



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Security and rule of law

Organisation		Date			Reporting period			
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Juba, South Sudan		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
25529	Access to Justice and RoL	3.117.727	JNDP/PNUD	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25564	Saferworld Community Police	2.663.438	SAFERWORLD	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26704	Ondersteuning RT	970.809	FREE PRESS UNLIMITED	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26931	JBA Civic Engagement	116.357	NONVIOLENT PEACEFORCE	NGO	Human security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28319	Promoting women's role in GBV Preve	473.600	NONVIOLENT PEACEFORCE	NGO	Human security	Not applicable	Not applicable	Principal
26139	Kuron peace village 2	16.624	PAX	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
27466	JBA POF 2015 - 2018	85.920	CONSULTANT GROUP	[...]	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26482	JBA POF 2014	242.800	International Alert	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant

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				In 2015 the physical security and freedom from fear as experienced by men and women from all social groups has diminished, despite a signed peace agreement in August 2015. That South Sudan was the most Fragile State in the world, attests to the negative trend. In the Upper Nile region there has been extensive armed conflict between opposition and government, as well as several other armed groups, as a result of the internal conflict that broke out in December 2013. While during the course of 2015 the situation in Southern Jonglei State stabilized, the country as a whole experienced continuous polarization and fragmentation between and within different ethnic tribes. This was most visible in an increase in violent clashes in previously less affected areas in the Equatoria and Bar-e-Ghazal regions. This was caused, beside the broader opposition-government struggle, by and overall decrease in structural factors in the areas of security, rule of law, macro economy and institutional stability. Violent acts against citizens by state and non-state actors, including sexual based violence, increased throughout the country. Institutions responsible for maintaining security have not improved their security effectiveness, accountability, or response to the needs of the citizens. Transnational drivers of conflict have become more apparent in 2015. These were only partly addressed through regional and international IGAD mediation. The positive trend is that increasingly communities and civil society groups contribute to human security and a culture of non-violence. They want the war to stop. On a local level this showed results and is a promising positive trend.				
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	44% (2014)		N/A	N/A	44.0	45.0		
Indicator 2: Number of female military peacekeepers – UN peacekeeping			260	332	448	664		
Indicator 3: Performance of the security apparatus – Fragile states index			9.6	9.9	10.0	N/A		
Indicator 4: Militarisation – Global peace index			1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0		
Indicator 5: Societal safety and security – Global Peace Index			3.1	3.1	3.9	4.2		
Indicator 6: The budget for the SPLA (inc. national security) has decreased in absolute and relative terms	FY 11/12 3.650 billion SSP (20%)		FY 12/13 2.940 billion SSP (25%)	FY 13/14 3.142 billion SSP (34%)	FY 14/15 4.378 billion SSP (39%)	FY 15/16 4.58 billion SSP (43%)		Min Fin (FY 11/12, 12/13 expenditures. 13/14 budget, no expenditures 13/14 public, 14/15 budget)
Indicator 7: The budget for the SSNPS (inc. prisons and justice sector) has increased in absolute and relative terms	FY 11/12 620 million SSP (3,4%)		FY 12/13 578 million SSP (5%)	FY 13/14 1.271 billion SSP (14%)	FY 14/15 1.573 billion SSP (14%)	FY 15/16 1.59 billion SSP (15%)		Min Fin (FY 11/12, 12/13 expenditures. 13/14 budget, no expenditures 13/14 public, 14/15 budget)
Indicator 8: Number of countrywide security incidents (five major crimes: murder, grievous hurt, theft, housebreaking, rape)	21.086 (2012)		21.086	50.857	29.089	27.588		Ministry of Interior/ SSNPS crime statistics (2014+2015 statistics 7 out of 10 States)

Result question 1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?				Human security				
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 Netherlands advocated through political dialogue on a local, national and international level for a swift and immediate end to the violence, human rights violations and to move towards an inclusive peace deal. The IGAD mediation was supported financially. This resulted in a signed peace agreement in August 2015. Through programming of the Netherlands the increasing deterioration of security is continually addressed through community security programmes on a local level and several peace building initiatives on a local level. Amongst others Saferworld, Nonviolent Peaceforce, PAX, Cordaid, VNG, Justice and Peace and CMC were able to continue trainings and support to local civil society, churches and local government civil servants in areas of reconciliation, peacebuilding and non-violent solutions for internal differences. 28 community security working groups (500 community members) have been established under the Saferworld Programme. These groups developed skills to be better equipped to formulate and address safety concerns in their communities and contribute to peaceful settlement of internal disputes and alternative non-violent ways to overcome differences. An example of the impact is that 4 communities in Eastern Lakes decided to cease hostilities and work together to achieve peace. This had immediate effect on food security, trade, and freedom of movement and resulted in at least a 6 month period without intercommunal violence. A 40 person human rights defenders network has been established and is being strengthened. The network dealt with 22 cases, 8 emergency relocations, and organized self-protection trainings.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number HRD cases handled	0		N/A	N/A	N/A	26		annual report
Indicator 2: Number of civic engagement network members	0	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	30		annual report
Indicator 3: Number of community security working groups	0	28 (2015)	12	12	16	28		annual report

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:	During 2015 the running programmes achieved the results as planned. As indicated in subsequent letters to Parliament most of the programs increased their focus on peacebuilding and support to local (human security) initiatives in order to address root causes of conflict (access to water, land, long lasting grievances and access to justice). The Saferworld programme expanded to one new state and two new locations. The newly started civic engagement project was mainly successful with handling protection cases. Although the build-up of a network was started, this went slower than planned due to the deteriorating space for civil society and increased security scrutiny. The embassy expanded the human security programming further through the initiation of the promoting women's in role in GBV prevention and peacebuilding programme. Impact of the outputs of the programmes on the overall trend in South Sudan is however limited due to the ongoing conflict, deterioration of the RoL and absence of an inclusive peace.
Implications for planning:	Based on the positive results of the Saferworld community security programme the Embassy is planning to approve a follow-up programme of Saferworld continuing the activities. This programme will focus even more on peacebuilding, as well as sustainability and expansion activities. In November 2015 the Embassy started with a programme with Nonviolent Peaceforce directed at improving women's participation in gender based violence reduction and peacebuilding in active conflict States. The programme focuses on creating women peacekeeping teams, behavioral change of communities towards women's rights and medical as well as judicial pathways for GBV victims. The target areas are active conflict areas in Malakal, Bentiu, the Greater Bar-e-Ghazal and northern Lakes State. First results should be available in 2016.

Result Area 2	Rule of law
<p>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)</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 objective of international and Dutch Rule of Law programming is a properly functioning judicial process on the medium to long term. The programme has a particular attention for a reduced case load, shorter lead time of cases (from initial arrest to initial verdict, appeal, final verdict and detention), human rights and awareness raising of fundamental rights. The UNDP A2J programme supported by the Netherlands plays an important catalyzing role in achieving these goals. In 2015 coordination between Rule of Law institutions has improved visibly. Joint meetings to tackle joint issues have been held and there is an increasing sense to join efforts to improve effectivity. A result is a common South Sudanese action plan to reduce arbitrary detentions and case backlogs in order to decrease prison populations. Instances of independency of the High Courts continued to show throughout 2015, with the Chief Justice -a Presidential appointee- repeatedly conveying that the Judiciary has the laws, but often lacks properly filed cases. Human rights and serious crimes committed during armed conflict are not sufficiently addressed. This is caused by immense political pressure and as a consequence the lack of a strong public prosecution. The international community and the Netherlands in particular intensified its activities in the area of Transitional Justice in preparation of transitional justice processes as part of the peace deal. The challenge remains that due to the decreasing security and macro-economic factors judicial actors have increasingly less access to certain areas, are more targeted by armed actors and lack operational budget to effectively do their jobs.</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	9.2 (2012)		9.3	9.9	10.0	N/A		
Indicator 2: Rule of Law overall standing – World Justice Project Rule of Law index	5.6 (2011)		4.7	4.2	NA	N/A		
Indicator 3: Confidence in Judicial System – Gallup World Poll	43% (2014)		N/A	N/A	43.0	51.0		
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	Rank 173/177 Score 14/100 (2013)		N/A	14/100	15/100	25/100		
Indicator 7: Total inmates in South Sudan (of which women and juveniles)	6542 (416, 251) (2014)		N/A	N/A	6542 (416,251)	5947 (366, 340)		South Sudan Prison Service Statistics (7 out of 10 States)
Indicator 8: Total inmates in South Sudan convicted, on remand, mentally ill	4541, 1861, 140 (2014)		N/A	N/A	4541, 1861, 140	4106, 1739, 102		South Sudan Prison Service Statistics (7 out of 10 States)

Result question 2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results? 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)	The Dutch support to the UNDP Access to Justice Programme focusses on: training, mentoring, policy development, construction and assistance with operating procedures. In 2015 particular attention has been given to training in human rights, (judicial) reconciliation mechanisms and transitional justice. Case management systems have been set-up in every branch of the RoL chain. The first inmate statistics report was published. The judicial case management reports are being finalized. In combination with already existing crime statistics reports, the RoL sector can now potentially triangulate data and manage scarce capacity to maximize impact. UNDP worked on strengthening of the judicial chain, improved access to justice, and the improvement of prison conditions. Significant results include, amongst others: monthly and quarterly reporting of crime, case (3500 cases) and prison statistics; a Judiciary case management system established; 34 Rule of Law forums held coordinating between RoL institutions on state level; 72 MoJ and prison personnel received human rights training; 9228 people have been reached in outreach programmes; 161 people received legal aid services; 6 studies on the application of traditional law and 10 reports have been published; 194 traditional leaders were trained on women's rights and the bill of rights; 3 prisons have been renovated. The Dutch Embassy initiated a first of its kind national survey on transitional justice needs. The survey was published in september 2015, and was followed by two transitional justice conferences and trainings. The data is widely used to inform Transitional Justice programming.
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Level of knowledge of information on individual rights and freedoms	52% (2013)		N/A	52%	N/A	N/A		UNDP countrywide perception study A2J and RoL
Indicator 2: Confidence in Judiciary of South Sudan	46% (2013)		N/A	46%	N/A	N/A		UNDP countrywide perception study A2J and RoL
Indicator 3: Access to statutory law court <50km	46% (2013)		N/A	46%	N/A	N/A		UNDP countrywide perception study A2J and RoL
Indicator 4: Access to customary courts <50km	69% (2013)		N/A	63%	N/A	N/A		UNDP countrywide perception study A2J and RoL
Indicator 5: Access to ministry of justice <50km	40% (2013)		N/A	40%	N/A	N/A		UNDP countrywide perception study A2J and RoL
Indicator 6: Satisfaction with customary law courts' services "satisfied"	59% (2013)		N/A	59%	N/A	N/A		UNDP countrywide perception study A2J and RoL

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:	The UNDP Access to Justice Programme performed in 2015 as planned and achieved most of the expected results, despite the difficult contextual circumstances to work in. Impact of these outputs of the programmes on the overall trend in South Sudan is however limited due to the ongoing conflict and absence of an inclusive peace. In addition, collecting additional indicator data (a follow-up of the nationwide survey) is costly and time consuming in the context of South Sudan and not foreseen to happen before 2017.
Implications for planning:	Planning of activities will continue as foreseen in 2016. In August 2015 a peace deal was signed between government and opposition. In this deal Chapter 5 focuses on Transitional Justice mechanisms. It is important to start preparing for addressing accountability for human rights violations and look into how to strengthen the Chapter 5 mechanisms. In terms of planning the Netherlands will continue look for opportunities to support national needs and systems to provide for this transitional justice.

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

Throughout 2015 decreasing security and decreasing macro-economic factors caused a deterioration of inclusiveness throughout the country. Increasingly in all parts of life polarization and factionalism along tribal affiliations was noticeable. Tensions between pastoralists fleeing the conflict zones with their cattle, in combination with traditional (changing) grazing patterns, and agriculturalists grew. However, local initiatives to guide pastoralist movement seem to have increased. Despite these trends both warring signed a peace agreement in august 2015. The implementation of this agreement was severely delayed up to the end of 2015 due to disagreements. Ceasefire violations continued and the economic and security situation throughout the country deteriorated further. International actors took increasingly more responsibility to work towards effective and inclusive mechanisms for peace building and prevention of further conflict. Domestic actors throughout the second half of 2015 were increasingly aware and increasingly working towards (very) local peace initiatives trying to get communities to work together towards peace and prevent further conflict. These efforts were on a national scale largely fruitless due to lack of willingness of political leaders to agree on a peaceful settlement of their differences. An active role for women has been advocated for both internationally and domestically by the international community and women activist groups. There is almost a complete lack of transparency of any government institution, especially with regard to financial and resource management. Oversight mechanisms have no space, nor funds, to operate effectively.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Factionalised elites – Fragile States Index	10.00 (2012)		9.8	10.0	10.0	N/A		
Indicator 2: Group Grievance – Fragile States Index			10.0	10.0	10.0	N/A		
Indicator 3: Confidence in national government – Gallup World Poll			N/A	N/A	45.0	51.0		
Indicator 4: State legitimacy - Fragile State Index			9.1	9.7	10.0	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 Netherlands actively advocated in national, regional and international fora for an inclusive peace process, followed by an inclusive reconciliation and peace building process. To that end the IGAD was supported in its mediation efforts, as well as the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mission in South Sudan. The work of IGAD resulted in a signed peace agreement in august 2015. In that peace agreement several monitoring bodies were set up to safeguard implementation of the agreement. By the end of 2015 the Netherlands became member of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (JMEC, in a rotating seat with Canada) as well as the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangement Monitoring Mission (CTSAMM). The JMEC was also financially supported. Sub goal 3.1 was primarily addressed by continuous consultancy support to mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout the Embassy's processes and programmes. This enabled the Embassy as well as our implementing partners to continuously adjust programming based on sound and sensitive conflict analysis. Sub goal 3.2 has been addressed through several programmes of Saferworld and Nonviolent Peaceforce. Hardly any work could on the central level be done on sub goal 3.3. This subgoal was however indirectly supported by the Saferworld programme. The Netherlands worked as lead donor with Sweden and Norway to establish a Civil Society Fund. This fund has the goal to support grassroots civil society in their endeavor to represent communities and engage in participatory, representative and inclusive governance, thereby supporting sub goal 3.3. The inception phase is foreseen to start in 2016.

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:	2015 could mark a positive new road for South Sudan as a peace agreement between the warring parties was signed in august 2015, after immense pressure and effort of the international community. Despite this peace deal, however, the security, humanitarian and economic situation continued to deteriorate throughout the year. The peace deal was not further implemented in 2015. This made real progress of this goal difficult. However, increasingly throughout 2014 domestic actors with the support of Dutch NGOs and Dutch programming were able on a local level to initiate peace building initiatives. These initiatives are producing results according to planning. These results have less direct impact on national level level trends, such as deteriorating security and macro-economic factors. On a local level these interventions helped fostering a more conducive climate for peaceful solutions to conflicts.
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands will continue the current peace building programming in 2016. Due to the relative success of the international pressure to achieve a peace deal, and the necessary continued pressure to implement this deal, the Netherlands aims to continue to support IGAD and JMEC peace processes. The implementation of the peace agreement entails multiple areas (ssr, economy, humanitarian, accountability), and the Netherlands will continue to monitor and plan for areas to provide added value support to the implementation of the agreement. This is however dependent on the willingness of political leaders in South Sudan to actively and genuinely implement the peace agreement in order to create a peaceful environment for development.

Result Area 4	Social and economic reconstruction
<p>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?</p> <p>Subgoals:</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>Sustainable basic services and employment opportunities have decreased, and did not contribute to conflict-related grievances as perceived by the population. Recent employment figures are not available. Reliable data in general are scarce. This is caused by structural negative factors after the outbreak of conflict mid-December 2013: decreasing security and Rule of Law, decreasing macro-economic factors and an increasingly spreading humanitarian crisis. The Government is not able nor willing to invest in basic service delivery, rather a large part of the budget is allocated to security forces and war related efforts. South Sudan is experiencing one of the world's biggest humanitarian crises (level 3 emergency). Over 2 million people have fled their homes, of which half a million have sought refuge in neighboring countries. More than 50% of the population is aid dependent. South Sudan has the lowest health and nutrition levels in the world. South Sudan's education indicators remain among the lowest in the world. Access to clean water and sanitation is limited (only 30% of the population has access to clean water). The situation is increasingly deteriorating, taken into account that the country soon is facing its worst food crises in years, due to weather conditions and lack of agriculture yields due to insecurity, declining macro-economic factors and lack of investment. The UN estimates that over 4.5 million people will be severely food insecure in 2016.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Public services - Fragile States Index	9.5 (2012)		9.8	9.9	10.0	N/A		
Indicator 2: Poverty & economic decline, including unemployment – Fragile States Index			8.6	8.8	9.0	N/A		
Indicator 3: Perception of individual well-being: a) job satisfaction b) standard of living – UNDP Human Development Report			a) N/A b) N/A	a) N/A b) N/A	a) N/A b) 0.467	a) N/A b) N/A		
Indicator 4: Uneven economic development - Fragile States Index			8.9	8.9	8.8	N/A		
Indicator 5: National food production	865,000 (in tonnes, 2013)		N/A	865,000	1,000,000			FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment, May 2015 (in tonnes)
Indicator 6: Cropland under cultivation in ha	625,000		630,000	640,000	516,000			

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 programmes related to goal 4 are addressed through the Food Security and Water programs and are handled more in depth in their specific results reports. The programs aimed to contribute to the 3 subgoals of Social and Economic Reconstruction. The 12 programmes of NGOs in South Sudan that are funded through the Reconstruction tender (with an estimated budget of EUR 40 million for the period July 2012-2016 for activities in South Sudan) managed to deliver meaningful results to the intended beneficiaries: for instance unemployed youth and other marginalized groups have been trained in entrepreneurship and income generating activities and marginalized groups' access to clean and potable water has been improved (resp. Spark, Save the Children, Oxfam Novib and World Vision). UNICEF's Peacebuilding, Education and Advocacy (PBEA) programme, of which the Netherlands is the main donor, helped increase access to education and quality conflictsensitive education. The Netherlands contributed an amount totaling 16 million euros to humanitarian aid, which includes efforts to improve the resilience of vulnerable people. The Netherlands contributed among others to Common Humanitarian Fund, Dutch Relief Alliance and UNHCR.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Food produced in households/communities benefiting from our programme in metric tons	500	25000	1500	2250	2500			SSLDP/IFAD(In metric tons)
Indicator 2: Number of households benefitting from our programme with increased food production	750	5000	1000	2500	2500			SSLDP/IFAD
Indicator 3: Number of people having gained income generating activities (disaggregated for women)				190 (82)	53 (32)			Annual reports for 2014 by Save the Childre
Indicator 4: Number of people trained for income generating activities				353 (31)	487 (107)			Annual reports for 2014 by Save the Childre
Indicator 5: Number of people having received better access to clean and potable water					14.500			World Vision's 2014 annual report on activit

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:	<p>The outbreak of conflict in 2013 and the inability of political leaders to implement a peace deal reached in august 2015 has made the achievement of results in social and economic reconstruction on a national level deeply challenging. The results of the international humanitarian effort have been largely successful and for instance avoided an all out famine in 2014 and 2015. These efforts were aimed at emergency relief and not aimed at long-term investment in reconstruction.</p> <p>Results of the Netherlands' programmes can be seen on a local level, although they were poorer then planned and negatively affected by the structural negative factors of increasing insecurity, decreasing macro-economic factors and the near exclusive focus of (local) government on security issues.</p>
Implications for planning:	<p>Real effect of efforts in this result area will only become apparent when fighting stops and the peace agreement concluded august 2015 is implemented. Dutch efforts will thus focus on assisting that implementation process. In the meantime activities in the areas of Water and Food Security will continue as planned. In addition the Ministry has selected two new consortiums under the Addressing Root Causes Fund to start programming in 2016. Their activities will be specifically aimed at result area 4 with a strong emphasis on building linkages with existing programmes under result areas 1, 2 and 3.</p>