



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

# Security and rule of law

Organisation		Date			Reporting period			
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sana'a, Yemen		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
24297	IFES Electoral Support	0	IFES	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25433	YEM Support to Voter Registry	0	UNDP	Multilateral organisation	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25591	Support to Transitional Justice	0	UNDP	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25817	Hill Survey	59.060	Hill	Research institute and companies	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
25991	Citizen Engagement on NDC	0	National Democratic Institute	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26409	Capacity building English language	0	English Language Centre	NGO	General	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26420	MDTF Constitution Drafting	0	UNDP	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26431	Protection	109.072	Seyaj	NGO	Rule of law	Adaptation	Not applicable	Principal
26605	Penitentiary Reform	0	Prison Reform International	NGO	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
26640	Judiciary and Building Confidence	113.924	IDLO	NGO	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
28118	UN Peacebuilding	370.000	UNDP	Multilateral organisation	Peace processes and political governance	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
24358	Support Human Rights in Yemen	0	UNDP	Multilateral organisation	Rule of law	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

<b>Result Area 1</b>	<b>Human security</b>
<b>Result question 1a: To what extent have physical security and freedom from fear as experienced by men and women from all social groups improved? (country level)</b>	Yemen descended into chaos and widespread armed conflict, causing large-scale deadly violence and a deterioration of human security. Food security, access to health care, access to safe drinking water and sanitation and the number of IDP's (internally displaced persons) were already moderately to highly problematic before the onset of the war. Due to the scale of the crisis and the need for an urgent humanitarian response, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) decided to declare Yemen an L3 emergency in July 2015. An estimated 21.2 million Yemenis (80% of the total population) were in need of humanitarian assistance by the end of 2015. Violent acts against citizens have increased dramatically, including gender-based violence. Institutions in the security sector have spun out of control and are not held accountable. This includes accountability for alleged war crimes. The existing social cohesion and resilience have come under enormous pressure, with probably long-lasting negative impact.
<b>Subgoals:</b>	
1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced 1.2 Institutions responsible for 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		58	65.0	68.0	57.0	58.0		
Indicator 2: Number of female military peacekeepers – UN peacekeeping		NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Indicator 3: Performance of the security apparatus – Fragile states index		10	9.8	9.5	10.0	N/A		
Indicator 4: Militarisation – Global peace index		2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2		
Indicator 5: Societal safety and security – Global Peace Index		3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1		
Indicator 5: Percentage of female IDP		45.0				51		bid
Indicator 6: Percentage of food security		30.0				55.0		FAO
Indicator 7: Percentage of access to safe drinking water		30.0				21.0		UNICEF
Indicator 8: Percentage of access to health care		50.0				42.0		UNICEF
Indicator 9: Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance		15 million				21.2 million		UNOCHA

<b>Result question 1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</b>	Evidently the achievement of results fell short of expectations expressed and ongoing efforts were severely hampered by the outbreak of civil war in Yemen. In addition to humanitarian assistance, new support was provided to the office of the UN Special Envoy for Yemen to contribute directly to ongoing efforts to reach a political solution and promote peace in Yemen. At the same time extraordinary and unexpected results were achieved through a number of ongoing projects irrespective of the dramatic change in circumstance, i.e. our support to a local organization documenting alleged war crimes and human rights violations committed by both sides in the conflict and to Penal Reform International to protect vulnerable groups in prisons and ensure that international human rights standards are respected in prisons. Dutch contributions to the Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund contributed to the support to victims of gender-based violence, the purchase of dignity kits and the establishment of a call centre to serve as a hotline for internally displaced persons. Partners worked on establishing protection monitoring mechanisms to identify vulnerable people, provide psychosocial and legal assistance, small-scale material assistance, and refer protection cases. However, referrals have been difficult to undertake since many medical facilities have been damaged due to the conflict.
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1	Human security
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	D. Results achieved much poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Conflict is undermining earlier development progress in Yemen. Progress in setting up accountability and transitional justice mechanisms was severely hampered by instability and violence. Serious concerns have been expressed over the deterioration of human rights and violations of humanitarian law in Yemen. With the escalation of violence both the Embassy and its partners have redirected their strategic focus towards supporting a humanitarian approach and the creation of linkages between relief, recovery and development in Yemen.
Implications for planning:	The Netherlands is one of the leading donors to Yemen and will continue to play its part in supporting Yemen in difficult times. Given the difficult and unstable working environment in Yemen, the revised strategy is to focus Dutch diplomatic and financial efforts in Yemen on supporting inclusive peace processes, invest in psychosocial care of (traumatized) victims of gender based violence and work to mitigate and manage the causes and consequences of violent conflict and instability.

Result Area 2	Rule of law
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<p><b>Result question 2a: To what extent do men and women from all social groups have access to effective and independent justice institutions and have confidence in the rule of law? (country level)</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>2.1 Men and women from all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems (legal empowerment, access to justice)</p> <p>2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (justice sector reform)</p> <p>2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors</p> <p>2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict (transitional justice)</p>	<p>Throughout the history of Yemen, 'informal' systems of tribal law and other forms of customary laws have operated alongside the formal legal system. In 2015 HILL completed an assessment of family, justice and fairness in Yemen. Despite the war, abundance of violence and deepening humanitarian crises - life in Yemen goes on. One of the few bright spots are that Yemeni women are open to talk about their justice needs and are proactive. Most take some sort of action. However, improvement is needed as women often experience some form of family violence and access to justice is difficult. Until the larger political and security issues connected with transition are resolved, a full return to pre-2011 levels of functionality - much less improvements on those levels - will be difficult. The political crisis, subsequent transition period and conflict have severely strained already flawed judicial institutions in Yemen. Rule of law deteriorated in all areas. Courts have been closed or obstructed in carrying out normal functions because of general insecurity, direct threats against courts and judicial actors, political disturbances and conflict. Citizens complain about increased corruption and state impotence given increased levels of violence, criminality, and armed groups.</p>
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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			8.7	9.0	9.1	N/A		
Indicator 2: Rule of Law overall standing – World Justice Project Rule of Law index			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Indicator 3: Confidence in Judicial System – Gallup World Poll			30.0	26.0	29.0	21.0		
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			23	18	19	18		Corruption Perceptions Index - Transparency International 2015

<p><b>Result question 2b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</b></p> <p><b>Subgoals:</b></p> <p>2.1 Men and women from all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems (legal empowerment, access to justice)</p> <p>2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens (justice sector reform)</p> <p>2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors</p> <p>2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict (transitional justice)</p>	<p>Serious concerns have been expressed over the deterioration of human rights and violations of humanitarian law in Yemen. Programmes implemented under difficult circumstances resulted in prison staff trained and an upgrade of medical services provided for women and for their children who are kept with them inside prison premises; and human rights violations documented for future justice in Yemen.</p>
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2	Rule of law
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	D. Results achieved much poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Progress in setting up accountability and transitional justice mechanisms was severely hampered by instability and violence. Results recorded will be delayed due to the war and extremely low state capacity.
Implications for planning:	Pending the resolution of conflict in Yemen, support to developing effective government, based on law and general consent is crucial. Both peacebuilding and statebuilding are long-term, political processes that require ownership and do not necessarily follow a linear path. The Embassy will continue to explore opportunities for support to developing effective government, based on law and general consent - the country context permitting.

Result Area 3	Peace processes and political governance																																													
<b>Result question 3a: To what extent are processes and political governance in place that stimulate peace and stability? (country level)</b> <b>Subgoals:</b> 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	On 14 April, the Security Council adopted resolution 2216 (2015), which, "requests the Secretary-General to intensify his good offices role in order to enable a resumption of a peaceful, inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led political transition process." On 25 April, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Mr. Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed as his new Special Envoy for Yemen. Since his appointment, the Special Envoy has been engaging with the Yemeni parties, regional countries, Security Council members and other member states with the aim to prepare the ground for a cessation of hostilities by all parties and a resumption of the political transition process towards a more peaceful, stable and democratic country. When the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Yemen, Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, briefed the UN Security Council on 23 October, he outlined the specific impact the civil conflict is having on women and presented a letter prepared by Yemeni women, in which they call for an end to the violence and the inclusion of women voices in all peace efforts.																																													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target 2017</th> <th>Result 2012</th> <th>Result 2013</th> <th>Result 2014</th> <th>Result 2015</th> <th>Result 2016</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Indicator 1: Factionalised elites – Fragile States Index</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9.5</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>9.4</td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicator 2: Group Grievance – Fragile States Index</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9.0</td> <td>9.3</td> <td>9.4</td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicator 3: Confidence in national government – Gallup World Poll</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>60.0</td> <td>39.0</td> <td>34.0</td> <td>26.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicator 4: State legitimacy - Fragile State Index</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9.3</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>9.3</td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source	Indicator 1: Factionalised elites – Fragile States Index			9.5	8.5	9.4	N/A			Indicator 2: Group Grievance – Fragile States Index			9.0	9.3	9.4	N/A			Indicator 3: Confidence in national government – Gallup World Poll			60.0	39.0	34.0	26.0			Indicator 4: State legitimacy - Fragile State Index			9.3	8.9	9.3	N/A			
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<b>Result question 3b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?</b> <b>Subgoals:</b> 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	Support to the office and efforts of the UN Envoy to Yemen is to bring an end to the fighting, political agreements and an inclusive political process in Yemen closer. The UN Envoy is receptive to and supportive of a contribution by Yemeni women to building and making peace. The Embassy has been adapting how it operates in the changing context and that has included the adjustment of programmes to the local situation and closure of programmes.
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 3	Peace processes and political governance
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Although the Embassy is limited in its ability to influence outcomes of the peace negotiations, it can play a vital role in supporting peacebuilding processes based on its long-term engagement with Yemen. Support to the office of the UN Envoy is a key contribution to building and making peace in Yemen.
Implications for planning:	The Embassy is committed to scale up programmes to promote peace, security and stability in Yemen given conflict and insecurity and has identified opportunities to do so. Inclusive peacebuilding and the implementation of UN SCR 1325 will be pursued.

<b>Result Area 4</b>	<b>Social and economic reconstruction</b>
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**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

No activities were ongoing for result area 4 in the course of 2015.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Public services - Fragile States Index			8.7	8.5	8.2	N/A		
Indicator 2: Poverty & economic decline, including unemployment – Fragile States Index			9.2	9.1	9.3	N/A		
Indicator 3: Perception of individual well-being: a) job satisfaction b) standard of living – UNDP Human Development Report			a) 54.3 b) 0.458	a) 47 b) 0.500	a) N/A b) 0.498	a) N/A b) N/A		
Indicator 4: Uneven economic development - Fragile States Index			8.1	7.8	8.1	N/A		