### Result area 1
#### Water

**IMPACT/OUTCOME/OUTPUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline + year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people targeted in NCICD for protection against floods</td>
<td>4M (2015 estimate of people living in urban areas with high flood risks)</td>
<td>4M</td>
<td>4M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome**

1. Water is used sustainably and equitably, ensuring the needs of all sectors and the environment

**ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

- **To what extent have the outcomes for this result area been achieved?**
  - Contributions to the result area to a large extent made through the three NCICD activities (knowledge management, planning/engineering and financial engineering), the financing of the position of a DVO Delegated Representative and, to a lesser extent, through support of the activities of Dutch Water Boards (DWB), Water and Sanitation (through DSNWR) and the City of Batam (DUTEP Training). With the exception of the latter, well on schedule with the timeline on the job training of yet another two batches of officials from DWB Jakarta, outputs, outcomes and impacts of the other programs, which aim at changes and investments over many years, even decades, to come, are difficult to measure over just one year. NCICD, working at developing an investment plan for flood safety for Jakarta, has been progressing measurably well on a technical level with the development of a new preferred alternative to protect Jakarta Bay. However, in an institutional and political level progress has been modest, if any, the latter among others due to provincial elections in 2019 and other political developments related to the presidential elections in 2019. Progress made in the activities of Water Boards and Delegated Representative (looking after the MoU Water) shown a mixed picture with many of the activities still being in the identification/development stage.

- **Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 1**
  - **C.** Results achieved poorer than planned
  - **Reasons for result achieved:**
    - As explained above, and as is typical for the type of programs currently supported, it is difficult to assess progress and achievements on a year-to-year basis. Establishing and grooming partnerships take time, developing and implementing plans require the involvement of many stakeholders and large, costly, investment projects such as NCICD need ample time to be reviewed and debated by the public, to achieve consensus, and to obtain formal political commitment. In the case of NCICD, the added technical challenge has been that a new concept needed to be developed. Institutional constrains and political developments (elections, changes in Jakarta government, campaigns for the national elections, etc.) have at large extent delayed the process.
  - **Implications for planning:**
    - In the meantime, a Senior Advisor from the Netherlands Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management has been appointed and mid-term reviews for MoU Water and NCICD have been carried out, resulting in a number of recommendations. For MoU Water the presence of a full-time Sr. Advisor and the MoU recommendations among others imply even more attention for the political/institutional context and the relevant processes (including SEAs, SDAs etc.). For the inputs of the Netherlands Technical Assistance, and given that these inputs are planned to gradually phase out by 2020, focus will increasingly be on consolidation and management of all data and knowledge, further training and capacity development, and financing and procurement. Apart from further elaboration of the long-term plans for an outer sea dike, the Netherlands Technical assistance will also, where feasible and requested, provide inputs to other critical plans such as those for improvement of drinking water supply and waste water management and strengthening of the existing flood management measures.

### Result area 2
#### Water

**IMPACT/OUTCOME/OUTPUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline + year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people using safely managed sanitation facilities, including a handwashing facility with soap and water (2003 A.12)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>131,632</td>
<td>DSNWR Lampung (2013) and DSNWR/SIMANAT (2016) report progress and communications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome**

4. People use safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities

**ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

- **To what extent have the outcomes for this result area been achieved?**
  - Results, outputs and outcomes, in the project areas of ShW/Lampung and Siman/SIMANAT programs have generally been in line with expectations, resulting among others in 15 new ODF villages with a total population of more than 150.000. Through replication of their program approaches by the local partners and authorities, the impact of these two programs even extended beyond immediate project areas also. The USDPI program had to drop a relatively large number of the originally planned 90 project towns and districts due to capacity limitations and in particular also to insufficient response from local authorities but has otherwise progressed as planned. While the program has been very thorough in their support, in providing inputs and carrying out activities in 54 towns and districts, and while successful in delivering outputs such as a national database, solid local strategies, plans and budgets, it continues to be difficult to assess to what extent these inputs, activities and outputs are also contributing to outcomes and impacts such as increased investments in and access to safe sanitation services.
IMPACT/OUTCOME/OUTPUT

Each of the three sanitation programs has demonstrated that working with local governments and partners, training, accompanying and supporting them in their work, is highly effective, resulting in marked improvements in sanitation and health from within the community to beyond, plans and expectations. As an explanation, and as also recommended by a midterm review in early 2018, USDPI reduced the scope of its activities from 90 to 54 towns and districts.

To what extent have the outputs for this result area been achieved?

See above general assessment on outcomes and outputs. Progress and achievements in the three sanitation projects in the area of institutional strengthening and training have generally been in line with, and in some respects even beyond, plans and expectations. As explained above, and as also recommended by a mid-term review in early 2018, USDPI reduced the scope of its activities from 90 to 54 towns and districts.

To what extent have the outputs for this result area been achieved?

See above general assessment on outcomes and outputs. Progress and achievements in the three sanitation projects in the area of institutional strengthening and training have generally been in line with, and in some respects even beyond, plans and expectations. As explained above, and as also recommended by a mid-term review in early 2018, USDPI reduced the scope of its activities from 90 to 54 towns and districts.

RESULT AREA

WATER

RESULT AREA

4.1 Households are able to carry out their functions with respect to drinking water and sanitation.

RESULT AREA

4.2 WASH facilities are functional for at least 15 years.

ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

RESULT AREA

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area

Assessments achieved results compared to planning

Assessments for recall achieved:

USDPI had to reduce the number of towns and districts, a decision supported by the mid-term review but was otherwise reasonably successful in achieving the outputs planned for the year. Both SNV/Lampung (now closed) and Simavi/Sehati did better than expected in the sense that their approaches are now also applied, and lead to visible results, in other areas outside the immediate project areas.

Implications for planning:

Each of the three sanitation programs has demonstrated that working with local governments and partners, training, accompanying and supporting them in their work, is highly effective, resulting in marked improvements in sanitation and health from within the community to beyond, plans and expectations. As explained above, and as also recommended by a mid-term review in early 2018, USDPI reduced the scope of its activities from 90 to 54 towns and districts.

Activity

Name

Program/Project

Urban Sanitation Development Project USDPI

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Program USDPI

Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene (SSWASH)

Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene (SSWASH) - Scale-up

Joint Cooperation Programme (JCP) I

JCP II - Knowledge Management

JCP III - Financial Management

JCP III - Knowledge Management

Integrate Representative MS/MW

Implementation by

Government

Government

Government

Government

Government

Government

Government

Government

Government

Support/Order

USDPI

USDPI

USDPI

USDPI

USDPI

USDPI

USDPI

USDPI

USDPI

USDPI