



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

# Security and rule of law

Organisation			Date			Reporting period		
Department for Stability and Humanitarian Aid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands			June 2016			2015		
Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by Name organisation	Channel	Result area Result area	Rio marker Mitigation/Adaptation	Significant/principal	Gender marker Significant/principal
27136	UNMAS 2014-2015	6.500.000,00	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27159	ACOTA (African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance)	5.043.100,00	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE	Government	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
28173	ANA Trust fund 2015	5.000.000,00	NATO (NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION)	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24702	UN Peacebuilding Fund 2012-2015 - ODA	5.000.000,00	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26001	CPR-TTF (Crisis and Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund) 2014	4.000.000,00	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26211	Deployments Crisis Mission and Elections Monitoring Pool (CMV Pool)	3.306.759,00	NULL	Government	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28214	EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) Sahel migration	3.000.000,00	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27585	Mayday - White Helmets	2.919.174,00	MAYDAY RESCUE.ORG	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26215	Deployments Crisis Mission and Elections Monitoring Pool (CMV-Pool)	2.641.653,00	NULL	Government	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27833	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission compulsory contribution for 2015	2.320.500,00	OSCE/OVSE	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant

27261	Dutch embassy in Syria aid supplies	2.107.905,00	CREATIVE ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL INC.	Research institute and companies	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24293	DSH HALO Trust demining	1.560.104,00	THE HALO TRUST	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27834	OSCE SMM Voluntary Contribution	1.227.500,00	OSCE/OVSE	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24291	DSH Mines Advisory Group (MAG) Demining	959.013,00	MAG - THE MINES ADVISORY GROUP	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27880	DSH Demining IRAQ	950.000,00	MAG - THE MINES ADVISORY GROUP	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27881	DSH Demining IRAQ HI	935.000,00	HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27649	Lebanese Armed Forces Civil-Military Cooperation (LAF CIMIC) part 2	753.939,00	AKTIS STRATEGY LTD	Research institute and companies	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28172	UNDP Iraq Security Sector Reform Phase 2	499.999,00	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27580	Mali Peacekeeping School	493.803,00	ECOLE DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX ALIOUNE BLONDIN BEYE	Government	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24294	DSH DanChurchAid demining	488.104,00	DAN CHURCH AID (DCA)	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24292	DSH Handicap Int demining	423.434,00	HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27165	1325: women in UN peacekeeping	405.406,00	UN WOMEN (V/H UNIFEM)	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26215	Deployments Civil Missions and Monitoring Elections pool (CMV-Pool)	296.000,00	INTERNATIONAL PEACEBUILDING ALLIANCE-INTERPEACE	Government	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26404	DCAF Mali	176.528,00	DCAF-GENEVA CENTRE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL ARMED	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24947	Small Arms in Libya + N-Africa	84.384,00	SMALL ARMS SURVEY	PPP or network	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27227	DCAF TFNA	985.200,00	DCAF-GENEVA CENTRE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL ARMED	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27011	AJACS	6.000.000,00	AJACS - FCO (contribution was made in 2014)	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24767	UNDP-BCPR 2012-2015	8.000.000,00	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28303	UNDP/OQR Gas for Gaza	1.757.411,00	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25404	DSH/SR BIDDRAE IDLO 2013-2016	3.531.000,00	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW ORGANIZATION - IDLO	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25947	NWO/ WOTRO Knowledge Platform (Netherlands Institute for Scientific	1.430.000,00	NWO - NED.ORG.VOOR WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK	Research institute and companies	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26537	UNDP Multi-donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Central African Republic (CAR)	1.000.000,00	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27945	Int Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ FY) 2016 - FY 2019	1.000.000,00	INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE (ICTJ)	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28220	UNODC Sahel programme	999.999,00	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25434	Musawa PalTerr. (Pal. Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and	275.187,00	MUSAWA	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24337	DSH IKV Pax Christie/VNG Int	230.818,00	PAX	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27093	DSH IDLO Somalia 2014-20105	225.000,00	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW ORGANIZATION - IDLO	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27711	Justice Needs Tool - OEK	200.000,00	HAGUE INST. FOR THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF LAW	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27323	RoL Policy Support 2015-2016	124.836,00	HAGUE INST. FOR THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF LAW	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27323	RoL Policy Support 2015-2016	110.585,00	JUSTICE LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26698	Launch Justice Leaders (Hiil)	20.967,00	HAGUE INST. FOR THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF LAW	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27007	Impact Investm. Justice Forum	20.000,00	ACCOUNTABILITY LAB INC	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27007	Impact Investm. Justice Forum	20.000,00	KK LEGAL SERVICES PVT LTD	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27007	Impact Investm. Justice Forum	7.000,00	HAGUE INST. FOR THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF LAW	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28363	Aktis-NFI Lebanon	698.945,00	AKTIS STRATEGY LTD	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27636	ICMP Srebrenica	500.000,00	ICMP - INTERN.COMMISSION ON MISSING PERSONS	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26685	LOTFA - Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan	10.000.000,00	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24424	DMH/GB IDEA 2013-2017 core	3.500.000,00	IDEA-INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23460	DMH/GB NIMD	3.162.337,00	NETHERLANDS INSTIT. FOR MULTIPARTY DEMOCRACY (IMD)	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23417	VNG-I programma 2012 - 2016	2.808.000,00	VNG INTERNATIONAL	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27266	CHD Multiannual Partnership	2.225.000,00	CENTRE FOR HUMANITARIAN DIALOGUE	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27268	IP Multiannual Partnership	2.109.000,00	INTERNATIONAL PEACEBUILDING ALLIANCE-INTERPEACE	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25227	Conflict Research Unit 2013-2016	1.852.725,00	CLINGENDAEL	Research institute and companies	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant

22731	DMH_Core contribution TI 2011-14	1.440.000,00	TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24657	DSH AWEPA	1.335.600,00	AWEPA	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27267	IA Multiannual Partnership	1.299.999,00	INTERNATIONAL ALERT	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24350	DSH Cordaid	1.285.000,00	CORDAID	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27203	DSH- Build Peaceful Com.	1.233.750,00	MERCY CORPS	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24331	DSH CARE NL Peace under constr	1.182.749,00	CARE INTERNATIONAL	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24342	DSH ZOA Burundi/DRC	1.163.630,00	ZOA VLUCHTELINGENZORG	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24345	DSH GPPAC Great Lakes	1.118.439,00	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR THE PREVENTION OF ARMED CONFLICT (ICG) INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27581	DSH ICG Core Funding 2015-2019	1.000.000,00	ICG INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24353	DSH NIMD	807.745,00	NETHERLANDS INSTIT. FOR MULTIPARTY DEMOCRACY (IMD)	Multilateral organisation	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27524	DSH UN DPA 2015	740.000,00	UNDPA	Multilateral organisation	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27041	Conflict mediation facility	538.345,00	CLINGENDAEL	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27944	EED contribution 2016-18	500.000,00	EUROPEAN ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25261	VNG (Association of Netherlands Municipalities) Peacebuilding in South	356.000,00	VNG INTERNATIONAL	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
23626	DMH/GB PP II SPARK	235.312,00	SPARK Foundation	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26690	DSH/DDE CASA II	5.920.000,00	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)	Multilateral organisation	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27954	Ebola Recovery Fund (ERRTF)	5.000.000,00	THE WORLD BANK	Multilateral organisation	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28377	Higher Educ. Syrian Refugees	3.990.000,00	SPARK Foundation	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24330	DSH CARE Foundation for Peace	2.895.233,00	CARE INTERNATIONAL	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24352	DSH Oxfam Novib - APak	2.500.000,00	OXFAM NOVIB	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24334	DSH Int'l Rescue Committee UK	2.145.810,00	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27187	DSH SRFT 2014	2.000.000,00	SYRIA RECOVERY TRUST FUND	Multilateral organisation	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24343	DSH ZOA Afg/Sudan/Uganda	1.873.521,00	ZOA VLUCHTELINGENZORG	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24683	DSH Oxfam Novib South Sudan	1.311.238,00	OXFAM NOVIB	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24354	DSH ICCO Foundation	1.206.455,00	ICCO - INTERCHURCH ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24336	DSH Spark	1.200.000,00	SPARK Foundation	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24332	DSH Oxfam Novib Great Lakes	1.000.000,00	OXFAM NOVIB	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26926	DSH CAR BEKOU EU TRUST FUND	1.000.000,00	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Multilateral organisation	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24351	DSH Oxfam GB	975.000,00	OXFAM	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24339	DSH ZOA Ethiopia/S-Sudan	858.714,00	ZOA Refugee Care	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26532	DSH SP Chronic Crises	8.737.800,00	DSH Strat partnerships HVA (SBE included under Humanitarian aid)	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26560	DSH SP Chronic Crises	2.183.540,00	DSH Strat partnerships GMR (SBE included under Humanitarian aid)	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant

Result Area 1	Human security
<p><b>Result question 1a: To what extent have physical security and freedom from fear experienced by men and women from all social groups improved? (country level)</b></p> <p><b>Sub-goals:</b></p> <p>1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other threats to their physical safety have been reduced</p> <p>1.2 Institutions responsible for maintaining security are performing their tasks effectively, accountably and with better coordination, responding to needs of citizens</p> <p>1.3 Communities and civil society are contributing to human security both independently and in coordination with responsible institutions</p>	<p>2015's global trend in the number and intensity of conflicts is unchanged. Conflicts referred to in the annual report of the UN Department of Political Affairs include those in the Middle East, Syria and Yemen. This is fuelling violent extremism from Baghdad to Beirut to Paris, and triggering major humanitarian emergencies. We are currently experiencing the heaviest flows of refugees and migrants since the Second World War.</p> <p>Human security is not about conflict alone. It is also about civilians' physical safety and freedom from fear. As this is in part determined by perception, it is difficult to measure. Indices therefore focus on comparing military expenditure with health expenditure, and on crime rates and urban violence, for example, as well as the degree to which the civilian population feels secure enough to undertake relatively straightforward activities like walking the streets alone. As an introduction to key developments, this section explores some of these trends in the key countries of Afghanistan, Burundi, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Syria and Tunisia.</p> <p>Insecurity and violence continued to affect all of these countries. Compared to 2014, however, 2015 showed a modest rise in human security indices. A majority in Somalia, Mali, Tunisia, Iraq and Lebanon now feel safe enough to go out on their own, a very welcome development which continues the overall positive trend started in 2013. Only Afghanistan showed a substantial decline; insufficient data was available for Syria and Libya.</p> <p>This does not mean that there are fewer, or less serious, conflicts. In terms of societal safety and security, the situation in most countries worsened, apart from Somalia and Afghanistan, which slightly improved. Syria and Iraq still have high levels of urban violence, with a steep decline for Iraq in particular following a relatively calm 2014. This trend in Iraq may mirror a steep decline in military expenditure, which peaked in 2014 but returned in 2015 to a level similar to that seen in 2012 and 2013. The situation in the other countries worsened slightly, apart from Burundi and Tunisia (the latter being in a positive position to start with).</p> <p>Female peacekeepers bring a much needed gender perspective to missions. 2015 marked 15 years since UN Resolution 1325 was adopted. The resolution focuses on the specific detrimental impact armed conflict has on women, their exclusion from conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and the inextricable links between gender equality and international peace and security. The contributions that communities and civil society make to human security must also not be underestimated. While the number of female peacekeepers increased by around 30% in 2015, they still only represent 5% of the total of 95,000 peacekeepers. The index is based on the average value for the following countries: Afghanistan/Af, Burundi/Bur, Iraq/Iq, Lebanon/Lb, Libya/Ly, Mali/Mal, Somalia/Som, Syria/Sy, Tunisia/Tun.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Percentage of people that feel safe walking alone (average/sum of above mentioned countries)			53	49	59	58		Gallup World Poll (percentage of people feeling safe)
Number of female military peacekeepers (sum of above mentioned countries)			3,521	3,752	3,389	4,48		UN Peacekeeping
Performance of the security apparatus (average of above mentioned countries)			8.6	8.9	9.1	9.6		Fragile States Index (0=most stable,10 = least stable)
Amount of released land through clearance or survey (in km2, cleared land worldwide)			200	185	201	N/A		Landmine Monitor
Militarisation			2	2	2.3	2.3		Global Peace Index (0=most secure 5=least secure)
Societal safety and security (Average of above mentioned countries)			3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4		Global Peace Index (0=most secure, 5=least secure)

**Result question 1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?****Sub-goals:**

- 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other threats to their physical safety have been reduced
- 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintaining security are performing their tasks effectively, accountably and with better coordination, responding to needs of citizens
- 1.3 Communities and civil society are contributing to human security both independently and in coordination with responsible institutions

**Sub-goal 1.1**

- Through partnerships with the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), the HALO Trust, Handicap International and Danish Church Aid, the Netherlands contributed to reducing the threat of explosives and enhancing civilians' physical safety in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, the Palestinian Territories, Somalia, South Sudan, the DRC, Cambodia and Laos. Communities were supported in rebuilding their lives and homes after conflict through the clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW), destruction of stockpiles, help for victims, and assistance and education on the risks associated with mines. Years of concerted efforts by mine action organisations funded by the Netherlands and local authorities helped Mozambique to achieve mine-free status in 2015.
- In Syria the White Helmets civil defence organisation has saved more than 40,000 lives through search and rescue operations after bombing or other war-related violence. The organisation also teaches the public what to do in the aftermath of an explosion. In 2015, more than 100 White Helmet volunteers lost their lives trying to save those of others. Some 2,851 White Helmets are currently deployed in 114 teams.

**Sub-goal 1.2**

- Through the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), the Netherlands has strengthened security sector institutions in Mali by opening up communication between the security establishment and democratic oversight bodies (such as the parliament and the National Human Rights Commission), and by improving the establishment's responsiveness to civilian needs through increased interaction with civil society actors. DCAF has also strengthened security institutions' accountability and responsiveness by enhancing NGOs' external oversight capacity, for example by training 220 of their members. Lastly, national ownership has been reinforced by building the capacity of 1,250 Malian officials.
- The Netherlands has improved security in opposition-held territories in Syria through the Access to Justice and Community Security (AJACS) programme, supporting the work of 2,793 Free Syrian Police and setting up 33 local community security groups.
- The Netherlands continues to support the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) programme in partnership with the US, enabling 5,000 African peacekeeping troops from Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo to contribute to peace and security in Somalia and Mali. The Netherlands has also supported improvements to African military training institutions in Mali, the countries referred to above and the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), increasing their capacity to independently train peacekeepers and thus enabling African countries to respond to crises in Africa.
- The Netherlands continues to support the reduction of conflict-related sexual violence by: providing 120 military and civilian officials with European Security and Defence College-accredited pre-deployment gender training; training female peacekeepers (80 in 2015); and seconding gender experts to missions.
- Missions in conflict areas benefit from the knowledge and expertise of Dutch civilian experts, working in partnership with their military counterparts (known as the comprehensive approach). In 2015, a total of 69 Dutch thematic experts were deployed in international missions in the fields of rule of law, human rights and gender. The Netherlands has for example posted senior gender experts to the UN missions in Mali (MINUSMA) and the DRC (MONUSCO) to enhance these missions' efforts to prevent, respond to and document cases of conflict-related sexual violence and to ensure that they mainstream gender in their operations and within the organisation.

**Sub-goal 1.3**

- Through the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), access to information on the security sector for civil society and local communities has improved. This has improved interaction with security and justice institutions, making them more responsive to civil society and local communities' needs and thus enhancing security. In 2015, 177,104 people (a 62% increase on 2014), 75% of whom lived in Tunisia, consulted online information platforms (legal database and security sector information).
- The Netherlands has enabled 50 Syrian local civil society organisations to contribute to human security in areas held by the moderate opposition through the provision of basic services like healthcare and clean water and by supporting women's centres and youth media.
- In 2015 the Netherlands channelled \$5 million through the UN Peacebuilding Fund. This money has been used as follows: (1) in Burundi over 500 women have been trained as community peace mediators to actively avert or minimise local conflicts; (2) in Myanmar child soldiers have been released from the armed forces and helped to return home; (3) in the volatile regions in Northern Mali schools have been set up to ensure young people are educated and there is no lost generation.
- Terrorism continues to be a major form of violence against civilians. In Africa, groups like al-Shabaab (Somalia) and Boko Haram (Nigeria) are wreaking havoc on people's lives. With Dutch support the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) has strengthened the capacity of African countries to respond to terrorism and related threats, and enhanced African early warning and rapid response capacity. ISS has set up three online platforms, drafted terrorism standard operating procedures, and trained 496 criminal justice personnel and eight trainers from 30 countries in East and West Africa.

Footnote to indicator 1 :

- Result for 2012: To explain the high number of m2 for 2012: 11,488,106m2 was cleared in Libya by Handicap International, Danish Church Aid and MAG (the programmes in Libya stopped in 2014 due to security concerns). An extra 2,065,080m2 of the 30,979,334 m2 total had been carried out under the previous programme, which ran from 2008 to 2011. The number of m2 cleared by UNMAS was also high in 2012: 16,000,000,000m2, of which 9,988,942 with Dutch funding. By comparison, in 2015 UNMAS cleared 64,000,000m2 of which 4,736,000 m2 with Dutch funding.

- Result for 2013: A total of 11,119,873 m2 was cleared in Libya by Handicap International, Danish Church Aid and the MAG (7,933,777 m2 + 2,224,129 m2 + 961,967 m2). Activities programmes in Libya ended in 2014 due to security concerns.

Footnote to indicator 5:

- The overall result is based on the activities reported in Iraq, Tunisia, Syria and Mali. On average, the UNDP rated progress on SSR in Iraq during Q4 2015 as 'A' (i.e. met expectations). In Syria AJACS has helped to establish 33 community security working groups. In Tunisia the DCAF Trust Fund for North Africa has on average measured a 15% increase in activities started and/or completed, year on year – long-term focus). DCAF described the results for Mali by explaining how each planned outcome has been achieved. Taking all these results together, in view of the complex local circumstances, the activities as a whole were rated 'B results achieved as planned'.

Footnote to indicator 6:

- The overall result is based on activities in Tunisia, Mali and Iraq, which are described in the narrative. In Tunisia the DCAF TFNA measures a percentage increase in activities started and/or completed year on year – long-term focus). Note: information can be more easily accessed when governments interact with civil society. There is therefore some overlap with the previous indicator.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Area of land (in m2) released with Dutch funding		NA	31,811,402	21,046,048 m2	10,189,767 m2	12,083,668 m2		Mines Advisory Group annual reports, the Halo Trust, Handicap International, Danish Church Aid and UNMAS
Number of people that received mine risk education			552	416	418	337		Yearly reports Mines Advisory Group, the Halo Trust, Handicap International, Danish Church Aid and UNMAS
Number of peacekeepers trained	0	Circa 23,000 African peacekeepers trained	Circa 23,000 African peacekeepers trained	Circa 23,000 African peacekeepers trained	Circa 23,000 Africanpeace keepers trained	Circa 23,000 African peacekeepers trained, 296 in Mali Peacekeeping School		Total trained, EUR 6mln / year (10-15%) ACOTA reporting
Number of security personnel (police and national security forces) trained (hier valt de rest onder; politie & leger trainingen)	0		N/A	N/A	N/A	AJACS pays salaries and part of the equipment for circa 2793 FSP divided over 82 police stations		Third party monitoring door Integrity and AJACS planning
Strengthened capacity of (security) institutions with oversight functions in the security sector (qualitative, disaggregated per country)				results achieved as planned	results achieved as planned	results achieved as planned		Iraq: UNDP quarterly report Q4 2015, support to SSR
Access to information on security sector strengthened for society (qualitative, disaggregated per country)				results achieved as planned	results achieved as planned	results achieved as planned		Tunisia: DCAF TFNA, Security Sector Development in Tunisia, Country Assessment and Results Monitoring 2015 report
Civil Protection	0		N/A	N/A	N/A	2851 White Helmets active in 114 teams		
Small Arms and Light Weapons								
Increased quality of missions in conflict areas by adding civilian expertise (comprehensive approach)		69 civilian experts in missions				69 civilian experts seconded to international missions and national institutions (including the rule of law, human rights, gender)		

#### Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1

#### Human security

Assess achieved results compared to planning:

B. Results achieved as planned

Reasons for result achieved:

Overall, the security situation in the world has not improved greatly in 2015. That under these circumstances gains were made in terms of Human Security is remarkable and proof of the effectiveness of many programmes supported by parties including the Netherlands. This would not be possible without the commitment and courage of local and international aid workers and experts and, especially, the perseverance of local communities.

In Syria for example the areas under control of the moderate opposition have been under heavy pressure from the government and from extremist groups like ISIS and al-Qaeda since September 2015. Nevertheless, the AJACS police programme continues to train and equip police officers and has relocated others to calmer areas. They have been invaluable in enhancing the security of local communities.

Similarly, in Iraq and Mali, the complex and challenging environment has made progress on SSR slow. But the results described are tangible due to a flexible approach and the fact that local actors - such as the Office of the National Security Advisor in Iraq, the Ministry of Security in Mali, and civil society - are actively involved and committed. Their sense of ownership makes it possible to achieve results, acting as a starting point and prerequisite for long-term stability and peace.

The security and vulnerability of women in fragile states and conflict areas continue to be cause for major concern. Violence and extremism in countries like Libya, Somalia and Syria have had a detrimental effect on women's safety. However, the increasing number of female military peacekeepers in UN missions is a welcome development because it contributes to the protection of women in the countries concerned.

Implications for planning:

The Netherlands will continue to actively pursue a human security policy based on a context-specific and conflict-sensitive approach with a long-term perspective focused on the needs of the population in fragile states and conflict areas.

Humanitarian demining, Security Sector Reform (SSR), gender and conflict and a comprehensive approach (the diplomacy, security and development nexus) will remain key themes. These themes and instruments will primarily be implemented in focus regions and countries: the Middle East and North Africa, the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, the Great Lakes and Afghanistan and Pakistan. This approach will include creating greater synergy between Dutch responses to security and the rule of law and humanitarian aid and migration at both policy and programme/project level, addressing the root causes of conflict and migration in a more integrated and systematic manner.

Furthermore, there will be even greater focus on better articulating the planned results of Dutch/Dutch-funded interventions and on strengthening efforts to monitor and evaluate the impact and sustainability of these interventions.

Result Area 2	Rule of law
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**Result question 2a: To what extent do men and women in all social groups have access to effective and independent justice institutions and have confidence in the rule of law? (country level)**  
**goals:**

Sub-

2.1 Men and women in all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems (legal empowerment, access to justice)

2.2 All justice institutions are performing their tasks effectively, accountably and with better coordination, responding to needs of citizens (justice sector reform)

2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuses of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors

2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions are effectively addressing the legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and are addressing root causes that give rise to conflict (transitional justice)

The rule of law and access to justice have continued to be important priorities for the Netherlands. As in previous years, the lack of formal or informal legal systems to which people can bring their grievances constitutes a threat to security and may lead to conflict. Access to effective, legitimate justice enables peaceful settlement of disputes, and reduces the likelihood of conflicts spiralling into violence. Legal certainty fosters investment in development and enterprises. And if the legal system is to be accepted as legitimate by the public, their wishes and needs need to play a central part.

The recognition of access to justice and the rule of law through a specific target (16.3) in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (September 2015) is an encouraging development in this regard and provides new opportunities for broadening partnerships in this area, including in the private sector. At the same time it is important to remember that establishing justice institutions can be a lengthy process, which may take up to 40 years (see the 2011 World Bank Development Report). Rapid improvements in this time frame cannot be expected; in 2015, the rule of law did not improve significantly in most fragile states.

Ongoing conflicts and gross violations of international humanitarian law continued to undermine the rule of law in Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, Ukraine, Yemen and South Sudan, and are resulting in extensive and long-term displacement, which brings its own rule of law challenges. But not all trends are negative. New trials have been held in the CAR and a promising peace process including a robust transitional justice process is underway in Colombia. Figures on confidence in the judicial system and perceptions of corruption indicate positive developments in Mali and South Sudan, while performance in these areas in Afghanistan and Yemen declined.

Nonetheless, in 2015 the Netherlands strengthened legal institutions in 10 countries and contributed to providing direct access to justice for at least 35,000 individuals, including at least 15,000 women and girls. Around 50,000 victims of serious human rights violations were able to assert their rights through transitional justice mechanisms in Tunisia, Colombia and Yemen.

The Netherlands is also providing extensive support to the rule of law through development assistance programmes in countries including Indonesia, Afghanistan, Rwanda, Mali, South Sudan, the Palestinian Territories, Uganda and Ethiopia. See the country fiches for more details.

The index is based on the average value for the following countries: Afghanistan/Af, Mali/Mal, Ukraine/Ukr, Palestinian Territories/PA, Rwanda/Rw, South Sudan/SS, Yemen/Yem.

The rule of law and access to justice have continued to be important priorities for the Netherlands. As in previous years, the lack of formal or informal legal systems to which people can bring their grievances constitutes a threat to security and may lead to conflict. Access to effective, legitimate justice enables peaceful settlement of disputes, and reduces the likelihood of conflicts spiralling into violence. Legal certainty fosters investment in development and enterprises. And if the legal system is to be accepted as legitimate by the public, their wishes and needs need to play a central part.

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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator on Human Rights and Rule of Law - Fragile States Index (average of above mentioned countries)			7.7	7.9	8	8		Fragile States Index (0=most stable, 10: least stable)
Rule of Law overall standing (average of above mentioned countries)			N/A	0.46	0.42	N/A		World Justice Project-Rule of Law Index (0.00=least justice 1.00=most justice)
Confidence in judicial system (average of above mentioned countries)			32	30	33	33		Gallup World Poll (percentage of people confident)
Civil justice free of improper government influence - (average of above mentioned countries)			N/A	0.31	0.31	N/A		World Justice Project-Rule of Law Index (0.00=least justice 1.00=most justice)
Criminal justice free of improper government influence (average of above mentioned countries)			N/A	0.29	0.29	N/A		World Justice Project-Rule of Law Index (0.00= least justice, 1.00=most justice)
Corruption Perception (average of above mentioned countries)			29	24	26	27		Corruption Perception Index (0=most corruption, 100=least corruption)

**Result question 2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?****Sub-goals:**

2.1 Men and women in all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems (legal empowerment, access to justice)

2.2 All justice institutions are performing their tasks effectively, accountably and with better coordination, responding to needs of citizens (justice sector reform)

2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors

2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions are effectively addressing the legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and are addressing root causes that give rise to conflict (transitional justice)

The Netherlands' main rule of law partners include the UNDP Rule of Law Global Programme, the International Law Development Organization (IDLO), the Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL), and the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ). The Netherlands also supports a knowledge platform on security and the rule of law, which provides analysis and facilitates networking on crucial topics.

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Sub-goal 2.1 Access to justice and informal justice systems

Through support for the UNDP Global Programme on Rule of Law (\$8 million in 2015) the Netherlands was able to achieve the following: (1) in the CAR, national courts initiated the first criminal proceedings since 2010, prosecuting 61 individuals for 26 serious crimes. (2) In the DRC, military courts conducted proceedings in 188 cases, 58% of which related to sexual violence. (3) In Afghanistan, specialized training was provided for 100 community police officers in 12 new community police units and 580 newly recruited female police officers, increasing the total number to 2,630. And (4) 1,904 men and 319 women received support from the Legal Aid Grant Facility in Afghanistan. 159 of these cases concerned violence against women. (5) 4,202 cases of police misconduct were handled in the Palestinian Territories, resulting in 54 dismissals. (6) In South Sudan, 113 cases were processed by the Special Protection Units dealing with gender-based crimes. (7) In Darfur, UNDP provided access to justice to 15,000 persons, 35% of whom were women, through mobile legal aid clinics. (8) In Burundi, 1,160 victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) received holistic support, 629 in the form of legal services. (9) In Iraq, ten legal aid centres and nine court-based legal aid help desks were operating in five cities across Iraq, offering assistance to IDPs, refugees, around 3,000 SGBV survivors and 5,000 other individuals. (10) In Jordan and Lebanon, dialogues on conflict resolution were held with Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities. Areas covered included access to justice and property rights.

Through support for IDLO, the Netherlands was able to: (1) support the investigation of 285 cases by Elimination of Violence Against Women units in Afghanistan, resulting in 77 convictions; (2) provide shelter to 6,700 women and 209 children through women's protection centres.

Working with HiIL the Netherlands supported an event on accelerating justice innovation among 29 leading organisations in the public and private sectors, plus events to identify innovative initiatives for strengthening access to justice in Africa involving 60 justice institutions and identifying 250 entrepreneurs who could help increase access to justice. Five initiatives in Africa and Asia received support to expand their business model. For instance, Barefoot Lawyers in Kampala provides small and medium-sized enterprises (responsible for 90% of private production) with quick and affordable legal advice by text message or online.

In Colombia, the Netherlands supported PAX in training 90 local conflict mediators to increase access to justice for inhabitants of rural communities.

Sub-goal 2.2 Effective and accountable justice institutions

Through ICTJ, the Netherlands strengthened the Attorney-General's Office in Colombia. It also strengthened military tribunals in the DRC and helped DRC prosecutors develop a prosecutorial strategy.

In 2015, through the UNDP's Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTF), the Netherlands continued to build the capacity of the Afghan police, including deploying up to 10,000 female officers and monitoring the functioning of family response units.

In 2015 IDLO helped establish Afghanistan's Legal Aid and Advocates Network, providing support to 805 lawyers under the network. IDLO also opened rule of law centres in Myanmar, training 19 trainers and 120 lawyers and civil society representatives from throughout the country (60% of them women). IDLO also supported the devolution process in Kenya, including developing 47 county laws, and a study on the Kenyan judiciary's role in preventing election violence. IDLO also continued training 30 judges and police officers in Tunisia in combating financial crime. Finally, IDLO trained 57 senior government officials (including 28 women) in prosecuting SGBV, and presented the results at the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court.

The Netherlands continued to support HiIL's justice needs and satisfaction surveys in Ukraine, which interviewed more than 6,500 respondents (55% of them women) from all oblasts. 53% had experienced legal problems such as consumer problems, employment disputes and disagreements with neighbours. 60% said they had little or no trust in courts or the police. A similar survey was conducted among 6,191 people in Uganda, where 88% of the population had experienced justice problems related to land, family law, crime, disputes with neighbours, money, employment or public services. The Mali survey was referred to by the Prime Minister of Mali in peace negotiations, while the Indonesia survey was consulted when developing a new National Strategy on Access to Justice.

Through UNODC Sahel, the Netherlands has also supported the following in G5 countries: (1) Niger: a new law on people smuggling ; (2) Mali: drugs seizures and 41 new cases relating to drug trafficking; (3) Niger: the first ever conviction for money laundering; (4) the adoption of a Security Cooperation Platform by the G5 heads of state to enable regional law enforcement agencies to cooperate on fighting terrorism and transnational organised crime.

Sub-goal 2.3 Independence of justice institutions

It is relatively complicated to enhance the independence of the justice sector through development assistance. The Netherlands supports the Justice Leadership Foundation, a small group of nine prominent international judicial experts committed to fostering the independence of the judiciary.

Sub-goal 2.4 Transitional justice

Through ICTJ, the Netherlands influenced the content of the comprehensive transitional justice agreement ('Victims' Agreement') concluded in Colombia in December 2015, in particular concerning the issues of amnesty for political crimes, the role of victims, steps to ascertain the fate of the disappeared, and the selection of truth commissioners. The Netherlands also exerted influence through ICTJ on the National Commission for the Reconciliation and Compensation of Victims in Côte d'Ivoire, which verified 316,954 claims for compensation, including 2,400 complaints concerning SGBV; on the police vetting process in Kenya, which received 150 complaints; and on Tunisia's Truth and Dignity Commission, which received circa 20,000 victim submissions in 2015. ICTJ helped raise submissions by women from 5% to 17% (out of a total of 3,400 submissions). In Uganda, ICTJ interviewed 229 participants on the issue of children born in the Lord's Resistance Army camps.

Through UNDP, the Netherlands provided additional support to Tunisia's Truth and Dignity Commission and helped train 14 Yemeni civil society organisations documenting violations and giving psychosocial support to women. In Colombia, PAX's work with victims of internal armed conflict and their organisations was supported, resulting in reparation and humanitarian aid for at least 700 people from four municipalities in the Meta region.



Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Number of countries in which justice institutions improved their capacity						Justice institutions, including courts and police strengthened in 10 fragile states		IDLO, UNDP, UNODC, Sahel, LOTFA
Numbers of people who benefitted from access to justice (formal / informal)		50				At least 35,000		IDLO, UNDP
Numbers of women who had access to justice (domestic violence/ SGBV)		15				14,911		IDLO, UNDP
Legal reforms implemented (including passage of new laws or establishment of new institutions)						Legal reforms implemented in 5 countries		IDLO, UNODC Sahel, ICTJ
Perceptions of the justice sector (if available e.g. percentage of population that trust police, judges or courts)		3 surveys in fragile states				3 surveys in fragile states		HiIL
Number of victims of serious human rights violations who participated in TJ mechanisms		50				Circa 50,000 in 3 countries		ICTJ
Number of perpetrators of serious human rights who participated in TJ mechanisms		500				Circa 500 convictions, dismissals etc.		UNDP, IDLO, ICTJ

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2	Rule of law
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	<p>In 2015, the Netherlands and its partners achieved significant successes in helping people in fragile states access justice. Being able to file complaints with justice institutions brought about tangible improvements in people's lives. In many cases, these kind of changes are a more realistic goal than reforming the justice system as a whole. Particular results were achieved for women who had been victims of SGBV, with specific measures being taken in countries including Afghanistan, the DRC, South Sudan and Yemen. UNDP, IDLO and ICTJ's gender-related strategies all overlap with the Dutch government's. Although there were changes to justice institutions and laws, these were fewer and more difficult to measure. As mentioned above, these require a culture shift that may take decades.</p> <p>Partners' initiatives (by UNDP and UNODC in particular) also enabled the Netherlands to implement new programmes to support migrant populations and host communities in Lebanon and Jordan and to adopt a new law in Niger on people smuggling. This is because these organisations were able to adjust their programmes to focus on the global migration crisis. Further growth is needed in this area.</p> <p>Hiil's unique relationships with the private sector and other justice actors enable it to achieve results in the terrain of innovation in the justice sector. This is particularly important in exploring the role of the private sector in implementing SDG 16.</p> <p>The Netherlands' partnership with ICTJ, a highly specialised organisation, enabled support for transitional justice mechanisms in countries which are not Dutch development partners but are likely to have a significant impact on crises elsewhere (Colombia, the CAR and Tunisia).</p> <p>At the same time, the context-specific approach adopted by embassies is highly relevant to the rule of law and a key part of the Netherlands' overall strategy.</p>
Implications for planning:	<p>The Netherlands will continue to focus on access to justice, with a special emphasis on SDG 16. The language of this goal and its indicators suggest that access to justice is an area requiring significant investment. SDG 16 provides a unique opportunity to encourage countries to strengthen their own approaches to the rule of law. Countries like Indonesia are already formulating national action plans which may be an inspiration for others. In the coming year, the Netherlands will also be exploring its policy position on contributing more actively to informal justice systems in countries like Mali.</p> <p>Refugee outflows, migration and long-term displacement will yield their own rule of law challenges which will require greater attention in the future. This requires unique partnerships, for instance with the private sector, and innovative approaches. The Netherlands will be urging its various partners to focus more closely on these issues, and will continue to work with UNDP, UNODC and partners such as Hiil to this end. This may also include the interface between migration and organised crime.</p> <p>It is particularly important to continue to gather disaggregated data on gender, sustaining the focus on increasing rule of law protections for women and girls, particularly where SGBV or domestic violence is concerned.</p> <p>Because conflicts are underway in many countries where the Netherlands is working, including Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, Yemen, Mali and South Sudan, ways must be found to continue investing in transitional justice, which will play a prominent role in resolving conflicts. These conflicts have all involved large-scale human rights violations that will require more than simply documenting violations. As a country with a strong reputation on international justice, the Netherlands is well placed to contribute to solutions (especially in the light of its election to the Security Council).</p>

**Result Area 3** **Peace processes and political governance**

**Result question 3a: To what extent do the processes and political governance in place foster peace and stability? (country level) goals:**  
 3.1 Programmes have been adapted to the local situation on the basis of an adequate conflict analysis  
 3.2 Domestic and international actors are taking responsibility for effective and inclusive mechanisms for peacebuilding and conflict prevention at different levels, with an active role for women (Inclusive peacebuilding, UNSCR Resolution 1325)  
 3.3 Effective, responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making has been ensured at all levels

**Sub-** 2015's global trend in the number and intensity of conflicts has not changed. The UN Department of Political Affairs, one of the Netherlands' partners in this field, mentions in its annual report the large number of conflicts in for example the Middle East, including Syria and Yemen. This is fuelling violent extremism from Baghdad to Beirut to Paris, and is triggering major humanitarian emergencies. We are currently experiencing the heaviest flows of refugees and migrants since the Second World War. The focus on preventive diplomacy and peacemaking continues to be important. The agreement on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015 was a positive development, with its goals underlining just how deeply intertwined issues of sustainable peace and development truly are. Achieving SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) will be the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' main aim in the coming period in priority countries. Two policy goals (inclusive political processes and a legitimate and capable government) have been combined into one theory of change - peace processes and political governance - focusing on:  
 - peacemaking, based on a sound analysis of the underlying causes of the conflict before any programme implementation takes place. Mechanisms for peacebuilding and conflict prevention must be effective and inclusive, so that all relevant issues are brought to the negotiating table and all major stakeholders are directly or indirectly represented;  
 - decision-making (political governance), which should be effective, responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative so as to result in longer-lasting peace. Recent data is hard to come by. The World Gallup Poll, measuring confidence in national government, showed a mixed picture for 2015. Data for Tunisia, Uganda, Somalia and South Sudan suggested an upward trend, whereas data for the Palestinian Territories, the DRC and Mali has fluctuated little over the past few years. Increasing confidence in a national government takes time, but the positive trends in some of these countries are still promising. At the same time, these data should be considered with care as it is based on only one indicator. The figures on factionalized elites and group grievances in the fragile states index do not show a clear trend, in any case not one of improvement. The index is based on the average value for the following countries: Burundi/Bur, Palestinian Territories/PA, Tunisia/Tun, Congo (Kinshasa)/DRC, Rwanda/Rw, Mali/Mal, Uganda/Ug, Lebanon/Lb, Libya/Ly, Somalia/Som, Syria/Sy.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Factionalised elites (average of above mentioned countries)			8.4	8.6	8.9	8.7		Fragile States Index (0=most stable, 10: least stable)
Group Grievance (average of above mentioned countries)			8.5	8.8	8.8	8.9		Fragile States Index (0=most stable, 10: least stable)
Confidence in national government (average of above mentioned countries)			45	43	53	55		Gallup World Poll (percentage of people confident)
State legitimacy (average of above mentioned countries)			8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2		Fragile States Index (0=most stable 10: least stable)



**Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 3****Peace processes and political governance**

Assess achieved results compared to planning:

B. Results achieved as planned

Reasons for result achieved:

Most of the projects falling under this policy goal scored a B: results achieved as planned. SPARK's Youth Engagement Programme was delayed in Burundi, due to the ongoing conflict. The programme therefore shifted its focus to improving economic (rather than political) opportunities for young people.

The VNG also experienced some delays in some of the 11 countries covered by its Local Government Capacity Programme, mostly due to elections (in five of the countries), as local officials focused more on the election process than on their day-to-day work. However, once elections had taken place there was new momentum to train the newly elected officials. In South Sudan delays were caused by the administrative restructuring of states, which affected the South Sudanese Local Government Board as it was uncertain of its future place in government. The VNG has been able to continue its work (improving local governance of water and sanitation) by involving all authorities until clarity is reached on the new set-up.

External reviews were conducted of the VNG and NIMD. These were generally positive, and resulted in some suggestions for improvement which the organisations have adopted. For NIMD, for instance, a stronger focus on a project's culmination was recommended, while the VNG was advised to embed their programmes more in existing structures in Benin and Ghana. The new Secretary-General of IDEA, Yves Leterme, has been active in steering IDEA into new directions, such as gender, in consultation with member states.

UNDPA, the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD) and Clingendael have made positive contributions to the Syrian peace process, for example by increasing engagement by women. Despite having created the only common platform for in-country opposition groups, CHD's work did not lead to an overall reduction in the level of conflict because of the discontinuation of peace negotiations in Geneva.

Most implementing partners have been able to keep up their work, despite the challenging environments they are facing and budget cuts by major donors.

Implications for planning:

December 2015 marked the end of the tender (2011-2015) on professionalising political parties, to which NIMD has contributed in a number of countries. The decision was made to give NIMD direct financing for a new programme starting in 2016. The project by SPARK on increasing youth involvement in politics, amongst others in political parties, ended and could not be continued as in the new ARC tender (Addressing Root Causes) priority was given to increasing women participation.

The ministry has asked its partners in new programmes to focus as much as possible on those countries affected by the root causes of conflict and migration in priority areas like the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region. NIMD's new programme for 2016, Dialogue for Stability, will focus entirely on such countries. NIMD has taken this on although it presents a major challenge given the demands and pressures on more fragile countries' political systems. 2016 will also be the final year of the VNG's Local Government Capacity Programme (LGCP). Similar discussions will be held with the VNG on a stronger fragile states focus for a possible sequel to the LGCP. It is important that SDG 16 be part of every programme, alongside gender sensitivity.

In 2015, the main objectives were set and countries selected for the Strategic Partnerships for Lobbying and Advocacy. Two of these partnerships will contribute to this sub-goal from 2016 onwards (the NIMD-AWEPA partnership on political parties and strengthening parliament and the CARE partnership on gender). The Strategic Partnerships require the partners and the ministry to find a new way of working (at central level and via embassies), entailing greater mutual reliance than a traditional donor-recipient relationship does. The partnerships should lead to better monitoring and evaluation systems, working under the new International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) reporting system and focusing much more on impact rather than on output results.

Looking ahead, there will be an external evaluation of Clingendael's mediation training facility in 2016 so a decision can be taken on its future.

**Result Area 4** **Social and economic reconstruction**

**Result question 4a: To what extent have sustainable services and employment opportunities aimed at addressing key conflict-related grievances – especially those of marginalised groups – been increased and improved?**

- Sub-goals:**
- 4.1 Government institutions, local and national civil society and the private sector are increasing sustainable income-generating opportunities (including for refugees from other countries and internally displaced persons) in a conflict-sensitive manner, working towards inclusive development and social cohesion
  - 4.2 Government institutions, local and national civil society and the private sector are improving basic services and equitable access to them (including for refugees from other countries and internally displaced persons) in a manner that increases the legitimacy of institutions and social cohesion

In most of the 11 fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS) where the Netherlands is most active in striving to enhance sustainable basic services and employment opportunities and equal access to them – especially for marginalised groups – in order to address key conflict-related grievances or other root causes of instability and irregular migration, the valuable results achieved by Dutch-funded programmes in parts of these countries have not led to significant enhancement of such services and opportunities at national level. This is confirmed by the largely flat trend in nationwide developments in the chosen indicators (mentioned below) in 2015. Luckily, a few of the 11 FCASs have seen positive developments. For example, Sierra Leone and Liberia were declared free of Ebola in spring 2015 and got back on track with socioeconomic recovery. This in turn had a positive effect on neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire. However, the situation in most of the 11 FCAS - such as Burundi, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Syria - deteriorated further in 2015 because of increased armed conflict and instability. It is important to recognise that such negative developments affect more than just the populations and economies of these FCASs and neighbouring countries; according to the Global Peace Index, the global cost of conflict and violence amounts to an estimated 13.3% of global GNP, or \$1,876 per global resident. The setbacks experienced in these countries compelled even more people to leave their homes, which contributed to what the UNHCR has described as an all-time high in worldwide displacement: 1 in 122 humans worldwide is now either a refugee, internally displaced or seeking asylum. Such displacement, coupled with continued high population growth, obviously reduced the quantity and quality of basic services and employment opportunities in both the aforementioned countries and neighbouring host countries of displaced people from these countries. While Dutch efforts to (i) stimulate sustainable employment opportunities through activities to boost economic growth and people's ability to generate income or (ii) improve equitable access to better basic services (such as water, education and food security) in the 11 FCASs did create preconditions for socioeconomic development, the nationwide impact of these results has been overshadowed in these countries by the effects of increased armed conflict and instability. The index is based on the average value for the following countries: Afghanistan/Af, Burundi/Bur, Congo (Kinshasa)/DRC, Ethiopia/Eth, Ivory Coast/Ic, Liberia/Liba, Pakistan/Pak, Sierra Leone/Si, Somalia/Som, South Sudan/SS, Syria/Sy.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Public services (average of above mentioned countries)			8,7	8,2	8,2	8,5		Fragile States Index (0=most stable, 10: least stable)
Poverty and economic decline, including unemployment (average of above mentioned countries)			8	8	8,1	8,1		Fragile States Index (0=most stable,10: least stable)
Perception of individual well-being: a) job satisfaction b) standard of living (average of above mentioned countries)			A: 65 B: N/A	A: 67 B: 36	A: 54 B: 38	A: N/A B: N/A		UNDP Human Development Report (A: percentage of people satisfied with job B: 0.000= lowest development 1.000=highest development)
Uneven economic development (average of above mentioned countries)			8	7,9	8	8		Fragile States Index (0=most stable, 10: least stable)

**Result question 4b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?**

- Sub-goals:**
- 4.1 Government institutions, local and national civil society and the private sector are increasing sustainable income-generating opportunities (including for refugees from other countries and internally displaced persons) in a conflict-sensitive manner, working towards inclusive development and social cohesion
  - 4.2 Government institutions, local and national civil society and the private sector are improving basic services and equitable access to them (including for refugees from other countries and internally displaced persons) in a manner that increases the legitimacy of institutions and social cohesion

In 2015 the Netherlands supported various programmes that stimulate employment opportunities and equal access to improved basic services in fragile or conflict-affected states (FCAS), in order to address key conflict-related grievances and other root causes of instability, conflict and irregular migration. It focused particularly on vulnerable or marginalised groups such as women, young people, ex-combatants, refugees/IDPs and their host communities. Despite the aforementioned worsening or neutral socioeconomic trend at national level (see 4a), these programmes were able to achieve valuable results in the 11 FCAS, including:

- 4.1 Increased opportunities to generate income
  - Results of the Netherlands' efforts to help people in FCAS generate income in a conflict-sensitive manner have multiplied in 2015 compared to 2014, as several investments started to yield considerable results in 2015.
  - In 2015 the International Finance Cooperation (IFC)'s Conflict Affected States in Africa II (CASA II, 2014-2018) Program focused its services to authorities, banks and businesses on SME development and job creation in 13 African FCAS. The Netherlands is the initiative's largest donor, having contributed \$20 million. CASA II contributed to the creation of jobs for more than 5,000 people in 2015, facilitating thousands of loans to entrepreneurs and indirectly generating income for their subcontractors. The value of CASA's use of a Conflict Lens approach when planning and implementing projects has been proved effective. By stimulating cashew nut production in northern Côte d'Ivoire, CASA helped reduce southward migration in the country. Likewise, investment in commercial mining in North Kivu (DRC) has been postponed until conditions are more stable, to avoid increasing the conflict between commercial and artisanal miners. CASA II has stepped up its focus on female entrepreneurship, supporting 4,883 enterprises owned by women, doubling the number of women trained and amplifying women's voice in venture fund committees. NB CASA II is cofinanced on a 50/50 basis by the foreign ministry's Sustainable Economic Development Department (DDE). Accordingly, its results – mainly those related to private sector development – are also shown in DDE's results framework.
  - Various NGO-programmes supported by Dutch funding through the Reconstruction Tender (2012-2016) have stimulated income generation and Technical and Vocational Education & Training (TVET) in FCASs. In 2015 at least 22,801 people (including at least 12,655 women and 6,792 young people) were helped into work, and 37,790 people (including at least 12,843 women and 2,284 young people) are participating in TVET in communities affected by conflict or crises, often in deeply challenging circumstances. For example, CARE has helped 818 Afghan and Somali women and 340 young Yemenis gain an income, and provided 3,088 Afghan and Somali women and 382 young Yemenis with access to TVET. And despite major challenges, SPARK helped 2,000 young entrepreneurs and farmers gain an income in Burundi, South Sudan and Yemen.
  - Between them, in 2015 the seven NGOs with which the Netherlands has concluded Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region (2014-2016) helped 47,830 people (more than half of them women) to generate income, and provided vocational training to 18,133 people, 6,272 of whom were women.
- 4.2 Improved equitable access to basic services

- UNICEF's Peacebuilding, Education and Advocacy Programme (PBEA) (\$150 million for 2011-2016) continued to generate impressive results in 14 fragile states including Liberia, Burundi, the DRC, Somalia, South Sudan and Pakistan. Its aim is to reduce violence and strengthen reconciliation processes by integrating peacebuilding into education programmes. Among other valuable results, it has given 716,979 children and adolescents in these 14 countries access to conflict-sensitive education.

- The Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF) contributed to early recovery and reconstruction in primarily northern parts of Syria under the administration of moderate opposition local councils. In 2015, its projects started to provide sustainable basic services to civilians, such as food security (e.g. flour mills), potable water, health services (ambulances and medical equipment) and energy (500 electricity poles).

- Various NGO programmes supported by Dutch funding through the Reconstruction Tender (2012-2016) or as part of the Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lake Region (2014-2016) contributed to improved, accessible basic services by supporting communities and local governments in FCASS. In 2015 at least 126,354 people gained better access to clean and potable water in areas where water is often a source of conflict. Local stability was also improved, by increasing the food security of 314,917 people (including 166,955 women) through training and the provision of agricultural inputs.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Number of people having gained income (disaggregated for women and, if possible, for youth)	differs per programme	differs per programme	245	1,562 (216 women)	4,843 (2,401 women)	22,801 (12,655 women; at least 6,792 youth) 47,830 (25,012 women)		CASA II & Reconstruction Tender programmes Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises (ZOA, War Child, Dorcas and Tear)
Number of people having received Technical and Vocational Education & Training (disaggregated for women and, if possible, for youth)	differs per programme	differs per programme	n.a.	644 (292 women)	8,672 (4,973 women)	21,371 (7,747 women; at least 2,284 youth) 18,133 (6,272 women)		Reconstruction Tender programmes Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises (ZOA, War Child and Dorcas)
Number of people having gained access to conflict sensitive education through these programs (disaggregated for women and, if possible, for youth)	differs per programme	differs per programme			710,834 children and youth	11,607 (4,576 women and 640 youth) 716,979 children and youth 7,976 (3,208 women)		Reconstruction Tender programmes UNICEF's PBEA Programme Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises (ZOA, War Child and Dorcas)
Number of people having gained access to primary school (disaggregated, if possible, for women)					8,475 children (incl. 5455 girls)	7,159 (3,751) 9,688		Reconstruction Tender programmes Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises (War Child)
Number of people having received better access to clean and potable water (disaggregated, if possible, for women and for youth)					88	126,354 (at least 44,767 women and 5,492 youth) 24,208		Reconstruction Tender programmes Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises (ZOA and Dorcas)
Number of people or households having gained access to services (eg. trainings or inputs) which aim to increase food security (disaggregated, if possible, for women)					N/A	314,917 (166,955) 10,850		Reconstruction Tender programmes Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises (ZOA and Dorcas)

#### Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 4

#### Social and economic reconstruction

Assess achieved results compared to planning:

B. Results achieved as planned

Reasons for result achieved:

The majority of the results met expectations.

In assessing the mixed results achieved in 2015 (of which some are listed under questions 4a and b), the conclusion can be drawn that most of the results were achieved as planned. Most importantly, major investments – for instance the Netherlands' support for IFC's CASA II programme, the Strategic Partnerships for Protracted Crises, and the Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF) – started to yield real results in 2015. In 2015 several organisations, such as UNICEF, SRTF, SPARK and the IRC, proved once again that it is possible to deliver valuable socioeconomic results, even in extremely fragile conditions. The declaration in spring 2015 that the West African FCASS affected by Ebola were Ebola-free ended a period in which the expected results in these or neighbouring countries were negatively affected.

Nonetheless, some results were actually poorer than planned. This is partly due to external circumstances: the deterioration in the situation in Burundi and Afghanistan and the further deterioration in South Sudan, Yemen and Syria have harmed the socioeconomic reconstruction programmes the Netherlands supported in these or neighbouring countries in 2015. These negative developments complicated and delayed many planned activities, and forced one programme to prematurely end its activities in Yemen and Afghanistan and shift the remaining resources to Somalia. As mentioned last year, a continuing obstacle to obtaining results in this field is the decision made in 2011 to allow NGOs whose programmes are supported through the Reconstruction Tender to choose their own result indicators and monitoring framework. This has dispersed results rather than focused them, and downgrades some commendable results by making them less relevant to the result areas of the Theory of Change developed in 2015.

Implications for planning:

When designing the features of the Addressing Root Causes (ARC) Fund monitoring and evaluation framework that are most relevant for this fourth result area of the thematic Theory of Change, the foreign ministry will ensure that they foster positive outcomes for both the result area and the overarching goal of addressing root causes of instability, conflict and irregular migration. To facilitate learning and to flexibly and effectively implement programmes financed by the ARC Fund, they must be founded on a Theory of Change (explaining why and how certain changes will happen) and meet other requirements, such as conflict- and gender-sensitivity and a solid sustainability strategy.

Given the expected duration, intensity and complexity of certain crises, the Netherlands will continue to strengthen the linkages between this work and work on interrelated themes, such as peacebuilding, access to justice, humanitarian aid and good governance.

Finally, the Netherlands will explore the linkages between efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth).