



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Security and rule of law

Organisation	Date	Reporting period
Region Great Lakes, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kigali, Rwanda	June 2016	2015

Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by		Finance through Spearhead/theme	Rio marker Mitigation/Adaptation	Significant/principal	Gender marker Significant/principal
			Name organisation	Channel				
22643	Interconnections	9.945.989	KfW/BMZ	Government	Climate	Mitigation	Principal	Not applicable
27805	Conserving the Greater Virunga	715.668	Greater Virunga Transboundary Secretariat	Multilateral organisation	Climate	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24720	CATALIST II	3.840.015	IFDC	NGO	Food and nutrition security	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
27010	LIVING PEACE	326.344	Instituto Promundo	NGO	Sexual and reproductive health and rights	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
27961	Mawe Tatu	485.034	CARE	NGO	Sexual and reproductive health and rights	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
24717	Road Rehabilitation	0	UNOPS	Multilateral organisation	Security and rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
27086	Media 4 Dialogue	892.756	Radio La Benevolencia	NGO	Security and rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
27949	4S Trustfund	2.960.000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Security and rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26158	Human Security in Rutshuru and Nyiragongo	39.890	IOM	Multilateral organisation	Security and rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26387	PSF Great Lakes 2014	112.867	Donor Country-based NGO Group	NGO	Food and nutrition security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24938	Transboundary Ecosystem	682.723	IUCN	PPP or network	Water	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
27413	Lake Kivu Monitoring Program	1.500.000	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy	Government	Water	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
24726	Community benefits Ecosystem	484.542	WWF	NGO	Climate	Mitigation	Not applicable	Not applicable
28306	Consortium for Integrated Stabilisation and	1.150.940	IOM	Multilateral organisation	Sexual and reproductive health and rights	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
27643	Conserving the Greater Virunga Inception Phase	287.293	Greater Virunga Transboundary Secretariat	Multilateral organisation	Climate	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable

Result Area 0 **Regional stability**

Result question 0a: To what extent had regional collaboration in the Great Lakes improved? (outcome, regional level)

2015 has seen an improvement of relations between Rwanda, Uganda and DRC. In 2013 tensions related to M23 seriously hampered relations. 2014 saw collaboration at working level gradually commencing, especially where it came to subjects of mutual interest (natural resources, environment, and tourism). In 2015 this cooperation has moved to political level. This has led to three major steps forward. In September a Treaty was signed between DRC, Uganda and Rwanda on the joint management of the Greater Virunga Landscape (protected area shared by the three countries). Secondly, in October, DRC joined the Northern Corridor Initiative, the trade corridor from Kenya to Rwanda (and now to continue to DRC). Thirdly, in November DRC and Rwanda agreed on joint monitoring and management of exploitation of natural resources in Lake Kivu (shared by DRC and Rwanda) through the signature of a MoU. Additionally, Rwanda and DRC in September agreed to enhance military cooperation (though the exact content was not made public, nor anything on implementation).

Of course, relations do remain complex. Relations between Burundi and Rwanda in 2015 became tense, related to the situation in Burundi. Also border incidents still happen. In 2015 five incidents have been registered by the embassies and partners. In April Rwanda was accused of having crossed the border with DRC, injuring a soldier. In September DRC was accused of entering Rwanda. ICGLR's joint verification mechanism investigates such incidents to avoid escalation. Two other incidents happened around the Virunga Landscape. In May 2015 rangers crossed from Bwindi Impenetrable Forest (Uganda) into DRC and were arrested. In October 2015 Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (Uganda) warden and rangers were invited for a cross border meeting by their colleagues of DR Congo, and later arrested by the army in DRC. Both incidents were resolved, based on conduct code agreed by the three countries under facilitation of GVTC. Another incident happened in Lake Kivu when Congolese fishermen entered Rwanda in February 2015. (Note: compared to last year the number of incidents seems to have increased. This is most likely not the case, but a consequence of increased monitoring by the partners of the Great Lakes program.)

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of incidents between countries reported	no data available	0			2	5		Embassy monitoring
Indicator 2: Number of new intergovernmental collaborations formalized in the great lakes region (cumulative)	4	7		4	5	8		Embassy monitoring
Indicator 3: Rank in trading across borders in ease of doing business index	no data available	↑			DRC: 175; Burundi: 169; Uganda:161; Rwanda: 164	DRC: 187; Burundi: 154; Uganda:128; Rwanda: 156		Ease of Doing Business Index
Indicator 4: Establishment of a common shared vision of river basin management among upstream-downstream countries	0	1			1	0		ABAKIR
Indicator 5: Average number of days of transport to DRC through the northern corridor	Mombasa - Kigali: 15,6 (2010)	2,3			Mombasa - Kigali: 6,1	Mombasa-Kigali: 4,4		Trade Mark East Africa
Indicator 6: Costs to transport a 40ft container along northern corridor (Mombasa-Kigali) in USD	6595 (2010)				5050	4800		Trade Mark East Africa

Result question 0b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?

Improving regional collaboration and relations is central to the Great Lakes program. The program intervenes at two levels: a) collaboration between the governments in the region and b) decrease of mistrust between the citizens of the countries.

In 2015, long term efforts of the regional program to improve collaboration across the borders have shown considerable results. The Netherlands has supported the collaboration between DRC, Rwanda and Uganda in the Greater Virunga landscape since 2007. Collaboration has increased through the years, and in 2015 culminated in political commitment of the three governments through signature of the Treaty (see a). The embassies in Kinshasa, Kampala and Kigali were involved in shuttle diplomacy to ensure that signing (postponed several times before) moved ahead.

The MoU on Lake Kivu has been developed with strong involvement of the Netherlands Great Lakes program. Through the Lake Kivu Monitoring Program, the negotiations were facilitated and supported. The MoU creates a bilateral committee that will monitor the lake, undertake studies and agree on the rules and regulations of exploitation in the lake.

The accession of DRC to the Northern Corridor Initiative will provide entry points for Dutch support to regional trade. In 2015 the Netherlands has provided an extra contribution to Trademark East Africa to support facilitation of trade between the EAC and DRC and to support small informal traders (responsible for the largest part of trade between EAC and DRC). In 2015 a scoping study has been undertaken to map the constraints and entry points for engagement. In 2016 more data will be available on trade with DRC (for general results of TMEA refer to the PSD results).

To build trust between the people in the region, Radio la Benevolencija has in 2015 integrated regional storylines in their existing popular radio soap series Kumbuka Kesho (DRC), Murikira Ukuri (Burundi) and Musekeweya (Rwanda). 2015 largely focused on in-depth research to understand perceptions and stigma's in the region, in order to inform the new storylines. It shows that while there is deep mistrust in other (ethnic) communities, there is willingness towards reconciliation especially in the areas in and around Rusizi (women 90%; men 85%). The programs will introduce characters of neighboring countries to discuss issues of stigmatization and mistrust. Listenership of the radio soaps in Burundi, DRC and Rwanda is estimated at 74,6, 59 and 60% respectively (totaling an estimate of 19,6 mln listeners). Surveys show around 25% of listeners are impacted (in terms of perceptions/behavior).

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of intergovernmental collaboration initiatives formalized with a contribution of NL-funded projects (cumulated)	0 (2011)	4			1	3		Project reports IUCN, LKMP, GVTC
Indicator 2: Number of other regional agreements reached that were supported by NL-funded projects (cumulated)	1 (2011)	5			2	4		Project reports Lake Kivu, GVTC
Indicator 3: Number of regional policy dialogue meetings organized through NL-funded projects	0 (2011)	20			8	14		Project reports IUCN, LKMP, GVTC
Indicator 4: Number of transboundary dialogues/activities facilitated through NL-funded projects	7	50			5	46		Project reports RLB, IUCN, GVTC
Indicator 5: Percentage of female/male reached by the M4D project that have indicated to have a negative perception of other (ethnic) or crossborder communities	60/50 (2015)	40				60/50		Project reports RLB
Indicator 6: Number media outlets who promote inclusive dialogue on regional conflict drivers	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports RLB

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 0

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	Human Security
Reasons for result achieved:	A. Results achieved better than planned
Implications for planning:	Results on transboundary collaboration in 2015 are good. Main lesson to draw is that with long-term support and flexibility, the Netherlands is well placed to support improved collaboration between governments in the region (seen as a rather objective partner). Improvements of relations between Rwanda and DRC have certainly contributed to increased willingness to collaborate. We have to realize, however, that relations are influenced by many factors out of our sphere of influence, making progress unpredictable. For the Lake Kivu monitoring program it was concluded that the planned timeframe (3 years) to set up and institutionalize such an ambitious collaboration between Rwanda and DRC was too optimistic. In discussion with the project partners, a new realistic planning has been agreed upon, which comes down to a 3 year extension.

Result Area 1

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)

Subgoals:

- 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced
- 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintain 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

Human security

(This result is answered for the situation in eastern DRC)

Progress seen in 2014 in the post-M23 era seems to have halted in 2015, with collaboration between MONUSCO and FARDC broken down, and limited progress in the DDR process. The number of armed groups remains high (estimated at 69 in October 2015 – christophvogel.net). The Congolese government in January 2015 started operation Sukola II against FDLR. This and increasing tensions between the Hutu and Nande in Beni/Lubero led to population movements. Operation Sukola I against ADF in Beni (North Kivu) has continued in 2015, but has led to little progress. In and around the city of Beni, FARDC and Monusco have failed to prevent the massacres of hundreds of civilians in attacks attributed to ADF since October 2014. Also the security situation in Nyiragongo and Rutshuru has been fragile, after the initial optimism in 2014 (these were the areas where M23 was based until end 2013). These security trends are visible in the perception of safety figures below.

The demobilization process has made limited progress. The 4500 people staying in the transit camps (ex-combatants, including FDLR and their dependents) are still there, causing other combatants to lose appetite for demobilization. Attempts to encourage the voluntary repatriation of FDLR to Rwanda had limited success. The World Bank assisted DRC to develop a reintegration package, but it has yet to commence. Altogether there is no credible motivation for combatants to demobilize and reintegrate and no apparent willingness of the government to make this happen.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence continues to be a major problem in eastern DRC. This is related to the unequal position of women. Research by Promundo (May 2015) indicates that 83 % of men consider gender equality to be a threat to African values and cultures and 72.3% said that gender equality opposes the biblical principal that suggest that 'a man is the head of the house'. Rape continued to be committed by different militias and Congolese security forces, next to prevalent rape in the context of domestic violence. There are also positive developments. The percentage of the reported SGBV cases for which government security forces are responsible has decreased (from 50% in 2012 to 26% in 2015), and more cases are being brought to justice.

In 2015 the UN's Stabilization Strategy for eastern DRC (I4S) moved to implementation, now that a Trust Fund has been set up and provincial stabilization strategies were formulated by the governments of North Kivu, South Kivu and former Province Orientale. NB1 The I4S will be accompanied by impact evaluations on stability in the I4S intervention zones. The indicators for this are being finalized and the baseline is expected in 2016. NB2 HHI does not provide aggregated data for north Kivu, south Kivu or Ituri for the 2014 and 2015 polls. The data are therefore reflected for the territoires where the Great Lakes program intervenes or will intervene in the future (data of Sept/Oct 2015 and Dec 2015).

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Percentage of people that feel safe walking alone - Gallup			DRC: 48 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 41 Rwanda: 86	DRC: 27 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 47 Rwanda: 83	DRC: 30 Burundi: 43 Uganda: 46 Rwanda: 85	DRC: 43 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 55 Rwanda: 82		Gallup World Poll
Indicator 2: Number of female military peacekeepers MONUSCO– UN peacekeeping	506	↑	508 (in December)	519 (in December)	656 (in December)	700 (in December)		Gender Statistics UN peacekeeping
Indicator 3: Performance of the security apparatus	DRC: 10; Burundi: 7.7; Uganda: 8.2; Rwanda: 5.5	↓	DRC: 10, Burundi: 7.7 Uganda: 8.2, Rwanda: 5.5	DRC: 9.4, Burundi: 7.4, Uganda: 7.9, Rwanda: 5.9	DRC: 9.5, Burundi: 7.7, Uganda: 7.6, Rwanda: 6.2	NYA		Fragile States Index
Indicator 4: Amount of cleared mined area (in km2)			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		JNMAS Landmine Monitor
Indicator 5: Militarisation – Global peace index			DRC: 2.1 Burundi: 2 Uganda: 1.7 Rwanda: 1.9	DRC: N/A Burundi: 1.9 Uganda: 1.6 Rwanda: 1.8	DRC: N/A Burundi: 2 Uganda: 1.8 Rwanda: 1.8	NYA		http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#page/indexes/global-peace-index/2015/BDI/OVER
Indicator 6: Societal safety and security – Global Peace Index			DRC: 3.8 Burundi: 3.2 Uganda: 2.6 Rwanda: 3	DRC: N/A Burundi: 3 Uganda: 2.7 Rwanda: 3	DRC: N/A Burundi: 2.7 Uganda: 2.5 Rwanda: 3	DRC: 3.8; Burundi: 2.8; Uganda: 2.5; Rwanda: 3.0		http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#page/indexes/global-peace-index/2015/BDI/OVER
Indicator 7: Likely to feel safe		↑	n/a	n/a	DRC: 30%; Rwanda: 85% (no stats available for Burundi and Uganda)	NYA		Gallup World Poll - Law and Order 2015
Indicator 8: Percentage of women and men declaring being very or somewhat confident in a stable future for their community (in I4S intervention zones)	Expected in 2016							EEST (I4S monitoring framework)
Indicator 9: Percentage of the population that reports to feel safer / less safe than 12 months ago in eastern DRC	Rutshuru: 88 / 9 Masisi: 52 / 37 Nyiragongo: 53 / 26 Beni: 27 / 26 Lubero: 41 / 24 Uvira: 34 / 30 Aru: 37 / 26 Djugu: 49 / 18 Irumu: 27 / 41 Mahagi: 60 / 13	↑			Rutshuru: 88 / 4 Masisi: 83 / 4 Nyiragongo: 78 / 8	Rutshuru: 46 / 26 Masisi: 58 / 14 Nyiragongo: 38 / 38 Beni: 18 / 25 Lubero: 27 / 45 Uvira: 46 / 21 Aru: 18 / 28 Djugu: 35 / 19 Irumu: 53 / 14 Mahagi: 19 / 20		HHI (Security – Sense of Safety)
Indicator 10: Percentage of women and men (in areas where FARDC is deployed) who report to have confidence in FARDC to guarantee security	Expected in 2016	↑						EEST
Indicator 11: Number of reported SGBV incidents in the priority areas	15352	↓			11,769 (January-September)	9295		UN Security council, report of the secretary general on conflict related sexual violence
Indicator 12: Number of people that trust the Police / FARDC / MONUSCO to provide security in eastern DRC	NK: 66/63/29% SK: 54/45/17% Ituri: 62/48/27% Total: 61/53/25%	↑			Overall: not available Bunia: 42 / 26 / 14 Rutshuru: 60 / 70 / 41 Masisi: 63 / 75 / 40 Nyiragongo: 65 / 82 / 37 Goma: 24 / 40 / 21	NK: 58/52/25% SK: 45/52/20% Ituri: 59/44/28% Total: 54/50/24%		HHI (Perception of Security actors); http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/sites/m/pdf/DRC2014_Searching_for_Lastin_Pea ce.pdf

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

Subgoals:

- 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced
- 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintain 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

The Great Lakes program focuses on improved security and reduction of violence at a local level (community and household). The program strives to contribute to changing three elements: 1) violent behavior of people, 2) the performance of security actors, and 3) the trust in the security actors to provide security. Behavior change programs with Radio la Benevolencia and Promundo aim to contribute to the first element. A consortium of IOM, Cordaid, VNG and PAX is supported to work on the latter two. Support to the Trust Fund of the Stabilization Strategy for eastern DRC (I4S) is aimed at ensuring a coherent approach to stabilization by all international actors.

The Promundo program has shown that the methodology of encouraging positive masculinity is effective in DRC. Figures on change observed are positive, and regular visits have shown proof of remarkable change stories. For example, a soldier narrated a story how he used to be called Lucifer, beating his wife and not caring for his children. Gradually during the group sessions he started to realize that what he was doing was wrong. The visit showed that these were not only words; the way he and his wife interacted, and the way he took care of their young baby, showed that he was no longer Lucifer.

The program with Radio la Benevolencia carried out a thorough gender analysis, to develop programming responsive to the specific needs and interests of men and women. This process included the recruitment of additional female scriptwriters in both Rwanda and the DRC; the production teams have since gone from exclusively male to 50% female writers (Burundi already was 50-50). A partnership of Radio la Benevolencia with Promundo produced 15 radio sketches based on Promundo research into masculinity were produced.

The contribution to the I4S Trust Fund was supported by an active appeal to Monusco leadership to embrace this Stabilization concept in their overall mission work; also it helped intensify donor coordination. As a result the I4S is now gaining its position as the strategic policy framework for most international partners operating in the East with emphasis on government involvement. The Dutch contribution to the trustfund is 16%.

Apart from the projects funded from the Great Lakes program, the Netherlands seconded two staff to the women protection unit of MONUSCO. Their work has contributed considerably to the improved engagement with the Congolese government to reduce the number of cases of SGBV committed by security forces (see 1a). Centrally funded support for mineral certification (PACT/ITSCI) contributes to improved security in mining areas (refer to results reported in IGG results fiche).

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Amount of land (in m2) released with Dutch funding			34.596.179 m2	20.328.707 m2	4.928.134 m2	n/a		Reports from Handicap International, DCA, UNMAS, MAG Iraq
Indicator 2: Number of ex-combatants transferred from DRC to Rwanda for reintegration	Male :359 Female: 2 Boys: 36 Girls: 0	↑		Male :359 Female: 2 Boys: 36 Girls: 0	Male: 225 Female: 0 Boys:13 Girls: 0	Male: 145 Female: 1 Boys: 0 Girls: 0		Project reports World Bank
Indicator 3: Percentage of men, women, boys and girls of all ethnic groups in target groupements who feel that their security concerns have been identified	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports IOM Consortium
Indicator 4: Percentage of men, women, boys and girls of all ethnic groups in target groupements who feel that the state security services have showed enhanced performance	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports IOM Consortium
Indicator 5: Percentage of men and women targeted in the Living Peace project who report reduced conflicts in households and communities in target areas	0	↑			N/A	80,2		Project reports Promundo
Indicator 6: Percentage of men and women targeted in the Living Peace project who report increased gender equality in household decision making	0	↑			N/A	80,1		Project reports Promundo
Indicator 7: Number of joint (local) action plans (including Results Based Financing Contracts) developed in I4S intervention zones	0 (2015)	42 (RBF contracts)				N/A		EEST
Indicator 8: Number of mines certified by ITSCI in DRC, Rwanda and Burundi	736	836				799		PACT/ITSCI project IGG
Indicator 9: Number of programmes involving men in the fight against violence against women and girls	0	↑				3		Projects raports RLB, Care and Promundo
Indicator 10: Increased involvement of community leaders in realisation of SRHR measured by the # of local leaders (including traditional and religious leaders) engaged in the fight against SGBV (in eastern DRC)	Expected in 2016							Project reports Care starting in 2016

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 Radio la Benevolencija program has faced delays due to the situation in Burundi as well as delays in the carrying out of a rather complex baseline research. Given that the activities of IOM and support to the I4S Trust fund started only at the end of 2015, it is too early to provide more information on results. IOM will be carrying out a baseline in 2016; calls for proposals under the Trust Fund will lead to specific projects on the ground in 2016 and beyond. Also it needs to be mentioned that the Promundo project has achieved results that are very positive. While there are no reasons to doubt the effectiveness, the data gathering methodology is being looked at. This is subject of dialogue with the successor program with Living Peace Institute.
Implications for planning:	Considering the delays in the program with Radio la Benevolencija, expenditures in 2016 will be lower than planned. The program with Promundo was a pilot phase for one year. It has been decided to continue the successful approach with the local counterpart that has been created, Living Peace Institute. On the long run upscaling could be continued if the program is rolled out successfully.

Result Area 2	Rule of law
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)	This question is answered for eastern DRC only, as in the Great Lakes, the Netherlands contributes to this objective mostly through the bilateral programs. Refer to Security and Rule of Law resultsfiches of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi for information on this.
Subgoals:	Access to justice in eastern Congo is a challenge, shown in the figures below (trust in formal justice is higher than in traditional justice, but access is lower). The justice system is constrained by lack of finances and capacity. The Netherlands is not involved in justice sector reform at a national level, but mostly in improvement of access to justice at a local level.
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)	
2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the 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	**HHI does not provide aggregated data for north Kivu, south Kivu or Ituri for the 2014 and 2015 polls. The data are therefore reflected for the territoires where the Great Lakes program intervenes or will intervene in the future (data of Sept/Oct 2015 and Dec 2015).
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)	

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Human Rights and Rule of Law - Fragile States Index	DRC: 9,8; Burundi: 7,5; Uganda: 7,9; Rwanda: 7,7		DRC: 9.4 Burundi: 7.9 Uganda: 7.9 Rwanda: 7.7	DRC: 10; Burundi: 8.0; Uganda: 7.6; Rwanda: 7.8	DRC: 10; Burundi: 8.2; Uganda: 7.9; Rwanda: 7.7	NYA		Fragile State Index http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/rankings-2015
Indicator 2: Rule of Law overall standing – World Justice Project Rule of Law index			DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: N/A Rwanda: N/A	DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: 0.41 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: 0.41 Rwanda: N/A	NYA		World Justice Project Rule of Law index
Indicator 3: Confidence in Judicial System – Gallup World Poll			DRC: 37 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 33 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: 22 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 39 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: 29 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 36 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: 37 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 49 Rwanda: N/A		Gallup World Poll
Indicator 4: Civil justice free of improper government influence - World Justice Project Rule of Law index			DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: 0.56 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: 0.42 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: 0.49 Rwanda: N/A	NYA		World Justice Project Rule of Law index
Indicator 5: Criminal justice free of improper government influence - World Justice Project Rule of Law index			DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: 0.6 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: 0.46 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: N/A Burundi: N/A Uganda: 0.4 Rwanda: N/A	NYA		World Justice Project Rule of Law index
Indicator 6: Corruption Perceptions Index -Transparency International			DRC: 21 Burundi: 19 Uganda: 29 Rwanda: 53	DRC: 22 Burundi: 21 Uganda: 26 Rwanda: 53	DRC: 22 Burundi: 20 Uganda: 26 Rwanda: 49	DRC: 22 Burundi: 21; Uganda: 25; Rwanda: 44		Corruption Perceptions Index 2015 report
Indicator 7: Percentage of the population in eastern DRC that have confidence in the justice system (formal/customary)	Rutshuru: 50/23 Masisi: 56/39 Nyiragongo: 56/47 Aru: 55/33 Djugu: 56/31 Irumu: 57/30 Mahagi: 60/19	↑			Rutshuru: 75/22 Masisi: 75/45 Nyiragongo: 55/24 Aru: not available Djugu: not available Irumu: not available Mahagi: not available	Rutshuru: 69/41 Masisi: 59/31 Nyiragongo: 67/20 Aru: 72/56 Djugu: 83/39 Irumu: 45/21 Mahagi: 80/27		HHI (Justice, Trust, tribunals / customary)
Indicator 8: Percentage of population in eastern DRC that indicates to have access to a justice system (formal/informal)	Rutshuru: 26/54 Masisi: 30/49 Nyiragongo: 17/37 Aru: 6/42 Djugu: 34/65 Irumu: 18/45 Mahagi: 5/65	↑			Rutshuru: 17/61 Masisi: 28/62 Nyiragongo: 32/68 Aru: not available Djugu: not available Irumu: not available Mahagi: not available	Rutshuru: 20/44 Masisi: 32/64 Nyiragongo: 18/74 Aru: 17/34 Djugu: 44/84 Irumu: 31/82 Mahagi: 39/95		HHI (justice – access)

<p>Result question 2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</p> <p>Subgoals:</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 Great Lakes program takes as a starting point that the greatest opportunity to improve access to justice in eastern DRC can be found at local level. Trust in the justice system greatly depends on the situation at the local level. Therefore the regional program aims to contribute to improvement of the situation through interventions in specific areas. This is done within the framework of the stabilization strategy for eastern DRC (I4S), within which improved service delivery by local and provincial authorities and improved state-society relations are priorities.</p> <p>2015 was mostly used to develop the new program with IOM, Cordaid, VNG-I and PAX, which will contribute to improved performance of local justice actors through a system of results based finance. In south Kivu this approach has been successful, showing for example an increase in the number of cases processed. Baseline and initial results will be available in 2016. Considering the fact that access to justice for women is especially constrained, the project will take specific measures to ensure that the specific needs of women are identified and addressed. Also, a local organisation funded by the Netherlands through Mensen met een Missie in Butembo, Eastern DRC, helped improve access to justice in 2015 by supporting and training 70 para legal counselors. Around 46 per cent of the cases they dealt with were resolved.</p>
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Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Percentage of men, women, boys and girls of all ethnic groups in target groupements who feel that the state justice services have shown enhanced performance	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports IOM Consortium
Indicator 2: Percentage of justice actors in target areas who can demonstrate an increased understanding of their roles and responsibility	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports IOM Consortium
Indicator 3: Number of justice officials trained	0	150 (2019)				70 (paralegals)		Project reports IOM Consortium

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2	Rule of law
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	N/A: considering that programs have started only at the end of 2015, it is too early to provide results or draw conclusions.
Reasons for result achieved:	N/A: considering that programs have started only at the end of 2015, it is too early to provide results or draw conclusions.
Implications for planning:	N/A: considering that programs have started only at the end of 2015, it is too early to provide results or draw conclusions.

Result Area 3	Peace processes and political governance
<p>Result question 3a: To what extent are processes and political governance in place that stimulate peace and stability? (country level)</p> <p>Subgoals:</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>Important mechanisms for peacebuilding and conflict prevention in eastern Congo are inclusive governance and building of trust at the local level. In the MASP mistrust has been identified as one of the key challenges to stabilisation. Another challenge is the low performance by state institutions in eastern DRC, as well as insufficient inclusive decision making. Government services are severely constrained, due to lack of finances, capacity, as well as lack of decentralization. As a consequence, perceived legitimacy of the state is low. Moreover, surveys of IOM show that lack of any formal/informal two-way of communication between local state authorities is perceived as a key indicator of insecurity.</p> <p>Key factor determining the trust of people in the state, is the extent to which the authorities address the needs of the people. Dialogue is an important key tool to increase trust between and within communities, and to reduce hate-speech. Both elements are central to the Stabilisation Strategy for eastern Congo (I4S), which in 2015 has started its implementation. Needs (conflict) assessments have been carried out for all priority intervention zones, and Provincial Stabilisation Plans were developed by the Provincial Governments of north Kivu, South Kivu and the former Province Orientale assisted by MONUSCO's Stabilisation Support Unit (SSU). A Stabilisation Coherence Trust Fund has been set up, to which the Netherlands is one of the contributors (for 16%).</p> <p>*The I4S will be accompanied by impact evaluations on stability in the I4S intervention zones. The indicators for this are being finalized and the baseline is expected in 2016.</p> <p>**HHI does not provide aggregated data for north Kivu, south Kivu or Ituri for the 2014 and 2015 polls. The data are therefore reflected for the territoires where the Great Lakes program intervenes or will intervene in the future (data of Sept/Oct 2015 and Dec 2015).</p>

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Factionalised elites – Fragile States Index	DRC: 9.5; Burundi: 7.9; Uganda: 8.6; Rwanda: 8.2		DRC: 9.5; Burundi: 7.9; Uganda: 8.6; Rwanda: 8.2	DRC: 9.5; Burundi: 7.9; Uganda: 8.9; Rwanda: 8.2	DRC: 9.5; Burundi: 7.9; Uganda: 8.9; Rwanda: 8.0	NYA		Fragile State Index http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/rankings-2015
Indicator 2: Group Grievance – Fragile States Index	DRC: 9.4; Burundi: 8.1; Uganda: 8.0; Rwanda: 8.2	↓	DRC: 9.4; Burundi: 8.1; Uganda: 8.0; Rwanda: 8.2	DRC: 9.6; Burundi: 8.1; Uganda: 8.3; Rwanda: 8.5	DRC: 9.5; Burundi: 8.0; Uganda: 8.7; Rwanda: 8.8	NYA		Fragile State Index http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/rankings-2015
Indicator 3: Confidence in national government – Gallup World Poll		↑	DRC: 44 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 40 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: 20 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 58 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: 31 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 58 Rwanda: N/A	DRC: 27 Burundi: N/A Uganda: 60 Rwanda: N/A		Gallup World Poll
Indicator 4: State legitimacy - Fragile State Index	DRC: 9.6; Burundi: 8.4; Uganda: 8.1; Rwanda: 6.5	↓	DRC: 9.6; Burundi: 8.3; Uganda: 8.1; Rwanda: 6.5	DRC: 9.3; Burundi: 8.1; Uganda: 7.8; Rwanda: 6.5	DRC: 9.0; Burundi: 8.4; Uganda: 8.0; Rwanda: 6.5	NYA		Fragile State Index http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/rankings-2015
Indicator 5: Percentage of people that experienced a dispute in the last 12 months in eastern DRC	Rutshuru: 30 Masisi: 15 Nyiragongo: 28 Beni: 22 Lubero: 20 Uvira: 37 Aru: 26 Djugu: 23 Irumu: 53 Mahagi: 25	↓			Rutshuru: 23 Masisi: 26 Nyiragongo: 22 Beni: not available Lubero: not available Uvira: not available Aru: not available Djugu: not available Irumu: not available Mahagi: not available	Rutshuru: 18 Masisi: 20 Nyiragongo: 16 Beni: 21 Lubero: 19 Uvira: 20 Aru: 28 Djugu: 32 Irumu: 23 Mahagi: 28		HHI - Dispute
Indicator 6: Percentage of men and women in eastern DRC who think that the government works towards a) improvement of security b) establishment of peace; c) improvement of daily life	Expected in 2016	↑						EEST
Indicator 7: Number of supervision mechanisms/platforms of dialogue that are operational in the priority stabilization zones	Expected in 2016	↑						EEST
Indicator 8: Percentage of men and women who "agree" or "strongly agree" with the statement: "the state agents perform well"	Expected in 2016	↑						EEST
Indicator 9: Number of needs assessments /conflict analysis of I4S priority zones development	0	13	13		13	N/A		EEST

Result question 3b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?

Subgoals:

- 3.1 Programmes are adjusted to the local situation on the basis of adequate conflict analysis
- 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)
- 3.3 Ensure effective, responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

This objective is at the core of the interventions of the Great Lakes program to support the stabilisation strategy in eastern DRC. The program intervenes at two levels: a) the community level (local level peacebuilding) and b) the level of state-society relations. The Theory of Change behind this is that if the state performance is improved, and communication between the authorities and communities is established, then the state institutions will cater better for the needs of the people; and if the state institutions cater better for the needs of the people, then the relations between the communities and the authorities will improve, and then more people will desist from resorting to armed groups for their safety and wellbeing.

In light of this, in 2015 a new program with IOM, Cordaid, VNG-I and Pax has been developed in north Kivu and Ituri. The program improves the capacity of the local government, enhances dialogue between communities and the local government, and measures performance through Results Based Financing. As the program started at the end of 2015, baseline and initial results will be available in 2016. The project with Radio la Benevolencija will also contain activities at community level, especially in the Ruzizi plains (Rwanda, DRC, and Burundi). The I4S Trust Fund has in 2015 developed its first area based program (for Kitchanga), focusing on democratic dialogue. Further programs on restoration of state authority are being developed from there on.

As all programs in eastern DRC (also those supported under Food Security and Water) will be as much as possible aligned with the I4S, all programs will be based on community dialogue/platforms and seek to enhance the capacity of local government (rather than taking over government tasks). In 2015, most results in this respect come from IUCN, to improve inclusive management of natural resources. The program has ended with some considerable successes, such as a joint (park, authorities, and communities) agreement and action plan for improved management in Lake Edward.

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of activated or reinforced dialogue structures in target areas	0 (2015)	36 (IOM, 2019)				N/A		Projects reports IOM Consortium, I4S Trust Fund, Future Water and Food Security programs
Indicator 2: Number of communal dialogues facilitated through NL-funded projects in eastern DRC	7	100			115	18		Project reports IUCN, RLB, GVTC, IOM
Indicator 3: Number of people (gender disaggregated) involved in communal dialogues facilitated through NL-funded projects in eastern DRC	n/a	↑				2330 (30%)		Project reports IUCN, RLB, GVTC, IOM
Indicator 4: Percentage of men, women, boys and girls of all ethnic groups in target groupements who consider there has been an improvement in the relations with local state structures due to project implementation	Expected in 2016	↑						Projects reports IOM Consortium
Indicator 5: Percentage of men, women, boys and girls of all ethnic groups in target groupements who feel that administrative services have shown enhanced performances	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports IOM Consortium
Indicator 6: Number of meetings/ events / dialogues organized between (state) authorities and communities to improve mutual trust through NL-funded projects	0	↑			33	15		Project reports IUCN, GVTC, IOM

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:	As mentioned, the IUCN program has been able to achieve results in bringing communities and authorities together on the issue of natural resource management. Some of the initiatives undertaken, for example on bringing stakeholders together on Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika, were unexpected positive spin-offs of other activities of the project.
Implications for planning:	The project with IUCN has ended in 2016. A lesson from the program that is taken further, is that community engagement in management of resources should be core to the strategies for new water and food security programs. Other programs are still in inception phase, and therefore it is too early to draw conclusions.

Result Area 4

Social and economic reconstruction

Result question 4a: To what extent has access to sustainable services and resources, and employment opportunities aimed at key conflict-related grievances – especially for marginalized groups – increased and improved?

Subgoals:

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

4.2 Governments institutions, (local) civil society and the private sector improve (equitable access to) basic services (incl. for IDPs and hosted refugees) and resources in a manner that increases legitimacy of institutions and social cohesion

In this results question, mainly reflected are the results for programs funded under the three other spearheads are reported: SRHR, Food Security and Water. The reason for this is that within the Great Lakes strategy, these spearheads are all implemented under the aim of stabilisation. Activities on the transboundary management of resources are captured under outcome 0. Under this objective it mostly involves programs in eastern Congo, with the exception of programs on water management that are regional.

In the region, there are several resource driven conflicts. Conflicts are mostly about land and water, and often have a transboundary dimension (also due to past migration patterns). There are often tensions over conflicting interests between communities and authorities responsible for the management of these resources (parks, government institutions responsible for service delivery). Especially when resources are scarce, this increases tensions and/or conflict. This especially goes for eastern Congo. For example in the Ruzizi area, the number of users of the irrigation structures far exceeds the capacity. This is also combined with competing users of water (farmers/pastoralists). In North Kivu, in the volcanic landscape, due to the soil composition there is no accessible drinking water combined with large pressure on land, leading to conflicts between the Virunga national park and communities.

The area around the Albertine Rift is one of the most densely populated areas in Africa. Though there are some improvements on population growth, especially in eastern DRC population growth remains very high (in some areas fertility rates reach 7.5). Between 2010 and 2014 the fertility rate has been slowly decreasing, while the contraceptive prevalence rate has been increasing. At the same time, the unmet need for family planning has been growing, which indicates an increase in awareness on contraceptive methods among the population. The adolescent fertility rate has remained relatively stable, indicating a need for increased efforts to reach young men and women.

**HHI does not provide aggregated data for north Kivu, south Kivu or Ituri for the 2014 and 2015 polls. The data are therefore reflected for the territoires where the Great Lakes program intervenes or will intervene in the future (data of Sept/Oct 2015 and Dec 2015).

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Public services - Fragile States Index	DRC: 9.5; Burundi: 8.3; Uganda: 8.3; Rwanda: 7.6	↓	DRC: 9.5; Burundi: 8.3; Uganda: 8.3; Rwanda: 7.6	DRC: 9.4; Burundi: 8.6; Uganda: 8.3; Rwanda: 7.5	DRC: 9.7; Burundi: 8.3; Uganda: 8.3; Rwanda: 7.3	NYA		Fragile State Index http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/rankings-2015
Indicator 2: Uneven economic development – Fragile States Index	DRC: 8.8; Burundi: 7.6; Uganda: 7.8; Rwanda: 7.7	↓	DRC: 8.8; Burundi: 7.6; Uganda: 7.8; Rwanda: 7.7	DRC: 8.5; Burundi: 7.5; Uganda: 7.6; Rwanda: 7.9	DRC: 8.8; Burundi: 7.7; Uganda: 7.3; Rwanda: 8.2	NYA		Fragile State Index http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/rankings-2015
Indicator 3: Perception of individual well-being: a) job satisfaction b) standard of living	Job satisfaction: DRC: 45.6%; Burundi: 64.7%; Uganda: 50.1%; Rwanda: 58.6% Standard of living: DRC: 40%; Burundi: 38%; Uganda: 42%; Rwanda: 40%	↑	Job satisfaction: DRC: 45.6%; Burundi: 64.7%; Uganda: 50.1%; Rwanda: 58.6% Standard of living: DRC: 40%; Burundi: 0.355; Uganda: 0.456; Rwanda: 0.434	Job satisfaction: DRC: 55%; Burundi: 65%; Uganda: 59%; Rwanda: 43% Standard of living: DRC: 42%; Burundi: 0.389; Uganda: 0.484; Rwanda: 0.506	Job satisfaction: DRC: 49%; Burundi: NYA; Uganda: 53%; Rwanda: 63% Standard of living: DRC: 35%; Burundi: 0.400; Uganda: 0.483; Rwanda: 0.483	NYA		UNDP Human Development Report
Indicator 4: Poverty and economic decline, including unemployment - Fragile States Index			DRC: 8.5; Burundi: 9.1; Uganda: 7.3; Rwanda: 6.7	DRC: 8.2; Burundi: 8.8; Uganda: 7.3; Rwanda: 6.7	DRC: 7.9; Burundi: 8.5; Uganda: 7.0; Rwanda: 6.3	NYA		Fragile State Index http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/rankings-2015
Indicator 5: Gender inequality index	DRC: 0.669; Burundi: 0.501; Uganda: 0.529; Rwanda: 0.410	↓			NYA	DRC: 0.673; Burundi: 0.492; Uganda: 0.538; Rwanda: 0.400		HDI (UNDP/ World Bank)
Indicator 6: Percentage of men and women reporting having access to land and natural resources	Expected in 2016	↑						EEST
Indicator 7: Percentage of men and women indicating that they have "very good" or "good" access to services provided by the government	Expected in 2016	↑						EEST
Indicator 8: Average revenue per household per month	Expected in 2016	↑						EEST
Indicator 9: Percentage of men and women agree / disagree with the sentence: "resources are distributed equitably"	Expected in 2016							EEST
Indicator 10: Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water	DRC: 47; Burundi: 75; Uganda: 75; Rwanda: 71 (2012)	↑			DRC: 52; Burundi: 76; Uganda: 79; Rwanda: 76	DRC: 52; Burundi: 76; Uganda: 79; Rwanda: 76		World Bank - Improved water source
Indicator 11: Total fertility rate	NK: 6.5; SK: 7.7	↓			NYA	NYA		DHS 2013/2014, UNFPA; https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2127rank.html
Indicator 12: Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women)	134	↓			123	NYA		http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.FERT.WB.(2013)
Indicator 13: Population growth (DRC)	2.70%	↓			3.20%	2.59%		http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.P.GROW.WB.(2013) ; http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/congo-population/
Indicator 14: Contraceptive prevalence Rate - modern methods (% of women ages 15-49, DRC)	8%	19% (2020)			NYA	8.60%		DHS 2013/2014; http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/family/trendsContraceptiveUse2015Report.pdf
Indicator 15: Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49, DRC)	28%	↓			NYA	27.20%		DHS 2013/2014; http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/family/trendsContraceptiveUse2015Report.pdf
Indicator 16: Production of cereal in metric tons	DRC: 1,793,750; Burundi 254,753; Uganda: 3,509,000; Rwanda: 998,200	↑			DRC: NYA; Burundi: 258,000; Uganda: 3,558,000; Rwanda: 775,000	DRC: NYA; Burundi: 267,000; Uganda: 3,416,000; Rwanda: 869,000		FAO/GIEWS
Indicator 17: Percentage of the population that perceives land ownership/boundaries to be the main source of conflict (in eastern DRC)	Rutshuru: 38/35 Masisi: 31/28 Nyiragongo: 47/47 Beni: 67/74 Lubero: 60/64 Uvira: 20/21	↓			Rutshuru: 10/18 Masisi: 39/42 Nyiragongo: 41/35 Beni: not available Lubero: not available Uvira: not available	Rutshuru: 25/23 Masisi: 33/36 Nyiragongo: 56/46 Beni: 57/63 Lubero: 41/47 Uvira: 38/31		HII (dispute)
Indicator 18: Number of km of regional electricity network	0	746				n/a (towers erected 56%)		
Indicator 19: Unemployment rates per country as a % of the total labor force	DRC: 6.5; Burundi: 6.9; Uganda: 3.8; Rwanda: 0.6	↓			NYA	DRC: 3.5; Burundi: NYA; Uganda: 4.2; Rwanda: 3.4		DHS World Bank / CIA Factbook

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

Subgoals:

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

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

The Theory of Change behind the interventions in the Great Lakes program is that equal access to resources and providing perspective will contribute to breaking through the cycle of conflict. Family planning and better (and more inclusive) management of resources will contribute to the prevention of conflict over scarce resources. Providing employment for the youth will provide them with perspective and a much needed alternative to illegal activities.

In 2015, the Great Lakes program has contributed to the management of six ecosystems in the region: the Virunga Landscape, Lake Kivu, Lake Edward, Lake Albert, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Rweru. The program has supported bringing together of the communities around these ecosystems with the authorities responsible for its management. In 2015, partners of IUCN for the first time ever brought together all stakeholders involved in Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika (fishermen, authorities, communities, companies etc.). On Lake Edward in 2015 a plan of action was agreed between all stakeholders. GVTC has continued its work on community involvement in conservation, through a.o. revenue sharing and employment creation. The Treaty that was signed will pave the way for improved joint management of the landscape. The Lake Kivu Monitoring Program has in 2015 commenced its monitoring of the first methane gas extraction in the lake. This monitoring is essential to ensure that the extraction (partly made possible by an investment of FMO) does not affect the ecosystem of the lake.

Some important studies have been finalized in 2015, among which the biological baseline for Lake Kivu, and the hydrological survey for the Virunga Landscape. The latter is being used to develop the new water program that should lead to improved access to drinking water and water for productive use (in order to decrease water related conflicts). These programs, as well as the new food security program are still under development; not all indicators have been developed yet. For food security, the results of the Catalyst- 2 program are reflected, showing an increase in production and income has been achieved. Policy changes that have been introduced include the micronutrients use in Rwanda, the seeds laws/seed potato production in Rwanda and removal of taxation that hinder agriculture transactions in DRC. 2016 will provide more in-depth impact evaluations of the interventions.

In terms of family planning, the program with CARE (focusing on youth) has only started at the end of 2015, so results cannot yet be provided. Another program on access to commodities is being developed. The programs are linked to Cordaid's JeunesS3 program, which focuses on creating the need and providing information on FP, funded from central funds (refer to results SRHR).

Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of kms of the of Rwanda/DRC electricity network have been constructed	0	180			15 of foundations completed	18 (93km of towers completed)		Project reports Interconnections
Indicator 2: Number patrols and monitoring on Lakes through the support of NL-funded projects	No data available	N/A			724	196		Project reports IUCN and LKMP
Indicator 3: Number of natural resource knowledge institutes with enhanced capacity through NL-funded projects	0	11			4	3		Project reports GVTC
Indicator 4: Number of studies for sustainable management of natural resources supported by NL-funded projects	0	7			3	4		Project reports LKMP, GVTC, IUCN
Indicator 5: Number of people targeted in the regional NL-funded water management projects	No data available	↑			5,212	19,742		Project reports GVTC
Indicator 6: Number of youth (10-24) in school & out of school reached with information on sexuality, HIV, STIs, pregnancy, contraceptives	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports Care starting in 2016
Indicator 7: Number of youth (10-24) using sexual and reproductive health services by organisation supported	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports Care starting in 2016
Indicator 8: Number (or %) of supported youth-friendly (health) centres	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports Care starting in 2016
Indicator 9: Number of couples protected by various contraceptives of supported organisations	Expected in 2016	↑						Prospective project reports starting in 2016
Indicator 10: Number of people reached with information on sociocultural barriers regarding family planning	Expected in 2016	↑						Project reports Care starting in 2016
Indicator 11: Community members and community leaders participating in SRHR awareness-raising activities at community level	Expected in 2016	↑						Prospective project reports starting in 2016
Indicator 12: Total number of farmers (m/f/young) reached	100000	300000		273045	311342	direct: 320,694 (female 35%); indirect: 700,000		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 13: Number of farmers with increased production and income	0	↑				239,453		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 14: Number of farmers with increased access to input/output markets		↑				75,000 (estimated)		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 15: Total number of hectares of farmland (including pastures and fishponds) reached		↑				direct: 80,000 ha		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 16: Number of persons (m/f/young) reached/trained with improved technology/skills		↑				308,401 (34% women)		Project Reports Catalyst II

Indicator 17: Number of institutions strengthened					200 (estimated)		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 18: Number of farmers/value chain actors strengthened organizationally					32		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 19: Number of substantial policy changes/reforms	0				5		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 20: Number of farmers with increased access to finance		↑			9916 (54% women)		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 21: Quantity of addition food produced in tons of cereal equivalent (project beneficiaries) (cumulative)	185,671	605,671 (2016)		362,258	729,184		Project Reports Catalyst II
Indicator 22: Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programmes (by companies, NGOs, Knowledge institutions)	Expected in 2016	↑					Project reports IWRM starting in 2016
Indicator 23: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) reached with sustainable access to and use of improved water sources facilities	Expected in 2016	↑					Project reports IWRM starting in 2016
Indicator 24: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) reached with sustainable access to and use of improved sanitation facilities.	Expected in 2016	↑					Project reports IWRM starting in 2016
Indicator 25: Number of people (urban/rural, male/female, from vulnerable groups) that have received hygiene training and social marketing programs.	Expected in 2016	↑					Project reports IWRM starting in 2016
Indicator 26: Number of people living in ODF environments/ schools/communities declared open defecation free (ODF)	Expected in 2016	↑					Project reports IWRM starting in 2016
Indicator 27: Agricultural yields of main crops in kg per hectare	Expected in 2016	↑					Project reports IWRM starting in 2016
Indicator 28: Water productivity: crop yield per unit of water (kg/m³)	Expected in 2016	↑					Project reports IWRM starting in 2016
Indicator 29: Water boards, water users' organizations, farmers agricultural associations and women organizations that plan and implement in an integrated way	0	↑		4	21		Project reports GVTC
Indicator 30: Number of people targeted in the Dutch water management projects	No data available	↑		5,212	19,742		Project reports GVTC, Project reports IWRM starting in 2016
Indicator 31: Number of river basins / delta's with water allocation / flow management / coastal defense plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable	Expected in 2016	↑					Project reports IWRM starting in 2016

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:	There are two programs that are implementing slower than planned: Lake Kivu Monitoring Program and Interconnections. 1) See outcome 0 for Lake Kivu Monitoring. 2) The Interconnections program with BMZ is facing substantial delays due to problems with one of the contractors, who is not able to bring the necessary staff and subcontractors on the ground to progress with the works. The Catalyst-2 program has in 2015 faced challenges in Burundi especially. Largely activities can be continued, but part of the farmers have left their fields (for part of the year), and security hampered overall performance. The lower number of patrols/monitoring on lakes is due to the deterioration of the security situation in Lake Edward, hampering proper patrols.
Implications for planning:	1) See also under outcome 0: Lake Kivu Monitoring Program has been extended. 2) It may be expected that the Interconnections program will be extended. The government of Rwanda and DRC are in the process of dissolving the contract with the contractor that is underperforming, whereafter a new tender process will determine a new planning. 3) The Catalyst-2 program has been extended with 8 months, so that the 2016-A harvest could be included in the program, and proper impact evaluations can be carried out of the program. The results of this will feed in to the new food security program that is being developed.