



Security and Rule of Law

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Achieving Legitimate Stability and Sustainable Peace in Conflict-Affected States Security and Rule of Law

Result area 1 - Human Security Security and Rule of Law

RESULTS

As part of the Security and Rule of Law policy, the human security approach aims to increase security for people. The human security concept used here focusses on safety, protection and empowerment of individuals, as opposed to more government-oriented definitions that emphasize national security and sovereignty.

Reducing the level of violence and fear experienced by people

Our main goal under the result area 'human security' is to contribute to a reduction in the level of violence and fear experienced by people living in fragile and conflict affected contexts.

Within the result area 'human security', the main thematic focus areas represented in this report are: Security Sector Reform, Community Security, Humanitarian Mine Action and Preventing Violent Extremism.

Within these themes, results are presented using several indicators focusing on the type of support given through our implementing partners (institutional capacity building, training and education of human security professionals) and the extent to which these activities have led to positive change in the countries we work in (regarding changes in laws, policies, behaviors, practices and perceptions). For positive change to be sustainable, it must be supported by a solid institutional framework. This includes the underlying laws, policies and procedures that guide behaviors and practices. While it is difficult to attribute changes solely to the actions of our partners, we are able to conclude that in many cases the programs supported do (n)directly contribute to these changes and thus to improving the security of people.

Security Sector Reform (SROL indicators under 1.1.3 and 1.1.4)

The Netherlands supports work towards more effective and accountable security institutions, which operate in a transparent and inclusive (gender-responsive) manner and are responsive to local security needs of the population. The assumption is that good governance, within a framework rule of law and international human rights, will lead to improved security for people. Our partners work with governments, formal security providers (police, detention facilities), and independent oversight bodies (ombuds institutions, media, civil society organisations).

In Mali, the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) assisted the Inspectorate General of Security Services (ISSPC) in implementing internal reforms to improve its oversight of the local police. Activities focused on increasing inspectors' knowledge and skills to conduct control missions. Subsequently, these new skills were applied during two large missions in Timbuktu and in Gao, after a long period of absence of inspections of security provision in this area. DCAF also developed an 'inspector briefcase' providing practical tools for inspectors, to further enhance their performance and ensure a lasting impact.

In Tunisia, DCAF assisted the Tunisian League of Police Women (LNFPT) in developing a communication strategy to strengthen its relationship with the local population and increase awareness about the role of women as security providers. Ultimately, a better mutual understanding will improve the responsiveness of the police to local needs. Furthermore, support to local women's organization Aswat Nissa led to the creation of a network of 60 female politicians, whose lobby and advocacy work is strengthening the position and visibility of women within the national security dialogue.

DCAF's International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT) support to the AU was instrumental in fine-tuning the Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in African Union Peace Support Operations and developing and rolling out Operational Guidance Notes (OGN) on Codes of Conduct for African defense and security institutions. ISSAT assisted the AU Commission in delivering training to the AU, troop-contributing countries and regional stakeholders, which resulted in higher awareness of participants on how to use the OGN to set or update agreed behavioral and institutional governance standards. These are important steps to prevent sexual harassment and discrimination.

The Netherlands also supports training for peacekeepers before deployment in the field. UN Women was able to train 37 female military officers from 27 different troop contributing countries on effective peacekeeping, including protection of civilians (SROL indicator 1.1.1). This knowledge and skillset is a prerequisite for deployment to UN peace missions. The training thus furthers the participation of women in these missions.

Community Security (SROL indicators under 1.1.4 and overall outcome indicators)

In the Darfur region in Sudan, our NGO partner ZOA (supported through the Addressing Root Causes Fund) works on community based conflict resolution, with a focus on water and land conflicts, and the provision of livelihoods opportunities. They observed that more conflicts were resolved in a peaceful manner, less conflicts between tribes occurred, and there seemed to be an improved sense of security. The percentage of programme beneficiaries feeling secure went from 67% (2016-2017) to 77% (2017- 2018).

With support of Dutch funding (13% of total project budget) the White Helmets, officially known as Syria Civil Defense (SCD), pursued its mission to "protect the civilian population from the impact of conflict". During the 2018-19 reporting period SCD delivered 2,950 rescue operations in the war torn country, rendering emergency aid to 3525 people wounded or trapped by bombardment and other attacks. Results from a survey conducted have shown that 99% of the respondents believed that SCD would be the ones to show up in case of an emergency. The SCD also provided medical and psychosocial support services at established Women's Points to 62,890 women and children.

Humanitarian Mine Action (SROL indicators under 1.2)

Humanitarian Mine Action reduces the physical risks of death and injury caused by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). More than 140 million m2 of land was cleared of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) worldwide in 2018, of which 10.8 million m2 with the help of Dutch financial contributions to the three NGO partners within the multi-year Mine Action and Cluster Munitions (MACM) program 2016-2020, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), and a United Nations Development Program project funded in Yemen. A total of 513,864 people benefited directly from the reduced threat in their environment as a result of demining activities carried out under the MACM program in for instance Afghanistan, Iraq, and Mali. Post-impact studies show that on average 89% of people surveyed feel safer as a result of mine clearance and risk information activities implemented within the MACM program. Thanks to the MACM program, at least 5 million m2 of cleared territory is now being used again by local communities. 83% of survey respondents said they had better access to land that they use for their daily livelihood (for example, growing crops and as a market place) and 76% experienced an improvement in access to infrastructure and services (water, electricity), roads as a result of mine clearance in their habitat.

Men and women from affected areas are recruited and trained by our demining partners. This offers a direct source of income. In 2018, the number of female deminers in DR Congo, Lebanon, South Sudan, Libya, Colombia, Kosovo, Syria and Ukraine clearly increased as a result of gender awareness campaigns and recruitment techniques specifically targeted at women. Not only have these women become more self-sufficient, but with the inclusion of women, risk awareness teams can often easier reach out to women and girls. With Dutch support, a total of 274,971 women, men and children (including many refugees and displaced persons) received information about the risks of mines and explosives and how to deal with this as safely as possible. Results highlight the usefulness and necessity of good information. From samples of a total of 7625 people, an average of 74% showed safer behavior following risk education. Furthermore, 962 victims and their families received help in the form of medical and psychosocial care, referrals and socio-economic support.

Preventing Violent Extremism (SROL indicators under 1.3)

With the aim of preventing violent extremism (PVE), the Netherlands supports governmental institutions, civil society organisations and communities in order to ensure that fewer people join violent extremist groups, by tackling the triggers and underlying root causes that drive them to do so. More than 70 policy officers and diplomats of the foreign ministry of the Netherlands at headquarters and embassies in the Middle East and Africa (working on education, rule of law, PVE and other sectors) have now been trained to design their development programs to respond to the root causes of violent extremism.

For example, in Iraq and Jordan, partners contributed to the institutional capacity of schools and universities. Partner SPARK trained 64 Iraqi teachers to better identify potential early stage radicalisation among youth, so that preventative or de-radicalisation measures can be taken. Furthermore, 1388 students and parents received training that is helping them to recognize early signs of radicalization.

As another example of preventative measure, NGO-partner IREX offered 10 public schools in Jordan, a newly developed PVE curriculum. Furthermore, the creation of a youth-led university radio station is helping to stimulate critical thinking among youth by providing a public platform for students to discuss topics such as citizenship, civic values, reconciliation and radicalization & extremism.

INDICATORS

	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
Reduced levels of violence and levels of fear experienced				
SP_Old Resultsframework_No. and % of beneficiaries who report a reduction in violent incidents in the area where they live.(violence)	NA	NA	69020	4000002936; 29424; 29437; 29439; 29438; 29441
SP_Old Resultsframework_No. and % of beneficiaries who report they are feeling secure in the area where they live. 1.2	NA	NA	154944	29437; 29424; 29162; 29161; 29160; 29441; 29438; 29439
1.1 Security providers and national security policy (human) security policy and formal and informal security providers perform their tasks more effectively, accountably, and are more transparent and responsive towards citizens and government.				
ST_1.1.a Demonstrable changes in laws and policies that lead to more effective, accountable, inclusive, transparent and responsive security institutions	NA	NA	see narrative	4000000151; 4000000188; 4000000186; 4000000187
ST_1.1.b Demonstrable changes in practices and behaviour of formal/informal security providers regarding their responsiveness to local security needs (e.g. increased trust, increased satisfaction with services)	NA	NA	see narrative	4000000187; 4000000186; 4000000188; 4000000975; 4000001623; 4000001413; 4000001034
1.1.1. Projects and policy influencing at international level aimed at increasing number of women in peacekeeping missions and promoting gender-sensitivity among peacekeepers (1325 agenda)				
SP_Number of professionals trained to contribute to human security [output 1.1.1]	0	40	37	4000400; 4000001052
1.1.1.3 Support to the formal security sector to strengthen reform processes and ensure that systems are in place for increased accountability, transparency, gender-sensitivity and responsiveness to the needs of citizens and government				
SP_Number of professionals trained to contribute to human security [output 1.1.3]				
ST_1.1.3 a) Number of formal/informal institutions strengthened in the field of human security	NA	NA	298	27147; 28704; 28172; 29591; 28116; 4000000187; 4000000186; 4000000188; 29419
ST_1.1.3 b) Number of people trained in the field of human security	NA	NA	27	4000000249
ST_1.1.3 c) Number of people trained in the field of human security	NA	NA	533	4000000875; 4000000188; 4000000186; 4000000187; 40000002469
1.1.4 Support to community-based security sector providers to strengthen effective, accountable and responsive to the citizens and government				
ST_1.1.4 a) Number of informal institutions strengthened in the field of human security	NA	NA	210	29141; 28631; 4000000187; 27557; 29127; 28939; 4000000484; 4000002037; 28116; 28172; 29543
ST_1.1.4 b) Number of people trained in the field of human security	NA	NA	8847	28566; 4000002016; 4000003022; 4000000187; 29440; 4000000975; 28939; 4000000484
1.2 Personal Safety Physical threats to personal safety are reduced and people are better able to cope with violence				
ST_1.2b Number of (%) direct beneficiaries surveyed reporting feeling safer following land release and RE activities	NA	NA	7904	29160; 29161; 29162
ST_1.2c Number of (%) direct beneficiaries surveyed reporting increased knowledge of and demonstrating safe behaviour towards the dangers of ERW/mines following RE activities	NA	NA	5618	29162; 29161; 29160
ST_1.2d Number of (%) direct beneficiaries surveyed reporting improved livelihoods as a result of mine action activities	NA	NA	2928	29160; 29161; 29162
ST_1.2e Number of (%) direct beneficiaries surveyed reporting improved access to services and infrastructure as a result of mine action activities	NA	NA	2572	29162; 29161; 29160
ST_1.2a m2 (%) of land released through TS/clearance used for a) agriculture, b) industrial, c) community development, d) natural resources, e) housing, e) infrastructure	NA	NA	4896272	4000000796; 4000001791; 29160; 29161; 29162
1.2.3. Technical assistance and capacity building through partners to strengthen capacity of national and local mine action authorities to effectively address mine/IED-related concerns (mine action)				
ST_1.2.3 a) Number of formal/informal institutions strengthened in the field of human security	NA	NA	41	4000000914; 4000001619; 29160; 29161; 29162; 4000002174; 29504; 4000001973; 28837; 29728
ST_1.2.3 b) Number of people trained in the field of human security	0	NA	NA -	29160; 29161; 29162; 4000000914
1.2.4 Support programmes for clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war, and an increased awareness of mine-related risks and support to mine victims				
1.2 Number of square meters (m2) land cleared	0	7000000	10807683	4000000914; 29162; 29161; 29160; 4000000796
ST_1.2.4a Number square meters (m2) of land released	NA	NA	NA	28837; 4000001973; 4000000796; 4000002174; 29162; 29161; 29160; 4000000914
ST_1.2.4b Number of direct mine risk education beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	4000000914; 29162; 29161; 29160; 4000000796
ST_1.2.4c Number direct clearance beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	4000000796; 29160; 29161; 29162
ST_1.2.4d Number of victims assisted	NA	NA	NA	29162; 29161; 4000000914; 4000000796
1.3 Preventing Violent Extremism Violent extremist groups/organisations have become less attractive to vulnerable groups - especially youth - because better alternatives are available.				
1.3.3. Support to national/local authorities in addressing root causes and triggers of violent extremism, particularly through security and RoL (push factors)				
SP_No. of institutions strengthened in their capacity to address root causes and triggers of violent extremism	NA	NA	NA	29125; 4000000930; 4000000444
ST_1.3.3 a) Number of formal/informal institutions strengthened in the field of human security	NA	NA	4	4000000772
ST_1.3a Demonstrable changes in beneficiaries' perception and/or behavior regarding violent extremist groups/organizations	0	1	1	40000001476
ST_1.3.3 b) Number of people trained in the field of human security	NA	NA	1452	4000000772
1.3.4. Support to programmes that offer vulnerable target groups and individuals alternatives to radicalization and guidance in choosing alternatives (pull factors)				
SP_Number of professionals trained to contribute to human security [Output 1.3.4]	NA	600	390	29127; 4000000444; 4000000930; 29592
ST_1.3.4 b) Number of people trained in the field of human security	NA	NA	20	4000000598

<p>Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 1</p> <p>Assess achieved results compared to planning:</p> <p>Reasons for result achieved.</p>	<p>C. Results achieved as planned</p> <p>A combination of external (contextual) factors – mainly the unstable and fragile context - and internal (programmatic) factors affect the feasibility of achieving program objectives.</p> <p>Over the past years, better tools for monitoring and evaluation have allowed us to move away from measuring results purely at output-level. We are increasingly able to gain insight in the impact of our interventions at outcome-level. However, it remains difficult, for many of the indicators used, to aggregate data on the basis of current reporting by project partners. Despite improvement, it is clear more research on how to better measure our impact, formulate indicators and collect data is necessary. This year we have tried to maintain an equal balance of qualitative and quantitative results, knowing the quantitative indicators used only become meaningful when used in combination with qualitative data.</p> <p>Results achieved poorer than planned: Deteriorating security conditions and volatile political situations in countries like Mali, Libya and Syria made it difficult for partners to successfully implement their planned activities. The White Helmets needed to be evacuated due to the advance of the Syrian Armed Forces. This caused a temporary stop of rescue operations and made effective monitoring of the program a major challenge. Re-escalation of violent conflict in Libya led to a partial revision of work plans of partners working in the country. Some were even forced to leave Tripoli and work remotely from Tunis. In both Mali and Tunisia, postponement of elections meant many government-related SSR activities were put on hold.</p> <p>Results achieved as planned or better than planned: Many positive results were achieved during the reporting period. This demonstrates the quality of the programs, strong capacity of our partners and their ability to navigate complex contexts and align their interventions with local needs.</p> <p>Examples of where results exceeded expectations include the increase in the number of female deminers and risk education teachers in DRC, Lebanon, South Sudan, Libya, Colombia, Kosovo, Syria and Ukraine. This is a result of gender awareness campaigns and recruitment techniques targeted at women in specific contexts. Not only are these tailor-made approaches helping women become more self-empowered and self-sustaining, it allows live-saving risk education messages to reach the many women and young girls whom can sometimes be reached by female deminers.</p> <p>In Iraq, results were also better than planned for a 'deradicalisation of teachers' program, where a much larger group was reached than initially expected. Strong engagement of local stakeholders and an effective needs assessment were key success factors in this.</p>
<p>Implications for planning.</p>	<p><i>Long-term and adaptive programming</i></p> <p>Human security interventions often require a long-term perspective and commitment in order to truly have an impact. Because of the influence of external conditions on programs and the need to be flexible, we aim to improve our adaptive programming possibilities.</p> <p>The Netherlands will continue to pursue a long-term human security policy based on a locally owned, context-specific, conflict- and gendersensitive approach, focused on people's needs in fragile states and conflict areas.</p> <p><i>Alignment of programmatic and diplomatic efforts</i></p> <p>To achieve the results aimed for, the Netherlands coordinates its efforts with partners at all levels: from local NGOs to the UN system.</p> <p>Programmatic efforts have to be aligned with diplomatic efforts. For Protection of Civilians, this implies combining our programmatic efforts with an active role in pursuing strong Protection of Civilians policy and mandates in UN discussions on peace operations.</p> <p>To further the participation of uniformed women in peace operations, the Netherlands supports both training programs and diplomatic efforts to adapt policies to remove barriers for participation. The Netherlands steps up its efforts through active participation in the Elsie Initiative, a coalition of a group of UN member states, aimed at strengthening efforts towards this goal. It contributes 3 MLN euro to the Elsie Initiative Fund, which will support interventions to overcome barriers to participation.</p> <p><i>Focus, research and monitoring, evaluation and learning</i></p> <p>In order to improve the quality of our interventions and make best use of available capacities, the Netherlands aims to reduce the number of different project interventions. With the same goal, greater use will be made of research into the most effective as well as innovative approaches in policy and programming. This will be combined by strengthening our efforts to monitor, evaluate and learn about the impact and sustainability of these interventions.</p>

Result area 2 - Rule of Law
Security and Rule of law

RESULTS
Context

The result area 'Strengthening the Rule of Law' has three sub-goals: increasing access to justice (with a target of at least 100.000 people, half of them women), strengthening judicial institutions, and supporting transitional justice processes that address massive human rights violations. In the period 2018 – 2019, 286.086 people obtained access to justice, over double as many as previous year.

In 2019, the Netherlands played a leading role in promoting access to justice under SDG 16.3 as co-chair of the international Task Force on Justice, together with Argentina, Sierra Leone and The Elders. We hosted an international conference of 20 Ministers of Justice as well as 170 experts from international organizations and NGOs. Participants endorsed the "Hague Declaration on Access to Justice for All", which promotes people-centered approaches for access to justice, based on evidence of justice needs. These approaches may include options outside of the formal justice sector. In May 2019, the Task Force published their report Justice for All, a groundbreaking report with new data on the global justice gap and with concrete recommendations on how to fill that gap. The report was cited by the Secretary General in his opening of the High Level Political Forum in New York in July 2019. Earlier, in June 2019, The Netherlands hosted 10 Ministers of Justice from 97+ countries. They adopted a Joint Action Plan on Access to Justice for All, based on The Hague Declaration.

Examples of people-centered approaches are found throughout our programs. For instance, the Netherlands supported the establishment of special courts that address sexual and gender based violence (South Sudan). Other examples include the development of call centers, apps and websites to provide legal information (Rwanda) and a one-stop center where multiple legal issues can be addressed simultaneously (Palestinian Territories). In Somalia, persons are able to go to Alternative Dispute Resolution centers to obtain legal advice. In the Palestinian Territories, the National Legal Aid Strategy was adopted, with support from the Sawasya program (UNDP, UN Women, and UNICEF). The strategy provides free legal aid, especially to juveniles, and to vulnerable populations.

Data and innovation

In 2019, ten perception studies and justice needs surveys were conducted with Dutch support, including in Mali, Nigeria, and Iraq. For instance, a survey on perceptions of peace and justice was carried out in former ISIL occupied areas in Northern Iraq, including in Mosul.

The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law (HiIL) supports justice innovations that are scalable and bring solutions to people for their most pressing justice needs. In this reporting period, HiIL supported 14 innovators to scale up their activities. Examples are LawPadi from Nigeria, which is a user friendly chat-bot that can be used to obtain legal advice in Nigeria and He Lawyer! Benin, which is a mobile app which makes legal information and advice available to citizens seven days a week, in an affordable and easy-to-use manner.

Transitional Justice

Addressing massive human rights violations is essential in our work on addressing justice needs. An example of addressing massive human rights violations is the work of the European Institute of Peace (EIP). EIP developed a platform of 150 Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to make their voices heard on security issues and housing, land and property rights. Next to this, the Netherlands increased collaboration between the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria, and Syrian NGOs, by convening two meetings that assured victim participation in this transitional justice mechanism. In conflicts in Syria, Libya and Yemen, violations were documented by human rights organizations, with support from the Netherlands. In Libya, the Netherlands supported a group of legal scholars to discuss legal solutions on issues such as national identity, decentralization and transitional justice, to facilitate reconciliation. In Colombia, the Netherlands supported the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP), via the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ). Assisted by ICTJ, the jurisdiction took up cases involving human rights abuses against LGBTI populations and military crime.

Institutions strengthened and inclusive law reform initiatives

Through our partnerships the capacity of 1251 justice institutions were strengthened, including through important partners such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Development Law Organisation (IDLO). Through the Global Programme on Rule of Law, Security and Human Rights, UNDP assists national authorities in service delivery and works on confidence building between society and the state. In Burundi, UNDP works with national partners to enhance monitoring mechanisms for gender-based violence and empower survivors. In 2018, UNDP enabled the courts to collect data on gender-based violence in a predictable and sensitive manner, which improved the evidence basis in cases. In Rwanda, IDLO built the capacity of defense lawyers involved in genocide cases. In Mali, IDLO continued to provide support to strengthening the criminal justice chain. In Yemen, IDLO provided capacity-building support to the National Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights Violations.

The Netherlands supported 76 inclusive law and policy reform initiatives. Making institutions more responsive is essential for a people centered approach of access to justice. In Afghanistan, UNDP held several community consultations that informed the development of the Draft Law on Conciliation of Civil Disputes. 76 is a slight decrease after the 118 initiatives reported in the previous period. The main reason is the ending of some partnerships working in that field. A promising initiative at the level of the United Nations is a new partnership with the Office of the Secretary General. The partnership will seek to bring more coherence to the rule of law and transitional justice approaches of the United Nations, through implementation of Security Council Resolution 2447 and through the Global Focal Point.

INDICATORS

	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
2.1 Access to Justice, increased awareness of rights and use of fair and effective formal and informal justice systems by people from all groups				
ST_2.1.1 a) Number of beneficiaries (f/m) with access to justice (separate out. no. of women who present cases of sexual violence or domestic abuse)	NA	100.000	286086	400000259; 26428; 4000001716; 28761; 4000000031; 27774; 26893; 4000001011; 4000001450; 400000230; 26891; 26935; 27083; 4000001719; 29113; 400000763; 4000002037; 4000002086; 4000002531; 27283; 4000002099; 25784; 28250; 29429; 29430; 29434; 29425; 29422; 29423; 27073; 26888; 28185; 4000001410; 4000001530; 4000001085; 28677; 4000001941; 4000003201; 4000002969; 4000003200; 4000003199; 4000002899
ST_2.1.1 b) Number of people (f/m) reached through justice awareness campaigns	NA	NA	266844	26888; 27073; 4000001085; 4000000259; 26428; 4000002089
ST_2.1.1 i) Number of perception studies and justice needs surveys conducted with NL support	NA	NA	10	2818; 28677; 4000002099
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of beneficiaries who have improved awareness of their rights and/or of how to address justice problems (claim, defend, and or recover rights)	NA	NA	2442217	4000003199; 4000001472; 4000001941; 26888; 27073; 29428; 4000002022; 27283; 4000002531; 4000002086; 4000002037; 29113; 4000001719; 27083; 28306; 4000001218; 4000001011; 27949; 26893; 27774; 28761; 4000001408; 4000000259

2.2 Justice sector reform, legal frameworks are revised and justice institutions are more able to perform their tasks independently, fairly, effectively, accountably, and in better coordination

ST_2.2.1 d) Number of (formal/informal) justice institutions strengthened in terms of fairness, effectiveness, accountability or independence	101	NA	1251	29677; 27073; 4000001804; 27553; 28818; 29329; 4000002037; 4000001988; 4000002132; 4000002099; 4000002531; 4000000763; 4000001609; 28241; 29543; 26866; 26605; 4000000825; 4000002899
ST_2.2.2 e) Number of inclusive law and policy reform initiatives advanced	NA	NA	15.5	4000001716; 4000000259; 4000002037; 27073; 27553
SP_ No. of policies drafted on access to justice	NA	NA	6	27073
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of inclusive law reform initiatives – relevant for Transitional Justice – advanced with NL support 2.3.1	0	NA	2	4000001988; 27531; 4000001011; 4000003174
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of inclusive law reform initiatives advanced with NL support, that are relevant for Rule of Law, human rights protection, access to and administration of justice 2.2.1	NA	NA	40	27557; 28818; 4000000141; 4000002099; 27531; 28272; 4000002531; 4000002037; 27774; 4000000031; 26605; 26725; 26866
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of inclusive law reform initiatives advanced with NL support, that are relevant for Rule of Law, human rights protection, access to and administration of justice 2.2.5	0	NA	6	29663; 4000001738
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of institutions strengthened (in terms of fairness, effectiveness, accountability or independence) 2.2.2	NA	NA	1	4000002037; 27553; 27073
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of institutions strengthened (in terms of fairness, effectiveness, accountability or independence) 2.2.4	0	NA	9	4000002531; 27083; 4000000230; 4000003200
SP_ Number of policy advises on informal justice, sharia or gender issues given through the project	0	NA	10	27083; 4000000031; 27073; 4000000895

2.3 Transitional Justice, transitional justice mechanisms address more effectively legacies of human rights violations and root causes that give rise to conflict

ST_2.3.1 b) Number of people (f/m) reached through justice awareness campaigns	NA	NA	7446	4000001085; 4000000763
SP_ Number of transitional justice cases properly documented	NA	NA	308570	4000000949

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 2

Assess achieved results compared to planning:

B. Results achieved better than planned

Reasons for result achieved.

The first important factor is the role that the Netherlands played in policy influencing, in terms of raising more global attention for people-centred approaches to access to justice under SDG 16 through the Task Force on Justice. This means that The Netherlands is able to increase access to justice not only through our own programs, but also through influencing other countries and organizations.

The fact that we achieved our target was largely due to a more accurate way of compiling the numbers on behalf of our partners. Also, we combined the numbers on access to justice and access to transitional justice, since both fall under SDG 16.3. In previous years the number of beneficiaries that have obtained access to transitional justice mechanisms were calculated separately.

Implications for planning.

Due to our role on promoting SDG 16.3, we expect to expand our work in 2020 by (1) aiming for implementation of The Hague Declaration in at least 5 countries; (2) initiating programs that focus on "those furthest behind", including for instance with UN Women; and (3) continuing our work on the global policy level through meetings at the regional level and outreach to other donors.

Result area 3 - Peace Processes & Political Governance
Security and Rule of law

RESULTS

Context
The Netherlands focuses on promoting peace processes and inclusive and accountable governance with the overarching aim of enhancing legitimate stability and sustainable peace in fragile contexts. Inclusivity in political and social decision-making and peace processes, both at national and local levels, is key in fostering legitimate stability and sustainable peace. Our support to political governance and peace processes has strong linkages with our interventions to increase human security and rule of law. It aims to strengthen the social contract and trust in the state, to reduce grievances and therefore to reduce the incentive to use violence to settle a conflict. The Netherlands supports authorities and societies to reach and sustain peace. Given the highly fragile context in which the Netherlands promotes sustaining peace and political governance, conflict sensitive programming is essential and taken as a basic rule of engagement. The importance of 'inclusivity' and the need for effective, accountable and inclusive institutions and capacities is enshrined in the SDG's through SDG16.

Political governance
Relationships between government and people are often not well-defined. The interests of the ruling elite and the limited means of the government to provide services to people impede the development of a sustainable and peaceful society. People are often insufficiently organized or not sufficiently capable of clearly promoting their own interests. The Netherlands mainly focuses on improving the relationship between government and people. A political process is only considered to be inclusive if it involves greater transparency from the government and allows people to participate in the debate. With support of the Netherlands, organisations such as the International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) and The Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) implement programmes to contribute to open, inclusive, legitimate and accountable political systems at national and local levels. In 2018, VNG trained over 5600 people in seven countries under the IDEAL programme on issues such as Gender awareness, decentralization, conflict sensitivity and local governance. For example, in Rwanda, districts engaged people in the urban planning process. In South Sudan, county staff improved communication and cooperation with communities for inclusive decision making procedures. One of the main challenges VNG identified was that only a limited number of qualified women was able to join their activities. Under their Dialogue for Stability programme, NIMD organised training activities, workshops and dialogues that included 5201 participants, of which 2432 were female. NIMD also established dedicated "Democracy Schools" in six countries that focus on developing values and skills at an individual level and to create trust, responsiveness and mutual understanding between political and civic actors. In this reporting period, 219 people graduated from these Schools. In South Sudan, under the leadership of the Ministry of Federal Affairs, International IDEA convened high-level federalism dialogues among direct actors in the peace process, including government, opposition and civil society representatives. The dialogues provide a platform for continuous engagement and have also allowed women and youth to participate in and influence deliberations on key political governance and policy issues.

Peace processes
Peace processes are often complex and require long-term efforts. The Netherlands strengthened mediation by third parties to achieve inclusive peace agreements. For example, the UN DPPA Multi Year Appeal (the Netherlands was 4th donor in 2018 and provided about one tenth of the total budget) provided mediation expertise to the UN Special Envoy for Yemen to develop a negotiation framework to support the mediation process. The Clingendael Mediation Facility trained 344 mediators and 335 negotiators to be able to play a constructive role in mediation processes worldwide. Mediators working at the local level have been strengthened to continue addressing community-based conflicts and to ensure local level participation. In Niger, the UN Peace Building Fund (Netherlands provided almost one tenth of the total budget) created 21 youth associations to engage in community-based conflict mediation and to strengthen the role of youth in their communities. In order to prevent recurrence of violence, peace processes need to be accompanied by longer-term efforts to sustain peace and promote social cohesion within society. Therefore we support peace building and conflict prevention activities in countries at risk of violence. For example, the UN Peace Building Fund worked in 40 fragile countries in 2018 on issues such as political dialogue, reconciliation, state capacities on peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Strategic partner International Alert initiated peacebuilding activities in amongst other Lebanon, Mali, Nigeria and Rwanda. Strategic partner GPPAC, through their network of local peace building partners realised local level peace building dialogues in several conflicted regions, including Uganda and DRC. The World Bank State and Peacebuilding Fund (Netherlands provided about 10% of the total budget) worked in almost 60 fragile countries on improving the capacity and legitimacy of state institutions and on enhancing the socio-economic conditions that foster peaceful and sustainable development. In Mali for example, the fund provided jobs to unemployed youth in order to give them better perspectives for the future, which can contribute to improved stability. At the international level, the Netherlands advocated for greater effectiveness of multilateral and regional peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts. We did so through policy influencing with the relevant organisations, as well as by funding organisations that aim to promote increased cooperation across sectors in line with the UN reform agenda. For example, the UN Peace Building Fund only accepts proposals submitted jointly by several organisations. Together, the Peace Building Fund and the World Bank State and Peacebuilding Fund supported coordinated investments in Niger, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. Peace and Development Advisors posted in fragile countries through the UNDP-DPPA Joint Programme on Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace (Netherlands provided 25% of the total budget) had a key role in strengthening cooperation between organisations and promoting conflict sensitivity. For example, Peace and Development Advisors facilitated joint conflict analyses, assessments, and planning in Burkina, Ethiopia and Sudan. Our strategic partners Interpeace and International Alert strengthened gender and conflict sensitive programming at the country level. For example Interpeace conducted an inclusive conflict analysis in the Great Lakes Region for the concerned Netherlands embassies to ensure that our regional programme would focus on root causes of conflict.

INDICATORS

	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
3.1 Peace Processes, reaching and sustaining peace through inclusive peace agreements, conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities				
ST_3.1.1.b) Number of dialogue processes organized for (local/national/regional) conflict management (third party dialogue)	NA	NA	118	29756; 4000001041; 4000001109; 27553; 27267; 27557; 4000002186; 4000001272; 4000001303; 4000000027; 4000002140; 27086; 4000000292; 4000003185
ST_3.1.2.b) Number of dialogue processes organized for (local/national/regional) conflict management	NA	NA	491	4000002177; 4000002086; 4000002186; 4000001373; 4000002176; 4000000254; 4000001016; 4000001450; 4000000292; 27268; 28199; 4000002040
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] (Optional) No. and % of beneficiaries who feel that community grievances of targeted groups (e.g. women, youth or a specific ethnic group) are effectively addressed (note: this is an ARC or NA)	NA	NA	200289	4000002086; 4000002186; 29433; 4000001928; 4000002040; 27267; 29441; 4000000141
3.2 Political Governance, national and local level governance is more inclusive and accountable, by strengthening political parties and parliament and promoting democratic space and inclusive political decision-making				
ST_3.2.4.g) Number of studies on drivers of conflict or political governance perception surveys conducted with NL support	NA	NA	96	4000001450; 4000001494; 4000001455
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of dialogue processes to strengthen the political/public debate 3.2.1	NA	NA	507	4000002037; 4000001015; 4000001041; 25261; 27543; 29040; 27557; 27555
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of dialogue processes to strengthen the political/public debate 3.2.3	NA	NA	163	28231; 4000000023; 4000002140
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of people who participated in training activities for political participation 3.2.2	NA	NA	1242	4000002037; 4000002086; 27555; 27267; 28199; 4000002039
SP_ [Old Resultsframework] No. of people who participated in training activities for political participation 3.2.3	NA	NA	8603	29116; 28231; 4000000023; 28102

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 3

Assess achieved results compared to planning:
Reasons for result achieved.

C. Results achieved as planned
Political governance

Significant results have been achieved, mainly by training and coaching programmes aimed at national and local governance actors. The challenging contexts in which we work, related to political instability and insecurity, sometimes cause delays or adjustments in programmes. Implementing partners constantly monitor these developments and adapt to these circumstances in order to be able to achieve the targeted outcomes and implement lessons learned. For example, research, monitoring and learning showed that government legitimacy is strengthened by supporting actual participation in decision making rather than access to basic services.

Peace processes

Peace- and political processes are difficult to measure, not linear and mostly long-term processes. The risks are high as achievements can easily be destroyed by (geopolitical) changes. The organisations funded by the Netherlands have reached important results, both with respect to supporting political processes and more generally on peacebuilding efforts. This is also reflected in independent evaluations (eg done by DFID of the UN instruments for peacebuilding) and has led to increased donor support to for example the UN Peace Building Fund and UN DPPA Multi Year Appeal. At the same time, we have to be realistic about the extent to which our programmes can enhance durable peace worldwide. For example in Yemen, conflicting parties have in spite of intensive efforts of mediation at national and local levels (supported amongst others by the Netherlands) failed to reach durable peace. This is also true for other countries. In addition, it remains challenging to provide aggregated results with respect to the political outcomes of peace processes. How to further improve this is an issue of continuous dialogue with our partner organisations. Part of this dialogue is the question how to increase and monitor the contribution of our partners in enhancing the effectiveness of their efforts at country level, especially with regard to joint planning and programming across sectors in line with the UN reform agenda.

Political governance:

Implementing partners are increasingly working with the practical realities on the ground, and adapting their approach and programming accordingly. For example training locations are changed to safer regions in order for local stakeholders to benefit from activities. VNG adapted their programming based on the changing conflict and gender analyses, for example by adapting the timing of meetings and trainings in such a way that female participants are able to join, by offering specific trainings on conflict sensitivity and gender to trainers, and by hiring a full-time gender expert. Also, based on the IDEAL Mid-term evaluation recommendations, the Theories of Change per country will be revised, so as to strengthen the pathways of change. In terms of planning, this results in some of the planned activities having been transferred to 2020.

Peace processes

In a world where peacefulness continues to be a major concern, sustaining peace and conflict prevention remain key elements of the Netherlands foreign trade and development policy. We will keep on working with the main multilateral and non-governmental organisations in the field of peacebuilding, in order to combine interventions at different levels (regional, national and local) and through different methods (peace processes, more general peace building efforts, policy influencing).

Effectiveness of peacebuilding efforts: The Netherlands will continue to play an active role in encouraging the UN, World Bank and other international and regional organizations to strengthen the effectiveness of their contribution to conflict prevention and sustaining peace. We will do so as much as possible jointly with other donor countries and by engaging our embassies and permanent representations abroad. The Netherlands is in the process of identifying and monitoring criteria to measure this, such as improved cooperation in line with the UN reform agenda. Although we already see improvements in the field of joint analyses, work still needs to be done to also conduct joint planning and programming at the country level. Jointly by different UN pillars (Peace and Security, Human Rights and Development) as well as in cooperation with other organisations such as the World Bank, EU, regional organisations and civil society.

Cross border tensions: Considering the high presence of tensions in border regions, the Netherlands supports the focus of for example the Peace Building Fund on peacebuilding in cross border areas, with a target of 20% of its budget dedicated to this.

* Find more information on the projects on Openaid.nl with the activity numbers listed under 'Source'