



Organisation		Date		Reporting period				
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Bamako, Mali		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
24933	Islam et Paix	178.517	AMPS	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	[..]	Significant
26993	Redevabilité GLR / Maara Niseko	2.336.529	\$NV/ICCO/Oxfam	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Mitigation and adaptation	Significant	Significant
26860	MODE	402.323	Odyssee	Research institute and companies	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	[..]	Significant
25847	Communes, Paix et Sécurité	296.331	AMM/VNG	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	[..]	Significant
25750	Appui Transitoire Prodej		Ministère de la Justice Mali	Government	Rule of law	[..]	[..]	Significant
26518	Tchimi Hougou	732.829	PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	[..]	[..]	Not applicable
26888	Tien Sira	2.930.195	DemeSo	NGO	Rule of law	[..]	[..]	Significant
28241	Chaîne Pénale	603.731	IDLO	NGO	Rule of law	Not applicable	[..]	Not applicable
25961	Justice et Citoyens	11.500	HIIL	NGO	Rule of law	[..]	[..]	[..]
27250	POF V&R 2015	175.158	Ministère de la Justice Mali	Government	Rule of law	[..]	[..]	[..]
26290	AKTC-CAT	130.980	Aga Khan Foundation	NGO	Social and economic reconstruction	[..]	[..]	Principal
28099	Movie Dogon Women	25.000	Viewpoint Productions	[..]	General	[..]	[..]	Principal
27959	MINUSMA TF	1.000.000	UNITED NATIONS	Multilateral organisation	Rule of Law	[..]	[..]	[..]

Result Area 1				Human security				
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								
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			67.0	57.0	64.0	71.0		
Indicator 2: Number of female military peacekeepers – UN peacekeeping			N/A	65	128	243		
Indicator 3: Performance of the security apparatus – Fragile states index			8.1	8.0	8.7	N/A		
Indicator 4: Militarisation – Global peace index			2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0		
Indicator 5: Societal safety and security – Global Peace Index			2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6		

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) Subgoals: 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 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>The Ministry of Justice has adopted in 2015 a Programme d'Urgence for the reform of the justice sector (the development of which has been financed by the Netherlands). Fortunately a change of ministers this time did not lead to a change of plans. The new minister actively started the implementation of the Programme d'Urgence; results will only become clear in 2016.</p> <p>The realization that the perception and needs of citizens are important for determining the focus of the justice policy and impact measuring is gradually gaining ground. The minister, during a visit to the Netherlands and afterwards, showed great interest in needs and satisfaction surveys (as executed in 2014) as a tool for policy development and measuring of results, and expressed interest of repeating the 2014 assessment in 2016.</p> <p>The Algiers Peace Accord has been signed in 2015 and its implementation has started. For the justice sector the Programme d'Urgence functions also as the implementation plan of the peace accord. In 2015 little progress could be mentioned. The Transitional Justice process is hardly moving forward. Suspects of crimes committed during the crisis have not yet been tried (investigations however have been done). Part of the members of the truth and reconciliation commission have been appointed and a workplan has been developed and adopted. The commission will start its work effectively in 2016.</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			6.5	6.8	6.7	N/A		
Indicator 2: Rule of Law overall standing – World Justice Project Rule of Law index			16.27	22.01	N/A	N/A		
Indicator 3: Confidence in Judicial System – Gallup World Poll			38.0	41.0	45.0	56.0		
Indicator 4: Civil justice free of improper government influence - World Justice Project Rule of Law index			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Indicator 5: Criminal justice free of improper government influence - World Justice Project Rule of Law index			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Indicator 6: Corruption Perceptions Index -Transparency International			34	28	32	35		

<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>In general, the Netherlands have been elected chair of the international donor coordination group with the Ministry of Justice (as of 2016); in this quality the Netherlands became observer in the monitoring meetings of the implementation of the peace agreement concerning justice and reconciliation. Programmes focus on all sub-goals, apart from subgoal 2.3 that is supported indirectly. Most projects started in 2014, some only in 2015. The following results have contributed to these subgoals. Ad 2.1 The Tien Siera project has trained and equipped 600 paralegals (half men half women) in 300 communities in the north, established legal clinics to inform and assist the population through the (formal and informal) justice process; the vast majority of cases in already existing law clinics concern justice issues of women. A first measurement of results will be done in 2016. Ad 2.2 In the Tchimi Hougou program (UNDP), court houses that have been damaged are rehabilitated. Another programme, in close collaboration with Minusma, has been elaborated for the formation of regional criminal justice chain frameworks, where all actors of the chain together decide on the most urgent needs to tackle; an extra € 2 million has been donated to the Minusma Trust Fund for the financing of justice chain related activities; results will be seen in 2016. Ad 2.4 All projects include both formal and informal justice mechanisms in their activities, and aim to restore the social contract between the citizen and the government. Clingendael-CRU did a study on legal pluralism in Mali and possible ways to reconcile the different systems; this study has been well received in Mali.</p>
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of paralegals in the four northern provinces elected and trained		604	-	-	-	604		annual report DemeSo/Tien Sira
Indicator 2: Number of law clinics/centres in the four northern provinces equipped and functioning		36	-	-	-	9		annual report DemeSo/Tien Sira
Indicator 3: Number of regional criminal justice sector coordination mechanisms in place and functioning		4	-	-	0	0/1		programme report criminal justice chain

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2	Rule of Law
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	A. Results achieved better than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	The Tien Sira programme on paralegals achieved all its goals for 2015 (training of paralegals, construction and equipment of law clinics), and achieved that the format introduced by the programme on paralegals and law clinics has become the standard for the entire country. The criminal justice chain programme achieved results already in the preparatory face, by closely linking to local actors who immediately started the coordination activities foreseen in the programme; an additional amount of money has been donated to the UN Trust Fund to further strengthen the programme. The Tchimi Hougou programme together with Tien Sira concluded in close cooperation with the ministry of Justice that the national standard of law clinics had to be changed, for which additional funding has been provided by the Netherlands. The Netherlands has been elected chair of the entire justice sector donor coordination group (to start in 2016) (instead of only of one of the sub-groups) and gained influence among national and international partners.
Implications for planning:	Considering the positive results we can only conclude that we have to continue and consolidate our efforts concerning the coordinating and connecting role between the international partners, and between the international partners and the Malian partner.

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

Result question 3a: To what extent are processes and political governance in place that stimulate peace and stability? (country level)
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

Concerning inclusive political processes, two pertinent aspects of the Policy of the GoM can be mentioned. Ad 3.1 the Malian policy of decentralization requires of local authorities to design their development plan and annual budget with participation of citizens. They are also forced by the law to account for their annual realized budget and activities to the citizens. But in practice, authorities do not respect these legal regulations and citizens are in general not aware of what they can do to get involved in the management of local public affairs. Ad 3.2. For building peace in the north, the GoM started negotiations in Algiers with the assistance of the international community. The Algiers Peace Process involves civil society, men and women. The preliminary agreement was accounted for and discussed with civil society and political parties. The GoM has developed, in collaboration with local authorities, a methodology of communal debate within communities, to prevent and manage conflicts. Mali's Constitution emphasizes the consideration of citizen's needs. In that sense, the Economic and Social Council is an institution of the Republic to annually collect information on people's needs; this is done through regional workshops, however without collecting data on the needs of citizens nor is it monitoring changes. Neither seems the GoM do little to reinforce the social contract between the government and the population, nor to improve analfabetism among the population. The gap between the government and the population remains as big as before, which is considered as one of the main causes of the crisis.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Factionalised elites – Fragile States Index	3.5 (2006)		5.0	4.9	4.9	N/A		
Indicator 2: Group Grievance – Fragile States Index			7.6	7.5	7.6	N/A		
Indicator 3: Confidence in national government – Gallup World Poll			49.0	60.0	62.0	57.0		
Indicator 4: State legitimacy - Fragile State Index			6.0	5.9	6.0	N/A		

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

The bilateral development programme in Mali is focused on both sub-goals, entailing in particular two embassy programmes:
 3.1 the goal of the Local Governance and Accountability – GLR/Gouvernance, Local, Redevable – programme is mainly to develop the accountability of local governments and train young people to take their place in local development, as provided by the laws of decentralization.
 3.2. the aim of the Program "Communities, Peace and Security" (AMM) is including organizing communal debates under the contracting authority of communities, in order to achieve a climate of peace between communities in conflict areas.

For the Embassy, citizen's needs and satisfaction must be at the heart of international cooperation. The embassy in 2014 funded a needs and satisfaction survey in the justice sector. This HIIL-survey is scheduled to be repeated every 2 to 3 years, to monitor the situation and measure progress. The same type of survey is planned in other pillars of the development cooperation programme. Moreover, the embassy stimulates the government to take the responsibility for the execution of these needs and satisfaction surveys as the basis of its policy.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1 : Number of communal debate for peace organized by local authorities	0	24	N/A	N/A	15	20		Baseline study & annual report of AMM projet : Communes, Paix et Sécurité
Indicator 2 : Number of ceremonies of reconciliation organized by local authorities, after communal debate for peace	0	24	N/A	N/A	15	20		Baseline study & annual report of AMM projet : Communes, Paix et Sécurité
Indicator 3 : Number of publics feed-back and debate organised by local government about they management for citizens	44	102	N/A	N/A	N/A	43		Baseline study & annual report of ICCO/OXFAM/SNV projet : Gouvernance redevable

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 implementation of the AMM-programme has been confronted with delays, due to insecurity. However, it is important to stress the local dynamics due to the community debates: communities that are faced with tensions found each other, discussing, peace making and identifying joint projects, for living together in peace. Concerning the GLR-programme, apart from the insecurity - cause of not all community authorities being yet functional - public accountability meetings according to the law took place at the start of the year; however, the programme had not yet been implemented long enough then to prepare activities related to these public meetings. Also here it is important to stress the dynamics that have been created by the 1200 young leaders (half male half female, and twice as much as initially planned for). They are very positive about the programme, as it acknowledges their importance; local authorities know that they deal with informed and responsible young leaders who are capable of functioning as a necessary link between them and the citizens at large.
Implications for planning:	Because of the end of the Spanish co-financing, no planning is foreseen for 2016. The number of community debates has reached 20, i.e. 83 % of the number foreseen. The implementing organisation is planning to prepare all the tools and programme support activities according of the annual calendre of the local government, which will make it more viable that the objectives for 2016 will be achieved.

Result Area 4	Social and economic reconstruction
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? 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	4.1. For a sustainable recovery from the crisis, a Ministry for the reconstruction of areas affected by the conflict was created. Activities for the rehabilitation of these zones has also been established. Recent Algiers Agreements (May 2015) foresee a development fund of the regions concerned and the creation of integrated development zones 4.2 For private sector promotion, a Ministry in charge of Investments and Private sector was created. A new law on private sector orientation is set up and (as per June 2015) new Agencies for Regional Development (9) are in the process of creation. There are specialized institutional tools for private sector assistance and enhancement : (i) a Presidential Board for Investments, (ii) High Council for Private Sector, as well as several bodies for supporting business communities network, such as: (i) Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture, Handcraft, (ii) Employers Organisation, (iii) New employment programs for young are in implementation at the national level for avoiding the youth unemployment.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Public services - Fragile States Index	8,6 (2006)		8.5	7.9	9.0	N/A		
Indicator 2: Poverty & economic decline, including unemployment – Fragile States Index			8.1	7.9	8.2	N/A		
Indicator 3: Perception of individual well-being: a) job satisfaction b) standard of living – UNDP Human Development Report			a) 54.9 b) 0.344	a) 62 b) 0.407	a) N/A b) 0.419	a) N/A b) N/A		
Indicator 4: Uneven economic development - Fragile States Index			8.8	7.1	7.4	N/A		

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 Embassy has implemented a set of programs for the reconstruction of the economic activities affected by the conflict, creating jobs, especially for young girls and boys. The GAO-PLUS programme focuses on employment for young girls and boys in growing vegetables and fish-farming. In the DEBPEA-projet (Developpement Economique à la Base et Pôle Economique Agricole) more than 200.000 households have raised their income through agricultural activities (sesam, maize, shallots). PGLR is focused on the improvement of employment of young boys and girls and culture and sports with an expectation of 180 new jobs created at the end of the project.
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: number of people having gained income generating activities through your programm		69012	N/A	N/A	7 832 (DEB-PEA)	9915 (DEB-PEA+Gao plus)		GLR and PRC annual reports, GAO + and DEB-PEA final reports

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 4	Social and economic reconstruction
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	The employment planned in 2015 by the PGLR and PRC could not be created because the PGLR establishment of funds (study on the procedure, negotiations with funding agencies and guarantee) took the entire year 2015. However, already we can highlight the enthusiasm for the establishment of employment finance funds in the sectors of economy, culture and sports. PRC was confronted with some implementing problems.
Implications for planning:	The fund PGLR is now operational and early 2016 publicity will be made on the project and the intervention zones. The activities demonstration test was accelerated and the dissemination of results will be done on a large scale in 2016.