In this reporting period, a significant change happened in terms of geographical focus and targeted population. One WASH project with BRAC was extended in the Rohingya camp area to respond on emergency situation by providing additional support to create water supply and sanitation facilities for Rohingya refugees. The program also extended in two new geographical areas to rebuild/repair the WASH facilities in the host communities that were struggling and has very limited capacity to understand the IATI concept and report back on it.

The result was not achieved as per the plan for 2017-2018 because of delayed start of one new activity. It was challenging at the beginning to acquaint with a new approach i.e. payment by result (PBR) in the WASH sector of Bangladesh. The availability, use and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities, strengthening the supply chain for WASH facilities at the local level, and organizational and institutional capacity development are the major outputs of both projects through which the outcomes are achieved. Institutional and individual sensitization, and business development through value chain improvement are the key drivers to ensure availability, functionality and sustainability of the WASH system in the project area which further increases in the number of people having access to WASH facilities.

Increased access to safely managed water supply and sanitation facilities are the specific outcomes envisaged in this result area through BRAC WASH and MaxNutriWASH projects. Although both projects are contributing this overall result, the methods used, the targeted population, and the geographical areas are different. In the BRAC WASH project, the emphasis is more on mainstreaming WASH into their core programs e.g. microfinance, health, education, etc. MaxNutriWASH is a new project. It applies a "healthy village approach" to attain the expected outcomes. A village will be declared a "healthy village" when a certain percentage of both men and women and marginalized communities with the focus of poverty reduction are reached. The result was achieved as planned.

The actual number of people reached in the project area to ensure protective watershed environment exceeded the total number has been anticipated in 2018. After the reformulation of the Blue Gold project in 2016-18 (which confirmed the total number of beneficiaries at 199,000 households within 22 polders with in total 119,000 hectares), the effective start of the South West project was achieved through a stronger coordination and interaction with local stakeholders and better monitoring and evaluation framework.

The major reason for achieving the result was the continuity of long term bilateral cooperation between Bangladesh and the Netherlands particularly in the Integrated Water Resources Management. Sensitization, integration of WASH with other sectors, and adaptive management through continuous "water balancing" is the approach used in this project. It is tailored to focus on the vulnerable sectors, which are already facing water scarcity, quality issues, water excess, and degradation. The actual expenditure 2018 received between Sep 2017 to Sep 2018.

Reporting period:
- Water: May 2015 - May 2016
- Result area 1: May 2016 - May 2017
- Result area 2: May 2017 - May 2018
- Result area 3: May 2018 - May 2019
- Result area 4: May 2019 - May 2020

IRA 1: Water Result area

**Outcome:**
Increased access to safely managed water supply and sanitation facilities are the specific outcomes envisaged in this result area through BRAC WASH and MaxNutriWASH projects. Although both projects are contributing this overall result, the methods used, the targeted population, and the geographical areas are different. In the BRAC WASH project, the emphasis is more on mainstreaming WASH into their core programs e.g. microfinance, health, education, etc. MaxNutriWASH is a new project. It applies a "healthy village approach" to attain the expected outcomes. A village will be declared a "healthy village" when a certain percentage of both men and women and marginalized communities with the focus of poverty reduction are reached.

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The actual expenditure 2018 received between Sep 2017 to Sep 2018.

IRA 2: Water Result area

**Outcome:**
Increased access to safely managed water supply and sanitation facilities are the specific outcomes envisaged in this result area through BRAC WASH and MaxNutriWASH projects. Although both projects are contributing this overall result, the methods used, the targeted population, and the geographical areas are different. In the BRAC WASH project, the emphasis is more on mainstreaming WASH into their core programs e.g. microfinance, health, education, etc. MaxNutriWASH is a new project. It applies a "healthy village approach" to attain the expected outcomes. A village will be declared a "healthy village" when a certain percentage of both men and women and marginalized communities with the focus of poverty reduction are reached.

The actual number of people reached in the project area to ensure protective watershed environment exceeded the total number has been anticipated in 2018. After the reformulation of the Blue Gold project in 2016-18 (which confirmed the total number of beneficiaries at 199,000 households within 22 polders with in total 119,000 hectares), the effective start of the South West project was achieved through a stronger coordination and interaction with local stakeholders and better monitoring and evaluation framework.

The major reason for achieving the result was the continuity of long term bilateral cooperation between Bangladesh and the Netherlands particularly in the Integrated Water Resources Management. Sensitization, integration of WASH with other sectors, and adaptive management through continuous "water balancing" is the approach used in this project. It is tailored to focus on the vulnerable sectors, which are already facing water scarcity, quality issues, water excess, and degradation.

The actual expenditure 2018 received between Sep 2017 to Sep 2018.

IRA 3: Water Result area

**Outcome:**
Increased access to safely managed water supply and sanitation facilities are the specific outcomes envisaged in this result area through BRAC WASH and MaxNutriWASH projects. Although both projects are contributing this overall result, the methods used, the targeted population, and the geographical areas are different. In the BRAC WASH project, the emphasis is more on mainstreaming WASH into their core programs e.g. microfinance, health, education, etc. MaxNutriWASH is a new project. It applies a "healthy village approach" to attain the expected outcomes. A village will be declared a "healthy village" when a certain percentage of both men and women and marginalized communities with the focus of poverty reduction are reached.

The actual number of people reached in the project area to ensure protective watershed environment exceeded the total number has been anticipated in 2018. After the reformulation of the Blue Gold project in 2016-18 (which confirmed the total number of beneficiaries at 199,000 households within 22 polders with in total 119,000 hectares), the effective start of the South West project was achieved through a stronger coordination and interaction with local stakeholders and better monitoring and evaluation framework.

The major reason for achieving the result was the continuity of long term bilateral cooperation between Bangladesh and the Netherlands particularly in the Integrated Water Resources Management. Sensitization, integration of WASH with other sectors, and adaptive management through continuous "water balancing" is the approach used in this project. It is tailored to focus on the vulnerable sectors, which are already facing water scarcity, quality issues, water excess, and degradation.

The actual expenditure 2018 received between Sep 2017 to Sep 2018.

IRA 4: Water Result area

**Outcome:**
Increased access to safely managed water supply and sanitation facilities are the specific outcomes envisaged in this result area through BRAC WASH and MaxNutriWASH projects. Although both projects are contributing this overall result, the methods used, the targeted population, and the geographical areas are different. In the BRAC WASH project, the emphasis is more on mainstreaming WASH into their core programs e.g. microfinance, health, education, etc. MaxNutriWASH is a new project. It applies a "healthy village approach" to attain the expected outcomes. A village will be declared a "healthy village" when a certain percentage of both men and women and marginalized communities with the focus of poverty reduction are reached.

The actual number of people reached in the project area to ensure protective watershed environment exceeded the total number has been anticipated in 2018. After the reformulation of the Blue Gold project in 2016-18 (which confirmed the total number of beneficiaries at 199,000 households within 22 polders with in total 119,000 hectares), the effective start of the South West project was achieved through a stronger coordination and interaction with local stakeholders and better monitoring and evaluation framework.

The major reason for achieving the result was the continuity of long term bilateral cooperation between Bangladesh and the Netherlands particularly in the Integrated Water Resources Management. Sensitization, integration of WASH with other sectors, and adaptive management through continuous "water balancing" is the approach used in this project. It is tailored to focus on the vulnerable sectors, which are already facing water scarcity, quality issues, water excess, and degradation.

The actual expenditure 2018 received between Sep 2017 to Sep 2018.