Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Methodological note 1. Strengthened Entrepreneurship

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of Companies with a supported plan to invest, trade or provide services.
Underlying target to be achieved	Business development
Related performance question	How many Dutch and local companies are being supported in current plans to invest or trade in low and middle income countries?
Technical definition	Number of Dutch and local enterprises with a supported plan to invest or trade or deliver services in a low or middle income country. Only plans in the phase of implementation during the reporting period can be counted. Elements in the technical definition: Dutch= enterprises operating from The Netherlands Local = Non-Dutch enterprises, operating in low and middle-income countries (excluding foreign multinational companies) Supported plan = project plan, approved and paid, proven by a contract with the development organisation.
Rationale	Developing countries need to expand their private sector to achieve economic selfreliance. The private sector provides 90% of jobs in developing countries as the main pathway to escape poverty. Investment and trade are needed for expansion of the private sector. Programmes for business development help enterprises in low- and middle income countries to invest and trade with advice or finance. Dutch companies should contribute to sustainable production and decent work by Responsible Business Conduct according to the OECD Guidelines (Dutch policy letter for Private Sector Development 2013, Chapter 2 and theory of change for Private Sector Development). This indicator contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
Type of indicator	- Direct - Quantitative - Stock measure - Actual - Aggregated from the project level - Cumulative
Timelines	End of reporting period (preferably calendar year, otherwise fiscal year)
Coverage	Business development is a cross-cutting results area of interventions for PSD. The indicator has a broad coverage over all programmes targeting individual companies in major intervention areas of Dutch policy for private sector development: market access and sustainable trade, access to finance and infrastructure.

Baseline	The baseline on the project and aggregate level is zero at the start of the programme.
Data calculation and guidance	Only count enterprises that are individually targeted by supported projects for business development, which have been approved and financially supported by the development organisation and which are in the phase of implementation during the reporting period. Exclude non-active or completed projects, on which no payment has been made yet, or payment was concluded. Aggregate from the project level to the programme level.
Data source(s) and validation	The project administration of the development organisation which provides the support should register the name and contact details of the targeted enterprises to enable occasional data validation by project managers or external evaluators.
Reporting roles	The development organisation reports the aggregated result on programme level to the programme manager at the ministry. The programme manager at the ministry assesses the progress of the programme in dialogue with the development organisation to provide explanation for considerable year-on-year change. Reported results on the programme level are used by the ministry to aggregate this indicator to monitor progress on business development on the thematic level of Private Sector Development.
Data disaggregation	Disaggregate by: - sex Number # of female entrepreneurs, counted directly or otherwise as set or estimated by the investment fund manager in agreement with the programme manager at the ministry. - young people (Number # of companies with workers aged 15-25; number # of entrepreneurs aged < 30). In a country where youth is counted under a different maximum age limit, that national limit is also acceptable for disaggregation. - in fragile states (PSD-list of fragile states, based on the World Bank harmonised list)
Data issues	Some double counting of companies may occur. It is estimated that in practice this will occur in few cases only.

Methodological note 2. Employment

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Direct jobs supported
Underlying target to be achieved	Underlying target: the number of people in low and middle income countries that can provide for themselves by a decent job in an enterprise which is supported with Dutch development aid to invest or trade (Dutch policy letter for Private Sector Development 2013, Chapter 2). Result area of the indicator: Business development.
Related performance question	How many jobs were provided to local people in low and middle income countries by enterprises with directly supported plans to invest or trade ?
Technical definition	Definition in accordance with the harmonised international standards of impact indicators for PSD in the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development. Direct jobs supported: jobs provided by target companies for individuals, in full-time equivalent (at the end of the reporting period). Elements in the technical definition: Direct = employed directly by the target company Target company = enterprise which is supported with Dutch development aid to invest or trade Supported = supported by a project plan (approved and backed financially), confirmed by a contract with the development organization.
Rationale	Jobs are the main pathway to escape poverty. The private sector provides 90% of jobs in developing countries (World Bank Development Report 2013, Jobs study International Finance Corporation, 2013). Direct jobs supported in companies is an indicator for a key impact of business development on poverty reduction in the Dutch policy for Private Sector Development 2013, Chapter 2 and Dutch theory of change for PSD. Dutch companies should contribute to sustainable production and decent work by Responsible Business Conduct according to the OECD Guidelines. This indicator was assigned in international harmonisation in the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development as a key cross-cutting impact of business development. Gender: women benefit most from decent work in a company, as most un(der)employed poor people are women. World Bank research suggests that as women invest their income more than men in the long-term welfare of their families, providing jobs to women has significant multiplier effects on the wider economy (World Bank Development Report 2013). This indicator contributes to Global Goal 8.5): By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people.
Type of indicator	- Proxy indicator for employment - Quantitative

	- Stock measure - Actual (not expected or estimated) - Aggregated from project level up to programme level
Timelines	Counted at end of reporting period (preferably calendar year, otherwise fiscal year). Must be measured before and after the intervention, including the last year of support provided by the development organisation.
Coverage	Scope: the indicator should at least cover programmes for Private Sector Development (PSD). Business development is a cross-cutting results area of interventions for PSD. Direct jobs supported indicates a key impact of business development on poverty reduction. The indicator has a broad coverage over programmes targeting individual companies in major intervention areas of Dutch policy for private sector development: market access and sustainable trade, access to finance and infrastructure. The indicator focuses on direct jobs which can be counted in supported companies.
Baseline	The baseline is measured at the end of the reporting period preceding the first year of support.
Data calculation and guidance	<u>Calculation</u> according to international harmonisation in the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (2016): This indicator includes full-time equivalent jobs worked by seasonal, contractual and part time employees, and informal employment. Part-time/informal jobs are converted to full time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on the local definition of a working week. Seasonal or short-term jobs are prorated on the basis of the portion of the reporting period that was worked (e.g. a full-time job during the harvest season of three months would equal a 0.25 FTE job for the reporting period of one year). If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job. <u>Guidance</u>: Only count direct jobs that are supported by a significant intervention to raise the scale of production or service level. An intervention is significant if one can reasonably expect, and hold the project responsible for achieving progress toward significant changes in behavior of the entrepreneur or other positive outcomes for workers, based on the scope of provided support. Should be measured before and after the intervention for project evaluation (Donor Committee for Enterprise Development). <u>Contribution approach</u> is applied for programmes in which the provided support can be assumed to be additional for achieving the intended scope or speed of development (ex-ante). Thus, if a national development organisation (e.g. RVO) is the main provider of the support to the SME through the programme, count 100% of direct jobs supported. For jobs reports from managers of major investment funds and (multilateral) programmes in which the national development organisation invests jointly with many other donors in the same enterprises and the provided support can be assumed as not additional to achieve the intended scope or speed of development (ex-ante), multiply the reported jobs in investees (supported enterprises) with the actual financial share

	by the national development organisation in the investment fund on behalf of the Dutch ministry of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. Development banks should in these cases use their disbursed loan amount or actual equity share in comparison to the total project size to calculate the Dutch share in the result of the investment fund or programme. Explanation for contribution approach: Job creation usually takes longer than the average period of business development support and is affected by many factors other than the intervention (Industrial competitiveness & jobs report by the Independent Evaluation Group of World Bank Group, October 2016). Therefore, the actual direct jobs count in enterprises cannot be quantitatively attributed to the scope of the intervention by the development organisation. Therefore, the actual number of jobs is monitored as closely as possible in the years during which the development organisation is in direct contact with the enterprise by a project contract. By this approach, the Netherlands follows the contribution approach recommended by the European Commission. Attribution of this indicator is not (yet) fully internationally harmonized (including current good practice among donors).
Data source(s) and validation	Data sources of acceptable quality are: 1. Annual report of the company, if available. 2. For SME and smaller enterprises, jobs can also be registered by an (e.g. annual) survey by the development organisation under supported entrepreneurs. The project administration of the development organisation which provides the support should register the name and contact details of the targeted enterprises to enable occasional data validation by project managers or external evaluators through a cost efficient approach.
Reporting roles	The development organization reports the aggregated result on programme level to the programme manager at the ministry. The programme manager at the ministry assesses the progress of the programme in dialogue with the implementing organisation to provide explanation for considerable year-on-year change. Reported results on the programme level are used by the ministry to aggregate this indicator to monitor progress on business development on the thematic level of Private Sector Development.
Data disaggregation	Disaggregate by: - sex Number # of women preferably as reported by the supported enterprise, otherwise estimated by a method agreed with the programme manager at the ministry. - young people (Number # of companies with workers aged 15-24; number # of entrepreneurs aged < 30). In a country where youth is counted under a different maximum age limit, that national limit is also acceptable for disaggregation. - in fragile states (PSD-list of fragile states, based on the World Bank harmonised list)

Data issues	Development organisations rely on the number of jobs reported by the supported company. Reported jobs for companies should therefore be verifiable by project managers or external evaluators by a cost efficient approach. Attribution by financial share in an investment fund or multilateral programme makes the calculated result less suitable for steering the intended non-financial result on this indicator, as the calculated result of such fund or programme would mainly vary with financial input.

Methodological note 3. Improved food consumption

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of people with improved food intake (reached by NL-supported activities).
Underlying target to be achieved	Eradicate existing hunger and undernourishment
Related performance question	To what extent have hunger and malnutrition been reduced?
Technical definition	Food intake refers to: 1. Consumption, esp. by young children and their mothers, of supplementary nutrients, vitamins and/or minerals in a given year. 2. Better uptake of nutrients, esp. by young children, through measures/treatments that improve their digestive system in a given year. 3. Consumption of a nutritionally more diverse and/or enriched diet in a given year. Improved refers to a situation in which relatively more food and/or higher nutritional quality food is consumed and digested year round, as compared to the situation before that year.
Rationale	Eradicate existing hunger and undernourishment is one of the three main objectives of Dutch FNS policy (ref. policy letter of November 2014). This objective contributes directly to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2), targets 2.1 and 2.2 i.e.: • By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. • By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons. Indicators for SDG 2.1 and 2.2 will measure the following outcomes in a given area: prevalence of undernourishment, prevalence of food insecurity and prevalence of stunting and malnutrition (wasting and overweight). These are total factor outcomes, of which the Dutch contribution is only one of many aspects. We therefore choose to measure our results starting from the people reached with NL-supported interventions. The effects of that reach contribute positively to these total factor outcomes, but it is not required to quantify and/or attribute that contribution further. Improved food intake means that more food and/or higher nutritional quality food is consumed and digested year round, with plausible positive effects on health, development and productivity. This is a first step in the process of graduating out of undernourishment.
Type of indicator	Quantitative trend indicator (relative change per year).
Timelines	Yearly situation as compared to situation before intervention started.
Coverage	The indicator covers the entire target.

Baseline	Baseline is the quantity and quality of food intake of a beneficiary before he/she is reached by the NL-supported intervention.
Data calculation and guidance	Data should be gathered with regard to: - number of individuals reached with output from Dutch funded programmes, plus - evidence that this output is used by these individuals, plus - indications of positive effects of that use on their nutritional status. Results are reported proportionally to share of Dutch funding in total budget of the activity. Reach of beneficiaries can refer to: - One off and/or indirect reach of large groups with limited effect and no follow-up, e.g. incidental provision of a food supplement or a treatment or advise through a radio message. This kind of 'light' reach does NOT qualify under this indicator. - Direct reach of beneficiaries aimed at structural improvements, e.g. regular checks, advise and supplement/diversification/treatment. - Transformative reach that aims to graduate individually targeted people out of undernourishment, e.g. through tailor-made improvements in food availability, access, dietary diversity, WASH etc.
Data source(s) and validation	Project level Monitoring & Evaluation data. Claimed effect (improved food intake) should be derived from direct measurement among the activities' target group (random sampling studies) or from a plausible contribution to trends in statistical data that monitor the local situation. Data availability should be specified at the approval/start of the intervention. If requested data is not sufficiently available, specific monitoring agreements can be made between DGIS and grant recipient. At the start of the intervention, the grant recipient will define the quality assurance and verification measures in a monitoring protocol specific for the project, program or fund.
Reporting roles	The implementing organisation reports the progress on the indicator, the ministry appreciates the progress and uses the scores to aggregate progress on thematic level.
Data disaggregation	Number of people with improved food intake can possibly be disaggregated by: - Age: the number of children under five - Sex: the number of men/women (esp. adolescent girls)
Data issues	p.m.

Methodological note 4. Increased Productivity and Income

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of family farms with increased productivity and income (reached by NLsupported activities)

Underlying target to be achieved	Promote inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector
Related performance question	To what extent has inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector been realised?
Technical definition	Family farms refers to smallholder farms, in general managed and operated by a family/household and predominantly reliant on family/household members' labor. Increased productivity refers to intensification of production, i.e. more volume of crop output (kg) per input of labor ((wo)man hours) and capital, in a given year. In smallholder farming systems this can usually be measured in increased output per hectare, resulting from increased labor productivity through technical innovation. Increased income refers to net benefit derived from farming activities in a given year, through lower costs of production and/or better selling prices.
Rationale	Promote inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector is one of the three main objectives of Dutch FNS policy (ref. policy letter of November 2014). This objective contributes directly to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2), target 2.3.: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. Indicators for SDG 2.3 will measure the following outcomes in a given area: volume of production per labor unit and average income of small-scale food producers. These are total factor outcomes, of which the Dutch contribution is only one of many aspects. We therefore choose to measure our results starting from the people reached with NL-supported interventions. The effects of that reach contribute positively to these total factor outcomes, but it is not possible to quantify and/or attribute that contribution. Increased productivity and income means that the farming livelihoods concerned become more wealthy and the agro-sector as a whole becomes more competitive. This is a first step in the process of graduating out of rural poverty.
Type of indicator	Quantitative trend indicator (relative change per year).
Timelines	Yearly situation as compared to situation before intervention started.
Coverage	The indicator covers the entire target.
Baseline	Baseline is the level of productivity and income of a beneficiary before he/she is reached by the NL-supported intervention.

Data calculation and guidance	Data should be gathered with regard to: - number of family farms reached with output from Dutch funded programmes, plus - evidence that this output is used in farm operations, plus - indications of positive effects of that use on both productivity (by proxy in kg/ha) and net income derived from farming activities (by proxy in costs/price per unit product). Reach of beneficiaries can refer to: - One off and/or indirect reach of large groups with limited effect and no follow-up, e.g. a generic advice or technology or a radio message. This kind of 'light' reach does NOT qualify under this indicator. - Direct reach of beneficiaries aimed at structural improvements, e.g. regular advice and visits. - Transformative reach that aims to graduate individually targeted family farms out of poverty, e.g. through tailor-made improvements in productivity, transport and market access.
Data source(s) and validation	Project level Monitoring & Evaluation data. Claimed effect (increased productivity and income) should be derived from direct measurement among the activities' target group (random sampling studies) or from a plausible contribution to trends in statistical data that monitor the local situation. Data availability should be specified at the approval/start of the intervention. If requested data is not sufficiently available, specific monitoring agreements can be made between DGIS and grant recipient. At the start of the intervention, the grant recipient will define the quality assurance and verification measures in a monitoring protocol specific for the project, program or fund.
Reporting roles	The implementing organisation reports the progress on the indicator, the ministry appreciates the progress and uses the scores to aggregate progress on thematic level.
Data disaggregation	Number of family farms with increased productivity and income can possibly be disaggregated by: - Sex: the number of women-led farms - Age: the number of farms led by persons under 35 years
Data issues	p.m.

Methodological note 5. Eco-efficient land use

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of hectares of farm land used more eco-efficiently (reached by NL-supported activities)
Underlying target to be achieved	Create ecologically sustainable food systems

Related performance question	To what extent have ecologically sustainable food systems been created?
Technical definition	More eco-efficient land use refers to more volume of crop output (in kg) per unit of natural resource input (land, compost/manure/fertilizer, water) in a given year.
Rationale	Create ecologically sustainable food systems is one of the three main objectives of Dutch FNS policy (ref. policy letter of November 2014). This objective contributes directly to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2), target 2.4.: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. Indicator for SDG 2.4 will measure the following outcome in a given area: proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. This is a total factor outcome, of which the Dutch contribution is only one of many aspects. We therefore choose to measure our results starting from the land/hectares reached with NLsupported interventions. The effects of that reach contribute positively to these total factor outcomes, but it is not required to quantify and/or attribute that contribution further. More eco-efficiency means that more crop is produced with less depletion of natural resources, with plausible positive effects on the local agro-ecology. This is a first step in the process of converting to a sustainable agricultural system.
Type of indicator	Quantitative trend indicator (relative change per year).
Timelines	Yearly situation as compared to situation before intervention started.
Coverage	Scope of the indicator limited to primary production (i.e. it does not cover the sustainability of the rest of the food chain/system: processing, transport, distribution and consumption).
Baseline	Baseline is the level of eco-efficiency of land use on an area before that area is reached by the NL-supported intervention.
Data calculation and guidance	Data should be gathered with regard to: - farmland area reached with output from Dutch funded programmes, plus

	- evidence that this output is deployed, plus - indications of positive effects of that use on the eco-efficiency of land use. Reach can refer to: - One off and/or indirect reach of large groups with limited effect and no follow-up, e.g. a generic advice or technology or a radio message. This kind of 'light' reach does NOT qualify under this indicator. - Direct reach of beneficiaries aimed at structural improvements, e.g. regular advice and visits. - Transformative reach that aims to convert individually targeted farms to eco efficient land use, e.g. through combined improvements in soil conservation, water management, seed quality, cropping system, rotation schemes, tillage etc.
Data source(s) and validation	Project level Monitoring & Evaluation data. Claimed effect (increased eco-efficiency) should be derived from direct measurement among the activities' target group (random sampling studies) or from a plausible contribution to trends in statistical data that monitor the local situation. Data availability should be specified at the approval/start of the intervention. If requested data is not sufficiently available, specific monitoring agreements can be made between DGIS and grant recipient. At the start of the intervention, the grant recipient will define the quality assurance and verification measures in a monitoring protocol specific for the project, program or fund.
Reporting roles	The implementing organisation reports the progress on the indicator, the ministry appreciates the progress and uses the scores to aggregate progress on thematic level.
Data disaggregation	Number of hectares of farmland used more eco-efficiently might be disaggregated by: - Sex of farmland users: the number hectares in women-led farms - Age of farmland users: the number hectares in farms led by persons under 35 years
Data issues	p.m.

Methodological note 6. Access to safe drinking water

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of people with access to safe and affordable drinking water

Underlying target to be achieved	Access to safe drinking water and sanitation (see: parliamentary notes 'Water for Development' (2012), and 'Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Strategy 2016-2030' (2017))
Related performance question	How many people have obtained improved access to safe drinking water through DGIS-funded programmes?
Technical definition	DGIS follows the definition of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), which also leads the monitoring of SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2:

Non-safe drinking water	Safe drinking water
Unprotected spring	Piped water into dwelling
Unprotected dug well	Piped water to yard/plot
Cart with small/drum	Public tap or standpipe
Tanker-truck	Tubewell or borehole
Surface water	Protected dug well
Bottled water	Protected spring
	Rainwater

'Protected' refers to water protected from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Access: People without prior access who gain access to an improved water source. Providing access by rehabilitation of non-functioning facilities can also be counted. Access according to the JMP definition also implies: availability of a minimum of 20 liters per person per day and a collection time of less than 30 minutes, round trip including queuing.

Sustainability: ability to maintain and if needed (collectively) replace the water facility (implies ownership in terms of technology choice).

Usage: Refers to the availability of service and people not resorting into using un protected sources. E.g. during the dry season.

Rural/Urban: Because of national differences in characteristics that distinguish rural from urban areas there is no single definition possible. National definitions need to be used.

Male/Female: For access at household level a standard division can be made by applying 50/50% male and female to the total number of people reached.

Vulnerable groups: Groups in society with a heightened risk of poverty and social exclusion compared to the overall situation. Most of the time, these groups are less capable of dealing with changing circumstances in the context of disasters, stress, or economic shocks. Vulnerable groups include (income) poor households, women, children, persons living with a disability, LGBTI, and indigenous people.

For a detailed description of these categories, consult www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/ or the 'Methodological note: proposed indicator framework for monitoring SDG targets on drinking-water, sanitation, hygiene and waste water' published by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme.

Rationale	This indicator corresponds to the SDG 6.1.1 and former MDG 7c on drinking water, which formed the basis for current and previous DGIS targets on drinking water and sanitation. SDG 6.1 aims to achieve 'universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all'. This indicator relates directly to the quantitative political commitments that have been at the heart of Dutch WASH policy since 2004.
Type of indicator	The progress will be measured quantitatively per calendar year. Results should be reported as the increase in the amount of people with access to improved drinking water per calendar year.
Timelines	Results will be published yearly by implementing partners. Progress will be analyzed annually, though for most programmes no intermediate annual targets are set.
Coverage	This indicator refers to the SDG6 and DGIS policy target of reducing the lack of access to improved drinking water sources.
Baseline	For individual programmes, the results measurement starts at the moment the Dutch financing begins. Each programme is expected to set a baseline within the local context. The baseline for the overall Dutch WASH commitment is 0 at 1 January 2016.
Data calculation and guidance	Attribution: 'pro rata': the total amount of people reached through the activity multiplied with the relative share of DGIS's financial contribution to the activity. This indicator only relates to household drinking water supplies, and does not include drinking water facilities in schools or workplaces. The inclusion of results obtained through the leveraging of other funds: Results obtained through activities using tariffs or through mobilizing private funds will be attributed to the DGIS contribution on a case by case basis. Leveraged ODA funds of other donors cannot be attributed to the DGIS contribution.
Data source(s) and validation	Data will primarily be obtained from the progress reports of the implementing organisations. The data can be validated through project evaluations, or compared with external (national) datasets on WASH.
Reporting roles	The implementing organisation will provide progress data in the annual report. DGIS will collect progress data of the various contributing activities and calculate aggregate values for measuring progress towards the overall policy objective.
Data disaggregation	Data on the amount of people reached should be disaggregated by: - Male vs. female - Urban vs. rural - % poorest / most vulnerable groups
Data issues	We measure progress against the SDG 6 target. Access to drinking water in schools or health centres will be reported separately.

Methodological note 7. Access to adequate sanitation

Item	Instruction

<table>
<tr><td>Title of the indicator</td><td>Number of people with access to adequate sanitation</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Underlying target to be achieved</td><td>Access to safe drinking water and sanitation
(see: parliamentary letter ‘Water voor Ontwikkeling’ (2012))</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Related performance question</td><td>How many people have obtained access to adequate sanitation facilities through DGIS-funded Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) programmes?</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Technical definition</td><td>DGIS follows the definition of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP):
<table>
<tr><th>Inadequate sanitation</th><th>Adequate sanitation</th></tr>
<tr><td>Flush/pour to elsewhere</td><td>Flush toilet</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pit latrine without slab</td><td>Piped sewer system</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bucket</td><td>Septic tank</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hanging toilet or hanging latrine</td><td>Flush/pour flush to pit latrine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shared sanitation</td><td>Ventilated improved pit latrine</td></tr>
<tr><td>No facilities: bush or field</td><td>Pit latrine with slab</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Composting toilet</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Special case</td></tr>
</table>
Access: People without prior access who gain access to improved sanitation.
Providing access by rehabilitation of non-functioning facilities may also be counted.

Adequate: A system which hygienically separates excreta from human contact as well as safe reuse/treatment of excreta in situ, or transport to a treatment plant.

Sustainability: ability to clean (no traces of excrements, no flies, no odor), maintain and if needed replace the sanitary facility (implies ownership in terms of technology choice).

Usage: Refers to hygienic use, including handwashing.
Rural/Urban: Because of national differences in characteristics that distinguish rural from urban areas there is no single definition possible. National definitions need to be used.

Male/Female: For access at household level a standard division can be made by applying 50/50% male and female to the total number of people reached.

Vulnerable groups: Groups in society with a heightened risk of poverty and social exclusion compared to the overall situation. Most of the time, these groups are less capable of dealing with changing circumstances in the context of disasters, stress, or</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>economic shocks. Vulnerable groups include poor households, women, children, persons living with a disability, LGBTI, and indigenous people. For a detailed description of these categories, consult www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Rationale	This quantitative indicator refers to a key WASH policy objective since 2004, and forms a cornerstone of the 2016-2030 WASH Strategy. It links directly to the SDG 6.2 indicators on improved sanitation. This indicator relates directly to the quantitative political commitments that have been at the heart of Dutch WASH polic y since 2004.
Type of indicator	The progress will be measured quantitatively per year. Results should be reported as the increase in the number of people with access to improved sanitation per calendar year.
Timelines	The results are reported per year by the implementing organisations. The cumulative progress will be calculated over the 2016-2030 SDG period.
Coverage	This indicator relates to the SDG and DGIS policy target of reducing the lack of access to adequate sanitation. This indicator relates directly to the quantitative political commitments that have been at the heart of Dutch WASH policy since 2004. Moreover, this indicator does not include information on open-defecation status, which will be reported as a separate indicator.
Baseline	For individual programmes, the results measurement starts at the moment the Dutch financing begins. Each programme is expected to set a baseline within the local context. The baseline for the overall Dutch WASH commitment is 0 at 1 January 2016.
Data calculation and guidance	Attribution: The results attributable to DGIS funding are calculated based on the relative share of the DGIS funding compared to the overall budget ('pro rata'). This indicator only relates to household sanitation, and does not include sanitation facilities in schools or workplaces.
Data source(s) and validation	Progress data will be obtained through the annual progress reports of the implementing organisations. Organisations are free to collect information using a methodology they see as fitting to the context in which the organisation operates. Recommended practice is to validate the data through project evaluations, or compared with external (national) datasets on WASH.
Reporting roles	Implementing partners will report on the number of people reached through their activities. The ministry will aggregate progress across the WASH portfolio and report aggregate values.
Data disaggregation	Data on persons reached should be disaggregated by: - Male vs. female - Urban vs. rural - % poorest / most vulnerable groups
Data issues	We measure progress against the definition of the SDG 6 target at household level. Access to sanitation in schools and workplaces will be measured separately.

Methodological note 8. River basin management and safe deltas

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of people benefiting from improved river basin management and safe deltas

Underlying target to be achieved	Improved (transboundary) river basin management (see: parliamentary letter 'Water for Development' (2012))
Related performance question	How many people have benefitted from interventions to improve water security in the target area of your program?
Technical definition	River basin: an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. River delta: a landform shaped by the influence of rivers and other water bodies (ocean, sea, estuary, lake, or reservoir) Benefiting means that people have access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for socio economic development and/or protection against water related disasters.
Rationale	Water is an important factor for development, but too much water could be very harmful to development. It is important that everyone has access to sufficient water of good quality and is protected against water related disasters. This requires integrated water resources management with proper policies, good institutions, management instruments and finance. Water management projects differ in their scope and theme, yet with this indicator progress across several types of activities can be measured. There is a close relationship with SDG indicator 6.4 (reducing the number of people suffering from water scarcity) and SDG indicator 11.5 (reduce the number of death and the number of people affected by water related disasters.
Type of indicator	This is a direct quantitative indicator which is measured as a cumulative from the start of the policy objective as described in the 'Water for Development' policy letter of 2012.
Timelines	The results are reported across the activity portfolio over the period since the goal was set in the 2012 parliamentary letter 'Water for Development'. The results are reported per year by the implementing organisations. The cumulative progress will be calculated over the period 2013-2020.
Coverage	This indicator measures the number of people benefiting from improved basin management realized with Dutch support. It refers to a broad variety of IWRM activities and includes the 8 catchments and 7 transboundary catchments referred to in the Parliamentary note 'Water for Development' (2012).
Baseline	The results measurement per activity start at the moment the Dutch financing begins. The baseline at the start is considered 0. The overall baseline for the target across the activity portfolio is 0 in 2012.
Data calculation and guidance	It concerns the number of people benefiting directly from interventions in the project areas. Attribution: Generally speaking, the results attributable to DGIS funding are calculated based on the relative share of the DGIS funding compared to the overall budget ('pro rata').

Data source(s) and validation	Data will primarily be obtained from the progress reports of the implementing partners. Partners will be free to select a methodology that fits best to the context that they operate in.
Reporting roles	The implementing partner will report on the number of people benefiting by their programs in their annual progress reports. The ministry assesses the progress and aggregates the progress on the thematic level.
Data disaggregation	- Number of women in total beneficiaries. - Type of water management program (flood protection, access to irrigation, etc.).
Data issues	Numbers should only be counted based on actual implementation and completion of programmes. Concepts or plans that only exist on paper without practical implementation do not count. This indicator measures how many people benefit from improved water management at the aggregate level, combining different types of interventions (like reductions in flood intensity/frequency, for example).

Methodological note 9. Access to Renewable energy

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of people with access to renewable energy

Underlying target to be achieved	By 2030, the Netherlands will have provided access to renewable energy to 50 million people in developing countries. This will include access to renewable energy to refugees and displaced people.
Related performance question	With which results has your program contributed to additional access to renewable energy?
Technical definition	**Number of people:** the indicator focuses on energy access at home, i.e. number of people in households getting access. The indicator does not capture energy access for agriculture, industry and social institutions (schools, health centers). **Refugees and displaced people:** people who have been forced to leave their homes and livelihoods due to war, the impact of climate change in terms of extreme droughts, flooding, etc. **Providing access to renewable energy** includes: 1. Assisting households to replace traditional cook stoves and fuels with efficient and clean cooking practices (for example improved cook stoves and clean fuels such as biogas). 2. Assisting households to acquire decentralized renewable energy systems for lighting and electric appliances (such as solar home systems). 3. Connecting household to central power grids and mini-grids that are powered largely by renewable energy (including solar, wind, geothermal, and mini and micro hydro) 4. Improving the availability and quality of electric power for already connected households by adding new renewable energy generation capacity (solar, wind, geothermal, mini and micro hydro). **Renewable energy** is energy from natural sources that are replenished at a faster rate than they are consumed, including solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, ocean, and bioenergy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs aligns its methodology for measuring access to renewable energy with the multi-tier framework for measuring energy access. This methodology is harmonized and coordinated by the Sustainable Energy for All Knowledge Hub (hosted by the World Bank/ESMAP).
Rationale	Providing people in developing countries with access to renewable energy mitigates climate change, and improves human wellbeing, economic development and social services. Fossil fuel related emissions for energy purposes are responsible for about 2/3 of global anthropogenic greenhouse-gas emissions. The transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy plays a central role in addressing climate change. The main future growth in energy use and related emissions is projected to take place in developing countries, where still 1,1 billion people are even not yet connected to electricity and 3,4 billion people still cook using dangerous solid biomass stoves (mostly firewood).

	In the period 2004-2014, the Dutch government worked with a target to provide energy access to 10 million people. In this time period, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs succeeded in reaching 16,7 million people. The evaluation of this policy by IOB illustrated that poor people have a significant suppressed demand for energy services. Addressing this demand can lead to large improvement of well-being and is an important pre-condition for economic growth. Serving the unfulfilled demand of poor people with renewable energy can avoid CO_2 emissions and promote green growth in developing countries. The observed impacts (health, safety, freedom in time planning, access to information and communication) increase the possibilities of the poor to participate in economic activities, in particular women. In 2015, the Dutch government announced a new target to provide access to renewable energy to 50 million people in developing countries by 2030. The target contributes directly to Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all) and the Paris Climate Agreement.
Type of indicator	Quantitative: number of people provided with energy access (per year) Qualitative: tier of energy access
Timelines	Annual reports will include actual results achieved during that year and cumulatively over the project duration. In addition, banks and funds often report expected results from the year of investment.
Coverage	An increase in this indicator will show that an increasing number of people have improved access to renewable energy as a results of Dutch support and will be reported as such to parliament. The disaggregation by energy access tier will allow the Ministry to consolidate very diverse modalities of improved energy access in a single result indicator. Disaggregation by gender and displaced people, will allow DGIS to report to parliament on the target groups of energy access and thereby the realization of the ambition to "leave no one behind".
Baseline	The baseline should reflect the tier of energy access of the target group prior to the intervention (where relevant including how energy access would have developed without the intervention).
Data calculation and guidance	Guidance on measuring energy access is provided by the multi-tier framework for energy access: - The multi-tier framework redefines energy access from the traditional binary count to a multi-dimensional definition as "the ability to avail energy that is adequate, available when needed, reliable, of good quality, convenient, affordable, legal, healthy and safe for all required energy services". That is, having an electricity connection does not necessarily mean having access to electricity under the new definition, which also takes into account other aspects, as for example reliability and affordability. - Energy access is measured in the tiered-spectrum, from Tier 0 (no access) to Tier 5 (the highest level of access). The current status of tier definition is included in Annex 1. All reports will be specific about the tier for which results are reported. Reports will mention the baseline tiers of energy access and the tiers that recipient

	countries target in their universal energy access policies and strategies (if available). - ESMAP is undertaking a global Survey for Multi-tier Energy Access Tracking to establish a baseline of energy access, starting in 10-15 high access deficit countries. This is particularly relevant for measuring the contribution of additional renewable energy generation capacity on central power grids. - The multi-tier framework is still developed further. ESMAP will continue improving tools and capacities for tracking progress. Where multiple sources of public finance are supporting a project, program or subsector development, the attribution to DGIS will normally be pro-rata its share in public funding (public donors and governments).
Data source(s) and validation	Project level monitoring & evaluation data. Grant recipients will validate data using national or sectoral energy access monitoring statistics, if available from government or third parties.
Reporting roles	Grant recipients report results through annual reports, portfolio reviews and result inventories by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Data disaggregation	Number of people with access to renewable energy should be disaggregated by: 1. Energy access tier (according to the definitions of the multi-tier framework – see annex 1) 2. Sex 3. Refugees and displaced persons reached In addition, the reporting should be specific about the type of access provided: Number and type of efficient and clean cooking solutions adopted by households and/or • Number and type of decentralized electricity solutions adopted by households and/or • Number of new household connections to central electricity grids and mini-grids and/or • Power capacity and annual power production of additional renewable energy generation on the grid. The reporting should be specific about the share of Dutch government funding in total project funding (public and private) and in total public funding.
Data issues	Data availability should be specified at the approval/start of the intervention. If requested data is not sufficiently available, specific monitoring agreements can be made between DGIS and grant recipient. Only when detailed result statistics and baseline information is not available, recipients may use the following fallback approaches: - Household connections assuming 5 people per household. 50% of the beneficiaries are women. - Access from additional grid based generation capacity can be calculated with a proxy method by dividing the additional annual electricity production available to households (in kWh, compensating for the share of new capacity that will go to industrial and commercial clients) by the average annual household electricity consumption in the country (kWh/cap/year) of presently connected households

ANNEX 1. TIERS OF ENERGY ACCESS

Multi-tier Matrix for Measuring Access to Household Electricity Supply

ATTRIBUTES		TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	TIER 5
1. Peak Capacity	Power capacity ratings[27] (in W or daily Wh)		Min 3 W	Min 50 W	Min 200 W	Min 800 W	Min 2 kW
			Min 12 Wh	Min 200 Wh	Min 1.0 kWh	Min 3.4 kWh	Min 8.2 kWh
	OR Services		Lighting of 1,000 lmhr/ day	Electrical lighting, air circulation, television, and phone charging are possible			
2. Availability (Duration)	Hours per day		Min 4 hrs	Min 4 hrs	Min 8 hrs	Min 16 hrs	Min 23 hrs
	Hours per evening		Min 1 hr	Min 2 hrs	Min 3 hrs	Min 4 hrs	Min 4 hrs
3. Reliability						Max 14 disruptions per week	Max 3 disruptions per week of total duration <2 hrs
4. Quality						Voltage problems do not affect the use of desired appliances	
5. Affordability					Cost of a standard consumption package of 365 kWh/year <5% of household income		
6. Legality						Bill is paid to the utility, prepaid card seller, or authorized representative	
7. Health & Safety						Absence of past accidents and perception of high risk in the future	

Multi-tier Matrix for Measuring Access to Household Electricity Services

	TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	TIER 5
Tier criteria		Task lighting AND Phone charging	General lighting AND Phone Charging AND Television AND Fan (if needed)	Tier 2 AND Any medium-power appliances	Tier 3 AND Any high-power appliances	Tier 2 AND Any very high-power appliances

Multi-tier Matrix for Measuring Household Electricity Consumption

	TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	TIER 5
Annual consumption levels, in kWhs		≥4.5	≥73	≥365	≥1,250	≥3,000
Daily consumption levels, in Whs		≥12	≥200	≥1,000	≥3,425	≥8,219

Multi-tier Matrix for Measuring Access to Cooking Solutions

ATTRIBUTES		LEVEL 0	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 4	LEVEL 5
1. Indoor Air Quality	$PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)		[To be specified by a competent agency, such as WHO, based on health risks]	[To be specified by a competent agency, such as WHO, based on health risks]	[To be specified by a competent agency, such as WHO, based on health risks]	< 35 (WHO IT-1)	< 10 (WHO guideline)
	CO (mg/m^3)					< 7 (WHO guideline)	
2. Cookstove Efficiency (not to be applied if cooking solution is also used for space heating)			Primary solution meets Tier 1 efficiency require-ments [to be specified by a competent agency consistent with local cooking conditions]	Primary solution meets Tier 2 efficiency require-ments [to be specified by a competent agency consistent with local cooking conditions]	Primary solution meets Tier 3 efficiency require-ments [to be specified by a competent agency consistent with local cooking conditions]	Primary solution meets Tier 4 efficiency require-ments [to be specified by a competent agency consistent with local cook-ing conditions]	
3. Convenience: Fuel acquisition and preparation time (hrs/week) Stove preparation time (min/meal)				< 7 < 15	< 3 < 10	< 1.5 < 5	< 0.5 < 2
4. Safety of Primary Cookstove	IWA safety tiers		Primary so-lution meets (provisional) IWA Tier 1 for Safety	Primary so-lution meets (provisional) IWA Tier 2	Primary so-lution meets (provisional) IWA Tier 3	Primary solution meets (provisional) IWA Tier 4	
	OR Past accidents (burns and unintended fires)					No accidents over the past year that required profes-sional medical attention	
5. Affordability						Levelized cost of cooking solution (inc. cookstove and fuel) < 5% of house-hold income	
6. Quality of Primary Fuel: variations in heat rate due to fuel quality that affects ease of cooking						No major effect	
7. Availability of Primary Fuel						Primary fuel is readily available for at least 80% of the year	Primary fuel is readily available through-out the year

Source: ESMAP (2015) – Beyond connections: Energy Access redefined

Methodological note 10. Family Planning

<table>
<tr><th>Item</th><th>Instruction</th></tr>
<tr><td>Title of the indicator</td><td>The additional number of women (or their partners) of reproductive age using a modern contraceptive method.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Underlying target to be achieved</td><td>Improved access to contraceptives and medicines.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Related performance question</td><td>To what extent do more people have access to contraceptives and other commodities required for good sexual and reproductive health?</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Technical definition</td><td> Additional: the increase is absolute numbers of women or their partners of reproductive age using a modern contraceptive method compared to the baseline set in July 2012.
Women (or their partners) of reproductive age: females and/or males of reproductive age (15-49y)
Modern contraceptive method: A modern contraceptive method must enable couples to have sexual intercourse at any mutually-desired time, diminishing the risks of pregnancy. See: FP2020 article on the definition of a modern contraceptive method, with table 1 classifying different methods:
http://www.track20.org/download/resources/articles/Hubacher%20and%20Trussell%20Contraception%202015.pdf
Table 1
Classifying different contraceptive methods.
<table>
<tr><th>Modern Methods</th><th>Non-Modern Methods[a]</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sterilization (male and female)</td><td>Fertility awareness approaches[b]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Intrauterine devices and systems</td><td>Withdrawal</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subdermal implants</td><td>Lactational amenorrhea</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oral contraceptives</td><td>Abstinence</td></tr>
<tr><td>Condoms (male and female)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Injectables</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Emergency contraceptive pills</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Patches</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Diaphragms and cervical caps</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Spermicidal agents (gels, foams, creams, suppositories, etc.)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Vaginal rings</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sponge</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
[a] The label Non-Modern was selected for ease of use and because labels incorporating terms such as traditional, natural, physiology, and others had many drawbacks.
[b] This category includes the following: Standard Days Method, Calendar Rhythm Method, Two-Day Method, Billings Ovulation Method, Symptothermal Method, and the use of devices that help predict the fertile period. </td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Rationale</td><td> People need diverse commodities that enable them to have safe sex, safe pregnancies and safe deliveries, and –if women so desire- safe abortions.
Access to and use of modern contraceptives is necessary for people to support their sexual and reproductive health. This indicator tells us something about the increased number of people using commodities for family planning. All methods can be used to </td></tr>
</table>

	decide about one's reproduction; whether, when and how many children people want to have. Contributes to SDG 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
Type of indicator	Proxy indicator Quantitative: absolute number Cumulative: from July 2012 onwards
Timelines	From July 2012 onwards. Every 12 months, in July, an update is reported about the progress made since 2012.
Coverage	This indicator is representative for a growing number of people having access to modern contraception methods, and therefore covers partly the contribution to the target about access to anti-retroviral drugs, contraceptives and other commodities required for good sexual and reproductive health. It is fully representative for the women's and girls' (and their partners) use of contraceptives.
Baseline	Baseline in July 2012 is 0 when you count the additional number of women and girls since July 2012.
Data calculation and guidance	(Source: Family Planning 2020) Calculating additional users: The total number of users of modern contraception is calculated using Core Indicator 2 **'the prevalence of use of modern methods of contraception among all women',** and the total women of reproductive age in each country. Calculating Dutch share in results: The results of programmes are attributed proportionally to the Dutch financial contribution (pro rata).
Data source(s) and validation	FamilyPlanning2020 is the main source of data. FP2020 is a global partnership that supports the rights of women and girls to decide, freely, and for themselves, whether, when, and how many children they want to have. The four core partners of this partnership are The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, DFID, UNFPA and USAID. FP2020 indicator compiled from data from: UN Population Division (for number of women of reproductive age); Family Planning Estimation Tool (FPET) for mCPR, using all available household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), PMA2020, MICS, RHS, and comparable national sources, including service statistics where possible
Reporting roles	FP2020 reports the progress on the indicator, the ministry appreciates the progress and uses the scores to calculate the Dutch contribution to this indicator and reports to Parliament.
Data disaggregation	FP2020 disaggregates by country and the bilateral contributions.

Data issues	We are dependent on FP2020 reporting on their indicators and information regarding Dutch spending and expenditures in the 69 focus countries.

Methodological note 11. Reducing barriers for sexual and reproductive health and rights

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Extent of the reduction of SRHR barriers for discriminated and vulnerable groups.
Underlying target to be achieved	More respect for the sexual and reproductive rights of groups who are currently denied these rights
Related performance question	To what extent have the conditions for women, young people, sexual minorities, sex workers and intravenous drug users improved with regards to respect to their sexual and reproductive rights?
Technical definition	**SRHR barriers** are institutional, political or cultural impediments that deny or constrain sexual and reproductive rights. These include: 1. Laws and legal instruments 2. Policies 3. Practices that reduce access to services or increase discrimination 4. Lack of (use of) accountability mechanisms 5. Lack of space for civil society advocates **Discriminated and vulnerable groups** are: (unmarried) young people, child brides, women and girls, women who have abortions, injecting drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men, LGBTI, persons living with a disability.

Rationale	The universality of human rights necessitates a focus on specific groups that are facing extra challenges, be they (unmarried) young people, child brides, women who have abortions, injecting drug users, sex workers or men having sex with men - LGBTI). The denial of their SRHR also has a disproportionately large effect in terms of maternal mortality or HIV). By supporting communities and networks of so-called key populations, and empower them (socially and economically) they can effectively advocate for de-stigmatisation, de-criminalisation, and better service delivery. The international human rights framework related to SRHR including HIV can be used by advocates for progressive change, either in the form of litigation (hard law) or standard setting (soft law). Moreover, safeguarding the space for civil society advocates is necessary to harness the voice of civil society in the global South and to strengthen accountability of government vis-à-vis their citizens. This indicator helps to understand whether SRHR barriers for vulnerable groups in countries our partners work in, have been reduced. Since these can be many different barriers, with different manifestations, a qualitative indicator has been chosen which allows the partners to self-assess the situation in the countries they work in. This will provide an overview of the context in the country with regards to changes in barriers, as well as their own contribution to these changes. It will also allow for learning and changes in focus if there is a clear indication that a number of countries is doing less well than others in terms of changes in barriers. This indicator is monitored through an annual online survey to gather the information from the partners. The monitoring will be conducted from HQ. There is a link with SDG 5.1. *End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere* with the relating Indicator 5.1.1: *Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.*
	This target and indicator however leave behind the other vulnerable groups that are addressed through the SRHR partnerships.
Type of indicator	Qualitative measure, quantified for aggregation purposes. Achieved in year t
Timelines	Year on year
Coverage	The indicator measures the situation in those selected countries in which our partners work to reduce SRHR barriers.
Baseline	The results measurement starts at the moment the Dutch financing begins. The first survey sets the baseline. So, the first measurement will take place in 2017, where results will be measured for Y1 and the changes in that year achieved.

Data calculation and guidance	The data will be collected through a fixed, guiding survey with a small number of questions. Together these will add up to an overall 'satisfaction measurement' (1-10) of the partners in a certain country. Thus, the country is the unit of analysis. Since not all countries start at the same 'entry' point, and not all changes in barriers (e.g. laws) can be assessed as game-changing, the choice was made to ask for satisfaction by the partners who know the country and work with the target groups. They should be able to make the fairest assessment of the value of the change in the situation in a certain country. Through the annual survey, the following items are monitored: 1. Basics (who they are, where they work etc.) 2. Assessment of existing barriers (list) currently and 1 year ago in country (Likert: large-small 5-point scale) + examples 3. The extent to which your activities contributed to the reduction of the barriers (list) (Likert: very small extent - large extent) + examples 4. Satisfaction: response to statements e.g. 'I feel that my expectations with regards to the progress in the country have been met; how likely are you to increase efforts in this country in the coming year (and if so, in what area)? (Likert scale: 5 point agree-disagree) 5. Overall assessment: how satisfied are you with the progress made in the country?
Data source(s) and validation	Once a year an online survey will be send to all partners with max. 5 questions asking their assessment of the current situation in the countries they work in, and their contribution to the changes made in the past year. There will be a requirement for sources and proof, and room for adding examples and stories to the assessment. Embassies will be asked to validate the outcome for the respective countries as well as the alliance leading partners in case of the SRHR partnerships.
Reporting roles	The implementing organisation reports in the online survey tool. HQ will analyze all the data and produce a brief with the main results and uses this to aggregate to the overall result reporting.
Data disaggregation	Not applicable
Data issues	The exact timing of the survey needs to be discussed with the partners.

Methodological note 12. Stronger Gender Capacity

Item	Instruction
Output indicator	Number of civil society organisastions (CSO) with stronger capacity to advance women's rights and gender equality.
Underlying target to be achieved	Strengthened capacity of civil society organisations to advance women's rights and gender equality. A growing number of organisations have strengthened their capacity so that they are able to induce changes in capacities towards women's rights and gender equality in growing number of women/ men/ boys and girls and / or their organisations (groups, CBOs, NGOs, etc.).

Related performance question	1) How has your project/ programme contributed to this output result; what were specific actions undertaken; what factors contributed in particular to the output result? 2) Is progress on track against the Theory of Change? What are the reasons for the positive or negative deviations? (unexpected results) 3) How did the context influence positively or negatively the realization of the output results? 4) What is the relevance of the output level results for the further realization of the Theory of Change: how and why is it an important pre-condition for the realization of the Theory of Change? 5) Which assumptions did your project have in relation to the realization of the output results and the link to the rest of the Theory of change? 6) Do you see need to adjust the assumptions based on your experiences.
Technical definition	**Women's rights and gender equality** The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field." By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including: • to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women; • to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and • to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises. The Convention provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life -- including the right to vote and to stand for election -- as well as education, health and employment. States parties agree to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and temporary special measures, so that women can enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Promotion of women's rights and gender equality is the essence of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The importance of this objective is echoed throughout the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is also central to each of the grant recipients' mission and objectives. Engagement of community leaders and of men and boys is part of the strategy to reach structural and positive change. **Capacity development** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has adopted the 5C model (ECDPM 2011) as a validated methodology for measuring change in organizational capacity of civil society organisations. Therefore, the aggregation of the measured quantified indicators for the output indicator will be based on a selection of indicators for the 5 C's. **Civil society organisation** Individual and collective organisations and institutions that aim to advance shared interests, not being the family, the state, and the market.

Rationale	The choice for this indicators was made on the basis of one of the central assumptions in the Ministry's theory of change on women's rights and gender equality, viz. that strong and committed civil society organizations are needed to transform gendered power relations and foster structural change. Capacity building is therefore an important strategy while improved preconditions for women's rights and gender equality is the intended outcome. The underlying Theory of Change has the same assumption at its core: Only strong women's organisations or civil society organisations that aim for gender transformation can and will contribute to the mobilization and empowerment of women, men, girls and boys towards combating discriminatory gender practices, and transforming gender relations so as to respect women's rights and gender equality. By organizing, empowered women and men/ girls and boys can then influence the institutions in the current (dis)abling environment to see pre-conditions for women's rights and gender equality being created. The number of organisations that have strengthened their capacity (to be measured in relation to 5C indicators) to contribute to changes regarding women's rights and gender equality though actions of their target groups tells us how and if the empowerment and joint action of beneficiaries and organisations does lead to creating an increased support and foundation for the required societal changes implied in the women's rights and gender equality outcome indicator. This output indicator related to the Gender equality outcome indicator can both be related to SDG 5 (Gender equality) and SDG 10 (combatting inequality between and within countries)
Type of indicator	The proposed indicator are direct quantitative indicators The qualitative changes/results included in the quantitative indicators will be measured and described in the narrative reporting. The quantitative indicators will be cumulative (so year one + year two results + year three results etc.).
Timelines	The period intervals for the result reporting on quantitative results (output and outcome level) is once per year.
Coverage	The indicator covers the full result area.
Baseline	The results measurement starts at the moment the Dutch financing begins. The baseline is considered 0 at that point.
Data calculation and guidance	The output results on capacity change will as reported by partners will be matched with the 5C model and (automatically) coded by the Ministry for aggregation purposes. To be counted as capacity change, at least 2 of the 5 Cs need to show im provement.

Data source(s) and validation	Baseline study/ assessments Annual reporting and monitoring Theory of Change and assumption validation and review process. Data needs to be verifiable. Validation will be part of the grantee's M&E system.
Reporting roles	The formulated outputs by the partners can be aggregated through the utilization of multi-dimensional 5C results/ indicators. Grant recipients will report on output realized in their programme based on their ToC. The ministry will use the scores to measure progress through the 5Cs aggregation.
Data disaggregation	Data will be reported in a disaggregated manner for: • Sex and age: women/ men/ girls/ boys; • Level of intervention: local, national, international • Country and where relevant ethnicity • SDG (specifically SDG 5, and SDG 10)
Data issues	Context specific issues and difficulties in the finding of suitable indicators can be discussed in the narrative report (such as quantifying measurements).

Methodological note 13. Gender Equality

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of demonstrable contributions to women's rights and gender equality by public, civic and private sector institutions.

Underlying target to be achieved	Improved pre-conditions / enabling environment for women's rights and gender equality to which civil society organizations have contributed. The underlying target to be achieved is the contribution that empowered and organized civil society actors can make to changing oppressive institutions and demanding and creating changes in the enabling environment by changing institutions in the public sector, private sector and civic sector.
Related performance question	7) How has your project/programme contributed to this output result; what were specific actions undertaken; what factors contributed in particular to the output result? 8) Is progress on track against the Theory of Change? What are the reasons for the positive or negative deviations? Unexpected results? 9) How did the context influence positively or negatively the realization of the (intermediary) outcome level results? 10) What is the relevance of the (intermediary) outcome level results for the full realization of the Theory of Change: how and why is it an important pre-condition for the realization of the Theory of Change? 11) Can something be said about possible contribution to further impacts and sustainability of the outcomes? 12) Which assumptions did your project have in relation to the realization of the (intermediary) outcome results and the link to the rest of the Theory of change? 13) Do you see need to adjust the assumptions based on your experiences?
Technical definition	Contributions here are specifically defined as effective changes in the enabling environment for promoting women's rights and gender equality. This is measured through 5 elements, composing the enabling environment: 1. laws, 2. policies, 3. practices, 4. norms and values, 5. networks/ movements and resource allocation. Number of changes in the existing institutional domains that jointly make up the enabling environment that creates the preconditions for sustainable gender equality and women's rights. (e.g. no. of changes in laws, in policies, in values and norms, in practices and in resource allocation). **Enabling environment (EE)** The conceptualization of institutional change and enabling environment is often informed by the seminal work of Oliver North who defines institutions as: "…the rules of the game in a society or, more formally, are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction". Jim Woodhill (CDI 2008) developed this understanding into a model that further specifies the different domains that can be identified within institutions. The domains are:1) control (formal rules and regulations such as laws, conventions, policies etc.) 2) meaning (norms and beliefs), 3) action (practices, behavior, control over in practice) and 4) association (networks, movements, organized relations). To these four domains one aspect or domain is added: 5) resource access (funding budgets, subsidies). **Civil society organisations** Individual and collective organisations and institutions that aim to advance shared interests, not being the family, the state, and the market.

	Women's rights and gender equality. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field." By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including: • to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women; • to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and • to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises. The Convention provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life -- including the right to vote and to stand for election -- as well as education, health and employment. States parties agree to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and temporary special measures, so that women can enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Promotion of women's rights and gender equality is the essence of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The importance of this objective is echoed throughout the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is also central to each of the grant recipients' mission and objectives. Engagement of community leaders and of men and boys is part of the strategy to reach structural and positive change.
Rationale	Power relations shape the institutions. Institutions embody the power and interests of stakeholders. 'Institutions are the more stable and permanent aspects of human systems. Some institutions, once developed, lock societies into a particular path of development' (Woodhill 2008). Gender relations are an expression of such institutions that lock people, communities and society as a whole in unequal relations. The outcome indicator relates to the changes in the five Enabling Environment domains for women's rights and gender equality related results. The outcome indicator relates to SDG 5 and SDG 10, and to the output indicator regarding Improved Gender Capacity.
Type of indicator	The proposed indicator is a direct quantitative indicator. The qualitative changes/results included in the quantitative indicators will be measured and described in the narrative reporting. The quantitative indicators will be cumulative (so year one + year two results + year three results etc.)
Timelines	The period intervals for the result reporting on quantitative results (output and outcome level) is once per year.
Coverage	The indicator covers the full result area.

Baseline	The results measurement starts at the moment the Dutch financing begins. The baseline is considered 0 at that point.
Data calculation and guidance	Each grant recipient will submit the quantitative evidence of progress for this indicator to the ministry. Grant recipients will report on outcome realized in their programme based on their Theory of Change. The ministry will use the scores to aggregate progress at thematic level through the 5 Enabling Environment's aggregation. At the outcome level 1 quantified result for one of the 5 Enabling Environment is sufficient.
Data source(s) and validation	Baseline study/assessments, Annual reporting and monitoring, Theory of Change and assumption validation and review process. Data needs to be verifiable. Validation will be part of the grantee's M&E system.
Reporting roles	The implementing organization reports the progress on the indicator, the ministry appreciates the progress and uses the scores to aggregate progress on thematic level An aggregation method will be applied to harvest and aggregate the quantitative data to the level of output and outcome indicator.
Data disaggregation	Data will be reported in a disaggregated manner for: • Sex and age: women/ men/ girls/ boys; • Level of intervention: local, national, international • Country and where relevant ethnicity • SDG (specifically SDG 5, and SDG 10)
Data issues	The performance questions will guide the interpretation of the quantitative indicator in a qualitative manner. Issues and difficulties in the finding of suitable indicators can be discussed in the narrative report.

Methodological note 14. Humanitarian Demining

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	m^2 of land cleared of Explosive Remnants of War
Underlying target to be achieved	Human Security
Related performance question	With what results has your programme contributed to reduced levels of violence and levels of fear experienced by people (m/f) of all ages, ethnicities, and social groups?
Technical definition	**m^2 of cleared land (of Explosive Remnants of War)**: an area that has been physically and systematically processed by a demining organization to ensure the removal and/or destruction of all mine and ERW hazards to a specified depth. Often released land is mentioned, however this often comprises both cleared, cancelled and reduced land. For this indicator we measure cleared land only. **Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)** are Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Ordnances (AXO). **UXO:** explosive ordnance that has been primed, fuzed, armed or otherwise prepared for use or used. It may have been fired, dropped, launched or projected yet remains unexploded either through malfunction, design or any other reason. **AXO:** explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, that has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under control of the party that left it behind or dumped it. Abandoned explosive ordnance may or may not have been primed, fuzed, armed or otherwise prepared for use.
Rationale	Clearing land that is contaminated with explosive remnants of war (ERW) like landmines and cluster munitions contributes to physical security of people. Contaminated land causes significant security threats and fear for people to lose their stock, a limb or their lives. Contamination with ERW is a strain to reconstruction after conflict and prevents refugees and internally displaced people to return home safely. Furthermore if agricultural land or roads cannot be used, reconstruction and socioeconomic development cannot take place. Clearance of Explosive Remnants of War contributes to the following targets/indicators that are part of SDG16: 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause. 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live. 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
Type of indicator	indirect, quantitative (N) and cumulative
Timelines	Year on year

Coverage	This indicator is representative for a significant contribution towards our goal to improve the human security of populations in Fragile and Conflict Affected States, but is certainly not the only indicator to measure results in the field of Human Securit y.
Baseline	Baseline is 0 when no land is cleared.
Data calculation and guidance	m^2 cleared land from the different projects in the different countries will be added up. m^2 cleared land can be directly attributed to funding of the Dutch MFA.
Data source(s) and validation	Data sources: - The data on clearance should be explained into: cleared, reduced or canceled land. Data validation: - Data will be provided by partners and where possible, it will be crosschecked with other sources and other means like field visits by embassies or policy officer humanitarian demining.
Reporting roles	Annual reporting by the executing partners.
Data disaggregation	Data should be reported segregated by country.
Data issues	While organizations may report on 'released land' including 'cleared, canceled, and reduced land' for this indicator only 'cleared land' will be accumulated and reported on.

Methodological note 15. Access to Justice

Item	Instruction
Title of the indicator	Number of people with access to justice
Underlying target to be achieved	Rule of law as part of Stabilization
Related performance question	With what results has your programme contributed to the ability of men and women to have access to effective and independent justice and have confidence in the rule of law?
Technical definition	**Access**: use by people of formal or informal institutions of justice to resolve disputes. The indicator will measure actual use of different legal proceedings i.e. through complaints filed. Justice: proceedings intended to resolve disputes or assist in the settlement of other legal issues (personal status etc.) through a process that seeks to observe standards of fairness, independence, accountability, and effectiveness. **Justice institutions:** a range of institutions that can consist of formal, state institutions (police, courts, prosecutors, land registration mechanisms, transitional justice mechanisms, paralegal aid provision, etc.) or informal, non-state institutions (complaints procedures, special mechanisms, community leaders, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms or customary or tribal courts) and that seek to provide justice **Fundamental rights**: Basic human rights **Offenders**: Persons who committed crimes **Disputes**: an argument or disagreement, including over rights (crimes, human rights violations, misdemeanors, civil dispute such as land, commercial, family, personal status, employment, inheritance, etc.)
Rationale	The lack of formal or informal legal systems to which people can bring their grievances threatens security and may lead to conflict. Access to effective, legitimate justice enables peaceful settlement of disputes, and reduces the likelihood that conflicts are settled in a violent manner. To strengthen the legitimacy of the legal system with the public, people’s actual needs should play a central part. From this citizen-based perspective we seek to measure actual use of justice systems. This indicator is relevant for Sustainable Development Goal 16 (3).
Type of indicator	Quantitative, cumulative
Timelines	Annual reporting
Coverage	This indicator relates to rule of law subgoal 2.1 (access to justice) within the DGIS policy framework.
Baseline	Start with the commencement of NL funding

Data calculation and guidance	The full results of a program can be reported. In case of multiple donor funding, the % of NL contribution to that program is specified (pro rata).
Data source(s) and validation	Compulsory: Data on # of beneficiaries of direct programs Verification: Independent evaluations of the program (mid-term, end of term etc.) Recommended: • Crosschecking with official data from governments, UN agencies, or reliable NGOs (for instance data gathered for SDG 16) • Perception studies of beneficiaries • Qualitative data such as story telling
Reporting roles	The relevant organization will report on its contribution to the overall indicator on a yearly basis. The Ministry will aggregate this data for its annual reports against the target set in the budget. It will also draw lessons about the successes or failures of the specified results area.
Data disaggregation	Groups: Sex (M/F), Youth (15-24 years old) (compulsory) Internally Displaced Persons, other subgroups where relevant (recommended) Type of dispute civil, including land disputes, family law, inheritance, commercial disputes, employment disputes or criminal including serious crimes (e.g. murder), sexual and gender based crimes (desirable), minor crimes, financial crimes (e.g. corruption or fraud)
Data issues	Measuring access to justice will require a qualitative assessment of whether an institution actually delivers justice. This requires an assessment of fairness, independence, effectiveness and quality of the process. A sub-standard process may not qualify as justice.