.

In implementing the agenda the Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays various roles: initiator, sponsor, funder, partner, broker and diplomat. Its aim is to promote strategic dialogue and cooperation with companies, development organisations, the European Union, multilateral organisations, governments of low and middle income countries, civil society organisations and knowledge institutions.

The Netherlands’ ambition is to put our relations with low and middle income countries on a more equal footing. An increasing number of them are now trade partners as well as recipients of aid. In addition, businesses are increasing their activities in these countries, not only as trade partners but also as investors in projects transferring knowledge and technology in support of local authorities and entrepreneurs.
Highlights of development results in 2015

• 24.3 million people gained access to improved sanitation (measured against the target set in 2011 to provide 25 million additional people with access to improved sanitation by 2015).

• 9 million people benefitted from infrastructure projects (roads and public utilities) enabling them to access markets, electricity and water and strengthens their financial position.

• 18.1 million people now have access to more, and better quality, food through domestic crop cultivation, drought-resistant water supplies and the availability of enriched food and targeted supply of food supplements.

• 2 million people gained access to renewable energy, reducing their reliance on traditional biomass cooking, such as ‘three-stone’ wood fires.

• 7.1 million small-scale farmers were made more resilient to droughts, floods and storms through training in and adoption of more robust production techniques.

• Millions of people struck by humanitarian crises received shelter, food, water and sanitation through Dutch contributions to UNHCR, the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the International Red Cross.

• The Netherlands helped create 191,000 jobs; 70,631 people in fragile and conflict-affected states gained employment or a better income.

• Support to women’s rights organisations helped strengthen the leadership capacities of more than 60,000 women, 4,880 of whom stood for national, provincial or local elections.
Climate

The Paris Agreement is crucial for development. Climate change disproportionately affects the poorest. To support mitigation and adaptation projects, the Netherlands spent €428 million on climate finance in 2015.

Access to renewable energy

The Netherlands focuses on providing access to renewable energy, to bypass use of fossil fuels, to help reduce indoor air pollution and to fight poverty.

Indicators

› Access to renewable energy
› Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided

Indicator: Access to renewable energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>Indicator: Access to renewable energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>MILLION PEOPLE BY 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>MILLION PEOPLE IN 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1 billion people have no access to electricity and 2.9 billion people rely on traditional cooking methods, causing indoor air pollution and impacting public health.

In November 2015, the Dutch government set a target: to provide 50 million people with access to renewable energy in developing countries by 2030, reach 2 million people in 2015 and annually increase that number by 7%.

Use of renewable energy and clean cooking help to avoid CO₂ emissions and impact women and children in particular, because, next to the positive impact on health, time spent on collecting wood and cooking can be used for income-generating activities and education.


Dutch funding to all these programmes combined provided 1.9 million people with access to renewable energy in 2015.
Since 2009, the Netherlands supports the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP) of the Climate Investment Funds. In 2015, SREP approved country investment plans in Bangladesh, Ghana, Rwanda, Uganda, Haiti, Nicaragua and Mongolia. Through multilateral development banks, SREP allocated USD 305 million to these investment plans, and leveraged USD 2.4 billion additional investments. These investments will annually amount to 1.3 million tons of CO₂ emissions reduction. For instance, by installing geothermal and solar power facilities.

In November 2015, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) approved the first batch of eight projects (total investment of USD 168 million). Three mitigation projects annually avoid 1.7 million tons of CO₂ emissions. For instance, by financing green bonds in Latin America. The Netherlands is a GCF board member and provides 1.3% of the GCF capital.

Combined, the investment plans of SREP and GCF annually amount to 3 million tons of CO₂ emission reductions, of which 150,000 can be attributed to the Netherlands.

Halt deforestation

Forests are an important carbon sink. Therefore, the Netherlands stimulates and supports initiatives to eliminate deforestation in order to avoid CO₂ emissions and protect carbon sinks.

Indicators

› International cooperation to halt deforestation

In December 2015, the Netherlands initiated and signed the Amsterdam Declarations, along with Germany, UK and Denmark. These declarations underline government support for private and public initiatives to eliminate deforestation from agricultural supply chains (e.g. sustainable palm oil, soy and cacao) by 2020. Through the EU-FLEGT facility, the Netherlands prevents the export of illegally logged wood by influencing legislation and implementation in developing countries. In 2015, FLEGT furthered the development of anti-deforestation legal frameworks in 10 countries, including Ghana and Indonesia.

Other organisations that the Netherlands supports, such as Amazon Treaty Cooperation Organisation and World Resources Institute improve deforestation data monitoring and information sharing or focus on building and sharing knowledge between governments, forest institutes, landowners and farmers. For instance, PROFOR, a multi-donor partnership that generates and shares innovative knowledge to sustain forests, improves the business climate for smallholder farmers to plant forests in Mozambique.

Climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land use

The Netherlands focuses on improving agricultural productivity in a context of climate change, helping smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change and stimulating sustainable land use.

Indicators

› More resilience to climate change
› Land under sustainable management

Forests are an important carbon sink. Therefore, the Netherlands stimulates and supports initiatives to eliminate deforestation in order to avoid CO₂ emissions and protect carbon sinks.

Development results 2015 | Climate - 2
To stimulate sustainable land use, the Netherlands supports several programmes that take an integral view on landscapes and aim to guide developments in a sustainable way. This approach takes into account the economic possibilities and livelihoods of local populations - men and women – as well as aspects, such as climate change adaptation, deforestation, water management, food security and ecosystems. Various programmes aim at improving agricultural productivity, access to markets and incomes, taking climate change resilience into account as an integral aspect. To highlight one, the GIACIS (Geodata for Innovative Agricultural Credit Insurance Schemes) project insures small farmers in Ethiopia against the risk of severe droughts through micro-insurance schemes. Payment is based on satellite data. This programme improves security and continuity in the food production process. The Ethiopian government is introducing this successful model in other regions.

### Indicator: Land under sustainable management

| 4.4 | MILLION HECTARES IN 2015 |

To stimulate sustainable land use, the Netherlands supports several programmes that take an integral view on landscapes and aim to guide developments in a sustainable way. This approach takes into account the economic possibilities and livelihoods of local populations - men and women – as well as aspects, such as climate change adaptation, deforestation, water management, food security and ecosystems. The food and nutrition security activities report 2.4 million ha. of land under sustainable management. Programmes such as the Productive Safety Net Programme in Ethiopia contribute to land rehabilitation through for instance forestation, terracing and construction of waterways and dams. The Ecosystem Alliance (ended in 2015), which improved the livelihoods of the poor and created an inclusive economy, reports 0.7 million ha. of land. The embassy in Kenya reports 1.3 million ha. for several projects that focus on sustainable conservation of community land. Furthermore, a number of new programmes improving landscape management in several African and Asian countries were started. These programmes will contribute to this indicator in the future.

### Water and climate resilience

The Netherlands assists developing countries in dealing with the significant impacts of climate change on water availability and the increased threat of flooding.

#### Indicators

- Sustainable access to improved clean water sources
- Increased flood protection

### Indicator: Sustainable access to improved clean water sources

| 1 | MILLION PEOPLE IN 2015 |

The WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) programmes, supported by the Netherlands, focus on providing access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation. Climate change can affect the long-term availability of clean water, due to changing weather patterns and salination of ground water.

The new WASH strategy will explicitly include climate change, mainly by using a integrated water resources management framework for determining the type, location and technologies used for interventions. In 2015, the Netherlands reached 1 million people through climate-smart drinking water projects.

An example of a climate-smart drinking water project is in the Mekong delta of Vietnam, where the Netherlands supports the construction of a new intake and water treatment plant that uses surface water instead of ground water. The project provided 130,000 people with access to safe drinking water and in a more energy efficient way.
Climate change increases the risk of flooding, due to rising sea levels, more intense storms and extreme rainfall. The Netherlands contributes to the ADB Water Financing Facility Partnership programme and thereby assists in providing flood protection to 1.4 million people. Other bilateral programmes, in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Mali, contribute to the protection of a further 3.6 million people against the risk of flood.

The Netherlands supports more programs that address water related threats. For instance, through the Dutch Risk Reduction Team (DRR-Team), the Netherlands is able to advise governments on their entire disaster management cycle – from prevention, preparedness and response to recovery. In 2015, more than 10 missions were made to countries such as Mozambique, Myanmar and Guyana.

Climate diplomacy

Climate diplomacy is an important instrument to ensure global climate efforts reflect our own climate ambitions. Dutch climate policy played an active role in reaching the legally binding Paris Agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening resilience to climate change.

Indicator: Climate change negotiations

On the road to Paris, the Netherlands focused on four core elements. All four elements were included in the agreement:
1. Adaptation is now on an equal footing with mitigation;
2. Countries will review and enhance their climate ambition every five years;
3. The agreement requires countries to report on their activities in a transparent manner;
4. The agreement recognises the importance of non-state actors, (e.g. business, NGOs, cities, sub-national governments) for the implementation of the agreement.

Furthermore, the Netherlands ensured that gender was included in the climate agreement. The agreement stipulates that parties should promote gender equality and empowerment of women when addressing climate change through adaptation action and capacity building.

The Paris climate agreement is not an endpoint but the start of a period of implementation. The Netherlands remains involved, especially to promote transparency, the involvement of non-state actors, adaptation action and gender equality.

"We called for strong ambition, for remarkable partnerships, for mobilisation of finance and for implementation of national climate plans. Paris delivered. Now the job becomes our shared responsibility."

- Jim Yong Kim, World Bank Group president

Indicator: Increased flood protection

5.0 MILLION PEOPLE IN 2015

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Feature project

Climate-resilient agriculture in Uganda
This film shows how our embassy in Uganda stimulates farmers, both men and women, to build resilience and supplement their income with other sources: providing drought-resistant seeds, adapting agricultural practices to changing environmental and market conditions, diversifying crops, increasing yields, and lowering emissions by using energy-efficient equipment and solar power.
Food & Nutrition Security

The Netherlands’ food & nutrition security policy contributes directly to the targets of Global Goal 2: end hunger & malnutrition, double productivity and income of smallholders and ensure sustainable, (climate-) resilient food production systems by 2030, while also contributing to the improvement of essential enabling conditions: land tenure security, knowledge infrastructure and institutional capacities.

Subthemes

› Reduce malnutrition
› Promote agricultural growth
› Create ecologically sustainable food systems
› Enabling environment

Reduce malnutrition

Worldwide, 2 billion people are undernourished and 795 million suffer from hunger. Young children are the most affected and suffer life-long consequences.

Indicators

› Undernourished people reached directly
› Undernourished people reached indirectly

Indicator: Undernourished people reached directly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE DIRECTLY REACHED IN 2014</th>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE DIRECTLY REACHED IN 2015</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE LIFTED OUT OF UNDERNOURISHMENT BY 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ambition of Global Goal 2 is to end hunger and malnutrition by 2030. In order to proportionally contribute to this goal, the Netherlands’ ambition is to help at least 32 million out of the current 2 billion undernourished people to structurally reach a well-nourished status by 2030. This is realized through consistent increase of people’s year round access to and intake of good quality food, as well as improved resilience of their food system.

Reporting on the number of people actually lifted out of undernourishment due to the Netherlands’ contribution still poses methodological challenges. Validated data on this will increasingly be produced the coming years. Meanwhile, current results show that progress is being made: 8 million undernourished people were directly reached in 2014, which increased to 18.1 million in 2015. The increase is largely due to an extensive programme with UNICEF that started delivering results in 2015. Among the 18.1 million people reached in 2015 the following effects, often in combination, have been reported: better food intake for 10.3 million people, e.g. through treatment of severe malnutrition or targeted supply of food supplements; better access to good quality food for 4.9 million, e.g. through kitchen gardens or the availability of enriched food; and a more resilient food situation for 3.3 million, e.g. through saving groups or drought-resistant water supply.
**Indicator: Undernourished people reached indirectly**

Direct reach means that a targeted group benefits from an intervention via individual interaction, such as the treatment of acute malnutrition. Indirect reach means that a (usually larger) generic group benefits from an intervention via an intermediary mechanism (e.g., the market, local media, public services), such as placing a fortified food product on shop shelves in targeted villages. Indirect reach can be considered as a less intensive, complementary contribution to reaching the target. Forms of very extensive indirect reach, such as through a national radio program that potentially reaches the entire population, are also included in the portfolio but are quantitatively not taken into account under this indicator.

In 2014, 3.0 million undernourished people were reached indirectly. This number increased to 18.4 million in 2015. This increase is largely due to an extensive programme with UNICEF that started delivering results in 2015. The 18.4 million people indirectly reached in 2015 benefitted for instance from activities like food counselling for young children and social and behavioral change communication.

Promote agricultural growth

Smallholder farmers provide food for 80% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. They have great potential but limited access to services, inputs and markets.

**Indicator: Smallholders reached directly**

The ambition of Global Goal 2 is to double smallholder productivity and income by 2030. In order to proportionally contribute to this goal, the Netherlands’ ambition is to help at least 8.0 million smallholders (of which at least 50% women) out of the current 500 million smallholder farmers to structurally double their productivity and income. This is realized through improvements in the provision of training, better seeds, financial services, storage and processing, infrastructure, transport and organization. Reporting on the number of farmers that actually doubled their productivity and income due to the Netherlands’ contribution still poses methodological challenges. Validated data on this will increasingly be produced the coming years. Meanwhile, current results show that the targeted number of smallholders is becoming in reach: 4.5 million smallholders in 2014 and increasing to 7.1 million in 2015. The increase can be explained by the fact that a number of programs scaled up their activities in 2015. Men and women are (almost) equally benefitting, although not all partners could yet report in a gender disaggregated way. Among the 7.1 million farmers reached in 2015 the following (often combined) effects have been reported: increase in productivity and income for 1.7 million smallholders; better access to markets for 2.8 million; and a more (climate-) resilient farming system for 2.0 million.

**Indicator: Smallholders reached indirectly**

Direct reach means that a targeted group benefits from an intervention via individual interaction, such as providing training and advice to farmers. Indirect reach means that a (usually larger) generic group benefits from an intervention via an intermediary mechanism (e.g., the market, local media, public services), such as building a road that provides access to markets. Indirect reach can be considered as a less intensive, complementary contribution to reaching the target. Forms of very extensive indirect reach, such as through a weather information service that potentially reaches the entire population, are also included in the portfolio but are quantitatively not taken into account under this indicator.

In 2014, 14.2 million smallholder farmers were reached indirectly. This number increased to 20.7 million in 2015. The increase is largely due to an extensive programme with UNICEF that started delivering results in 2015. The 20.7 million people indirectly reached in 2015 benefitted for instance from activities like food counselling for young children and social and behavioral change communication.
The ambition of Global Goal 2 is to ensure sustainable, (climate-) resilient food production systems by 2030. In order to proportionally contribute to this goal, the Netherlands’ ambition is to reach at least 7.5 million ha. out of the current area used by 500 million smallholder food producers worldwide who each cultivate an average of slightly less than 1 hectare. Ecological sustainability is realized through structural improvements in management and use of land, water, soil, nutrients and agrobiodiversity, on farm as well as in the surrounding area.

Reporting on the number of hectares actually brought under sustainable use due to the Netherlands’ contribution still poses methodological challenges. Validated data on this will increasingly be produced the coming years. Meanwhile, current results show that progress is being made in terms of direct reach: from 0.5 million ha. in 2014* to 2.4 million ha. in 2015. This increase can be explained by the fact that new programmes in the area of ecologically sustainable food systems have been initiated, following the priorities of the 2014 policy letter on food security. For parts of the 2.4 million hectares reached in 2015 the following (often combined) effects have been reported: increased resource-use efficiency on 0.6 million ha.; improved directly surrounding landscape management for 0.1 million ha.; and increased resilience to (climate-) shocks and stresses for 0.4 million ha.

* Differs from the figure reported for 2014 (1.4 million) that included the area with secured land rights, which from now on is reported under ‘Enabling environment’.

Direct reach means that targeted farmlands benefit from an intervention via local interaction, such as providing farmer training or community land use management. Indirect reach means that a (usually larger) area benefits from an intervention via an intermediary mechanism (e.g. the market, local media, public services), such as broad upsizing of conservation practices or improved regional land use planning. Indirect reach can be considered as a less intensive, complementary contribution to reaching the target. Forms of very extensive indirect reach, such as through a management plan that covers an entire delta, are also included in the portfolio but are quantitatively not taken into account under this indicator.

In 2014, 0.5 million ha. were reached indirectly. This increased to 7.2 million in 2015. The increase can be explained by the fact that new programmes in the area of ecologically sustainable food systems have been initiated. The 7.2 million hectares indirectly reached in 2015 concern for instance agricultural areas included in programs that improve management of the larger landscape or watershed.
Secure land rights are a basic condition for realising the ambitions of Global Goal 2 and an essential condition for the sustainable development of smallholder agriculture. The Netherlands has therefore participated actively in relevant international networks, such as the International Land Coalition and the Global Land Tool Network, and innovative, Dutch, multi-stakeholder land governance networks, such as the LAND dialogue, LANDac and the LAND partnership with Kadaster. Embassies in Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Colombia, Indonesia and Mozambique have intensively invested in better land rights for men and women. For the past two years, these efforts have resulted in tenure security for around 750,000 people annually, of which an estimated 50% are women.

**Indicator: Farmers with land tenure security**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Farmers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>778,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>758,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Improved knowledge and technologies are key conditions for realising the ambitions of Global Goal 2, i.e. key conditions for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive development of smallholder agriculture. Generic silver bullets do not exist: training of farmers requires demand-driven, tailor-made approaches. In 2015, the Netherlands reached around 2.0 million farmers with new knowledge and technologies through such approaches. The number of women reached lags behind, with 0.4 million reported in 2015. In addition, around one hundred research, extension and vocational training institutions have been supported and strengthened, contributing to the quality and impact of farmers' training and extension.

**Indicator: Farmers trained**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Farmers Trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although difficult to assess in terms of effects on target groups or target areas, strengthening of institutional capacity is essential to all food and nutrition security targets. This entails continuous ‘food diplomacy’ on an international level, such as with the FAO, WFP, World Bank, OECD, EU and Word Economic Forum. It also entails engaging in policy dialogue on a bilateral level, as happened in 2015 in Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda, as well as Africa-wide in the framework of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme. More concretely, it entails the strengthening of institutions and their capacities, functioning, networking and learning. In 2015, 563 institutions have been strengthened.

**Indicator: Institutions strengthened**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institutions Strengthened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In 2015, 563 institutions have been strengthened.
“We will never realise our vision for sustainable development without rapid progress toward ending hunger and under-nutrition. And to do that we have to empower women, give young people opportunities and support smallholder farmers.”

- Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General

**Feature project**

The Netherlands is a partner of CABI’s Plantwise Programme:
Humanitarian Aid

In 2015 (protracted) conflicts such as in Syria, Yemen and South Sudan affected 65 million people. Another 89 million were struck by natural disasters, like the earthquake in Nepal and the cyclone in Vanuatu. The Netherlands provided humanitarian assistance through technical support and financial contributions. This helped to save numerous lives, restore people’s dignity and strengthen their resilience.

Crisis response

To address effects of major man-made crises and natural disasters The Netherlands helps those affected: directly and through UN agencies, international NGOs and local organisations.

Indicator: Contribution of the Netherlands to global humanitarian aid

In 2015 a total of 28 billion dollar was spent worldwide in 2015 on humanitarian aid to help people in need. The Netherlands contributed EUR 535 million, representing 2.0% of all international humanitarian aid by supporting UN agencies, Red Cross and Non-Governmental Organisations. The worldwide humanitarian aid contributions were higher than previously, for instance due to the increased and urgent needs of people from conflicts as the Syria region, Yemen and South Sudan.

Unearmarked and earmarked funding:

By giving unearmarked funding, especially on a multi-year basis, organisations are enabled to respond quickly to emergencies in whatever way they deem most effective, and it enables them to maintain the supporting organisational structures that are needed to carry out projects. In 2015, around 40% of Dutch funding was unearmarked (e.g. UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF). Earmarked contributions to specific crisis or goals are easier to track, and more clearly demonstrate the impact of (Dutch) funding.

Saving Lives in South Sudan (credit: OCHA)
Next to life-saving assistance, the Netherlands strives to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid. The Netherlands therefore supports various innovative initiatives related to partnerships, use of data and cash-based programming.

**Data**
During a crisis situation real time information on the needs of people and on implementation is key. In 2015 the Netherlands therefore fostered the effective use of (big) data in humanitarian assistance, such as the mapping and visualisation of damage and emergencies after the Haiti earthquake in 2010 via SMS and social media posts, which helped humanitarians to provide more targeted, efficient emergency relief.

**Cash-based programming**
Instead of distributing stockpiled food and other products, aid organisations increasingly provide cash or vouchers to those in need. This innovative approach is more cost-efficient, requires less logistical coordination, stimulates the local economy and allows people in need to purchase the items they need most. The Netherlands aims to upscale cash-based programming in humanitarian aid.

**Indicator: Number of people reached by the Netherlands with humanitarian aid through partners**

As different humanitarian agencies often reach the same people with different types of aid (e.g. with UNICEF providing education and WFP food aid to the same child), determining the number of people reached is only up to a point possible.

**Unearmarked funding:**
The Netherlands provided 219 million euro unearmarked to humanitarian partners to enable them to respond quickly to people in need. Of the 50 million displaced people UNHCR reached in 2015, 550,000 can be attributed to Dutch unearmarked funding. The Dutch share in the World Food Programme tallied to 610,000 people, in UNICEF to 230,000 children and in the International Red Cross to 870,000 people.

**Earmarked funding:**
In protracted crises like Syria, Yemen and Sudan assistance through earmarked funding is more common. Of the 32 million people the UN reached through the Syria Response Plan in 2015, 2,200,000 can be attributed to Dutch funding. The Dutch share in the Yemen Response Plan tallies to 190,000 and in the Sudan Response Plan to 460,000 people. Via the Dutch Relief Alliance (DRA) 4.3 million people have been reached (e.g. in South Sudan, Syria and Ukraine).

Aid is also provided in case of natural disasters like the earthquake in Nepal via UN and the DRA. Additionally in Nepal, a Dutch Urban Search and Rescue team assisted local authorities to find victims in the rubble.

**Indicator: Innovative approaches scaled up and used to improve humanitarian aid**

Next to life-saving assistance, the Netherlands strives to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid. The Netherlands therefore supports various innovative initiatives related to partnerships, use of data and cash-based programming.

**Partnerships**
Innovation also springs from more effective, demand-driven processes of cooperation and improved partnerships involving humanitarian organisations, the private sector, academia and governments. In 2015 the Netherlands has therefore supported the establishment of the Dutch Coalition for Humanitarian Innovation and the Global Alliance for Humanitarian Innovation.

The Humanitarian Innovation Fund supports three promising innovative ideas in the humanitarian sector in testing and scaling up their projects.
By linking humanitarian aid and development assistance from the start of a crisis, a more long lasting impact can be achieved. For example, the countries neighbouring Syria are experiencing a lot of pressure on their infrastructure and job opportunities due to the high number of refugees. For these countries it is important that the refugees are supported with humanitarian aid, but also that these countries are able to invest in their labour market and infrastructure which benefits both refugees and their host communities.

Therefore, the Netherlands aimed to strengthen the capacity of middle income countries such as Jordan and Lebanon to deal with the (consequences of) the refugees. For example by mixing grants and loans giving these middle income countries access to concessional financing from multilateral development banks via a concessional financing facility for the MENA region. Usually these forms of financing are only accessible for the poorest countries. This facility was launched in 2015 by the World Bank Group in close collaboration with the UN and the Islamic Development Banking Group.

Indicator: National governments and national NGOs involved in transition

As a smooth transition from humanitarian aid to reconstruction benefits the effectiveness of aid, humanitarian actors should prepare for this sooner rather than later, for example by strengthening local involvement and the link between humanitarian and development efforts.

LoGoReP: One example is the Dutch support for the International Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities’s (VNG International) Local Government Resilience Programme for the Middle East and North Africa (LoGoReP). Most communities in Jordan, Lebanon and other countries in the region are too small to cope with the refugee influx caused by the Syrian refugee crisis. The high numbers of refugees are taxing local services, the economy, social cohesion, and put pressure on employment opportunities. The LoGoReP programme tackles this issue by strengthening the resilience of Syrian refugees and enhancing (local) governments’ capacity to absorb the high number of refugees in their communities. This helps the refugees and positively impacts the living conditions of the local populations that indirectly receive part of the support.

Indicator: Cases of successful integration of humanitarian aid and development assistance

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Coordination and effectiveness

As resources for humanitarian aid are scarce, it is important to use them as efficiently as possible. This can be achieved through improved coordination, leadership and accountability.

**Indicators**
- Coordinated humanitarian aid
- Accountability to donors and affected populations

**Indicator: Coordinated humanitarian aid**

Coordination in international humanitarian assistance is essential to prevent duplication and gaps in aid delivery and ensure effective response. In 2015, the Netherlands actively promoted strengthening the roles of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNHCR and the UN Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs) and using pooled funds.

**OCHA:** The Netherlands acknowledges the central roles of OCHA, UNHCR and the HC in coordinating international relief. The Netherlands supported OCHA with unearmarked funding (EUR 5 million) and required Dutch Relief Alliance projects to coordinate with the UN Humanitarian Response Plan. The Netherlands also provided operational assistance by seconding seven disaster experts to United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams. UNDAC supports governments and the UN during the first phase of a sudden-onset emergency.

**Pooled funds:** To enable fast and coordinated emergency aid delivery, the UN set up two funds: the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for acute and ‘forgotten’ crises, and country-based pooled funds (CBPFs) for protracted crises. In 2015, the Netherlands was the second highest donor to both CERF (EUR 55 million) and CBPFs (EUR 155 million) in ea. Ethiopia, Iraq, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. The Policy Review of Dutch Humanitarian Assistance, 2009-2014, confirmed that pooled funds, if substantial in size, lead to better and more effective planning and coordination.

**Indicator: Accountability to donors and affected populations**

The Netherlands strives to ensure that humanitarian funding is put to good use and aims to inform the Dutch public about the results. It is important that humanitarian organisations and donors transparently publish project information (upward accountability) and inform and involve crisis affected people (downward accountability).

**Upward accountability:** Though all implementing organisations report on how many people were reached, few provide information on the use of assistance by beneficiaries (effectiveness) or compare the results to initial plans.

**Downward accountability:** All organisations have committed themselves to humanitarian accountability principles: providing information, ensuring representation and involvement of crisis affected people in planning and decision making and establishing a complaints procedure. However, the public annual reports of aid organisations contain little information on how this is put into practice.

**Grand Bargain:** The Netherlands has championed the issue of transparency in the development of the Grand Bargain. In relation to transparency aid organisations and donors agree to harmonise and simplify results reporting, publish open data on humanitarian funding and increase upward accountability. The Grand Bargain was signed during the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016.
"I am proud that our work in and surrounding Zaa’tari camp has advanced in bridging the humanitarian world of a refugee camp and the Jordanian municipalities surrounding the camp, as well as in raising awareness of the importance of good and efficient governance in providing daily solutions to the humanitarian crisis in Jordan."

- Baker Al Hiyari, Advisor Local Government Resilience Programme, Amman

**Feature project**

Local Government Resilience Programme Jordan by VNG International - Zaa’tari camp
Private Sector Development

With decent jobs people can work their way out of poverty. Enterprises create jobs. Development of the private sector is therefore encouraged by improving the business climate and strengthening entrepreneurship, with special focus on women and youth. Dutch companies are encouraged to contribute with innovative solutions to challenges in developing countries.

Market access and sustainable trade

Facilitating border procedures and the adoption of sustainable production practices.

Indicators

› Time to import in Africa (Kenya)
› Workers with improved labour standards
› Trained small farmers

Indicator: Time to import in Africa (Kenya)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DAYS IN 2014</th>
<th>⇒</th>
<th>DAYS IN 2015</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>⇒</th>
<th>DAYS IN 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>⇒</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>⇒</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Opportunities for trade increase with reduced cost of trade. Time needed to trade is crucial, especially for perishable agricultural goods. In Africa, average import time was 34 days in 2015, compared to 39 days five years earlier. TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), a Dutch supported programme, is well on track to realise regional trade facilitation, according to an external evaluator. A key result of TMEA is achieved in Kenya as an important country for African trade. Cooperation with port authorities reduced time to import there to 6.6 days. The slight increase in average time to import compared to 2014 was attributed to a temporary increase in Ship Return Time in September 2015, due to larger vessels arriving in the festive and export season. Overall, Ship Turnaround Time improved to 3.49 days in December 2015. A further reduction of average time to import to 2.3 days in 2017 is deemed feasible. In East Africa, women have an 80% share in informal cross-border trade. TradeMark East Africa is strengthening the organization of these female traders and trains them to comply with new border procedures. The Netherlands supports TradeMark East Africa with an additional Euro 5 million to enhance this gender focus.
With support of the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and Solidaridad, 220,000 land workers saw their labour conditions improve in 2015 (additional to the 340,000 in 2014), in accordance with international agreements. In a joint effort with the European Union (EU) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the labour conditions in the export-oriented textiles industry in Bangladesh is being improved. In 2014 the Netherlands supported the employment and training of 200 extra local factory inspectors and 77% of export-oriented textile factories in Bangladesh were inspected on fire and building safety. In 2015, almost all (3,500) of these export-oriented textile factories in Bangladesh were inspected. The implementation of improvement plans, bringing labour conditions for female workers in line with international agreements, is also supported.

Reliable economic institutions contribute to a business climate in which the private sector can grow and workers can strengthen their economic position as members of such an institution. The Dutch trade unions FNV and CNV, employer organisations VNO-NCW and SME Netherlands, and Agriterra therefore offer their support in building the capacity of their peer organisations abroad. In 2015, 18 employers organisations, 89 trade unions, 54 farmer organisations were supported.

The average number of members in supported local institutions is monitored as an indicator for success: increased capacity results in increased membership as a result of the appreciation for the quality of services provided by these organisations. The average number of members has been monitored since 2014. In 2014 an average of 9,300 members per employers organisation; 134,000 member per trade union; and 158,000 members per farmer organisation were supported. In 2015 an average of 6,500 members per employers organisation; 110,000 member per trade union; and 163,000 members per farmer organisation were supported. The results achieved in 2015 are in line with expectations. The decline in the average number of members in supported organisations in 2015 is mainly due to changes in partner countries (trade union programme closed in some countries, e.g. India, China, Togo; employers’ programme closed in Afghanistan). In supported trade unions a weighted average of 34% of the membership in 2015 were women and women held 38% of leadership positions in 2014.

The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and Solidaridad’s Farmer Support Programme are two trade facilitating programmes, working from The Netherlands which aim at accelerating international trade in sustainable production of key commodities in international value chains like cocoa, soy beans, palm oil and cotton. They do so by aligning private companies as major buyers, NGOs, governmental bodies and knowledge institutes to achieve worldwide adoption of sustainable production practices. Typical activities to this end are training farmers in Better Agricultural Practices and in crop protection management, implementation of a sustainability standard, improving working conditions (wages, overtime, child labor, and gender issues), certification of producers and empowering farmers and workers. In 2015 around 1.2 million (additional to the 1.4 million in 2014) smallholder farmers were trained under these programmes to adopt sustainable production practices.

**Economic institutions and actors**

**Indicators**

- Supported economic institutions
- Cooperation with tax authorities

**Indicator: Supported economic institutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>INSTITUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development results 2015
Private Sector Development

Public infrastructure is key for private sector development and improves the quality of life of poor people by providing better access to work, school, clean water and health care. The development and realisation of infrastructure projects requires long time commitment by all parties involved. A key result indicator chosen to monitor progress in this area is the number of infrastructure projects completed under Dutch programmes each year. In 2014 and 2015 the ORET programme and FMO Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) realised all reported projects. Considering however the 128 projects under management by ORIO DRIVE and Develop2Build, these programmes are expected to contribute increasingly to results in the coming years. The ORIO programme reported 25,000 drinking water connections in Vietnam as one of their first results.

**Indicator: Cooperati[on with tax authorities**

Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM) by developing countries, to generate more income for development, was high on the agenda of the 3rd Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa in 2015. The Netherlands supported the Addis Tax Initiative, contributing to wide acknowledgement of the importance of higher tax income in realising the new Sustainable Development Goals that were agreed in 2015. In that year, five African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Zambia) agreed to include anti-abuse provisions in their bilateral tax treaties with the Netherlands. Ongoing bilateral cooperation with African countries in this area resulted in the signing of new tax treaties between the Netherlands and Zambia and Malawi in 2015, replacing the tax treaties of 1977 and 1964.

**Infrastructure development**

*Access to new and improved infrastructure.*

**Indicators**

› Completed infrastructure projects
› End users with access to infrastructure

**Indicator: Completed infrastructure projects**

| 18 | PROJECTS IN 2014 | 12 | PROJECTS IN 2015 |

Public infrastructure is key for private sector development and improves the quality of life of poor people by providing better access to work, school, clean water and health care. The development and realisation of infrastructure projects requires long time commitment by all parties involved. A key result indicator chosen to monitor progress in this area is the number of infrastructure projects completed under Dutch programmes each year. In 2014 and 2015 the ORET programme and FMO Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) realised all reported projects. Considering however the 128 projects under management by ORIO DRIVE and Develop2Build, these programmes are expected to contribute increasingly to results in the coming years. The ORIO programme reported 25,000 drinking water connections in Vietnam as one of their first results.

**Indicator: End users with access to infrastructure**

| 4 | MILLION PEOPLE IN 2014 | 9 | MILLION PEOPLE IN 2015 |

Public infrastructure is key for private sector development and improves the quality of life of poor people by providing better access to work, school, clean water and health care. A higher additional number of end users was reached in 2015 with completed projects providing access to water, transport and energy sector.
Access to finance is key for economic development, especially for poor people in rural areas and small enterprises in countries with weak financial markets and institutions. A key indicator for programmes to monitor their contribution to availability and use of financial services is therefore number of new clients with a bank account, as a main starting point to secure finance. With Dutch support, the number of clients with a bank account in three programmes increased steadily. For instance, the Health Insurance Programme connected 1,918 clinics in Africa to mobile payment system MPESA, of which 614 (32%) are owned by women. Access to a swift payment system can also enhance reliable health care and empower women in a leading position as health care providers.

One way by which development programmes help poor people gain access to finance, is to develop and introduce new financial products tailored to specific needs and local constraints of poor target groups. Examples of new financial products introduced in 2015 under programmes with Dutch support: housing finance (in Colombia, by FIRST), M-tiba health wallet and National Health Insurance Scheme financing product (in Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria and, Tanzania, by Health Insurance Fund) and an agriculture and climate insurance product for small scale farmers in Kenya (by ACRE through Global Index Insurance Facility).

Access to finance is also improved by special insurance programmes designed to help poor people cope with major adverse events, like bad weather conditions, volatile prices in the local market for agricultural crops, sickness and old age. In 2015 more people could insure themselves through new pro-poor insurance schemes supported by The Netherlands; against agricultural risks (Global Index Insurance Facility), for access to quality health care (Health Insurance Fund) and through a pilot for micro pensions, which will be upscaled. As the evaluation showed positive results, Dutch support to the Health Insurance Fund has been extended for a period of seven years (2016-2022).
The Netherlands supports the start-up and growth of enterprises providing advice and finance. This effort for business development is measured by the number of plans made by companies to invest or trade in low- and middle-income countries, supported by private sector programmes. Based on the realisations in 2014 and 2015, and taking into account that some programmes will end, a conservative estimate of 2,250 supported trade or investment plans is set for 2017.

Successful business development results in more and better jobs. Following international harmonisation, monitoring of jobs in enterprises will focus on the indicator ‘direct jobs supported by private sector development programmes’. These are jobs in projects with enterprises which are targeted directly by the investment portfolios of programmes for business development. In four Dutch programmes, which could disaggregate jobs for women in 2015 (PSI, CBI, FDOV and FMO Infrastructure Development Fund), an average of 40% of the total number were jobs for women. Further efforts will be made to enhance the impact on jobs for women and youth. Based on the realisations in 2014 and 2015 and taking into account that some programmes will end, a conservative estimate of 160,000 jobs supported by private sector development programmes is set for 2017.

As recognised by heads of State at the Finance for Development conference in Addis Ababa in 2015, adding private investment and know how to public investment is increasingly important to realise development goals. Several Dutch programmes for private sector development therefore help local and Dutch enterprises with advice and finance to overcome higher investment risks in low and middle income countries. Investment by the Dutch private sector, additional to the funding from private-sector development programmes, almost doubled in 2015 compared to 2014. This corresponds with the growth of companies with supported plans to invest or trade in low- and middle-income countries.
"Empowering women creates a positive multiplier effect on poverty reduction, economic growth, government revenues and employment creation."
- Amina Mohammed, Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Kenya

Feature project

How TradeMark East Africa helps female traders to benefit from faster border procedures:
Youth, information & choice

Freedom of choice and access to better information and services leads to youth making healthier choices regarding their sexuality.

Subthemes
- Youth, information & choice
- Health commodities
- Healthcare services
- Rights and respect

Indicators
- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Youth reached with information on SRHR
- Use of sexual and reproductive health services

Indicator: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Target: 95% by 2015

Young people face disproportionately large obstacles when it comes to their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). In 2015, young people aged 15–24 were at particularly high risk of HIV infection, accounting for 34% of new HIV infections. Knowledge of HIV transmission is crucial in order for people to prevent infection and make healthier choices regarding treatment and sexuality. Access to comprehensive sexuality education is necessary to achieve this. The worrying global data from the last progress report on the Millennium Development Goals show that much still needs to be done to increase comprehensive and correct knowledge among young people. Although the percentage of young people with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS did increase compared to 2002 (female: 25%, male: 31% in 2002), in Sub-Saharan Africa, we are still far from our target.

* source: Millenium Development Goals report, 2015
The availability of and access to health services for young people is necessary for them to pursue choices regarding their sexual and reproductive health. The Dutch government supports several organisations and programmes, such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Access, Services and Knowledge programme (ASK) and the Unite For Body Rights programme (UFBR), which reached 37.5 million young people through integrated HIV/SRHR services in targeted countries. More than 5 million of these youths were reached through bilateral programmes organised by the Dutch embassies in Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana and Mali. The increase of more than 5 million youths reached since 2014 is mainly due to the fact that more organisations have reported on this indicator, such as UNFPA.

Service providers were trained in HIV and SRHR, providing youth-friendly services and passing on knowledge. Moreover, not only service providers but also facilities were strengthened to increase capacity for youth Sexual and Reproductive Health needs. The supported organisations and programmes have all realised their targets in 2015.

**Indicator: Youth reached with information on SRHR**

| 11.5 MILLION YOUTHS AGED 10-24, IN AND OUT OF SCHOOL IN 2014 | 22 MILLION IN 2015 |

The existence of sexual and reproductive health services for youth is beneficial not only because it promotes comprehensive sexuality education and positive attitudes towards youth and their sexuality, but also contributes towards providing youths with a safe environment in which to obtain information and services. In 2015, several Netherlands-supported organisations provided information on sexuality, HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), pregnancy and contraceptives to more than 22 million youths in and out of school. These were reached through training sessions, meetings to share knowledge and debates, in order to acquaint them with correct information on SRHR. An example is the International HIV/AIDS Alliance Link-Up programme, which improves the SRHR of young people most affected by HIV, specifically young key populations. The major reason for a sharp increase compared to 2014 is that social media (used by organisations such as Rutgers, for example, through the programme ASK in Indonesia) have led to a wider reach. The question remains whether the information spread by social media leads to behavior change and safer sex. Information on SRHR will have the most impact when it is combined with interventions geared towards behaviour change, availability of commodities and an enabling environment where young people can make their own informed choices. It is therefore imperative to continue to focus on changing attitudes and behaviour.

**Indicator: Use of sexual and reproductive health services**

| 32.3 MILLION YOUTHS AGED 10-24 IN 2014 | 37.5 MILLION YOUTHS AGED 10-24 IN 2015 |

The availability of and access to health services for young people is necessary for them to pursue choices regarding their sexual and reproductive health. The Dutch government supports several organisations and programmes, such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Access, Services and Knowledge programme (ASK) and the Unite For Body Rights programme (UFBR), which reached 37.5 million young people through integrated HIV/SRHR services in targeted countries. More than 5 million of these youths were reached through bilateral programmes organised by the Dutch embassies in Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana and Mali. The increase of more than 5 million youths reached since 2014 is mainly due to the fact that more organisations have reported on this indicator, such as UNFPA.

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Children receiving comprehensive sexuality education

Presentation of a Recyclable Menstrual Hygiene Kit
In 2015, UNFPA, WHO and UNAIDS published a position statement promoting condom use to prevent HIV, other sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancies. In 2015, the Netherlands contributed to the distribution of more than 781 million condoms. UN data show that many people still lack condoms and that when they are offered a wider range of contraceptive methods their use of contraceptives increases. Therefore, the Netherlands also supports the provision of other contraceptives. 2015 shows a slightly lower amount of condoms distributed than in 2014. This is partly due to the fact that the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria in the course of the year changed how it monitors progress, and therefore reported a lower condom distribution in 2015. It now keeps track on the number of people reached with a package of prevention services, including condoms.

### Indicator: Access to modern contraceptives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WOMEN AND GIRLS IN 2014</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>805,000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family planning is one of the most cost-effective ways to save women’s, girls’ and children’s lives and to improve their health. It can also have many positive effects on gender equality, climate, and access to education. Access to modern family planning methods helped avert 80 million unintended pregnancies, 26.8 million unsafe abortions and 111,000 maternal deaths in 2015. According to Family Planning 2020 data, roughly 5% can be attributed to Dutch funding for family planning. Globally, however, a large need remains unmet: an estimated 225 million women in developing countries would like to delay or stop childbearing but do not use any form of contraception (sources: WHO and UNFPA). Unless progress is accelerated by expanding family planning availability faster than historic trends, FP2020 will not reach its goal in 2020. The Netherlands works closely with UN organisations, such as the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), NGOs, Governments in partner countries, the private sector, product development partnerships and knowledge institutes (Share-Net, Guttmacher, Joep Lange Institute), to improve access to sexual and reproductive health commodities for all people.

### Indicator: Male and female condoms distributed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILLION CONDOMS IN 2014</th>
<th>MILLION CONDOMS IN 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>882</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2015, UNFPA, WHO and UNAIDS published a position statement promoting condom use to prevent HIV, other sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancies. In 2015, the Netherlands contributed to the distribution of more than 781 million condoms. UN data show that many people still lack condoms and that when they are offered a wider range of contraceptive methods their use of contraceptives increases. Therefore, the Netherlands also supports the provision of other contraceptives. 2015 shows a slightly lower amount of condoms distributed than in 2014. This is partly due to the fact that the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria in the course of the year changed how it monitors progress, and therefore reported a lower condom distribution in 2015. It now keeps track on the number of people reached with a package of prevention services, including condoms. IPPF had a lower target in 2015 but, along with UNFPA, reached a larger number of Couple Years Protected (CYP), due to the variety of products offered and increased market development. Mainly implants and intravenous contraceptives are on the increase. Other results include the development, prequalification and market introduction of various female condoms through the Universal Access to Female Condoms Joint Programme and PATH Protection Options for Women Product Development Partnership (POW PDP), along with other products in development, such as IPM’s microbicide ring.
Many countries report low numbers and low quality of healthcare staff per inhabitant. In the least-developed countries just half (54%) of all deliveries are attended by skilled birth attendants, whereas the global proportion is 75% of deliveries. Improving this requires strengthening the links between communities and healthcare services, as has been achieved by Ipas, GFATM, EP-NUFFIC and AMREF Flying Doctors. In 2015, these organisations trained community health workers to serve as effective referral agents to the formal health system. Medical staff members are also educated in ante- and post-natal care, safe deliveries and basic healthcare, in order to provide qualitatively good care. Furthermore, e-learning has proved to be a valuable tool for reaching students in remote areas, who are also more likely to stay in those areas than students who have migrated to cities for their studies. Overall, the organisations reached or exceeded their individual targets and, together, trained almost 25,000 health workers, of which about 3,300 were trained through programmes funded by the embassies in Bangladesh, Ghana and Mozambique. Apart from providing training, the WHO and UNAIDS published several new guidelines and policies on healthcare practices, abortion care and the workplace, to improve quality and standards in 2015.

UNAIDS reports that declines in new HIV infections have slowed alarmingly, stagnating at 1.9 million in 2015, resulting in a total of 36.7 million people worldwide currently living with HIV. In 2015, two million people started antiretroviral therapy. This contributed to a decline in AIDS-related deaths, from 1.5 million in 2010 to 1.1 million in 2015. Adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 are particularly vulnerable. But also key populations, such as sex workers, intravenous drug users, transgender people, prisoners and homosexual men, have an increased risk of contracting HIV.

The Netherlands has therefore invested in the programmes Bridging the Gaps, Link-Up, Pitch and Community Action on Harm Reduction, reaching thousands of young people and key populations. Increasing their access to HIV prevention, care and treatment improves their health and rights. Although promising results have been achieved, the enabling legal environment for HIV is a cause for concern. In 2015, more than 60 countries had laws that criminalise HIV.

### Healthcare services

Trained staff, innovative health services and well-equipped public and private clinics are needed for better sexual and reproductive healthcare, including safe abortions.

### Indicators

- Training in ante- and post-natal care, safe deliveries and basic healthcare
- Mothers receiving ante- & post-natal care
- Quality of the health system

### Indicator: Training in ante- and post-natal care, safe deliveries and basic healthcare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH WORKERS</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stated Staff</td>
<td>17,587</td>
<td>24,787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stories of Change from the Bridging the Gaps programme
A contributor to reducing maternal and child mortality is the provision of high-quality antenatal care and the attendance at births of skilled health personnel. In the period 2010-2015, the proportion of women who received antenatal care from skilled healthcare personnel at least once during pregnancy was 85% globally and 77% in the least-developed countries (UNICEF SOFWC 2016). However, the WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal care visits. Globally, only 58% of women receive this minimum, while the proportion for the least-developed regions is 42%. Wide disparities exist between regions, urban and rural areas, and the richest and poorest quintiles.

The Netherlands contributed to more than 1.3 million mothers receiving ante- and post-natal care via various programmes (e.g. ASK, UFBR, EP NUFFIC and AMREF). The large increase can be partly explained by the fact that more organisations have reported on this indicator this year, as well as more mothers being reached within the programmes.

Well-functioning health systems are needed to fulfil sexual and reproductive health and rights. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is a proxy indicator for the quality of a health system. In 2015, 303,000 maternal deaths occurred. With a 44% decline in MMR since 1990, the target of a 75% decline is far from being reached. More than half of these deaths occur in fragile states. The Netherlands supports health system strengthening through bilateral and multilateral organisations, programmes and NGOs. For example, this has resulted in improved access to abortion-related care in Bangladesh; improved access to life-saving vaccines; improved planning by governments; effective public-private partnerships, such as in Mozambique and Ethiopia, and improved health resilience. During the Ebola crisis in neighbouring Guinea, for instance, the Dutch embassy in Mali provided training for and renovation of an isolation unit in Bamako. The Embassy in Ghana started a post-Ebola resilience programme in Sierra Leone and Guinea, together with the Dutch Royal Tropical Institute.

Greater respect for sexual and reproductive rights for all, especially those who are often denied these rights, means less stigmatisation and violence, better service delivery, less HIV infections, gender equality, and health for all.
Sexual and reproductive rights are human rights. Realising SRHR is often subject to taboos and politics. It is important to keep advocating for SRHR and continued dialogue on the more sensitive and neglected topics; in the UN, EU and on a national level. Through SRHR diplomacy, including the Dutch efforts, in 2015 important commitments were made on SRHR in the Sustainable Development Goals. Our partners reported that laws to advance SRHR were improved in 48 countries. The WHO developed guidelines for delivering HIV-prevention and treatment for key populations, such as homosexual men, sex workers and intravenous drug users. Imams in Kenya were trained on SRHR in their communities, with Dutch contribution. Stepping stones, which are needed to keep SRHR on the agenda at different levels, were established. Ideally, SRHR diplomacy is based on a long-term strategy. However, SRHR diplomacy efforts are often ad-hoc. In addition, the implementation of international agreements, national policies and guidelines remains a challenge. The Dutch advocacy, for example, contributed towards winning the bid to get the International AIDS Conference to Amsterdam in 2018. This event will bring more than 20,000 people to the Netherlands to discuss the future of the AIDS epidemic. SRHR diplomacy is an important tool for the two ambassadors (of which one is the youth Ambassador) which the Netherlands has appointed for SRHR including HIV Aids.

**Indicator: Involvement of community leaders in realisation of SRHR**

| 65% | OF TARGETED COMMUNITIES IN 2014 | 86% | IN 2015 | TARGET | 50% | IN 2015 |

Community leaders can play an important role in the realisation of sexual and reproductive health and rights for their community members. Increasing their involvement, resulting in public statements and changes in beliefs, increases possibilities for community members to make their own decisions about their sexuality and reproduction.

This increased involvement of community leaders grew from 65% in 2013/14 to 86% in communities targeted by the United for Body Rights (UFBR) Programme in 2015, exceeding the target of 50%. The UFBR programme ended in 2015. The new 'Get Up, Speak Out' (GUSO) programme will continue to involve community leaders in new communities, as well as maintaining the previous successes.

New targets will be determined for each country instead of an overall target. An example of another organisation contributing to this goal but not using the same indicator is the Faith to Action Network, which mobilises churches and faith-based organisations and provides medical information and training to religious leaders. In 2015, the programme reached out to 80 faith-based organisations, speaking an alternative language to young people on the subject of sexual health. Other organisations, such as AMREF and Population Services International (PSI), enable community members and leaders to participate in SRHR awareness-raising activities at a community level.

**Indicator: Convening power**

Sexual and reproductive rights are human rights. Realising SRHR is often subject to taboos and politics. It is important to keep advocating for SRHR and continued dialogue on the more sensitive and neglected topics; in the UN, EU and on a national level. Through SRHR diplomacy, including the Dutch efforts, in 2015 important commitments were made on SRHR in the Sustainable Development Goals. Our partners reported that laws to advance SRHR were improved in 48 countries. The WHO developed guidelines for delivering HIV-prevention and treatment for key populations, such as homosexual men, sex workers and intravenous drug users. Imams in Kenya were trained on SRHR in their communities, with Dutch contribution. Stepping stones, which are needed to keep SRHR on the agenda at different levels, were established. Ideally, SRHR diplomacy is based on a long-term strategy. However, SRHR diplomacy efforts are often ad-hoc. In addition, the implementation of international agreements, national policies and guidelines remains a challenge. The Dutch advocacy, for example, contributed towards winning the bid to get the International AIDS Conference to Amsterdam in 2018. This event will bring more than 20,000 people to the Netherlands to discuss the future of the AIDS epidemic. SRHR diplomacy is an important tool for the two ambassadors (of which one is the youth Ambassador) which the Netherlands has appointed for SRHR including HIV Aids.

The Dutch Ambassador for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights & HIV/AIDS on SRHR diplomacy at Women Deliver 2016

**Indicator: Harmful practices**

The number of child marriages is still unacceptably high. Every year, one in three young women in developing countries is married before reaching the age of 18. Not only does marrying so young mean that these girls are less likely to remain in school but it also increases the probability of early pregnancy, which is harmful to both their own and the child’s health.

In 2015, the governments of Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe adopted national strategies to prevent child marriage. The Dutch embassy in Maputo is a key strategic partner for the Mozambique government and civil society, in helping to implement the Mozambican strategy.

Furthermore, the Netherlands invested in including comprehensive sexuality education components in the work against child marriages, not only addressing women but also men and religious and community leaders. In 2015, these projects reached around 140,000 girls at risk of marriage, who were given information on their sexual and reproductive health and rights, on the negative health, social and economic consequences of early marriage, and on the value of continuing schooling. Save the Children, Plan Nederland, AMFREF in collaboration with Girls not Brides, held an expert meeting in 2015, where facts and lessons learned were shared.

**We are girls, not brides. An anthem to end child marriage**
"Young people have a fundamental right to meaningfully participate in all stages of decision-making and programming, particularly when the decisions being made affect their lives. This leads to increased accountability and policy that better meets young people’s actual needs. I therefore think it is of great value that my government allows me to participate in this discussion, not despite my age, but because of my age".

- Lotte Dijkstra, Youth Ambassador SRHR
Security & Rule of Law aims to increase 'legitimate stability' in fragile states: preventing and resolving violent conflict, protecting people and promoting sustainable development. This stability should evolve from social cohesion between groups in society, through improved employment and basic services, inclusive and legitimate processes of state- and peace-building, as well as recognition by citizens of the formal and informal structures and institutions.

### Human security

Improving the security of all citizens, increasing the responsiveness of security institutions to the security needs of citizens and promoting the role of communities and civil society in creating security.

**Indicators**

- Area of land made accessible through humanitarian demining
- Trained police and national security forces

#### Indicator: Area of land made accessible through humanitarian demining

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,189,767 m²</td>
<td>12,083,668 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After an armed conflict, the presence of explosive remnants of war, such as landmines and cluster munitions, can continue to pose a threat to human security. Stabilisation, reconstruction and socioeconomic development are at risk as long as these explosives are not cleared and local populations remain uninformed about the risks.

In countries like Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia, clearing land of landmines and other explosives enables farmers to grow crops, children to play safely in fields without fear of losing their lives or limbs, and refugees and displaced people to return home and rebuild their lives.

The increased number of cleared m² is due to emergency response projects in Iraq to facilitate the safe return of internally displaced people to liberated areas. More than 2,000,000 m² of additional land was released through these projects. Besides clearing land, implementing partners provided victim assistance, stockpile destruction and mine-risk education.
Citizens of war-torn Syria live under the constant threat of attack. Protection of and assistance to the population is, therefore, crucial. The civil defence organisation White Helmets saved more than 40,000 lives through search and rescue operations after bombings or other war-related violence. In addition, White Helmets increased public awareness about what (not) to do after an explosion. In 2015, 2,851 White Helmets were active in 114 different teams. More than 100 lost their lives trying to save the lives of others.

Equally important to the security of Syrian citizens are the policing activities performed by the 2,793 Free Syrian Police officers, through the Access to Justice and Community Security (AJACS) programme, in opposition-held territories. Thirty-three local communities are actively involved in security enhancing measures as part of Community Security Groups across Syria.

Globally, 5,644 police and national security forces were trained with Dutch support.

**Rule of law**

Access to an effective, fair and legitimate justice system, whether formal or informal, enables the peaceful settlement of disputes, prevents further conflict and facilitates development and economic prosperity.

**Indicators**

- Strengthened justice institutions, including courts and police
- People who benefited from access to justice
- Victims participating in transitional justice mechanisms

**Indicator: Strengthened justice institutions, including courts and police**

A functioning legal system and effective, transparent justice institutions are key preconditions for a sustainable legal order. For that reason, the Netherlands supports the UNDP Law and Order Trust Fund Afghanistan, which supports the Afghan police. Among other measures, this has enabled the hiring of 10,000 female police officers and the establishment of ‘family response units’ specialised in gender sensitivity. Meanwhile, in the Central African Republic, where criminal justice was not functioning, Dutch support to UNDP enabled the first 67 criminal trials since 2010 to take place last year. In Mali, the Netherlands supported training and equipment for 600 paralegals (of whom half were women) in 300 northern communities and the establishment of thus far 9 legal clinics to inform and assist the population.
In Afghanistan, with Dutch support, the International Development Law Organization established units for the elimination of violence against women. These units were able to investigate 285 cases and offered shelter to 6,900 women and children. In Iraq, legal aid centres and help desks, organised by UNDP, offered assistance to 5,000 individuals. These included internally displaced persons and around 3,000 victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Similarly, in South Sudan 113 cases were processed by the Special Protection Units dealing with gender-based crimes.

In Burundi, UNDP was able to provide assistance to up to 1,160 victims of gender and sexual-based violence, including legal services to 629 people. At least 60 new innovations and 250 justice entrepreneurs, identified by HiiL, stimulated access to justice and economic opportunity in different countries. An example is Barefoot Lawyers in Kampala, which gives small and medium-sized enterprises affordable and quick legal advice via SMS or online communications. Of the 35,000 people in total who benefited from access to justice, 15,000 were women.

In Tunisia, 20,000 victims, 17% of whom were women, filed claims with the truth commission assisted by our partner, the International Centre for transitional Justice (ICTJ). ICTJ also assisted the Colombian authorities in defining their approach within the Comprehensive Transitional Justice Agreement, in a historic peace process with the FARC.

Through UNDP, 14 civil society organisations were trained in documenting human rights violations and giving psychosocial support to women in Yemen. In South Sudan, the Netherlands initiated a unique national survey, carried out by UNDP on people’s transitional justice needs. This survey was published in 2015 and was followed up with two transitional justice conferences and training courses. In Kenya, the Netherlands supported the NGO ‘Independent Medico-Legal Unit’, for example, in documenting human rights violations by security agencies, which led to the prosecution of four county police officers.

In 2015, through Dutch support, 20,000 victims participated in transitional justice mechanisms.

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**Peace processes and political governance**

**Indicators**

› Trained groups and mediators in negotiation skills
› Improved inclusivity for specific target groups
› Improved (local) government capacity for fair and efficient implementation of laws and policies

**Promoting inclusive, participatory and representative political decision making.**

Supporting effective and inclusive mechanisms for peace building and prevention. Ensuring government institutions that are responsive to the views of their citizens.
Political inclusivity and improved government capacity for fair and efficient implementation of laws and policies are crucial aspects of reducing conflict.

For instance in Colombia, the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) and the Colombian Ministry of Internal Affairs trained more than 350 young candidates from different political parties throughout the country. Furthermore, elected lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) candidates received training from NIMD on the functioning of the political system. These 12 LGBT candidates represented seven different political parties. Three were elected as municipal councillors and one was elected as the first ever openly gay mayor. This was a major national news item in Colombia.

"The course gave us the skills to come to a common, strategic position within the group on issues where there were many different views." – Participant

South Sudanese youth leaders brought their proposals forward to the South Sudanese Constitutional Review Commission.

Four LGBT candidates were elected in Colombia.

Indicator: Trained groups and mediators in negotiation skills

When parties to a conflict learn to discuss, rather than fight about, their grievances, this increases the chances of a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The Netherlands established the Clingendael Mediation Facility in 2015, in order to strengthen the capacity of mediators and negotiators.

Among the 213 people trained in 2015 were 18 African women mediators and 11 members of the Syrian Women core group, which plays an important role in the Geneva Peace Process. They have now founded the Syrian Women Advisory Board, which directly advises the UN Special Envoy on Syria, Staffan de Mistura.

"The course gave us the skills to come to a common, strategic position within the group on issues where there were many different views." – Participant

20 experienced African female mediators were trained in order to improve their skills for resolving conflict.

Indicator: Improved inclusivity for specific target groups

We believe inclusivity is key when it comes to stability: people want to be able to voice their concerns or grievances and for these to be taken into account by their government. In some target countries large groups like women and youth face difficulties in bringing their specific concerns to the front, which is why we focus on how those groups can learn how to increase their own political involvement.

In order to increase the participation of youth in political processes, Dutch NGO SPARK and a local South Sudanese organisation strengthened existing networks of (political) youth leaders. In this campaign, called ‘Youth Now’, youth leaders were supported in bringing forward proposals regarding their specific interests to the South Sudanese Constitutional Review Commission. The result of the campaign was that the commission took up five of their proposals (concerning issues such as age limits, harmful traditional practices and access to education) and seven youth leaders were placed in (mid-level) decision-making positions within the government.

Indicator: Improved (local) government capacity for fair and efficient implementation of laws and policies

People in 2015

213
A lack of (equal access to) basic services, such as education and water, is often another root cause of instability, conflict or irregular migration. To stimulate equal access to and use of improved water sources for people, farmers and cattle herders in ways that increase local stability, the Netherlands helps to provide capital, expertise and training to people, companies and institutions (such as governments or banks) in Fragile and Conflict Affected States (FCAS).

Results multiplied last year, as several important investments started to yield substantial returns. For example, the Netherlands supports a World Bank Group programme that has directly created employment for more than 5,000 people and spurred thousands of loans to entrepreneurs in 13 African FCAS, (indirectly) creating income for their subcontractors. See this video. With Dutch support, NGO programmes in FCAS, such as Afghanistan, Yemen and South Sudan helped 70,631 people (incl. at least 37,667 women and 6,792 youth) gain employment or a better income and 55,923 people (including at least 19,115 women and 2,284 youth) receive Technical and Vocational Education & Training.

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Feature project

Legal Aid for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Iraq. Through UNDP, the Netherlands supported ten Legal Aid Centres and nine court-based legal aid help desks in five cities across Iraq: Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Sulaimaniya and Dohuk, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, including the IDP and refugee camps. An estimated 3,000 survivors from the displaced populations benefited from legal aid services, while approximately 5,000 individuals benefited from receiving legal information.

“Imagine being unable to appeal to the law when you are in a land dispute with your neighbours. Or, for that matter, imagine that there are no police and no law whatsoever. Insecurity leaves little time or resources for earning a living. Investing in tomorrow becomes impossible when you have to put all your efforts into protecting yourself and your family today.”

The demand for water is growing rapidly everywhere. At the same time, climate change has an impact which is felt all over the world. People are increasingly affected by flooding, with grave humanitarian and economic consequences. Droughts are causing harvests to fail and water pumps to run dry. Water problems are already influencing migration patterns. The poor and women are often hardest hit.

Efficient water use in agriculture

The Netherlands supports farmers in using water more efficiently, raising yields for each m³ of water consumed and improving climate resilience.

Indicator: Yields of maize per m³ water consumed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KG/M³ IN 2009</th>
<th>KG/M³ IN 2014</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>KG/M³ IN 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0,385</td>
<td>0,454</td>
<td>0,482</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture is by far the biggest water user. Due to growing population and economic development, available fresh water is becoming scarcer and farmers will need to make more efficient use of water. The Netherlands’ goal is to increase water productivity (crop yield per unit of water) by 25% by 2017, compared to the baseline of 2009. Statistical data show that on average our six target partner countries (Ethiopia, Yemen, South-Sudan, Palestinian Territories, Mozambique and Rwanda) are heading in the right direction with water productivity increasing by 18% for maize, which is the main staple food in these countries.

However, there are considerable differences between the partner countries. When comparing the mainly manually gathered statistics now available on Ethiopia and Mozambique, for example. Production of 1 ton of maize in 2014 required more than six times as much water in Mozambique than in Ethiopia. Water productivity in Ethiopia increased by 55%, already surpassing its target in 2014, while in Mozambique there was a drop of 25%.
In 2015, the Netherlands successfully supported water managers and water users in 38 river basins and deltas in addressing the imbalances and risks in water demand and supply. This involved establishing trade-offs between different uses of water, in order to better manage water-related risks and increase efficiency in water use. Among others, the Global Water Partnership facilitates such processes.

The Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 is one of the plans to which the Netherlands contributes. The baseline studies were completed in 2015 and the 2100 vision was drawn up. A strategy and its institutional arrangements were drafted. Another example is the city of Beira in Mozambique, where a master plan for improved water management was prepared and good progress was made in the preparation of investments that will help almost 0.5 million people to better adapt to flood risks and climate change.

In one of our programmes in 2015 24 water-saving innovators were supported in the Securing Water for Food programme. Already in their start-up phase, 275,000m³ of water was saved. The aim is to scale up these innovations, such as the following:

The Rainmaker, initiated by MyRain, is introducing payable drip irrigation in India where millions of small-plot farmers rely on open-furrow or flood irrigation.

The Salt Tolerant Potato is introduced in Pakistan by MetaMeta and SaltFarmTexel, along with the Pakistani Jaffer Brothers Ltd. Worldwide, at least one billion hectares of land are affected by salinity.

The Flying Sensors, initiated by Future Water, assisted 2,000 farmers to reduce their water use by 36%. Flying sensors are equipped with near-infrared sensors which detect crop stress due to water shortage two weeks before farmers would notice it.

### Improved river basin management and safe deltas

The Netherlands supports water-management agencies (sub-national, national and international) and water users in planning, managing and using water wisely.

**Indicators**

- Plans for integrated river basin management and safe deltas
- Beneficiaries of improved basin management and delta safety
- Improved transboundary water management

### Indicator: Plans for integrated river basin management and safe deltas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Plans in (Cumulative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Indicator: Beneficiaries of improved basin management and delta safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries in (Million people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In parts of Asia and Africa the implementation of such plans benefited almost 14 million people, improving irrigation and drainage, flood protection, drinking water supply, power generation or pastoral opportunities. The lower number for 2015 was largely due to a freeze of the Benin programme as a consequence of corruption. The Blue Gold and Char Development and Resettlement projects increased the area protected against floods in Bangladesh to almost 80,000 ha. for more than one million inhabitants. In Mali similar interventions on a smaller scale delivered greater water security for more than 2,000 households in the Niger Inner Delta, showing the value of investing in water security even in fragile situations. In the city of Jakarta flood-protection measures enhanced water security for 2.5 million citizens. Many of these interventions specifically empower women to advance improvements in water management and to resolve or prevent water-related conflict.
The Netherlands continued to support cooperation in 7 transboundary river basins. Through the World Bank's Cooperation in International Waters in Africa program, in the Niger, Nile and Zambezi Basins for instance, over 5 million people will benefit from the preparations for transboundary investments: water storage, flood control, power generation, irrigated agriculture, ecosystem services, drinking water supply, climate change measures. In the Nile Basin water storage is being increased and early warning systems for floods have been operationalised. The relevance of the latter was illustrated when El Niño droughts started to manifest in Southern and East Africa toward the end of 2015. The importance and necessity of improved water management was emphasized by the consequences (drought) of El Niño in Southern and East Africa. The creation of a (transboundary) river basin organisation is an important step to improve transboundary river management. In the Incomati river basin, with support from the Netherlands, an agreement was concluded between South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland to form a river basin organisation.

**Indicator: Improved transboundary water management**

Fishermen in the White Nile river in Uganda

Improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right. It contributes to better health, dignified lives and gender equality, and is the key to achieving other development goals.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE IN 2014</th>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE IN 2015</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE IN 2018 (CUMULATIVE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable access to and use of improved water sources</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25 (CUMULATIVE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Dutch target is to provide 25 million people with sustainable access to safe drinking water in the period 2011-2018. Sustainable access to water sources not only entails improving access to the minimum amount of water per day, but entails also the improvement of the safety of this water. Safe drinking water contributes directly to the prevention of water-related diseases. Until the end of 2015, 13.9 million people with Dutch funding gained access to safe drinking water. Based on the objective, annually 3 million people should gain access to clean drinking water with Dutch funding. In the period 2011-2015 we have achieved about 90% of this target. In view of the Global Goals, the targets for water, sanitation and hygiene have been re-examined. Based on the available budgets, the large number of people who have no access to improved sanitation (about 2.4 billion) and the lower unit costs for sanitation, it was decided that for the period 2016-2030 the Netherlands will provide 50 million people with access to improved sanitation and 30 million people with access to clean drinking water.

**Indicator: Sustainable access to and use of improved sanitation**

Dutch funding. Several strong implementing partners (e.g. WASH alliance, BRAC, PLAN, Simavi, WSSCC and UNICEF) have contributed to reaching 24.3 million people with improved sanitation between 2010 and 2015. The target of 25 million has almost been reached. The cost-effective behaviour-change approach adopted by Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) has reached critical mass and open defecation has become a social taboo in thousands of communities and schools in the Dutch programme countries. Business models for sanitation are being promoted to avoid aid dependency and to help generate local financing. Safi Sana in Ghana is a good example. It generates income from the sanitation value chain. Waste from public latrines, usually dumped in the ocean, is converted into biogas and bio fertiliser. A nursery sells seedlings grown with bio fertiliser to local farmers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE IN 2014</th>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE IN 2015</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>MILLION PEOPLE IN 2015 (CUMULATIVE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable access to and use of improved sanitation</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25 (CUMULATIVE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As in 2014, 1.6 million women have been reached through our programmes in 2015. Improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene contributes to improved dignity, health and safety for women and girls, particularly if menstrual hygiene management (MHM) is addressed. School attendance improves when there are separate latrines for girls. In 2015, 21,000 girls benefitted from new latrines in schools. MHM is a taboo in many countries. Addressing it starts with breaking the silence. SNV contributes to this via its Girls in Control programme. The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) undertakes research and uses this to lobby for integration of MHM in national water policy. Water services also support women in gaining economic independence. Women are often playing an important role as change agents in their communities. The social enterprise Maji Bomba in Tanzania taps into the power of women. It has set up a woman-to-woman network called Bomba Ladies which supports women with customer engagement, interaction for awareness, signing up customers, customer check-ups and support.

Trade and development cooperation

The Netherlands aims to contribute to water safety and security in developing countries. Partnerships between local partners and the Dutch water sector are facilitated when Dutch experts have a clear added value.

**Indicators**

- Dutch expertise made available to water programmes
- Dutch companies active in water programmes

**Indicator: Dutch expertise made available to water programmes**

The number of Dutch partners (NGOs, knowledge institutions, companies, water boards and drinking water companies) has grown rapidly last year. This is mainly due to the collaboration between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs and Infrastructure & Environment around eight deltas in the developing world. Instruments like the Sustainable Water Fund, Geodata for Agriculture and Water (G4AW), the Water Grand Challenge, Young Experts Programme and Aqua for All engage many Dutch partners. Experts Programme and Aqua for All engage many Dutch partners. We notice a global trend of a growing demand for highly qualified Dutch expertise in the different fields of water like flood protection, management of groundwater resources, deltaplanning and urban water management. Governments have often own resources for investments, but lack the capacity to develop financially sound sustainable projects.

**Indicator: Dutch companies active in water programmes**

The Dutch policy for foreign trade and development cooperation aims to make developing countries less dependent on aid, enhance trade and develop the local private sector. Building capacity of local private sector parties is for this reason an important focus of our programs. Dutch companies and institutions that are involved in our programmes have contributed to this objective. An example is Vitens Evides International (VEI). Vitens Evides International trains local water companies to address water losses. This contributes to economically viable and better-performing local water companies. In Bangladesh, about one hundred textile factories participate in the Dutch Supported Cleaner Textile partnership. They have invested USD 28.4 million in Cleaner Production (CP) technologies. Since 2013, these factories have reduced fresh water consumption by 13.4 million m³/year and wastewater discharge by 10.6 million m³/year. In the process, these factories saved close to USD 8 million per year in production costs.
“Domestic resource mobilisation, making more effective use of official development aid (leveraging) and finding innovative financing mechanisms are key to realising SDG#6: to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.”

- Minister Ploumen

Feature project

Blue Gold, delta programme, Bangladesh
The Blue Gold Program establishes and empowers community organisations to sustainably manage their water resources and, based on their priorities, delivers the services for which those community organisations have expressed a demand.
"If you don’t know where to start with the SDGs, start with women and girls. Everything else will fall into place." Women have gained more control over their lives as a result of education and contraception, but gender-based violence is on the rise in many places and a fair share of economic and political power remains illusive. Millions of women are trapped in poor quality jobs and denied access to health care.

Prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls

Violence against women and girls is a global pandemic, a pervasive violation of human rights. In addition to individual suffering it has severe social and economic consequences.

Indicator: Increased capacity in the public sector to address violence against women and girls

40 PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS IN 2015
TARGET ➡️ 100 PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS IN 2017

Awareness, capacity, resources and action are key requirements to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls. Change will not happen when there is no demand for change. The demand for change comes from the bottom up - from NGOs and civil society organisations – as well as from the top down, e.g. from UN Women and the UN Human Rights Commission. The Netherlands supports these organisations. Their effectiveness is evidenced by the enactment of laws and policies both in public and private sector institutions. While it is not always possible to attribute a result directly to lobby, advocacy or capacity building by a women’s rights organisation, it is safe to assume that it is their effort and support that helped bring about the desired change. In 2015, UN Women assisted 26 governments to enact laws aimed at the prevention and elimination of violence against women. Also, with support from The Netherlands, from Bangladesh to Mexico and from Egypt to Bolivia, 40 public and 136 private sector institutions have adopted policies and regulations with a view to address violence against women and girls.

* This report reflects approximately 60% of total results achieved in 2015.
It is estimated that 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a non-partner at some point in their lives. Some national studies report an incidence of over 70 per cent. In large parts of the world, violence against women remains largely hidden under a cloak of silence and acceptance. Over the past thirty years, women have mobilized to offer direct services to survivors of violence, to educate people about women's rights, to collect evidence and to develop strategies for change. Advocacy, education, collection of evidence, pressure for legislation and for effective policies remain much needed. In 2015, The Netherlands supported 112 local women's rights organizations who work for the elimination of violence and for just and peaceful societies.

Indicator: Increased capacity in civil society to address violence against women and girls

112 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN 2015  TARGET ➔ 150 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN 2017

Women in Mexico demand an end to killings. In 2015, The Netherlands helped more than 3800 women to lead action against gender-based violence.

According to the latest available data from Latin America and the Caribbean, more than 750 women are murdered annually and most of these murders go unpunished. In 2015, for the first time in Chihuahua, Mexico, five men were convicted for the homicide of eleven women. The women's rights organisation Justicia which is supported by The Netherlands, has helped by mobilizing and supporting over 180 witnesses.

Indicator: Women lead action against gender-based violence

> 3,800 WOMEN IN 2015

Leadership and political power

“Progress in women’s political power and leadership is uneven both across and within regions and countries, and resistance and backlash are common”.

- See this report.

Indicators

› Civil society organisations with increased capacity to advocate for women's leadership
› Women with strengthened leadership capacity

Indicator: Civil society organisations with increased capacity to advocate for women's leadership

> 700 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN 2015

Increasing the number of women in political and public positions does not necessarily mean they have real authority. They may have to follow the party-line or they may be sidelined for any number of reasons including sexism. Women's participation in political processes also is no guarantee for legislation or policies that have women's rights and gender equality at heart. A strong demand and supportbase in civil society is indispensable for that to happen. By supporting civil society organisations whose aim is a fair share of political power for women, The Netherlands intends to nurture that demand and supportbase.

In 2015, at least 700 civil society organizations and grass roots groups boosted their effectiveness.
UN Security Council Resolution 1325 is a landmark resolution that provides the international framework on women, peace and security. It addresses not only the inordinate impact of war on women, but also the pivotal role women should and do play in conflict management, conflict resolution and sustainable peace. Women are often hit hardest by conflict because they have fewer resources to protect themselves and, with children, frequently make up the majority of displaced and refugee populations. War tactics such as sexual violence specifically target them. In Yemen, The Netherlands supported transitional justice processes including prevention of gender-based violence and provision of services to victims. The National Dialogue Conference in Yemen produced many recommendations to bolster women’s and girls’ rights. However, due to the eruption of war, violence against women and girls has increased while the capacity to respond is weakened.

**Indicator:** Women with strengthened leadership capacity

> 60,000 WOMEN IN 2015

In many countries, for a woman to stand for elections is no small feat. Not only is she more likely to be behind her male counterparts in terms of education and resources but she is likely to encounter prejudice, threats and even attempts on her life. Women acquire leadership skills in school, in the sports club and in activism for women’s rights, where they build their strength to publicly challenge persistent sexist norms and attitudes.

In 2015, through support to women’s rights organizations, The Netherlands helped strengthen leadership capacities of more than 60,000 women.

**Peace & security**

**Indicators**

- Civil society organisations with capacity to advocate for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325
- Security personnel trained in the goals and principles of UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Though women have led peace movements and driven community recovery after conflict, they are almost completely absent from peace negotiations.

**Indicator:** Civil society organisations with capacity to advocate for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325

> 450 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN 2015

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 is a landmark resolution that provides the international framework on women, peace and security. It addresses not only the inordinate impact of war on women, but also the pivotal role women should and do play in conflict management, conflict resolution and sustainable peace.

In 2015, The Netherlands supported 450 civil society organizations’ demand for inclusive and transformative peace processes.
In rural economies women play a central role in family food security and nutrition. Yet, their work as food producers, processors and traders is seldom rated at its true value, nor is the time they dedicate to unpaid care work. In order to lift millions out of food insecurity, women need access to productive resources. A dedicated effort is needed to provide women farmers with credit, land titles, (information) technology, renewable energy, infrastructure and access to markets.

In 2015, the Netherlands supported more than 88,000 women with productive resources.

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In this video interview, the now-retired Maj. Gen. Cammaert speaks to UN Women about why it is so crucial to involve more women in peacekeeping roles and why all UN peacekeepers need to be trained to identify and act to confront sexual and gender-based violence in conflict. In 2015, with Dutch support, 2,580 security personnel (peacekeeping forces and police) received training in gender-responsive conduct.

**Economic empowerment**

Women make enormous contributions to economies, whether in businesses, on farms, as entrepreneurs or employees, or by doing unpaid care work at home.

**Indicators**

- Women served with productive resources
- Women in leadership positions of producers’ associations

**Indicator: Women served with productive resources**

> 88,000 WOMEN IN 2015

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**Indicators**

- Women served with productive resources
- Women in leadership positions of producers’ associations

**Indicator: Women in leadership positions of producers’ associations**

150 FARMER GROUPS IN 2015

Restrictions in access to credit, technology and information, combined with the burden of unpaid care work, constitute formidable obstacles to women’s productivity and to their participation in decision-making. Where women are allowed a fair share in decision-making, rural development programmes take their real needs into account and become more effective.

**PERSONNEL TRAINED IN 2015**

2,580

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 is a landmark resolution that provides the international framework on women, peace and security. It addresses not only the inordinate impact of war on women, but also the pivotal role women should and do play in conflict management, conflict resolution and sustainable peace.

In this video interview, the now-retired Maj. Gen. Cammaert speaks to UN Women about why it is so crucial to involve more women in peacekeeping roles and why all UN peacekeepers need to be trained to identify and act to confront sexual and gender-based violence in conflict. In 2015, with Dutch support, 2,580 security personnel (peacekeeping forces and police) received training in gender-responsive conduct.
"If you don’t know where to start with the SDGs, start with women and girls. Everything else will fall into place."

- Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of UN Women

**Feature project**

Women’s rights are human rights. Despite the many years of struggle for equal rights by women’s movements, inequalities between women and men persist around the world. Gender-based violence remains prevalent, and is exacerbated in conflict situations. Understanding of the different perspectives and needs of men and women is indispensable in any effort to kick-start the profound social changes required to achieve lasting peace. Gender equality benefits men as much as it does women.
Afghanistan

Overview of main development results in 2015

Context
Afghanistan has made progress in different fields, but this progress remains fragile and the country still faces major challenges: poverty, insecurity, low levels of schooling, a stagnating economy, high unemployment, the vulnerable position of women, corruption, weak state institutions and lack of confidence in the judiciary. Violence unfortunately increased in 2015, causing a high number of civilian casualties and posing a huge challenge for the National Unity Government. The focus of the Dutch embassy’s bilateral programme on security and the rule of law, with a strong emphasis on the rights of women and girls, allows an integrated approach. Besides the rule of law, the embassy has activities that focus on enhancing access to essential basic services and food security.

Developments in Afghanistan

- Strengthened security sector institutions
- Improved rule of law
- Improved peace process and political governance
- Improved agricultural education

Expenditures 2015 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 39,276,183*

- Security & Rule of Law

Expenditures 2015 per channel

- Multilateral 74%
- Government 18%
- NGO 7%
- Research 1%

* €20,000,000 attributed from central funded-programmes (Department for Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid)
Key results of the embassy in Afghanistan

Security & Rule of Law
- Security sector institutions have been strengthened (e.g. with the set-up of an integrated human resources system and an electronic payment system for the Afghan National Police) through Dutch support for various multi-donor trust funds. Many challenges lie ahead.
- The Netherlands supported general awareness of and access to the justice systems through GIZ, UNDP, UN Habitat and The Asia Foundation, contributed to the training of legal professionals through IDLO and UNOPS, and through these efforts has been able to achieve some progress, with a special focus on the access of women, girls and vulnerable groups to the justic system. For example 2,223 legal cases (319 women) were supported through the Legal Aid Grant Facility (LAGF) /UN programme Justice and Human Rights.
- Also with Dutch contribution, the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) supported the judicial sector in Afghanistan and reviewed new laws: 88% of the bills on the Ministry of Justice legislative calendar were reviewed by UNDP’s Human Rights Support Unit in 2015 for human rights compliance.
- With Dutch contribution, UNHabitat, the Asia Foundation (TAF) and the German development agency GIZ rule of law project raised awareness on human rights, with a special focus on women’s rights: 1,636 women seeking justice in local bodies in Balkh, Samangan and Kunduz provinces received assistance.
- The Netherlands contributed to the peace process and good governance in a number of ways. Monitoring Women’s Peace & Security in Afghanistan helped create an environment in keeping with Afghanistan’s commitments to the UNSCR 1325 agenda: there were nine female members of the High Peace Council in 2015, partly thanks to embassy efforts. The capacity of Provincial Women’s Networks was enhanced in 15 provinces to help include women’s perspectives on peace and security.

Food & Nutrition Security
- In 2015 162 students graduated from the National Agriculture Education Center (NAEC), where 537 students are currently enrolled.

Interpretation of the results in context
Although progress at national level remains slow, at project level progress is in general as planned. For security reasons programmes in Kunduz have been delayed in 2015, but the delay is minor. It is important to note that the anticipated progress is limited in relation to the magnitude of the problems in the area of the rule of law in Afghanistan. In some areas (e.g. reporting of gender-based violence), mechanisms to track progress are inadequate or nonexistent.

Glimpse into the future
The Netherlands’ development efforts in Afghanistan will continue to focus on the key theme Security and the Rule of Law, with a special focus on women’s rights. In 2016 it will be important to monitor progress in implementing plans made in 2015. Further project planning in Afghanistan will depend on political decisions on the Netherlands’ post-2016 commitment to Afghan development.
Bangladesh is a rapidly emerging market with aspirations of becoming a middle-income country by 2021. It's growth in 2015 was 6.6% and the Bangladesh economy remained strong and resilient despite external and internal challenges. Since elections in 2014, Bangladesh has witnessed political unrest and a tightening on freedom of speech and space for civil society. In 2015, the freedom of expression has been even more constrained, as several bloggers and their publishers were murdered by Islamist militants for promoting secularism and violent attacks on non-Muslims, westerners and an officer engaged in combatting terrorist groups took place.

Dutch development cooperation with Bangladesh helps improve the living conditions of the poor, particularly in three areas: water, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and food and nutrition security. Bangladeshi-Dutch relations are in transition from an effective aid relationship to a responsible trade relationship. Planned contributions and activities will align with national policy and development plans. The Netherlands seeks to link development cooperation activities with efforts and investments by the Dutch private sector. Labour conditions in the ready-made garment (RMG) sector are a priority issue. The Netherlands will continue to foster gender equality in all its programmes.

### Developments in Bangladesh

- **Water**
- **Food & Nutrition Security**
- **SRHR**
- **Private Sector Development**
- **Women’s Rights & Gender Equality**
- **Education & Research**

#### Expenditures 2015 per theme

**Total expenditure Embassy € 41,525,554**

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#### Expenditures 2015 per channel

- **Multilateral 32%**
- **Government 29%**
- **NGO 22%**
- **PPP or network 9%**
- **Private sector 6%**
- **Research 3%**
Key results of the embassy in Bangladesh

Water
- The drafting of Bangladesh’s Delta Plan (BDP 2100) is well underway. World Bank-supported development of the BDP 2100 investment plan has begun. The concept of adaptive delta management is now an integral part of the country’s seventh Five Year Plan, with in principle 2% of GDP allocated for a Delta Fund and the establishment of a Delta Commission being considered.
- Through our WASH projects, in 2015 394,400 Bangladeshis gained access to safe drinking water and 420,780 to improved sanitation. Overall the development organisation BRAC’s WASH project, which ended in 2015, has since 2006 provided 5,870,000 people with a water supply and 26,550,000 with sanitation, a major contribution to the Netherlands’ MDG commitment.

Food & Nutrition Security
- Bangladesh met the MDG goals to reduce hunger and malnutrition. Progress on stunting is impressive but its prevalence nationwide remains at unacceptable levels. Through Dutch-funded agricultural support or fortified rice distribution, more than 377,000 undernourished people have increased their food intake. Two other Dutch projects are addressing food insecurity through a value chain approach with a specific nutrition and WASH focus. They have a substantial immediate impact at local and district levels rather than national level. Through these projects 190,400 people (m/f/child) have access to improved food intake.
- Overall agricultural growth in 2015 has been satisfactory (more than 3%) although lower than overall economic growth (more than 6%). Agriculture remains an important pathway out of poverty. Yet, the unused potential of agriculture is big. Through three Dutch funded projects 113,100 farmers (50,700 female) have increased productivity and (direct) income.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
- Most of the programmes are providing information on SRHR issues to young people (aged 10-24) in and out of school. Awareness raising activities target both educational institutions (including madrasas) and communities (including gatekeepers like religious leaders and teachers). Almost 260,000 young people have been reached, and many are changing from passive listeners into active service seekers.
- The number of safe menstrual regulation services provided in 2015 (8,315) has more than doubled since 2014 (3,904). More and more women and girls seem able to identify the right time, place and service provider for menstrual regulation.

Interpretation of the results in context
Food and nutrition security results are in line with plans, having a direct impact despite a limited budget. Indirect results through knowledge development, project spillover effects and policy recommendations are significant but difficult to quantify. Except for some delays experienced in the Blue Gold and River Management projects, results in the area of WASH and water management are generally in line with expectations. The eight SRHR programmes are making a major contribution to promoting comprehensive sex education. Innovative interventions have yielded experience, knowledge and evidence. Community mobilisation, involvement of all men, women and young people, media campaigns, improved referral systems and training have led to observable behavioural change in government (including an adolescent health strategy and youth-friendly services).

Glimpse into the future
Implementation of the MASP will continue as planned and be consolidated. Several new activities are in the pipeline. We will concentrate on portfolio review, learning and disseminating lessons, policy dialogue and focused engagement with the private sector. The focus of future food and nutrition security planning will shift to stunting and more synergy with gender, water and SRHR. More attention will be paid to babies, newly married girls, value chain development and market transformation (to ensure inclusive development). The focus of water activities will have to be on completing and following up BDP 2100 activities, revising Blue Gold plans and relevant Development Project Proposals (DPPs), and identifying/initiating two or three new WASH activities. The SRHR programme will start a project aimed at using experience and evidence gained in previous years to improve government programmes. Menstrual hygiene for young girls, nutrition and gender diversity will be integrated into next year’s programme.
"The strong Dutch stance in the water fraud affair of 2015 generated a lot of attention in Benin and led to strong feelings of indignation. This resulted in a united call from Beninese society for transparent governance and the fight against corruption and impunity".

- Martin Assogba, President ALCRER
Key results of the embassy in Benin

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
• Services offered in 18 youth centres reached 90,000 young people (57% of them girls). School-based peer education programmes reached 206,000 students (69% of them girls). A further 129,000 young people (53% of them girls) were reached by out-of-school peer education programmes.
• Almost 300,000 couples practiced family planning thanks to services offered at public and private clinics, and campaigns supported by the embassy. Services are gradually being extended.

Food & Nutrition Security
• Almost 18,500 farmers (48% of them women) are involved in Dutch-supported post-harvest supply chain improvement, leading to a 9% increase in revenues. 390 business services have been made available to local small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector.

Water
• Dutch aid has contributed to greater private sector and civil society involvement in water and sanitation service delivery and water resources management, creating an improving enabling environment for business development, participative management of water resources, and improved governance.
• The suspension of the water programme has resulted in a lower outcome than anticipated. Nonetheless, the programme has helped achieve the delivery of rural water services to 43,750 people and helped connect a further 382,000 urban people to piped systems in urban areas. The delivery of sanitation services delivery was lower than expected.

Interpretation of the results in context
Temporary suspension of bilateral aid to Benin impacted results in all sector programs and had significant influence on spending. Moreover the capacity of central government - involved in the SRHR programme - was lower than expected due to preparations for the presidential elections in 2016. These factors have affected technical assistance and activities implemented by NGOs to a lesser degree.

Glimpse into the future
Greater focus on collaboration with large NGOs involved in SRHR that work directly with private/public health services in the regions. A possible new water and sanitation programme will focus on the opportunities presented by the growing capacity of local authorities to increase access to water and sanitation services. Other key themes may be (financial) governance, private sector involvement in service delivery and investment, climate change, gender, youth issues, and improved water use in agriculture.

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Context
When the incumbent president took office for a contested third term, the Dutch government suspended all direct aid to the government of Burundi. As a result, a major part of the security sector development program and three infrastructure programs have been put on hold. Programs in the field of Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), which are not executed with the Burundi government, continued as planned and achieved strong results. By reaching high numbers of undernourished people as well as farmers, Dutch cooperation in Burundi contributed significantly to the Dutch thematic objectives and managed to maintain a long-term development perspective for many Burundians. SRHR programs increasingly reached young people supporting them to make better informed choices with respect to their sexual and reproductive health. These results show great progress in the field of FNS and SRHR, but progress towards the overall goal of the embassy - improving security and diminishing the threat of instability and new violence - was significantly compromised due to the political situation.

Developments in Burundi
- Increased performance of security apparatus
- Increased state legitimacy
- Decreased prevalence of undernourishment
- Increased volume of agricultural production
- A higher contraceptive prevalence rate
- Increased number of youth that receive sexuality education in school

Expenditures 2015 per theme
- Food & Nutrition Security
- Security & Rule of Law
- SRHR

Total expenditure Embassy € 24,974,147*

* €3,850,000 attributed from central funded programmes (Department for Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid)

Expenditures 2015 per channel
- NGO 76%
- Multilateral 16%
- Government 7%
- Private Sector 1%
The decision of the incumbent president to run for a controversial third term caused a severe political crisis. Demonstrations were violently suppressed by security forces and more than 260,000 people fled the country, completely reversing the limited progress that had been made in recent years. In addition, many donors also suspended their direct support to government and internal revenues dropped substantially. Although programs in the field of Food and Nutrition Security continued largely as predicted and reached a substantial number of people, the security and economic context caused national indicators on undernourishment and agricultural production to report no progress.

The Netherlands will not directly support the Government of Burundi until it has resolved the political crisis. The Netherlands will however continue to support the population of Burundi, mainly through its food and nutrition and SRHR programmes. As part of the security and rule of law programme, the embassy will continue the governance part of the SSR programme and support programmes that contribute to reconciliation, peace, stability and observance of human rights. In that connection the embassy plans to provide support to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CVR) and National Independent Human Rights Commission (CNIDH).

### Key results of the embassy in Burundi

#### Security & Rule of Law
- The general security situation in the country deteriorated rapidly as a result of the political crisis and the inadequate response of the police. It was however reassuring to see that the army continued to take into account the principles emphasized in the Security Sector Development programme and generally behaved in a professional manner.
- The embassy was actively involved in dialogue by the international community with the authorities, in particular in cooperation with the EU, and helped manage to keep the dialogue with the Government of Burundi open. The pressure placed on the Government of Burundi by the international community by sanctioning individuals and suspending direct financial support is thought to have helped prevent the country sinking deeper into conflict.

#### Food & Nutrition Security
- The number of undernourished people reached by programmes funded by the embassy more than doubled (from 45,000 in 2014 to 102,600 in 2015) while the number of people reached with improved access to appropriate food more than tripled (from 45,000 in 2014 to 165,750 in 2015).
- The number of farmers reached through the embassy’s programmes increased substantially (422,750 in 2015) bringing the target set for 2017 (500,000) within reach.

#### Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
- Contraceptive use has doubled in the Dutch-supported province of Bujumbura Rural (from 18% in 2014 to 36% in 2015).
- The ‘World Starts With Me’ (comprehensive sexuality education) curriculum was effectively adapted and used in 76 schools in Burundi in 2015, with 25 ‘World Starts With Me’ master trainers currently at work.

### Interpretation of the results in context

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### Glimpse into the future

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Central America
Overview of main development results in 2015

Context
Central America is characterised by high levels of income inequality, corruption and cross-border crime, and weak institutions and rule of law. It is a region where violence, human right violations and impunity are an everyday reality. The Central America Programme was designed for the 2012-2015 period with a budget of EUR 44 million. The programme is based on two pillars: 1) citizen security and the rule of law and 2) human rights. Through this programme the Netherlands aims to promote regional cooperation to prevent violence, strengthen the rule of law, improve access to justice and fight human rights violations, thus creating an environment in which economic development and social inclusion can be stimulated. Despite the difficult context of the region, the Dutch programmes do make progress in the field of Security & Rule of Law. The programme is coordinated from the regional Dutch embassy in Costa Rica. Nine regional projects have been fully implemented, five have been closed, and two have been extended until the end of 2016 with no additional budget.

Developments in Central America

- Improved access to justice
- Increased prevention of violence against women
- Increased prevention of violence against young people
- Enhanced regional human rights

Expenditures 2015 per theme
Total expenditure Embassy € 9,033,141

Expenditures 2015 per channel
- Multilateral 63%
- NGO 30%
- Government 7%

"Central America is one of the world’s most unequal and most violent regions outside an actual war zone. The regional embassy in San José is continuing to work on the themes security, justice and human rights."

- Désirée Hagenaars, first secretary at the embassy
Key results in Central America region

Security & Rule of Law

- Improved access to justice and greater trust in the police and justice system 1) through the Judicial Facilitator programme (OAS): 9,154 Judicial Facilitators were active in the region in 2015 (41% of them women). More than 208,000 documented services helped foster a peaceful climate for dialogue. Around 41,000 cases were mediated and did not go to court, leading to lower costs for government and victims; and 2) specifically for Guatemala, through the new mandate of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG). In 2015 CICIG investigations led (among other things) to the dismantling of ‘La Linea’, one of the largest corruption schemes in Guatemalan history. CICIG’s investigations and the resulting indictments by the Attorney General led directly to the resignation of the president, vice president and several government ministers.
- Centre for the Prevention of Youth Violence: crime has been reduced by as much as 50% in Nicaragua through intensive guidance programmes with 116 youth groups/gangs. In 36 communities, campaigns against the use of weapons led to a positive shift in perceptions. In Guatemala and El Salvador the programme eased tensions in prisons.
- Preventir: a regional model was established for preventing violence and improving opportunities for young people.

600,000 students (between 12 and 19 years old) benefited from the project in four countries. 1,400 teachers have been trained in 400 schools. 3,020 fathers took training courses. This led to adoption of the model as a mandatory school module for mothers and fathers in Honduras, while Guatemala and El Salvador agreed to include the model in teacher training.

Human Rights

- Prevention of violence against women, human trafficking and femicide/feminicide, a programme with the Central American Integration System (SICA): to strengthen institutional capacities at regional, national and local levels, at least 13,600 officials and civil society activists, including women and young people, have been trained. 3,000 women, victims or at risk of violence, were supported with seed capital for businesses or life plans. 96 centres for female victims of violence in 70 municipalities were strengthened. Cooperation was improved at all levels.
- Regional Human Rights Fund supported 24 NGOs. 34,600 people benefited directly. Regional protection mechanisms for human rights defenders and journalists have been strengthened. Closer links with the private sector resulted in an app for reporting violence against women. Political participation by indigenous women was increased. Knowledge of business & human rights was enhanced in 385 companies.

Interpretation of the results in context

Most of the projects are on track. The Judicial Facilitator programme and the SICA project are somewhat delayed because of implementing programmes’ lack of capacity, despite a high level of commitment. There is an attribution gap between project results and regional changes in security, justice and human rights. Most programmes did not make a baseline study before starting; the SICA programme that started in mid-2013 is an exception, but no impact assessment has been done yet. Another issue is that preventive programmes are often harder to measure. Based upon interviews and (impact) assessments, most respondents are highly positive and enthusiastic. The effect of preventing domestic violence is hard to measure, but highly valued and key for development.

Glimpse into the future

Dutch development cooperation is being phased out in the region. The Central America Programme will end in 2016. The regional embassy in San Jose is helping its partners find new funding for projects after 2016, e.g. by organising joint donor meetings. The regional Human Rights Fund will continue with EUR 1 million per year from 2016 for three years.
Context
Ethiopia is committed to transforming the country and achieving inclusive growth and poverty reduction. Despite Ethiopia’s strong economic growth and social development over the past decade, Ethiopia still remains among the world’s poorest countries. Despite improvements, but particularly tested again by ‘El Niño’, Ethiopia’s persistent food insecurity and the related high population pressure remain key challenges which the embassy is trying to address. Ethiopia is a transition country in Dutch foreign policy. The Dutch embassy merges development cooperation with economic diplomacy, most prominently in the agro sector.

Developments in Ethiopia
- Increased sustainable food production
- More efficient markets and an improved (agro) business climate
- More quality healthcare services
- Access to reproductive health commodities
- Effective rule of law
- Less exposure of women and girls to violence and access to appropriate services for victims

Expenditures 2015 per theme
Total expenditure Embassy € 56,979,097
- Food & Nutrition Security
- SRHR
- Security & Rule of Law

Expenditures 2015 per channel
- NGO 33%
- Multilateral 30%
- Government 25%
- Private sector 6%
- Research 6%
Key results of the embassy in Ethiopia

Food & Nutrition Security
- The support for the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) has been the Dutch embassy’s main contribution to reducing hunger and malnutrition. Many PSNP clients were affected by the El Niño drought, but so far the programme has protected them from food scarcity. The embassy has also been instrumental in mobilising timely humanitarian aid.
- The Dutch embassy has adopted a four-pronged approach to helping the country achieve inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth: cofinancing government; support for bilateral projects assisting thematic government programmes; support for value chain development projects; and developing agribusiness. The Ethiopian government welcomes this support, which is enhancing synergy.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
- The number of franchise clinics providing SRHR services supported by the Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (FGAE) and Marie Stopes International Ethiopia (MSIE) increased to 931 in 2015 (from 725 in the previous year). More women now have better access to family planning, antenatal care and delivery services.

Security & Rule of Law
- The rule of law programme has trained more than 1,000 members of the judiciary (police, judges and prosecutors), increasing their professionalism and boosting public confidence.

Women’s Rights & Gender Equality
- With help from the Dutch embassy, the UNFPA provided shelter for more than 600 female victims of Gender Based Violence and 120 of their children. In addition, 163 legal cases received follow-up and 184 women were assisted with economic empowerment.
- The level of Couple Years of Protection (CYP, the estimated level of protection against pregnancy provided by contraceptive methods during a one-year period) achieved by embassy-supported programmes increased by over 25% (from 4,009,000 in 2014 to 5,015,000 in 2015).

Interpretation of the results in context
The drought caused by El Niño had a negative impact on food security in 2015. Nevertheless, major famine has so far been averted by the efforts of the PSNP (supported by the embassy and run by the Ethiopian government, World Food Programme and development partners). Eight million PSNP clients and 10 million recipients of international humanitarian aid have received food and other forms of assistance.

Glimpse into the future
To further reduce Ethiopia’s dependency on humanitarian aid in the future the embassy will scan its current bilateral projects on sustainability including climate change, to see where it is possible to enhance their ecological sustainability. This can take place in conjunction with the drive to make the Agricultural Growth Project more climate smart.
"I'm as proud as the palm oil farmer John that our advice has helped him earn five times as much this year as last. This year the Netherlands is helping 300,000 farmers like John to raise their production of palm oil, cocoa and vegetables."

- Hans Docter, Ambassador Ghana
Key results of the embassy in Ghana

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

- Attitudes on SRHR-related issues, including LGBT rights, are changing in a positive direction. The No Yawa campaign funded by the embassy provides a country-wide platform where young people have access to more information and can talk freely about sexuality. 2,284,000 young people (10 - 24 y) in and out of school were reached with information on sexuality, HIV, STI’s, pregnancy and contraceptives through this project (target 2015: 2,212,000).
- In 2015 we began supporting a new franchise chain of low-cost private health clinics. Access to family planning, including safe abortion, progressed according to plan. Among currently married women, over one in four (27%) uses some method of contraception. Modern contraceptive use (MCPR) increased from 17% in 2008 to 22% in 2014 (2014 GDHS). Use of any method of contraception and of any modern method increased somewhat over a period of six years, from 24% and 17% respectively in 2008 to 27% and 22% in 2014. In 2015 879,000 emergency contraceptives were provided through the NoYawa project (target 2015: 246,000).

Food & Nutrition Security

- Good progress was made in raising yields and incomes for farmers and others in the palm oil, cocoa and vegetables value chains. For example, production of crude palm oil (CPO) increased in 2015 as a result both of more efficient milling and of increased supply and higher yields of fresh fruit bunches (FFB). Within our programme, training growers in good agricultural practices has increased yields from 2.5 tonnes per ha to 11.27 tonnes per ha. This is more than twice the target for 2017 (5 FFB tonnes/ha). The number of pilot mills adopting good practices has increased to 22, and milling efficiency has risen to 80%.
- Our programmes are reducing the adverse impacts of climate change by introducing drought-resistant varieties and climate-smart approaches such as diversified cropping and farming systems, particularly in the palm oil and cocoa industries. 35,446 cocoa, palm oil and vegetable farmers were certified in 2015. Training farmers in UTZ, Fair Trade and Rainforest Alliance certification is raising yields per ha, leading to more ecologically sustainable food systems. At the same time, higher yields on the same area of land are reducing encroachment on forested areas. Certification is enhancing productivity, environmental sustainability and labour conditions. Land, water and energy are being used more efficiently. Attention is being paid to the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.

Water

- 45,000 schoolchildren have been reached with hygiene education and social marketing programmes and campaigns (Witteveen & Bos/Simavi). Of these 45,000, 8,000 children in 100 schools gained access in 2015 to hygienic toilet facilities.
- The construction of the Cape Coast Water Supply system is progressing according to schedule. When completed in 2016, it will provide drinking water for 400,000 people. In 2015 30,000 people in urban centres gained sustainable access to and made use of improved water sources. (Quick Impact + Witteveen & Bos/ Simavi).

Interpretation of the results in context

RSPO certification of palm oil in Ghana has not reached the planned number of farmers, due to low demand on the domestic market. In the future Ghana is expected to become a palm oil exporting country, thus raising interest in certification.

Glimpse into the future

WASH: the fourth call for the Ghana WASH Window will build on the success of the first three calls.
Great Lakes
Overview of main development results in 2015

Context
In 2015 the political crisis in Burundi posed serious threats to the stability in the Great Lakes region, causing over 250,000 refugees in the region and rising tensions between political elites. In addition, although significant steps have been made, armed groups in eastern DRC continue to cause tensions in the region. Despite these challenges, the Dutch Great Lakes programs, focusing on the eastern DRC and regional issues that cannot be addressed bilaterally, succeeded to contribute to the improvement of human security and inclusive growth. The activities of the Great Lakes program focus on:

- decreasing violence by improving relations between governments and populations;
- improving state-society relations through enhanced service delivery and inclusive processes;
- prevention of sexual and gender based violence through behaviour change and more equitable relations between people;
- a decrease in population growth through education and family planning;
- employment creation and greater equality through socioeconomic development and regional trade facilitation;
- prevention of resource-based conflicts through equitable access and joint and participatory management.

Developments in Great Lakes

- Improved collaboration between governments in the Great Lakes region
- Improved regional management of natural resources
- Reduced sexual and gender-based violence in eastern Congo
- Increased state legitimacy in the eastern DRC through improved service delivery and inclusive processes
- Improved trust between the people of different countries in the region
- Improved access to services, resources and employment

Expenditures 2015 per theme
Total expenditure Embassy € 23,424,060

Expenditures 2015 per channel

"Few, if any, of today’s challenges can be understood or solved without working through a regional context."
- US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, 2010
Key results for the Great Lakes region

**Water**
- The Netherlands significantly contributed to regional collaboration on natural resource management. With Dutch financial and diplomatic support, the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda signed the long-awaited treaty on joint management of the Greater Virunga Landscape, and the DRC and Rwanda signed an MoU on joint monitoring and management of exploitation of natural resources in Lake Kivu.
- The Great Lakes programme contributed to managing six ecosystems: the Virunga Landscape, Lake Kivu, Lake Edward, Lake Albert, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rweru. In Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika, all stakeholders (including fishermen) were brought together for the first time. A five-year participatory action plan for Lake Edward was agreed between authorities, communities and fishermen.

**Security & Rule of Law**
- Surveys show that lack of formal/informal two-way communication with local state authorities is perceived as a key indicator of insecurity in intervention areas in the eastern DRC. On this basis a new programme was developed in 2015 (the first data will be available in 2016). In 2015, 15 dialogues/events between communities and local authorities have been organised through various projects.
- Radio soaps on reconciliation (‘Kumbuka Kesho’ in DRC, ‘Murikira Ukuri’ in Burundi and ‘Musikaweya’ in Rwanda) are estimated to reach 19.6 million listeners each week. In 2015 regional storylines were developed on stigmatisation and mistrust across borders. Baseline data show 60% of women and 50% of men have negative perceptions of other or crossborder communities, while 90% of women and 85% of men are positive about the potential for reconciliation.

**Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**
- A programme aimed at trauma healing and change in the behaviour of men (positive masculinity) in pilot areas in eastern Congo reports that 80.2% of men and women experienced reduced conflicts in their household after the therapy sessions.

**Food & Nutrition Security**
- In 2015, Dutch support enabled 320,700 farmers (35% of them women) in Burundi, the DRC and Rwanda to apply improved agricultural techniques, resulting in increased production and income. Together, they produced an extra 728,000 metric tonnes (cereal equivalent, cumulative additional production from 2013 to 2015).

Interpretation of the results in context

The Great Lakes programme intervenes at local level in border areas and in eastern DRC. This means that results at that level, do not automatically translate into high scores at regional outcome level. That said, in 2015, the Great Lakes programme’s long-term efforts to improve collaboration across the borders yielded results. The Netherlands was recognised by the different governments as a key partner in facilitating this collaboration. These results show that long-term commitment and flexibility, and combining development cooperation with diplomacy, add value. In other intervention areas, such as SRHR and Security and Rule of Law, programmes were in their initial stages; therefore results are modest. For new water and food security programmes major steps were taken (problem/conflict analysis, theory of change), but these could not be finalised in 2015.

Glimpse into the future

Many programmes are starting up; later in 2016 interesting data on baselines and surveys will become available. In the interest of ensuring quality and a realistic approach, 2016 is used to further develop the new food security and water programs for the region. This will also ensure that the thematic programs will be focused on addressing root causes of conflicts in the region.

Meanwhile, the Lake Kivu Monitoring Programme, though showing good progress (see result 1), has concluded that cooperation between DRC and Rwanda cannot be set up overnight. The programme has therefore been extended (with the same budget) for three years, to ensure that cooperation is sustainable.
In 2015 the Horn of Africa was faced with a growing level of instability (e.g. conflict in South Sudan, terrorist attacks of Al Shabaab in Somalia), a further destabilizing influence by the Arabian peninsula, a continuous risk of radicalization of the Muslim population and a sharp increase of migration flows to Europe. Against this background the Netherlands implemented its regional programme in the Horn with the following objectives: improved regional cooperation on security and the rule of law, and on food security and water management. Activities focus on the different objectives as well as the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

Developments in Horn of Africa

- Increased AU capacity to promote peace and stability, good governance and human rights as foundations for development
- Reduced security threats, engendering economic development in the IGAD region/East Africa
- Improved physical security and freedom from fear (experienced by men and women of all social groups) in Somalia
- Improved access to effective and independent justice and improved confidence in the rule of law in Somalia
- Increased capability of authorities in Somaliland to take ownership for sustainable service delivery, income generation and job creation for their inhabitants

Expenditures 2015 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 9,974,419*

- Security & Rule of Law

Expenditures 2015 per channel

- Government 45%
- Multilateral 43%
- NGO 7%
- Research 5%

* €3,064,933 attributed from central funded-programmes (Department for Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid)
Key results in the Horn of Africa Region

Security & Rule of Law

- The AU's capacity and efficiency are steadily improving (e.g. early warning mechanisms). The AU is mediating in Burundi (and has deployed human rights observers) and is a key player in peace support missions in countries like Somalia. Less progress in financial management and programme implementation. The AU programme budget is still 95% dependent on donor support.
- Through pooled funding, the Netherlands enabled the IGAD Peace and Security Division to contribute to peace, security and stability in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. It also implemented activities to safeguard security, promote information sharing and cooperation between IGAD Member States, and enhance capacity to counter various security threats.
- The Somalia Stability Fund (SSF) helped stabilise fragile parts of Somalia by implementing 60 projects, expanding into 12 new districts, and to support the (re-)establishment of formal government structures in the newly formed states and in the recovered districts in South/Central Somalia. Existing conflicts ended and risks of future conflicts were mitigated through mediation processes with communities in conflict-ridden areas.
- The Netherlands supports the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on maritime law enforcement capabilities in Somalia through the Global Maritime Crime Programme. Results include improved coastguard operations to combat illegal fishing and arms shipments, and supporting the safe passage of refugees fleeing the conflict in Yemen.
- The Netherlands, through UNODC, supported the development of prisons meeting international standards in several cities. 75 members of the Mogadishu Custodial Corps have been trained on security, human rights, and treatment of violent extremist offenders. At a more strategic level, the Netherlands contributes to coordination between the UN, donors and the Somali authorities to improve rule of law efforts in Somalia, within the framework of the Somali New Deal Compact.
- Dutch funding for the Somaliland Development Fund supports capacity building in Somaliland by providing technical assistance to different ministries. It invests in local ownership, strengthening state-citizen relationships by improving service delivery, infrastructure and private sector development in line with government priorities.

Interpretation of the results in context

The AU and IGAD are political organisations in which decision-making takes the course member states see fit. While this is not unlike other multilateral organisations, many institutions within the AU are still being developed. Challenges remain (see above), but positive trends include the professionalism of its staff and recent reforms to streamline its organisational structure. The SSF is flexible and operates in districts liberated from al Shabaab. Although the programme is not on track, impressive results have been achieved given the political and security challenges. UNODC's mentoring programme for Bosaso halted in early 2015 due to the attack on the UN in Garowe. The mentor team did return to Bosaso. Security restrictions in Berbera hampered the training of coastguard officers; training therefore shifted to the coastguard HQ and to training prisoners in Hargeisa.

Glimpse into the future

The Netherlands is currently assessing how to continue our engagement with the AU, and through which channels. Interaction at a more political level is seen as necessary as development cooperation for capacity building proves insufficient without political engagement.

The Netherlands will continue to support the SSF and UNODC, and continues to coordinate security efforts and explore different initiatives to enhance the rule of law in Somalia, in both newly formed federal states and liberated but isolated areas, emphasising the need to focus on service delivery for ordinary Somalis.

© Ministry of Foreign Affairs, September 2016
Indonesia

Overview of main development results in 2015

Context

Indonesia is a key strategic partner for the Netherlands in Asia. Our countries’ shared history and the many ties forged on this basis give the Netherlands a potential advantage in seizing political, economic and cultural opportunities. The Netherlands’ added value for Indonesia lies in the water sector (governance and the integrated approach), agriculture (food safety and security), urban planning and legal cooperation/the judiciary. The need for cooperation on higher education and scholarships to study in the Netherlands is widely recognised. The transition to a trade and aid relationship, with an emphasis on bilateral partnerships, is feasible and already under way in Indonesia. Dutch companies, knowledge institutions and NGOs are involved in working on our development cooperation goals. Development cooperation programmes can provide a platform for Dutch companies in support of their commercial activities.

Developments in Indonesia

Tidal and river flood risks in selected urban areas in North Java (Jakarta and Semarang) have been reduced significantly, from 3.1 million people at risk in 2009 to 1.1 million people in 2017.

Access to improved sanitation in rural areas has increased from 44% in 2010 to 72% in 2015, and in urban areas from 70% in 2010 to 85% in 2015.

Undernourishment has been reduced by reaching more people (men, women and children) and increasing their access to appropriate food as well as their food intake.

More farmers (male, female and young) have been reached, allowing them to raise their productivity and income and enhance their access to input and output markets.

Increased public safety and societal security.

Increased confidence in the performance of the judicial system.

Expenditures 2015 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 25,349,429

Expenditures 2015 per channel

"Bilateral relations with Indonesia are being transformed from a relationship based on donor-recipient dynamics to one based on equal partnerships and exchange."

- Ferdinand Lahnstein, Deputy Head of Mission
Key results of the embassy in Indonesia

**Water**
- In the Greater Jakarta area implementation of river flood control measures continued, further reducing the risk of river flooding. At least 2.5 million people benefited from reduced flood risk. Construction began of an improved sea embankment, which will ultimately (in 2019) protect 4 million people from sea and tidal floods. In Semarang the completion is imminent of the Banger project, which will protect 100,000 people from tidal and river floods. The Netherlands is acting as a strategic advisor to central and local government.
- The Community Led Total Sanitation programme in East Indonesia gave more than 1.5 million people access to sanitation over the period 2010-2015. 855 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free and 445 schools are now equipped with improved sanitation. The Urban Sanitation Development Programme is supporting sanitation development in 486 towns.

**Food & Nutrition Security**
- Thanks to food and nutrition activities supported by the Embassy, the number of people with improved access to appropriate food has tripled, from 15,000 in 2014 to 47,414 in 2015.
- Thanks to the horticulture programme vegIMPACT, the number of farmers with increased productivity and income has doubled, from 3,550 in 2014 to 7,350 in 2015.

**Security & Rule of Law**
- Thanks to a joint rule of law programme with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 95 Indonesian police trainers and 5,400 police officers in Papua and Maluku have been trained in community policing and 19 community policing forums have been established.
- Thanks to a joint programme with the Legal Aid Institute of the Indonesian Women’s Association for Justice (LBH APIK), 142 paralegal officers in various regions in Indonesia have been trained in making the justice system accessible to poor people, women and other marginalised and vulnerable groups.

Interpretation of the results in context

**Water**: Substantial progress has been made on Dutch embassy-supported urban flood control activities, thanks to leadership at local government level. There has also been significant progress on Dutch support for urban and rural sanitation, but this has not been sufficiently reflected in Indonesian government rural sanitation programmes.

**Food & Nutrition Security**: While the project has enhanced the sustainability of agriculture and has diversified sources of nutritious food in isolated rural areas, spreading knowledge and awareness among school children, teachers and women, and investment in healthier futures for the next generation of farmers, requires more effort of the Indonesian government and non-governmental actors.

**Security & Rule of Law**: Due to uncertainty about the legal status of the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), there was a major delay in 2015 in opening its office. An MoU signed in April 2016 by the Dutch embassy and the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) has now provided IDLO with the legal status it needs to become operational.

Glimpse into the future

**Water**: The Netherlands will support the implementation of the coastal development programme in Jakarta (2016-2019) and extend its support to coastal defence and development programmes in Pekalongan, Semarang and similar coastal and delta cities. In the field of sanitation the Urban Sanitation Development Programme (USDP2) project will support 100 cities and districts in 10 provinces with the implementation of their sanitation strategies (2016-2019); in East Indonesia the Sehati project will consolidate, extend and institutionalise the results of the rural sanitation programme (2016-2019).

**Food & Nutrition Security**: Priority setting and investments by Indonesian government and non-governmental actors and support from donors and private sector partners will be vital in jointly implementing and/or funding food security projects as they are re-established and extended at national level.

**Security & Rule of Law**: The MoU between the Dutch embassy and IDLO has been extended through the end of 2018. IDLO will commit a substantial part of the Rule of Law Fund to activities in 2016 so that they will be implemented before 2019.
"The Kenya Market-led Dairy Program project has really trained me on good dairy management practices, and through the youth Service Providers Enterprise network I now have prepared silage to feed my cows in 2016 and the whole of 2017."

- Mr Timothy Mwirigi, Itiri Farm
Key results of the embassy in Kenya

**Security & Rule of Law**
- Support from the embassy is making courts more accessible and efficient. The judiciary has developed court practice and operational manuals to simplify and harmonise court procedures, thereby reducing disparities. Overall judiciary case clearance rate increased to 78%, and the backlog was reduced by 5,000 cases; this improved access to justice for litigants. Trust in the judiciary increased to 66%.
- Implementation of the constitution is on track, with almost all the necessary legislation passed by the prescribed deadline. The embassy supported this through the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution and an NGO that files public interest litigation cases to safeguard the constitution and oppose legislation that would undermine it.

**Water**
- Transfer of Dutch technology and expertise through the programmes for the Lake Naivasha and Mau-Mara basins resulted in further strengthening of water resource management and water conservation. Technical assistance by Vitens-Evides helped reduce water loss (non-revenue water) by 80% in the pilot districts in Mombasa.
- 16 Dutch companies, knowledge institutions, water authorities and NGOs contributed Dutch technology and expertise to the Kenyan water sector; the embassy played a financing and advisory role.

**Food & Nutrition Security**
- Various projects linked 122,300 farmers to market channels and to better quality input providers, and provided them with training to run their farm as a business. Greater adoption of new technologies and practices raised their household incomes.
- In 2015 investments were made using Dutch technology or capital in 29 strategic agribusiness and agri-finance companies, with the embassy playing a brokerage, advisory or programmatic role. 12 of the investments were new.

Interpretation of the results in context

Overall the embassy programme is on track to achieve results, although this does not always translate into significant changes at country level. In the food security sector, for example, while the intervention may be positive for the households concerned, overall progress in the agricultural sector is limited. Water management is improving in areas where the embassy has intervened, but to date there has been insufficient improvement at country level. Although Kenya climbed 21 places in the 2016 Ease of Doing Business Index (to the 108th place), the business climate continues to pose challenges overall and in the embassy’s priority (sub)sectors.

Glimpse into the future

Implementation of the multi-annual strategic plan (MASP) will continue as planned. It is anticipated that a number of new projects will further strengthen results. The Netherlands Business Hub, established at the end of 2015, is expected to contribute to the trade and investment agenda with its special thematic advisors for the water and agricultural sectors. New business climate projects will be started up in 2016, focusing on challenges for the Dutch and Kenyan private sector in priority sectors. Gender equality remains a priority for all programmes.
"I like our programmes. They are very close to the people, helping 2,000 young people to network, and mobilising NGOs."

- Roelof Haveman, Policy Officer for Security and the Rule of Law
Key results of the embassy in Mali

**Security & Rule of Law**
- 43 public debates organised by local government on accountability to citizens and management in the public interest.
- 9 law clinics/centres in the four northern provinces equipped and functioning.

**Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**
- 56,300 young couples protected for one year by contraception, thanks to the Malian Association for the Protection and Promotion of the Family (AMPPF); a strong youth peer advocacy programme.
- Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel increased from 48% (2013) to 59% (2014).

**Water**
- Rice yields in kg/ha have increased from 3,300 kg/ha in 2012 to 4,500 kg/ha in 2015.
- Total number of hectares of floodplains developed/protected for irrigation 1,933 (2014: 1,253 ha).

Interpretation of the results in context

In general, there are few differences between plans and results. Gaps are more noticeable at the level of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) programme and Accountability in Local Governance Programme (PGLR) due to difficulties in implementation. The embassy achieves more at regional programme level than at national level because of the lack of national coverage. Nationwide programmes can best be assessed against national indicators. The current focus on coordination and monitoring gives the embassy a clear goal. In 2015 four major infrastructure projects in the Mopti region were handed over to the government, after a public accounting of the results achieved there.

Glimpse into the future

The main aims for 2016 are to consolidate and expand on the achievements of 2015. There will be a specific focus on monitoring synergy between programmes and gender mainstreaming in the interests of maximising impact. We will continue to focus in our bilateral policy dialogue on issues that have arisen with the government.

"We have been able to get villages to develop their own way of protecting their girls against FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) and child marriage, working with local initiatives throughout the region."

- Dr Fatoumata Kané, Mopti regional SRHR programme
Mozambique
Overview of main development results in 2015

Context
Mozambique sustained economic growth in 2015 at a steady level of 7%. Foreign direct investment in mineral resources development continued to strengthen the macroeconomic environment. The country is both an aid recipient and, increasingly, a trading partner. Yet the majority of the population still live in poverty. The biggest challenge facing Mozambique is to create the conditions for economic development while at the same time accelerating socioeconomic development among the population as a whole, including reducing poverty, creating employment and fighting corruption, which could increase in the economic boom expected in the years ahead. However, the institutional capacity and legal framework required for mineral resource-based development are not sufficiently developed, and infrastructure required for resource extraction is far from complete. The three pillars of the country’s Five Year Plan (2015-2019) are democracy, an inclusive and sustainable macroeconomic environment, and strong international cooperation. Strategic priorities include: consolidating national unity, peace and sovereignty; developing human and social capital; promoting employment, productivity and competitiveness; developing social and economic infrastructure; and sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and the environment.

Against this background, full of major challenges, the embassy is focusing both on continuing support for Mozambique’s achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the sectors water, SRHR and food & nutrition security and on economic diplomacy and opportunities for Dutch firms, especially in the gas and maritime industries.

Developments in Mozambique

- A growing percentage of urban/rural population with sustainable access to, and using, improved drinking water facilities
- Integrated water resource management for a safe delta
- A growing number of people with access to anti-retroviral drugs, contraceptives and other commodities required for good sexual and reproductive health
- Better health services for delivery of and access to obstetric care
- Increased agricultural productivity
- More farmland (in ha)

Expenditures 2015 per theme
Total expenditure Embassy € 28,631,004

- SRHR
- Food & Nutrition Security
- Water
- Climate
- Women’s Rights & Gender Equality

Expenditures 2015 per channel
- Government 67%
- NGO 27%
- Research 2%
- Private sector 1%
- Multilateral 2%
- PPP or network 1%
Key results of the embassy in Mozambique

**Water**
- The embassy helped expand water coverage in cities and small towns through institutional support to the National Urban Water Investment and Asset Holding Fund (FIPAG) and the Water and Sanitation Infrastructure. 82.5% of people in towns have access to water seven days a week (compared with 70% in 2014).
- Two regional water authorities (ARAs) supported by the embassy and Dutch regional water authorities have made great progress on water allocation criteria, registration of water users and development of strategic plans.

**Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**
- The number of people being treated with anti-retroviral drugs through the ProSaude Common Fund (paediatric cases and adults) increased to 802,700 (from 603,800 in 2014).
- Thanks to the ProSaude Common Fund institutional deliveries increased from 71% in 2014 to 75% in 2015.

**Food & Nutrition Security**
- 49,000 farmers achieved increased productivity and a higher income through better inputs and technology.
- Land rights secured for 67,500 small farmers, 30,300 of whom are women.

**Interpretation of the results in context**

**Water:** The integrated water resource management programme has been delayed due to a pending reorganisation in central government.

**SRHR:** Access to basic obstetric services is gradually improving, as is supervised delivery and antenatal care. This is largely due to greater investment in materials, essential drugs, and human resources. Most of these services are free when accessed via public health facilities, reducing the financial barrier to the poorest. Nevertheless, transport problems still make it a huge challenge to reach health facilities in time to give birth, especially for the poorest population groups living in remote rural areas.

**Food and nutrition security:** Drought (due to El Niño), conflict, and the economic downturn have all affected agricultural production. Planning for the government’s rural land rights campaign (Terra Segura), which aims to register 5,000,000 land titles in five years, took most of the year.

**Glimpse into the future**

**SRHR:** In view of the high unmet needs for modern contraceptives, the embassy will continue to further develop its relationship with its partners the Ministry of Health (MoH), Population Services International (PSI) and UNFPA in order to help improve SRHR outcomes in Mozambique. Support to MoH is channelled through the Common Fund ProSaude, which has experienced criticism due to different emphases in different donor agendas. The sector saw increased scrutiny of public finance management at MoH.

**Food and nutrition security:** The embassy will focus on consolidating the strategic partners’ organisational capacity and will allow regional flexibility in strengthening field operations, which is fundamental to ensure the landrights of smallholders for their inclusion in economic processes and reduction of inequality.

"Each year approximately 400,000 young Mozambicans enter the job market, competing for just 30,000 jobs in the formal sector. Attracting capital for investment is vital to make the available land and labor much more productive."

- Prakash Ratilal, CEO Mozabanco, 2015
"Customs scanners are facilitating trade in Gaza while providing security for Israel. Agricultural businesses have benefited from the scanners as well as the Dutch food security programmes, and have seen a significant increase in harvests and exports."

- Peter Mollema, HoM
The protracted conflict and ongoing occupation, as well as a virtual standstill in political reconciliation between Gaza and the West Bank, adversely impact our programmes. For example, provision of human security to the population has deteriorated, especially in Gaza, East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank. Internal Palestinian divisions undermine efforts to forge a unified and independent judicial authority as well as an integrated legal framework. Programmes in the food security sector face a higher level of risk due to limited access to land and markets, threats of demolitions and confiscations by Israeli authorities, and an unfair marketing system. Production in donor-supported areas and communities increased, but without donor support agriculture would not be sustainable as long as the current impediments remain.

Security & Rule of Law
- With Dutch funding, the Sawasya programme accelerated implementation of a citizen complaint mechanism for the Palestinian Civil Police Force. Disciplinary actions for police misconduct are now being standardised. Internal police conduct reviews have now taken place in 4,202 cases, resulting in the dismissal of 54 police officers.
- Legal aid services provided through the Ministry of Social Affairs legal aid unit increased significantly (675 cases in the 2015 reporting period vs 250 in 2014). In 2015, Sawasya partners delivered legal aid (representation and counseling) to 24,900 individuals (51% of them women) in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- Under the Rule of Law programme, the Palestinian police approved a one-stop-shop programme to offer an integrated and gender-sensitive response for women, children and juvenile offenders, while better processing cases related to violence against women and children. Nineteen prosecutors specialising in gender-based violence cases were also appointed.

Food & Nutrition Security
- The Netherlands is focusing on building resilience for beneficiaries in the agricultural sector by increasing access to land, water and markets. Production grew from 34,440 to 50,000 tons in 2015. The Netherlands is complementing this by increasing the marketability of Palestinian products through greater institutional capacity (improving sanitary standards), production standards (GLOBAL GAP and ISO certifications) and opening markets. The Netherlands donated a second scanner to the Palestinian Authority (PA) to facilitate trade (e.g. in strawberries and fresh herbs from Gaza). Exports of high value crops grew to $21.94 million.
- In 2015, a four-year support programme was launched for four agricultural faculties at Palestinian universities (NICHE / NUFFIC). Furthermore, the agricultural sector received capacity and institutional support via the Ministry of Agriculture, various agricultural NGOs and farmers’ cooperatives. More specifically, the High Value Crops programme supported 27 cooperatives and 3 local NGOs; the Land and Water Resource Management programme gave capacity support to the Ministry of Agriculture and 4 local NGOs; and the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards programme supported 4 Palestinian ministries (Agriculture, National Economy, Health and Palestine Standards Institution).

Water
- The master plan and feasibility study for the cross-border wastewater project, finalised in 2015, have contributed to sustaining the momentum and discussions on practical solutions to a growing problem and ending a political deadlock. The Palestinian government has now agreed to develop a site-specific agreement, which could help bring about an understanding between Israel and the PA on managing wastewater flows.
- As part of the Dutch water programme, the NGO COMET-ME has been installing family water units that include solar-powered water pumps and slow sand filters in unserved communities in Area C, largely benefiting women.

Interpretation of the results in context

The protracted conflict and ongoing occupation, as well as a virtual standstill in political reconciliation between Gaza and the West Bank, adversely impact our programmes. For example, provision of human security to the population has deteriorated, especially in Gaza, East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank. Internal Palestinian divisions undermine efforts to forge a unified and independent judicial authority as well as an integrated legal framework. Programmes in the food security sector face a higher level of risk due to limited access to land and markets, threats of demolitions and confiscations by Israeli authorities, and an unfair marketing system. Production in donor-supported areas and communities increased, but without donor support agriculture would not be sustainable as long as the current impediments remain.

Glimpse into the future

With weak prospects for a political solution to the conflict and Israeli settlement construction ongoing, Dutch programmes will focus on keeping the possibility of a two-state solution alive. The Netherlands will continue its work towards a viable Palestinian state through its support to Palestinian institution building and (economic) resilience, with a special focus on Area C and East Jerusalem. The Netherlands continues to strive for more predictable and sustainable exports from Gaza. The Netherlands complements these efforts by creating a more fertile ground for peace through projects facilitating people-to-people contact between Israelis and Palestinians.
Context
The Dutch embassy’s bilateral programme in Rwanda is an integral part of the regional approach to the Great Lakes. Rwanda’s vision for 2020 and its new poverty reduction strategy are ambitious. The role of government is still dominant and there is a need to increase the role of the private sector and protect civil liberties. Liberalisation of the economy should also lead to major changes in the country’s political structure. Rwanda is a low-income country for which economic transformation into a modern, service-oriented, urban society seems necessary. Much-needed jobs will help maintain social stability, which also requires inclusive policies, a gradual opening up of political space and a legitimate, accessible and sustainable justice system.

Developments in Rwanda
- Reduced malnutrition
- Increased economic growth
- Improved access to formal and informal justice
- Improved human security
- Improved river basin management and safe deltas
- A greater share for Dutch knowledge, expertise, products and services in Rwanda’s water sector

Expenditures 2015 per theme
Total expenditure Embassy € 36,808,653

- Food & Nutrition Security
- Security & Rule of Law
- Water

Expenditures 2015 per channel
- Government 78%
- NGO 12%
- Multilateral 10%

"Rwanda needs and wants to diversify its economy. This is a challenge for a landlocked country when it comes to industrial production, but opportunities exist in horticulture and IT where Dutch companies can play a role."

- Pieter Dorst, Head of Development Cooperation
The implementation of programmes went largely as planned, with no major problems occurring. Some delays did however occur because of local (tender) processes taking longer than expected, and because of limited managerial capacity within some partner institutions. The IWRM program is on track. The year 2015 comprised of the inception phase, which was completed beginning of 2016. Therefore quantitative result are not yet available for the IWRM program yet.

In many sectors, agriculture in particular, all stakeholders (producers, middlemen, consumers and government) need to be better aligned to solve qualitative and quantitative issues in different value chains. The embassy will focus more on this approach in the future. In addition, the Dutch embassy continues to focus on systemic changes in all thematic priorities, allowing for an organic development process. The agricultural value chain development programme currently being prepared will take export opportunities into account, so as to diversify Rwanda’s export basket.
Context
The context in South Sudan is characterized by widening conflicts and fragmentation. After long and difficult negotiations, a peace agreement was signed in August 2015. Implementation of the agreement turned out to be slow and incomplete. Therefore, direct support to the central government remained suspended. Support was instead being channelled through international organizations, NGOs and local government. The overall objective of Dutch engagement in South Sudan is to enhance security and stability by helping to mitigate and prevent conflicts and promoting socioeconomic growth and development. The specific goals of Dutch support are:
- Security and Rule of Law: fostering peace, the rule of law and women’s participation;
- Water: improved water resources management, more sustainable and equitable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation;
- Food and Nutrition Security: increased food security, resilient livelihoods and income.

Developments in South Sudan
Improved access to justice through better case management and increased capacity of police, prosecutors, courts and lawyers
Increased contribution by communities to human security and a culture of nonviolence
Increased food production in three Equatoria states
More households reached by a programme to raise food production in three Equatoria states
Increased access to improved drinking water sources
Increased access to sanitation facilities

Expenditures 2015 per theme
Total expenditure Embassy € 18,510,170*
* All expenditures are registered as Security and Rule of Law

Expenditures 2015 per channel
Private sector 43%
NGO 31%
Multilateral 26%

"In South Sudan the need for everything is high, and priorities can be found in any area, be it water, security, the rule of law, food, roads, accountability, investment, the economy or whatever. But really, crucially, just one thing is needed: peace."

- Dutch Ambassador to South Sudan, Mr. Robert van den Dool
Key results of the embassy in South Sudan

Security & Rule of Law
- In 2015, thanks to the UNDP Access to Justice (A2J) project, the first prison statistics were published. The first judicial case management statistics have been collected. The justice, police and prison systems jointly tackled the problem of prolonged detentions and reduced their number (in Torit to zero). 194 traditional leaders were trained on women’s rights and the bill of rights.
- 28 community security working groups (made up of 500 community members) have been established in seven states. One example of their effectiveness is the cessation of communal violence in Eastern Lakes State, where four communities decided to end hostilities and make peace. This had an immediate effect on food security, trade and freedom of movement and ushered in a period of at least six months without intercommunal violence.

Food & Nutrition Security
- The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) supported two more new seeds companies, which together produced 924.7 tonnes of seeds that were used by 5,000 farmers in the three states of Equatoria.
- Thanks to support from the Dutch government, the South Sudan Agribusiness Development Programme (SSADP) trained 425 people in poultry and vegetables production in Eastern and Central Equatoria. SSADP reached 4,541 households with skills and inputs in cereals and vegetables production, beekeeping, goat keeping and fishing. All these contributed to increased food production.

Water
- Access to safe drinking water has been increased by drilling 168 boreholes in 2015 (serving an estimated 84,000 people). 117 boreholes were rehabilitated.
- The Community Led Total Sanitation project in Eastern Equatoria started with a pilot focusing on improved sanitation in 10 villages. Based on this experience, efforts will be upscaled in 2016. In 10 schools, latrines were built serving 2,745 students.

Interpretation of the results in context
Structural factors (widening conflicts, fragmentation, humanitarian emergency, a demotivated work force, a poor business climate and economic deterioration) continued to cause major setbacks to ongoing activities in 2015. Preparation of new programmes consistently proved to be more time-consuming and complicated than originally anticipated. Peacebuilding and gender-based violence programmes were stepped up and are relatively successful at local level. Continuing economic deterioration (inflation, lack of foreign currency and devaluation of the pound) had a negative effect on the business climate and investment prospects. Turnover of local and international staff was high. The commitment and capacity of local and national government remain low and, despite a peace deal in August 2015, weakened further over 2015.

Glimpse into the future
Given the present constraints (security, economic and political), planning for specific results in 2016 remains difficult. The embassy will continue to look for ways to strike the right balance between caution (reducing risks) and creativity and flexibility in finding agents and pockets of change. The implementation of the peace deal signed in August 2015 could provide a window of opportunity for South Sudanese partners to reinvest in development. NL will therefore continue to advocate and support the implementation of the peace agreement in 2016. We will continue to focus on decentral levels of government.
Context
Even though progress on several indicators in the area of democracy and justice are on track for Uganda, 2015 was a year of political ‘stunting’ in the build-up to the Presidential elections in February 2016. The much praised structural macro-economic stability of Uganda was put under pressure during the campaign by a tidal wave of cash and short term promises by candidates. Long term policy and the implementation thereof came to a standstill. The Dutch bilateral development programme has been focussing on raising the number of stakeholders in inclusive growth in Uganda:

- raising income and the number of stakeholders by an inclusive, climate-smart program on food security and agriculture, which also served as a stepping stone to sustained economic cooperation between Uganda and the Netherlands and
- raising the number of stakeholders in civil society development by a multi-donor program focused on security, the rule of law and human rights as an overall political and legal framework for political participation and inclusive economic growth and investment.

Developments in Uganda

- Improved capacity of the judicial system to deliver quality services
- Increased public confidence in greater democracy, access to justice and accountability
- Increased marketable food production
- Increased total volume of processed milk traded by the formal sector (millions of litres)
- Consolidation of regional trade
- Increase in inclusive business cooperation between Uganda and the Netherlands

Expenditures 2015 per theme
Total expenditure Embassy € 13,241,772

Expenditures 2015 per channel

"You may never know what results come from your action. But if you do nothing, there will be no result."
- M. Gandhi.
## Key results of the embassy in Uganda

### Security & Rule of Law

- Dutch support to the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) was resumed. Access to services further increased: 60% of districts have a complete chain of front-line services in place, compared with 30% in 2010/11 (baseline); at 1:777, the police to population ratio is not yet on target (1:690), but has improved since last year (when the ratio was 1:812). The disposal rate of cases filed increased from 45% (2013/14) to 93%.
- Campaigns supported by the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) contributed to significant public involvement in the run-up to the 2016 general elections. There has however been an increase in corruption cases. The Teso Anti-Corruption Coalition (TAC) received 256 complaints, 82 of which have been addressed to date. This has resulted in the recovery of stolen public funds and assets, blacklisting of substandard construction companies, and dismissal of corrupt public officials.

### Food & Nutrition Security

- Performance on most indicators in the food security programme was better than planned. The number of farmers reached increased from 99,500 to 124,800 (just under 50% of whom are women). Crop production levels have increased from 56,000 to 89,475 metric tons.
- The total volume of milk production handled by the cooperative sector in the area covered increased from 75 to 144 million litres.
- Uganda’s ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Index/Trading Across Borders index has improved to 128. One reason for this is the completion of one-stop border posts in Busia, Mutukula and Mirama Hills funded by TradeMark East Africa and the Dutch embassy. More tangible results are expected after surveys have been undertaken in 2016. Customs reforms at the Uganda Revenue Authority have reduced the average clearance time for cargo to 1 day, 15 hours and 50 minutes (previously 3 days).
- The number of companies in Uganda linked with the Netherlands increased from 120 (2014) to 130 (2015). Continued Embassy involvement in Uganda’s Best Farmer competition promotes Netherlands as a preferred agricultural partner, with positive spin-offs for trade and investments (and incoming/outgoing missions).

## Interpretation of the results in context

Slow progress in the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) is partly due to funding gaps. The midterm review (2016) will focus on JLOS efficiency and effectiveness in designing the new Sector Investment Programme. Unchecked population growth can be a major obstacle for inclusive growth in Uganda. The Embassy has made capacity available to facilitate coordination and synergy for centrally funded projects in the field of SRHR. Results on food security surpassed the foreseen program results. As figures of the Uganda Bureau for Statistics for 2015 are not available yet program results cannot officially be compared to national trends. Unofficial data show that program results compare positively to national trends.

## Glimpse into the future

Rule of law: strategic choices will be made before the end of 2016 for mid- and long-term planning in Dutch support for JLOS and the DGF. The results for food security clearly show the increasing impact of climate change: lower yields of rainfed crops were due to unpredictable rainfall. In the future, greater emphasis will be placed on water use and water conservation methods and other agricultural applications increasing farmers’ resilience to the effects of climate change.
Context
In 2015 Yemen descended into chaos and widespread armed conflict, leading to deadly violence on a large scale and a deteriorating humanitarian situation. Yemen is now classified by the United Nations as a Level 3 emergency - the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crisis. This conflict is undermining development progress. The Netherlands has provided support to the office of the UN Special Envoy for Yemen, contributing directly to ongoing efforts to reach a political solution and promote peace in the country. A substantial contribution has also been made to the leading humanitarian organisations working in Yemen to meet urgent humanitarian needs. While the outbreak of civil war severely hampered their efforts, humanitarian partner organisations have still managed to achieve extraordinary and unexpected results. The Netherlands is one of the leading donors to Yemen and will continue to support the country in difficult times.

Developments in Yemen

- Improved access to modern contraceptive methods for all women aged between 15 and 49
- A higher proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- A water basin management plan for every water basin in the country
- Access to water facilities for a higher percentage of the rural population
- More women participating in political decision-making
- More inclusive political dialogue for all

Expenditures 2015 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 5,766,625

- SRHR
- Security & Rule of Law
- Water
- Private Sector Development

Expenditures 2015 per channel

- NGO 62%
- Multilateral 33%
- Government 3%
- Private sector 2%

"If we want stability in Yemen, we have to establish an equilibrium; we have to include everyone."

- Wameedh Shakir, human rights activist
Key results of the embassy in Yemen

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
- 107,335 couples were reached by the programme to raise Couple Years of Protection.
- 178 medical staff have been trained and have graduated in emergency obstetric and neonatal care.

Security & Rule of Law
- Efforts have been made to allow Yemeni women to strategise, find common ground and prepare to play an active role in peace negotiations.
- Serious concerns have been expressed over increased violations of human rights and humanitarian law. Prison staff have been trained and medical services have been upgraded for female prisoners and children living with them in prison. Human rights violations are being documented in the interests of future prosecution.

Water
- A database platform on irrigation has been developed (with nationwide data on available water resources). Results for 2015 are not available due to the war.
- The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) team has targeted 124,130 people. It is not possible to report on the number of people reached, since the rate of programme implementation varies from 16% to 92%.

Interpretation of the results in context

It is extremely difficult to obtain accurate data in countries affected by conflict. No new data has become available since the conflict started. Results will inevitably have fallen short of expectations, while ongoing efforts have been severely hampered by the outbreak of civil war. The ministry’s Stabilisation and Humanitarian Aid Department has made a substantial contribution to the leading humanitarian organisations in Yemen in response to urgent humanitarian needs, providing people affected by conflict and forced displacement with shelter, food and access to clean water, sanitation and healthcare.

Glimpse into the future

The embassy will scale up its diplomatic and financial efforts in Yemen in support of an inclusive peace process. It will seek to support efforts to include Yemeni women in making and building peace (UNSCR 1325). The embassy will continue to support reproductive health programmes to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and support access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation to meet humanitarian needs in times of conflict. The continuation of these efforts will also serve as a stepping stone to improve harmonisation between relief, recovery and development.