



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

# Security and rule of law

Organisation		Date		Reporting period				
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia		June 2016		2015				
Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by Name organisation	Channel	Result area Result area	Rio marker Mitigation/Adaption	Significant/principal	Gender marker Significant/principal
24958	Criminal Justice Program	688.402	JNODC	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24959	Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Justice	188.112	Ministry of Justice	Research institute and companies	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24960	Enhancing Community Cohesion	41.643	ZOA	NGO	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26135	Enhancing Human Rights Protection and Justice Service Delivery in Ethiopia	170.824	JFA	NGO	Rule of Law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28102	Capacity Building on applied research for EFRSSI	0	Clingendael	Research institute and companies	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24621	ADD ending GBV	620.321	UNFPA	Multilateral organisation	Human Security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
23171	CSSP	900.000	Embassy of Ireland	Government	General	[...]	[...]	[...]
27767	Preparation project EIFRSS	3.916	ETHIOPIAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND	Research institute and companies	General	[...]	[...]	[...]

Result Area 1				Human security				
<b>Result question 1a: To what extent have physical security and freedom from fear as experienced by men and women from all social groups improved? (country level)</b> <b>Subgoals:</b> 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintaining security perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (SSR) 1.3 Communities and civil society contribute to human security independently and in coordination with responsible institutions				Although Ethiopia is relatively stable country, it shares borders with several instable countries like South Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia. There had been a modest improvement in the performance of the security apparatus over 2013-2014, but it has deteriorated slightly since. Yet overall trends in 2015 were quite positive. There is a marked willingness of institutions to implement policies at least on a national level and there is a marked increase in popular confidence in the police force, as well as reduction of theft (GALLUP). However, violent protests in Oromia in November and December triggered the traditional authoritarian and repressive reflexes by security forces as a reaction to those protests, possibly leading to more than 100 deaths and even more injured. Demonstrators as well as 22 opposition party members were arrested. The role of communities and civil society to contribute to human security is limited as a result of the CSO Proclamation (2009) that limits lobbying and advocacy to a large extent. There is uncertainty over the rates of abuse against women in Ethiopia due to inadequate data collection and under-reporting. A 2013 government report said 50-60% of all women had experienced domestic violence. It found "the underlying cause is the low level of status given to women in society coupled with the dominant position of men further justified by culture and religion." According to the UNFPA 'Bi-Annual Progress Report for Prevention and Management of Gender Based Violence', most women faced social and cultural challenges that undermine their human worth and dignity in Ethiopia. Women are highly dominated by their counterparts. Harmful practices include FGM, child marriage, abduction and sexual harrassment exist. Even though the project has strenghtened community response, increased accessibility of SRH and psychosocial services and raised awareness in many different communities in Ethiopia, it is clear that GBV remains a concern.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Percentage of people that feel safe walking alone – Gallup			69%	64%	68%	67%		Gallup Country Report
Indicator 2: Number of female military peacekeepers – UN peacekeeping			N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		UN Peace Keeping
Indicator 3: Performance of the security apparatus – Fragile states index			8.1	8.4	8.1	8.4		Fragile States Index
Indicator 4: Militarisation – Global peace index						1.36		Global Peacex Index
Indicator 5: Societal safety and security – Global Peace Index						2.63		Global Peacex Index
Indicator 6: Percentage of people that have conficence in the local police force				62%	69%	73%		Gallup Country Report
Indicator 7: Percentage of people that dis NOT experience any theft in the last 12 months			84%	82%	88%	90%		Gallup Country Report

<p><b>Result question 1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced</p> <p>1.2 Institutions responsible for maintaining security perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (SSR)</p> <p>1.3 Communities and civil society contribute to human security independently and in coordination with responsible institutions</p>	<p>Human Rights trainings have been provided by Justice for All-Prison Fellowship Ethiopia (JFA-PFE). Through this training, police, militia and prison officials improve their role in protecting human rights and strengthen their commitments and determination to respect and enforce human rights in general.</p> <p>UNODC has supported the development of national and regional programmes on improved security, by promoting an efficient, accessible and fair justice system. UNODC assisted in providing expertise to the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in developing an effective National Crime Prevention Strategy and Action Plan, and builds the capacity of their criminal justice system. In 2014 much preparatory work has been done, which continued into 2015. For many project components 2016 will be the litmus test for implementation. With support from the Netherlands Embassy, UNFPA assisted more than 600 victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in various ways.</p>
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Training for Security Staff Sector Staff (Police and Militia)	0	2000 in 2015		579 policemen and 320 militia trained on human rights	128 police (of whom 26 women) and 200 militia (20 Women) trained on Human Rights	937 police officers (200 women) and 518 militia members were trained on Human Rights		JFA-PFE progress report
Indicator 2: Training for Security Staff (prison officials)	0	300 in 2015		90 prison officials trained	70 prison officials trained (5 women)	136 prison officials trained		JFA-PFE progress report
Indicator 3: Safe Houses supported with providing services to survivors of GBV	0			124 survivors (women) and 57 children	347 survivors, 108 legal cases and 55 self defense training	Assisted 603 survivors, 120 children and follow up of 163 legal cases, and trained 184 survivors on economic empowerment		UNFPA Progress report 2015
Indicator 4: National Crime Prevention Strategy Adopted	No strategy on crime prevention			Agreed planning with Government	Draft National Crime prevention Strategy roadmap	Technical committee formed to further develop strategy		UNODC Report 2015
Indicator 5: Developed alternatives to imprisonment in accordance with standards minimum rules for non-custodial measures	Overcrowded and unsafe imprisonment			Agreed planning with Government	Assessment on situation	was proposed 'procurement on Community Service Penalty' providing alternatives to imprisonment; UNODC provided technical support		UNODC Report 2015
Indicator 6: Comprehensive training for prison staff in operational performance and human rights	Overcrowded and unsafe imprisonment			Agreed planning with Government	Assessment on situation	Training Curriculum developed for pre-service and in-service staff.		UNODC Report 2015
Indicator 7: Comprehensive training for prison staff on child rights and child friendly procedures in place	Overcrowded and unsafe imprisonment			Agreed planning with Government	Assessment on situation	no activities in 2015		UNODC Report 2015

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:	The Netherlands plays a limited role in the (human) security sector. However, interventions related to human rights training for police, militia and prison officials were implemented as planned and over 600 survivors of GBV were supported. The UNFPA and JFA-PFE programs are on schedule, the UNODC program is still experiencing delays.
Implications for planning:	No implications

Result Area 2	Rule of law							
<p><b>Result question 2a: To what extent do men and women from all social groups have access to effective and independent justice institutions and have confidence in the rule of law? (country level)</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>2.1 Men and women from 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)</p> <p>2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (justice sector reform)</p> <p>2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors</p> <p>2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict (transitional justice)</p>	<p>The GoE has a national action plan on human rights (2013-2015). Although there has been considerable progress on socioeconomic aspects, there are still concerns about the freedom of speech and the rule of law. The CSO Proclamation (2009) remains an obstacle for many NGOs to implement programs in the field of human rights, good governance and democratization. The Anti-Terrorist Proclamation also remains a concern, as the number of cases has increased over the last year. The Ethiopian Human Rights Council remains the most important observer of human rights abuses in the country. In 2015, the Council reported on human rights abuses during the Oromia protests. However, lack of resources and capacity limits its work. The confidence in the Judicial System in Ethiopia - already higher than in neighboring countries - shows an improvement in 2015 (GALLUP), though other indicators like the Fragile State Index and the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index remain more or less stable. Criminality in Ethiopia is relatively low, especially when seen in the context of widespread poverty in the country. Judges and prosecutors are often young and under-trained. The Netherlands, through various projects, supports building the capacity of police, investigators, judges and prosecutors with the aim to make the judicial system more efficient, as well as professional, fair and conscious of human rights.</p>							

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Human Rights and Rule of Law - Fragile States Index	6,3 (2005)		8,6	8,7	8	8,5		Fragile States Index (Scale of 0 = very sustainable to 10 = very high alert)
Indicator 2: Rule of Law overall standing – World Justice Project Rule of Law index	-0,66 in 2010		-0,66	-0,62	NA	0,42		World Justice project
Indicator 3: Confidence in Judicial System – Gallup World Poll	54%		No records	54%	56%	54%		Gallup Country Report - 2015
Indicator 4: Civil justice free of improper government influence - World Justice Project Rule of Law index			N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0,36		World Justice project
Indicator 5: Corruption Perceptions Index -Transparency International			33	33	33	33		Transparency international Index

<p><b>Result question 2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>2.1 Men and women from 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)</p> <p>2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (justice sector reform)</p> <p>2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors</p> <p>2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict (transitional justice)</p>	<p>The Netherlands supports several projects that aim to improve justice service delivery. The national NGO JFA-PFE enhances human rights protection and justice service delivery. Part of this program aims to clear the case back-logs within the judicial system. These 'left over' cases mean delayed justice and prolonged detention of possibly innocent people as long as cases are not brought before a court. The UNODC project, although seriously delayed, will organize an awareness raising workshop on translated code of conduct and concept of judicial independence in 2016. UNODC has supported the MoJ by reviewing their draft legal aid strategy. UNODC will continue supporting the MoJ to ensure that the finalization of the Legal Aid Strategy is brought to full completion.</p>							
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Backlogged court cases cleared	large backlog	12,000 in 2015		14770	14764	5,749 (20,519 in total project)		JFA-PFE Progress Report
Indicator 2: Construction of Legal Aid centres in prisons	No Legal Aid centres in Oromia State prisons	2 in 2015			1	1		JFA-PFE Progress Report
Indicator 3: Number of upgraded professional staff MoJ	0	80 in 2016		40	40	73		Progress report MoJ
Indicator 4: Number of increased competence of prosecutors and investigators	0	200 in 2016		45	0	110		Progress report MoJ
Indicator 5: Number of improved teaching skills and assessment methods of trainers of judges and prosecutors	0	140 in 2016		42	39	125 (project total)		Progress report MoJ
Indicator 6: Professional standards of conduct are adopted by the Ethiopian judicial system	Standards of code of conduct non-existent			Agreed planning with Government	Draft Document on Codes of Conduct	Formal approval of the code of conduct, ready for translation	Awareness raising workshop on translated code of conduct and concept of judicial independence	UNODC Progress Report
Indicator 7: Legislative and administrative measures to promote and protect human rights by the judicial system are implemented	Weak regards for Human Rights in Judiciary			Agreed planning with Government	> 3000 professionals trained	0		UNODC Progress Report
Indicator 8: Programmes for improving access to justice with a focus on at-risk vulnerable groups, are expanded	Vulnerable groups have difficult access to Justice.			Agreed planning with Government	Legal aid policy and strategy developed	Policy and strategy reviewed and discussed at MoJ workshop	Policy and strategy fully completed	UNODC Progress Report

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:	Although for various reasons the implementation of the UNODC project went slower than anticipated, the overall results in the project portfolio are as planned and satisfactory. Public confidence in the rule of law has improved in 2015.
Implications for planning:	The Embassy's current policy on strengthening the rule of law and improving human rights will be continued.

Result Area 3	Peace processes and political governance																																													
<p><b>Result question 3a: To what extent are processes and political governance in place that stimulate peace and stability? (country level)</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>3.1 Programmes are adjusted to the local situation on the basis of adequate conflict analysis</p> <p>3.2 Domestic and international actors take responsibility for effective and inclusive mechanisms for peacebuilding and prevention of conflict at different levels, with an active role for women (Inclusive peace building, UNSCR resolution 1325)</p> <p>3.3 Ensure effective, responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>Ethiopia is a relatively stable country in a turbulent region. Ethiopia itself has a violent history as well. The federal state consists of nine regional states that are loosely based on ethnic territories. These regional states enjoy a large degree of independence. In 2015 in Oromia, the largest regional state, violent protests broke out among students and farming communities. This indicates deeply felt grievances among large parts of the Oromo - who make up about 40 % of the Ethiopian population. The Ethiopian Government realizes it needs to have a more inclusive political dialogue with opposition forces. Gender inequality is still common in Ethiopia, which is very much a male dominated society. However, according to the Fragile State Index and GALLUP, confidence in national government and stage legitimacy have slightly improved in 2015.</p>																																													
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<p><b>Result question 3b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>3.1 Programmes are adjusted to the local situation on the basis of adequate conflict analysis</p> <p>3.2 Domestic and international actors take responsibility for effective and inclusive mechanisms for peacebuilding and prevention of conflict at different levels, with an active role for women (Inclusive peace building, UNSCR resolution 1325)</p> <p>3.3 Ensure effective, responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>In 2015 the Netherlands Embassy did not support programs that focus on peace or creating political space on a national level. However, the embassy does support ZOA in contributing to peace and stability in the Gambella region. The ZOA project 'Enhancing Community Cohesion, Stability and Poverty Reduction' along the Ethiopia - South Sudan border strives to impact community capacity to mitigate violence, lessen competition for livelihoods resources and provides a platform to re-establish social services and infrastructure.</p>																											
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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:	The ZOA Program has been on schedule and ended in 2015. The program of UNFPA is on schedule as well. For the UNFPA program only one indicator is displayed, on GBV. However the program covers many more indicators that have to do with women's rights and health.
Implications for planning:	The UNFPA GBV program ended in 2015. The no-cost extension was only approved to support two safe houses for the year 2016. The ZOA program will be followed by a new project. The embassy will see into the possibility to support the political dialogue and capacity in Oromia.

Result Area 4	Social and economic reconstruction							
<p><b>Result question 4a: To what extent have sustainable services and employment opportunities aimed at key conflict-related grievances – especially for marginalized groups – increased and improved?</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>4.1 Government institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector increase sustainable income-generating opportunities (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) in a conflict sensitive manner, working towards inclusive development and social cohesion</p> <p>4.2 Governments institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector improve (equitable access to) basic services (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) in a manner that increases legitimacy of institutions and social cohesion</p>	<p>Ethiopia is a strong state, with a government that is serious about implementing its development agenda. Yet, severe challenges remain. Ethiopia is home to many ethnic groups and is also host, transit destination as well as source of a large number of migrants.</p>							
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Public services - Fragile States Index	5,5		8,4	8,7	8,9	8,6		Fragile States Index
Indicator 2: Poverty & economic decline, including unemployment – Fragile States Index	8,5		7,4	7,7	7,4	6,9		Fragile States Index
Indicator 3: Perception of individual well-being: a) job satisfaction b) standard of living – UNDP Human Development Report								
Indicator 4: Uneven economic development - Fragile States Index	9		7,9	7,6	7,3	7,1		Fragile States Index

<p><b>Result question 4b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>4.1 Government institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector increase sustainable income-generating opportunities (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) in a conflict sensitive manner, working towards inclusive development and social cohesion</p> <p>4.2 Governments institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector improve (equitable access to) basic services (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) in a manner that increases legitimacy of institutions and social cohesion</p>	<p>The embassy has no national programs in this area, but the ZOA project in Gambella, as described in 3b, does also address these issues at the regional level and has been able to reduce tensions within the project area.</p>							
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Improved capacity of relevant local and clan leaders, churches and other organisations and local governments to prevent and mitigate conflict and sustain peace.	0			24 voluntary community trainers have been trained	-	24 Community Cohesion Facilitators trained.		ZOA Progress reports
Indicator 2: Increased opportunities for positive inter-tribe/clan interaction on livelihoods matters, peace building and sports	0			23 coaches received training	60 skill training; 16 coaches trained, 3 group materials	Additional training provided; one women's group (15 women) supported to run a grain mill, serving different ethnic groups in the region.		ZOA Progress reports

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 ZOA project was implemented as planned.
Implications for planning:	A follow up project aimed at making results sustainable will be implemented in 2016.