Security & Rule of Law

Organisation	Date	Reporting period
Department for Stability and Humanitarian Aid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague	May 2019	reports received between 15 sept 2017- 15 sept 2018

Result area 1	IMPACT/OUTCOME/OUTPUT	RESULT AREA
SROL	Outcome	1. Reduced levels of violence and levels of fear experienced

ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

Result question 1a: To what extent have levels of violence and fear experienced by men and women of all ages, ethnicities and social groups – been reduced? (country level)

From 2017-2018 global security has deteriorated further, following the trend of the past decade. The number, complexity and lethality of armed conflicts have increased, and there has been further violence in large parts of the Middle East, Africa and South Asia. The world total of forcibly displaced people is over 65 million and has been climbing sharply in recent years. Further layers of complexity exacerbating human insecurity are the internationalization internal conflicts, the nexus of criminal violence and the activities of a multitude of armed groups, and the impact of climate change.

Prolonged exposure to violence and inadequate personal safety hamper sustainable peace and development. Insecurity undermines the physical and mental resilience of people. Resilience is an important condition for increasing personal well-being and prosperity. The role of security institutions in providing safety is another critical factor that contributes to the quality of people's lives. It determines the trust between citizens and the state, which is an important building block for lasting peace. For example, poor treatment of civilians by the police or army is one of the main causes of radicalization and violent extremism. Vulnerable groups, such as women and young people, are often the hardest hit in conflict situations. The key objective of the Dutch Security and Rule of Law (SroL) policy is to further 'legitimate stability' in countries that suffer from conflict or fragility. As part of this policy the human security approach aims to increase safety for people, by reducing violence and people's fears. 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. In this results area we focus on reducing physical security threats, reforming security services and national security policies, and preventing violent extremism, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups such as women and youth.

In the fragile and post-conflict countries that we work in with our partners, there are many factors that influence the feeling of safety and security amongst the population. This feeling of safety is partly a matter of perception and therefore difficult to measure. However, over the past years better tools for monitoring and evaluation and more transparent reporting methods have allowed us to be more precise about the feeling of safety. The different indices for human security focus on the performance of the security apparatus, the degree to which civilians feel safe walking the streets alone, and societal safety and security. The indicators measure how this feeling of safety changes over time. To provide the general perspective of the contexts in which we work we use the Gallup poll on law and order, which reflects quite well how safe people feel. They are asked about confidence in the police force, feeling safe outside and security incidents within the last 12 months. Their June 2018 report uses 2017 figures. Figures that cover the period of this report are not yet available. It is therefore not possible to compare before and after figures and directly answer the question. Some of the scores (% out of 100) for the countries in which we work: Lebanon – 78; Iraq – 71; Yemen – 71; Libya – 76; Mali – 66; South Sudan - 54; Afghanistan – 45. Some further caveats have to be made. For some countries engaged in violent conflict (such as Syria), no data are available. In others, conflicts affects only parts of the country, so the perception of safety may differ per region.

The Global Peace Index tries to track trends in peacefulness of countries. It shows that in 2018 the long-term trend of deterioration continued, with a 0.27 percent deterioration of the 'global level of peace'. To come to this number, they combine figures and qualitative assessments such as the level of perceived criminality, political instability, the number of refugees and others. When it comes to societal safety, the Global Peace Index also composes an index. This is more a qualitative analysis than a perception survey, but also provides an indication of the environments in which we work. The least safe of these countries according to the Global Peace Index are Afghanistan, Iraq and South Sudan, three countries in which we worked during the reporting period.

Indicator	Baseline + year	Result 2016	Result 2017 / 2018	Source
Performance of security apparatus (Fragile States Index)	n/a	9.71	9.59	Fragile States Index (0=most stable, 10=least stable) (average figure for the abovementioned seven countries, including Syria and Somalia)
Amount of land released through ERW clearance or survey activities (land cleared worldwide)	n/a	170 km2	128 km2	Landmine monitor
Societal safety and security (Global Peace Index)	n/a	3.31	3.33	Global Peace Index (0=most secure, 5=least secure) (average figure for the abovementioned seven countries, including Syria and Somalia)

To what extent have the outcomes for this result area been achieved?

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, also depending on the specific indicator, to aggregate data on the basis of current reporting by project partners. For example, different partners use different indicators and the timing of their reports vary. Because of our constant focus on improving the results achieved by our implementing partners we expect to be able to report clearer results through increasingly better impact measurement in the years to come.

On the basis of the limited data available, we can conclude that, in general, our projects have contributed to the outcome of reducing levels of violence and fear. Overall, an improved sense of security is reported by our partners. It remains difficult, however, to determine whether this positive trend is linked to our projects directly, since people's perception of security is influenced by a variety of factors. Therefore, it is useful to measure impact using several different indicators and look at the relation between them.

According to our Theory of Change (ToC), two key aspects are: 1) the level of trust between the local population and security actors and; 2) the quality of service provision. A causal link is clearly visible between the activities implemented by our partners and the positive evaluation of the services provided. Based on satisfaction surveys among local populations in Iraq and Syria, it can be concluded that the majority of people surveyed were pleased with the assistance they received, ranging from rescue and shelter response by the White Helmets in Syria, to victim assistance and psychosocial care for Yezidi Women in Iraq. An increase was measured for the first two outcome-indicators, which indicates a positive correlation between these results is highly likely. This further confirms the assumption made within our ToC, that increased trust in security actors is an important factor that contributes to an improved feeling of safety.

The feeling of security has great influence on people's lives. If they feel secure they can earn a living, send their children to school and live a normal life, conversely insecurity leads people to their homes and migrate to a safer area. A good example of this is reflected in the result reported for humanitarian demining. With the help of Dutch funding, 5.2 mln m2 land was released as a result of survey and clearance activities implemented under the Mine Action and Cluster Munitions program, of which over 1.5 mln m2 has been returned to local communities and has been put back into productive use, for housing, community development, rebuilding critical infrastructure and agriculture. A total of 920.928 civilians living in or around previously contaminated land directly benefitted from this land release. This ultimately improved the livelihood of these civilians and their physical security, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 16.1). This result serves as a clear example of how humanitarian demining is presented in our ToC, namely as a prerequisite for peace, security and sustainable development.

Indicator	Baseline + year	Target	Result	Source

Indicator	Baseline + year	Target	Result	Source
1.1 -1.3 No. and % of beneficiaries (f/m) who report they are feeling secure in the area where they live.	No aggregated baseline value available. Results are based on a variety of activities with differing implementation periods, geographical focus and monitoring and evaluation methods.	n/a	This specific indicator measures to what extent people feel secure in the area where they live. By comparing the baseline and endline values it is possible to get a sense of how this security perception changes over time. Overall, we can conclude that there is an improvement in the sense of security in the areas where these activities have been carried out. However, due to the qualitative nature of results and varying monitoring and evaluation methods, results could not be aggregated or summarized as a single quantitative number or percentage. In a project by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), focused on Yezidi women that had been captured by ISIS in Iraq, the majority of respondents reported an increased sense of well-being. The activity has helped Yezidi women and girls recover from trauma and other psychosocial disorders caused by sexual and gender-based violence, particularly inflicted by ISIS, and helped them to cope with the prolonged displacement. Well-being surveys that were conducted showed that 94 out of 124 (75%) women and girls surveyed, indicated they felt safer inside their homes and communities, as a result of their participation in the project's activities. Figures collected by the organization White Helmets, a volunteer organization operating in Syrian opposition areas, show that 1366 beneficiaries (68% of the 2009 survey respondents) from different Syrian governates reported feeling safe, compared to the 27% baseline measurement. The reported increased sense of security seems to be related to the protection by and emergency response assistance of the White Helmets. A conclusion drawn by looking at related indicators, that show a high level of confidence among beneficiaries in the White Helmets ability to provide better security. Nevertheless, it remains clear, that in the context of brutal armed conflict, external factors play a large role as well. The causal link between project implementation and a more positive security perception is most clearly visible in the Mine Action and Cluster Munitions (MACM) program. Beneficiaries were asked to what extent they felt safer following land release and risk education activities implemented by MACM-partners the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Danish Church Aid (DCA) and the HALO Trust. Though results have yet to be measured for all 13 country-programs and in some cases sample size was limited due to contextual factors, at least 2098 out of 2397 total respondents (87%) reported 'feeling safer', based on results measured in Lebanon, Syria, Libya and South Sudan. It is important to note, that this measurement differs slightly, in that it does not necessarily reflect the security perception on the whole.	NPA, White Helmets, HALO trust, DCA, MAG
1.1 No. and % of beneficiaries who report having received positive service provision by formal and informal authorities with regard to human security	No aggregated baseline value available. Results are based on a variety of activities with differing implementation periods, geographical focus and monitoring and evaluation methods.	n/a	This indicator measures the extent to which beneficiaries of security provision are satisfied about the quality of services they received. The indicator looks at both formal security actors (e.g. police, defense sector, government oversight bodies) and informal security actors (e.g. Civil Society Organisations, medical volunteers, media oversight). Our partners conducted satisfaction surveys among beneficiaries in Syria and Iraq, to measure whether their project activities had produced the positive results they were aiming for. Results clearly demonstrate a positive evaluation of the services provided. Due to the qualitative nature of results and varying monitoring and evaluation methods, results could not be aggregated or summarized as a single quantitative number or percentage. In Iraq, NPA provided psychosocial support, case management support and vocational training to Yezidi Women and Girls. Overall, an 80% beneficiary satisfaction score was measured among the 179 survey respondents, based on their evaluation of project-related activities. In Syria, the White Helmets, officially known as Syria Civil Defense (SCD), conducted over 50,000 emergency response and essential service delivery operations in 2017, including over 14,813 conflict incident responses to attacks that rescued 9,935 trapped or injured people. They also conducted at least 36,133 non-emergency response operations, including 132 awareness activities, rubble clearance, civil firefighting and ambulance services and basic medical care. By saving lives and strengthening community resilience, the program has had a significant positive impact on the lives of Syrian civilians living in conflict. This conclusion is substantiated by the 824 (41%) of respondents that had personally benefitted from SCD services. Furthermore, 1842 (91.7% of) respondents reported to have used the protection advice they learned, which shows that the training provided was indeed useful.	NPA, White Helmets, HALO trust, DCA, MAG, DCAF
1.1 No. and % of beneficiaries (f/m) who report increased levels of trust in security sector actors	n/a	n/a	n/a In coming years, we hope to gather enough data to report on this outcome-indicator, which measures the perception of the population regarding the trustworthiness and performance of security sector actors. When the security sector becomes more transparent and accountable for its actions and as a whole is governed better, security sector actors will be more responsive towards the general population and can help build trust within society. When people have greater trust in the security actors in their immediate living surroundings, they will feel more secure. This year, results for this indicator were limited to those measured by the White Helmets, which showed 1611 (80.2% of) respondents were confident the SCD would show up if needed and beneficiaries have as much trust that the SCD would come to help them in case of a fire, as they have their own family or neighbors. The Netherlands support several projects in partnership with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) for Security Sector Reform and Governance projects in Mali and Northern Africa (Tunisia, Morocco, Libya). Most programs focus on continued engagement with the government and sensitization of security institutions to the needs of the local population and data transparency. We encourage organizations like DCAF and other countries working in this field to focus their strategies towards a people-centered approach to human security away from the more narrow 'Train & Equip' focus and towards governance and human security paired with a long-term commitment. As a result, we hope to see an increase in the level of trust between security actors and local communities, partly stemming from improved service provision in general. Where possible, outcome results for the DCAF programs will be included in future reports.	n/a
# and % of land cleared and released that is being put into productive use for agriculture, community development, housing and infrastructure	0	n/a	With help of the Mine Action and Cluster Munition program, 5.2 million m2 cleared land has been released to local communities for agricultural purposes. Additionally, 1.5 million m2 cleared land is used for reconstruction purposes of critical (social) infrastructure, including schools, hospitals to ensure the land is habitable once again. In this regard, the mine action activities add to the feeling of safety as well as increase the socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable communities and improve the prospects of said communities. For example, in Lebanon, households who benefitted from land clearance saw a rise in annual income per capita of USD 1,117, while a local Congolese village saw their main access road reopened after fifteen years of not being able to use it, allowing villagers to once again engage in local trade and access critical social services.	HALO trust, DCA, MAG
To what extent have the outputs for this result area been achieved?		Overall, significant achievements are visible at output-level and we are able to see a clear link with results achieved at outcome-level. It is difficult to determine, however, whether results exceeded expectations or not, as no aggregated targets were set for the indicators and some partners choose not to work with targets at all. With the help of mine action programs, contaminated land by explosive remnants or war (ERW) was cleared and risk education activities for the dangers or ERW were carried out. Land clearance allows affected civilians to return to their homes and use prior contaminated land for agricultural purposes, while risk education activities teaches people living in contaminated areas how to deal with the dangers or ERW. Both outputs help affected people feel safer, because they are less vulnerable to dangers ERW present in their communities. This ultimately contributes to the goal of reducing levels of violence and levels of fear experienced. During the reporting period, a significant contribution was made through our partners to capacity building of the formal / informal security sector by providing training to professionals that contribute to improving human security' in our interventions countries on the one hand, and also by providing training to people of the AU, EU, Dutch government and civil society. This includes projects related to Security Sector Reform, Humanitarian Mine Action and Peacekeeping, as well as our Dutch Civil Mission Pool. Thanks to such trainings and capacity-strengthening efforts, these professionals and institutions contribute more effectively to the safety and security of civilians. Results for activities focusing on 'Preventing Violent Extremism' (PVE) will be included from next year on. Since the PVE-indicator was added to the Human Security objective mid-2018, it is too early to say anything substantive about the results achieved at this stage.		
Indicator	**Baseline + year**	**Target**	**Result**	**Source**

1.2 No. m2 demined [note: this is an official DGIS-indicator]	Baseline at the start of 2017 was 0	7.000.000 mln m2	During and years after the end of an armed conflict, landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) often pose a great safety threat to people. This indicator measures the number of square meters (m2) of land cleared of landmines and other ERW. During the reported year, over 15 million m2 land was cleared of ERW in countries such as Syria, Somalia, Colombia, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Iraq, South Sudan, DRC, Libya, Mali, Yemen, Burkina Faso and Niger. This result is based on the figures reported for the Mine Action and Cluster Munition Program 2016-2020, the annual unearmarked contributions to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and a project by UNDP and the Yemen Mine Action Service (YEMAC). Clearing land that is contaminated with ERW, such as landmines, lays a foundation for stability and contributes to the physical security of people. Contaminated land causes significant security threats and causes fear among people of losing their livestock, limbs or lives. Contamination with ERW is a strain on reconstruction after a conflict and prevents refugees and internally displaced people from returning home safely or from using agricultural land or roads. In addition, ERW hinder the operational ability of peacekeepers and humanitarian aid workers. Removing these explosive open up space for different stabilization actors to operate and provide necessary assistance.	UNMAS, UNDP/YEMAC, Humanity Inclusion (HI), HALO trust, DCA, MAG
# of direct beneficiaries of Mine Risk Education activities	Baseline at the start of 2017 was 0	n/a	A total of 375.878 women, men and particularly children (including refugees and internally displaced people) received risk awareness training on the dangers that explosive remnants of war (ERW), including landmines, present. The goal of these trainings is to teach civilians living in ERW contaminated areas how to deal with the dangers when encountering these explosives. This eventually increases the feeling of safety of these civilians and their local communities. Furthermore, the risk education activities also reduces the amount of victims fallen to ERW as it prevents them from unknowingly triggering explosives devices. These trainings were carried out by the three MACM partners, UNMAS, Yemen Mine Action Centre, Handicap International, and Danish Demining Group in 15 countries. Through the MACM program it has been demonstrated, based on surveys in South Sudan, Afghanistan and DRC, that 1547 out of 2186 civilians (71%) receiving the training demonstrated safer behavior compared to before they received the training.	UNMAS, UNDP/YEMAC, HI, Danish Demining Group (DDG), HALO trust, DCA, MAG
# of professionals trained who contribute to human security (disaggregated by gender)	Baseline at the start of 2017 was 0	n/a	Under this result area, our partners have worked with at least 79 different national and local institutions in conflict-affected countries, of which 28 formal (i.e. government bodies) and 51 informal (e.g. Civil Society Organizations). This indicator presents the combined number of professionals trained in the field of human security. For this reporting period the total result was: 6.644 professionals trained. This figure includes (future) (female) peacekeepers, police officers and experts in security sector reform, community police agents, members of parliament, civil servants, journalists, forensic doctors, prison/detention facility staff, medics, members of women's organizations, deminers, risk education teachers, medics, community focal points, gender officers, SGBV councilors, members of the Dutch civilian mission pool, European Union and African Union delegates and other (international) civil society actors. Thanks to such trainings, these professionals contribute (better and more effectively) to the safety and security of civilians. Gender disaggregated figures for this indicator are incomplete, as not all of our partners collect this information. A few examples: • During the Dutch-funded female military officers course in Beijing (implemented by UN Women) 40 (probable) future female future peacekeepers were trained, with the aim of increasing the number of women deployed on peacekeeping operations by helping to prepare them with the specific skills and knowledge necessary to be considered, selected, and deployed by their national military forces. The percentage of female military officers deployed in missions has more than doubled from 3.6% in 2014 to 7.5% in 2017 since the introduction of the FMOC course in 2015. Deploying female peacekeepers increases UN peacekeeping missions' effectiveness and improves their credibility towards the local population. • The Netherlands has been at the forefront of encouraging advanced training for staff deployed in support of bilateral, regional or multilateral security sector governance and reform engagements. Through the Dutch Civil Mission Pool, 14 civil experts (9 men / 5 women) participated in pre-deployment trainings, conducted in collaboration with knowledge partners such as Insititute Clingendael and DCAF's International Security Sector Advisory Team (ISSAT). • In the field of humanitarian mine action, part of the aim of the MACM program is to strengthen national and local mine action authorities. By providing local deminers with the right expertise and tools, the MACM partners aim to increase the sustainability of their efforts, while contributing to local livelihoods. In Somalia, The HALO Trust provided the Somaliland Mine Action Centre with extensive training and supported the development of two government-operated demining sections. In Iraq, MAG deployed the first local all-female demining team in the country.	NPA, White Helmets, DCAF, UN Women, UNMAS, UNDP, YEMAC, HI, Danish Demining Group (DDG), HALO trust, DCA, MAG, Cordaid, Women's Peacemakers Program, Living Peace Institute, Aktis.
# of (formal & informal) institutions strengthened in their capacity to address root causes and triggers of violent extremism	No aggregated baseline value available. Results are based on a variety of activities with differing implementation periods, geographical focus and monitoring and evaluation methods.	n/a	The main goal of the PVE-activities supported by the NL, is to ensure that fewer people join violent extremist groups. We do this by tackling the triggers and root causes that drive them to this. Research shows that these triggers and root causes often have to do with a non-functioning or poorly functioning government and / or feelings of socio-economic exclusion. The indicator measures how many institutions have been given more insight by our programs into the prevention of violent extremism, and are better able to respond to this. This concerns both the national government (e.g. the drafting of a national PVE strategy, activities aimed at human rights, a well-functioning criminal justice system and inclusion of marginalized groups) and institutions at community level such as municipalities and local NGOs (e.g. involving young people in local government and providing a better socio-economic perspective). The conditions that encourage violent extremism are therefore reduced. The indicator does not measure the number of people actually stopped to join a violent extremist group. At this stage there are no results to report on. This indicator was added to the Human Security objective mid-2018. It is therefore too early to say anything substantive about the results achieved at this stage. These results will be included from next year on.	n/a

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved.	As explained before, we are not (yet) able to report thoroughly on all the indicators. To the extent that we have been able to measure results and that targets were set, they were achieved as planned, in the sense that they show that our projects positively contribute to human security. This happened in the context of high levels of insecurity, as detailed above. It demonstrates the effectiveness of our partners to operate within these difficult contexts. The DGIS target for mine action has been surpassed in the reported year. The indicator of m2 cleared land was double the amount (15 million m2), than planned (7 million m2), indicating that the set indicator was not ambitious enough or that the mine action activities were more successful than planned. The Ministry is currently reassessing whether the targets for this indicator need to be revised. In some projects, the results have not been fully achieved. In demining programs, the goal is to work with diverse teams, in terms of gender. This has been achieved in Iraq, Libya, Somalia and Lebanon, but has not been achieved in Afghanistan, South Soudan and Syria. A DCAF project on security sector reform in Egypt wanted to publicly share information on the security sector through a website. However, this website got blocked by the authorities. These examples show, once again, that the contexts we work in affect the results that can be achieved. For this period the results, to the extent measured, are achieved as planned. This is a positive result in comparison to the further deteriorated international context in which our partners have done their work. In a world where the number of complex armed conflicts have increased, especially in our focus regions, being able to attain the results as planned is a positive. For the coming period, we aim to remain achieving positive results that we will be able to highlight better through the growing new ways of results measurement in the fragile and conflict affected countries that we work in.
Implications for planning.	A human security approach, like most developmental interventions, requires a long-term perspective and commitment in order to truly have an impact. The Netherlands will therefore continue to actively pursue a long-term human security policy based on a context-specific, conflict- and gendersensitive approach, focused on people's needs in fragile states and conflict areas. As before, this approach will include stepping up our cooperation and alignment with other parties. Greater use will also be made of research into the most effective approaches in these fields, and that research will be incorporated into our policy and programming, supporting new and innovative approaches. In addition, we will step up our efforts at policy and country level to increase synergy between our human security interventions, and between human security, the rule of law, peace processes and political stability. Finally, there will be an even greater focus on more clearly identifying the targets of Dutch-funded interventions and on strengthening efforts to monitor and evaluate the impact and sustainability of these interventions.

Result area 2	IMPACT/OUTCOME/OUTPUT	RESULT AREA
SROL	Outcome	2. Strengthened rule of law so that citizens are better able to access their rights through fair, efficient, impartial, independent and accountable institutions

Result question 2a: To what extent has rule of law been strengthened so that citizens are better able to access their rights through fair, efficient, impartial, independent and accountable institutions? (country level)	In 2017, the Netherlands decided to make Access to Justice under SDG 16.3 a high priority by co-chairing an International Task Force on Access to Justice convened by the Pathfinders, together with Argentina, Sierra Leone, and the Elders. The Task Force seeks to make SDG 16.3 a reality by encouraging countries to make concrete commitments on promoting Access to Justice during the High Level Political Forum in 2019. During the reporting period, the Task Force met twice and worked on a flagship report on increasing access to justice for all. The report investigates the scale and nature of the justice gap, building a case for investment in justice, and makes recommendations for the tools and approaches needed to provide justice for all. The Netherlands is one of the key partners of the Task Force and its Secretariat and considers SDG16 to provide a crucial window of opportunity to show concrete progress on access to justice. The figures below are the average scores for the following countries: Libya, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestinian Territories, Yemen, Tunisia, Syria, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, and Afghanistan.

Indicator	Baseline + year	Result 2016	Result 2017 / 2018	Source
Human Rights and Rule of Law indicator – Fragile States Index (average figure for the above mentioned countries – if data is available)	n/a	8.36	8.24	Fragile States Index (0=most stable, 10=least stable) No data available for the Palestinian Territories
Rule of Law overall score (average figure for the above mentioned countries – if data is available)	n/a	0.45	0.46	World Justice Project – Rule of Law Index (0.00=lowest, 1.00=highest) Data only available for the following countries: Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Afghanistan
Confidence in judicial system (average figure for the above mentioned countries – if data is available)	n/a	47	45	Gallup World Poll (percentage of people confident) Data only available for the following countries: Lebanon, Iraq, Palestinian Territories, Yemen, Tunisia, Mali, Burkina Faso, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Rwanda and Afghanistan

To what extent have the outcomes for this result area been achieved?

Access to Justice

In 2017, the Netherlands contributed directly to enhancing access to justice for people on the ground in many countries through different programs. The UNDP Global Program for Justice and Security was able to provide access to justice for 35.463 people with Dutch support. The Netherlands is the second largest donor to the Global Program, which enabled access to justice for 431.086 people in nearly 40 countries in 2017. Programs in Afghanistan, Palestinian Territories, Mali, Rwanda, Kenya, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Burundi, Jordan, Pakistan and South-Sudan provided access to justice. Many of our programs focus on vulnerable groups, such as women, children and refugees. For example, in Jordan, UNDP helped to raise awareness of legal rights amongst vulnerable groups, including women and girls and provided access to legal, social and psychological counselling and advice. UNDP established two new legal clinics in communities hosting Syrian refugees. Partner organisations informed over 1300 people about their rights, and 200 women benefitted from personal legal advice about family, work and rent-related disputes. A local NGO, the Princess Taghrid Institute, produced 12 legal awareness manuals on key issues for women and disseminated the manuals throughout the country. Also in Jordan, almost 5000 people benefitted from improved access to justice through a project by Mercy Corps,who supported individuals at community level on accessing legal services to resolve disputes. Results for women is becoming increasingly important; we are identifying more and more programs that cater specifically to women. Examples include the Joint UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women 'Sawasya' program in the Palestinian Territories that the Netherlands supports, that improved women and girls' access to justice by targeted legal aid services (Legal advice/consultation and legal representation) to 5401 women. Several Dutch-funded projects assist survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). In Jordan, SGBV victims were able to access formal justice concerning alimony and divorce certificates, birth certificates for children (which may be difficult to obtain when there is no official father) and custody, in addition to referrals to UNHCR for seeking legal status. Cordaid supports the fight against SGBV through development of educational programs and lobby for their inclusion in schools in the CAR, while UNDP works with national partners to increase their capacities to prevent and respond to SGBV. In Afghanistan, UNDP helped to develop a sector-wide manual to harmonize working methods across various institutions and improve inter-institutional coordination on SGBV cases. UNDP also supported the Police Family Response Units and the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association to finalize standard operating procedures for SGBV cases to ensure consistent and sensitive handling.

Innovation

Making use of justice innovations can be essential for dealing with justice needs of people in for instance difficult to reach areas, in contexts where large groups of people must be reached, or in order to keep costs for providing justice low. Therefore, the Netherlands supported several initiatives that seek innovative approaches to justice. Our Partner organization Hiil (the Hague Institute for Innovation of Law) supports justice innovations that are scalable and bring solutions to people for their most pressing justice needs. Every year, HiiL presents promising projects that tackle pressing justice issues during an Innovation Forum. One such innovative solution is the M-haki initiative by the Legal Aid Center in Kenya, funded by the Netherlands. Legal information is made readably accessible (in 2017, 881.889 people increased their legal awareness through public outreach, sentization and the media) and Kenyans can request legal advice via a website (www.m-haki.co.ke). Through this website 2.510 people were reached. 57% of the questions were related to land, evictions, labour and succession issues.

Transitional Justice

An essential part of addressing justice needs is to address grievances arising from massive human rights violations through conflict or repression (Transitional justice). In order to facilitate the sharing of evidence of war crimes in Syria, the Netherlands supported the creation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (also referred to as the 'Evidence Bank') and Syrian NGOs on such exchange of evidence in April 2018. Other Syrian NGOs met under a coalition supported by the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) known as the 'Save Syrian Schools' project. They documented attacks on schools and held public hearings to hear directly from children whose schools were attacked or affected by the conflict. In order to ensure accountability and reparations for victims, after the Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and FARC was signed in 2016, ICTJ has been intensively engaged with political parties and legislators to implement the Peace Agreement. ICTJ for instance took part in a five-member Selection Committee that was also created by the Peace Agreement. Thereby, ICTJ assisted in selecting key positions in the transitional justice institutions envisaged in the Peace Agreement. In Syria, in view of future accountability processes, the Syria Justice and Accountability Centre (SJAC) documented and collected evidence of war crimes and human rights abuses by all parties to the conflict in Syria.

Indicator	Baseline + year	Target	Result	Source
2.1.No. of beneficiaries (f/m) with access to justice [note: this is an official DGIS-indicator] (separate out: no. of women who present cases of sexual violence or domestic abuse)	n/a	100,000, at least 50% of them women	136,912, among which 42.939 women (32%)	Justice For All-Prison Fellowship, Deme-So, UNDP/PNUD, Norwegian Refugee Council, Red Een Kind, Mercy Corps, Oxfam Novib, Apik Indo, GIZ, Royal Danish Embassy Kampala, Ministry Of Finance & Economic Planning Rwanda, THE LEGAL AID FORUM, Kituo Cha Sheria, Kenya National Commission On Human Rights, IDLO
2.3. No. of beneficiaries (f/m) who access transitional justice mechanisms	n/a	n/a	225,367	Oxfam Novib, Red een Kind, UNDP, ICTJ

To what extent have the outputs for this result area been achieved?

Institutions strengthened

Many of our partners also worked to strengthen justice institutions. UNDP's approach to institution building emphasizes confidence building between society and the state. UNDP assists national authorities in achieving quick wins through immediate restoration of service delivery as well as supports comprehensive sector-wide reforms that are inclusive and prioritize national ownership for long-term sustainability. In Lebanon, UNDP supported the municipal police to launch their first curriculum through the Internal Security Forces Academy in Tunisia; UNDP supported the Ministry of Interior in developing a draft code of conduct and inspection policy for the Internal Security Forces.

The efforts of The International Development Law Organization (IDLO) to strengthen the Kenyan judiciary bore fruit when the Kenya Supreme Court nullified the Presidential election results due to massive irregularities in October 2017. This was an unprecedented show of independence by the judiciary. IDLO's work in Kenya has focused partly on training the judiciary on handling election disputes. IDLO also produced several legal instruments aimed to improve the legal status of women and children: the National Action Plan on Legal Aid; Children's Bill; Criminal Procedure bench book; Reference tool on inheritance and family law; and the Rules of procedure and practice for Kadhi courts. Our partner, HiiL (the Hague Institute for Innovation of Law) supported 43 institutions (including informal ones) through bringing together different stakeholders within justice sector officials in five countries: Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Bangladesh and Nigeria. HiiL created platforms to discuss solutions for pressing justice issues and strategize on the roles the different institutions need to play to help solve those issues.

Inclusive law reform initiatives

Cordaid supported in South Sudan, CAR, DRC and Burundi the development of proposals from civil society for legal reform and for example engaged civil society in reviews of codes of ethics for magistrates or revision of budget allocation for legal aid.

Community support

Mercy Corps and International Rescue Committee supported communities through outreaches and counseling programs around legal rights and entitlement in Jordan. The program has been supporting individuals at the community level in understanding how and where to access legal services in order to resolve their disputes. Through legal case management individuals were, if needed, as well referred to more specialized support such as legal representation, alimony and custody services, family documentation support or UNHCR legal status support.

Indicator	Baseline + year	Target	Result	Source
2.2 No. of institutions strengthened (in terms of fairness, effectiveness, accountability or independence)	n/a	n/a	104	UNDP, GPPAC, HiiL, CILC, ICTJ
2.2. 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	n/a	n/a	118	Cordaid, PAX, CILC, Africa Centre For Open Governance

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 2

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	A. Results achieved better than planned

Reasons for result achieved.		In 2017, our results often exceeded targets at programmatic level. We were able to expand our focus from partnerships and programs and to include major new policy initiatives, including the Justice Task Force, and the Security Council Resolution. At the country level, programs supported by the Netherlands increased access to justice for men and women in many countries, benefitting more than 136,000 people, and helped strengthen multiple justice institutions and legal frameworks. This exceeded our target by one-third. Our results should be read in conjunction with the reports of the embassies that fund rule of law activities: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, the Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda. Many significant results were achieved at country level. On the other hand, the measured (some partners are not able to provide us with disaggregated data) number of women reached is still under 50% and requires more targeted efforts (see planning section). This year during our seat on the Security Council, we were able to focus the attention of other countries on rule of law. The Security Council gave renewed attention to the topic of justice police and corrections under a new resolution (S/RES/2447 (2018) adopted 13 December). This resolution sponsored by the Netherlands and Côte d'Ivoire aims to promote better coherence between various UN actors working on rule of law, justice and corrections institutions in peacekeeping operations and in special political missions. Data is crucial for improving justice. In 2017, the Netherlands refocused our efforts to increase data gathering through programs to international policy influencing so that not just we, the Netherlands, but generally there is an increase in commitment to gathering and using data and innovation for access to justice, with particular attention to access to justice for women. **Our main partners** Many of the results were achieved thanks to our long-term and multiyear partnerships with UNDP, HiiL, IDLO and ICTJ. Through policy dialogue with these organizations, we are moving towards a shared vision of the results we are seeking to achieve, as well as our geographic priorities. We consolidated our work on transitional justice predominantly through our continued multi-year partnership with ICTJ, which enables them to engage in multiple post conflict and fragile contexts and allows them to conclude subcontracts with trusted partners. We also embarked on several new partnerships with organizations that assist in documentation of crimes committed in Syria and Iraq, in the recognition that transitional justice and accountability cannot wait until conflicts are over. In 2017, we continued project funding to the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and have concluded new agreements covering among other countries Yemen, Tunisia and Somalia.		
Implications for planning.		In our new focus on policy influencing, we are devoting capacity to influencing other countries and organizations, to make access to justice a high priority. We will do this through our strong support to the Task Force on Justice and our partnership with the Center for International Cooperation in New York. We aim to reach that more countries and organizations will set concrete targets to expand access to justice during the High Level Political Forum in 2019. This way we will be able to reach a much more significant part of the world population than is possible through our own bilateral assistance. In order to ensure that we reach our target on the number of women with increased access to justice we will make sure that almost all new projects are directly delivering on this target. In fact, in 2019 several projects will start that do exactly this. We will also ensure that our methodological note regarding this indicator and the way to measure it is understood and applied by all our partners.		

Result area 3	IMPACT/OUTCOME/OUTPUT	RESULT AREA
SROL	Outcome	3. States, regional and local authorities and societies at large are able to effectively prevent and resolve conflict in a non-violent and inclusive manner

ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

Result question 3a: To what extent are states, regional and local authorities and societies at large able to effectively prevent and resolve conflict in a non-violent and inclusive manner? (country level)	The focus in this area has been on support to peace processes and peacebuilding and support to political governance. According to the Global Peace Index, the number of conflicts globally increased between 2017 and 2018, with particularly negative trends in the Middle East. Many conflicts have remained unresolved. For the focus regions of Dutch Development policy (such as the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, North Africa and the Sahel), the indexes show only minor shifts. The joint UN and World Bank report 'Pathways for Peace' also showed that violent conflicts have increased in recent years, causing severe human suffering, displacement and protracted humanitarian need. Today's conflicts are increasingly protracted, involving more non-state groups and regional and international actors. These conflicts are therefore even more difficult to manage or solve from a governance perspective. The State Legitimacy indicator of the Fragile States Index measures the extent to which people have faith in their government and whether they think their government is open to its people. In 2017/2018, state legitimacy in Netherlands' focus countries has remained the same on average, with small positive changes in Uganda, Lebanon, Niger, Iraq, Burkina Faso and Somalia, while Libya, Ethiopia and Kenya show a downward trend. According to the political participation index within the Bertelsmann Transformation Index most of our focus countries are in the lowest ranks. The index shows small improvement changes in Jordan, Iraq, Mali and a clearly positive trend in Burkina Faso. It shows a slight decreasing trend for Libya, Lebanon, South Sudan and Ethiopia, which are already in the lowest ranks. Although the global trend on peace is not a positive one, it indicates the importance of continued support to – at all levels – peace processes and preventing recurrence of violent conflict and unrest to turn around this negative trend. Furthermore, positive change at community levels can occur if even global trends are negative. For this reason, we have focused on combining support to political processes through multilateral, regional and bilateral channels with targeted development assistance at community levels addressing root causes of, and grievances caused by, conflict. For example in Mali, UN DPA works with ECOWAS in support of the political and peace process, the UN Peacebuilding Fund works at community levels to enhance engagement in the peace process and build local capacities to prevent expansion of the crisis and to promote social cohesion. The figures below are average scores for the following countries: Libya, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestinian Territories, Yemen, Tunisia, Syria, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Afghanistan.

Indicator	Baseline + year	Result 2016	Result 2017 / 2018	Source
Level of peacefulness (Global Peace index)	n/a	2.79	2.78	Global Peace Index (1=most peaceful, 5=least peaceful)
State legitimacy (Fragile states index)	n/a	8.29	8.18	Fragile States Index (0=most stable, 10=least stable) No data available for Palestinian Territories
Political participation (Bertelsmann Transformation Index)	na	4.03	4.25	Political Participation Index (0 = least stable, 10 = most stable) No data available for Palestinian Territories, Yemen, Uganda

To what extent have the outcomes for this result area been achieved?	**Peace processes** We have focused on – on the one hand - supporting peace processes aimed at reaching inclusive peace agreements and – on the other hand – on providing community-based support to enable communities to address their conflicts. Progress was made through mediation (expert organizations and the UN). Results cannot always be reported since third-parties efforts are often confidential. An example that can be shared is: In Mali, our assistance contributed to a cessation of hostilities agreement between rivalry communities (Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue). The changing nature of conflicts and the increased role of non-state actors implies that international support to stand-alone peace processes is not enough. This is why we also supported peacebuilding interventions to contribute to solve conflicts and prevent recurrence of conflict or unrest. Specifically, we focused on strengthening capacities of national and local level mechanisms for peaceful conflict settlement. Examples are: 1) Togo, establishment of a peace infrastructure existing of 37 local peace committees, which addressed major drivers of conflict in the region (UNDP-DPA); 2) Kenya, where focus has been on preventing electoral violence. Multi-stakeholder forums established all over the country, bringing together relevant actors to timely address tensions around elections and ensure conflict-sensitive reporting by the media (GPPAC and its member County Governance Watch (CGW)); 3) South Sudan, establishment of inclusive community structures such as peace committees to resolve conflict in target communities and 156 local level disputes were resolved through these structures (CARE); 4) South Sudan, support has been given to the Marial Bai Peace Agreement, which regulates the annual cattle migration over agricultural lands in the Wau area. It was created in November 2016, and ran for the first full year in 2017. The outcome was significantly fewer migration related conflicts between pastoralists and agriculturalists in the programme area (VNG). **Political Governance** We aim to improve state legitimacy by working on inclusion of groups in governance processes, such as political decision-making, as well as in local governance processes. In countries in conflict, government tend to clamp down on inclusion rather than to open up. Yet at the same time, right in the heart of the political arena, shifts can occur that open up possibilities. We work with large international organisations (UNDP, the UN Peacebuilding Fund and International IDEA) as well as with (N)GOs (NIMD, VNG and others). Our programmes have delivered small steps towards achieving our goals and should be considered as contributing to long-term local processes. Examples are: 1) In Tunisia, the municipal election of May 2018 gave way to work on decentralization in society as an important theme to bring more possibilities for inclusive political decision making at the local level (VNG); 2) In Uganda, Mali and Kenya increased dialogue between political parties and increased engagement with citizens: Many fragile and conflict-affected states are divisive societies; to bridge these divisions groups and politicians got to know their opposition and engaged in dialogue around their different perspectives (NIMD); 3) We have seen positive change occur as a result of the NIMD 'Schools for Democracy', bringing about cooperation rather than confrontation. Early indications of following alumni of these Schools for Democracy in Tunisia and Colombia, show that the Schools are helpful in training people to run for political office, as a substantial number of alumni ran for political posts in the municipal elections. Quite a number of them in these being women. Furthermore, a substantial number of political appointees, trained by NIMD, report on having increased contacts with their citizens.

Indicator	Baseline + year	Target	Result	Source
3.1. No. and % conflicts that are addressed and resolved by community structures by the programme (note: this is an ARC indicator)	n/a	n/a	1307	Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Red een Kind, CARE, ZOA, UNDP-DPA, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Church Aid

To what extent have the outputs for this result area been achieved?	Support to peace dialogue and strengthening national/local conflict resolution mechanisms
	Various peace dialogue processes were supported at national and local levels. Examples are: 1) The Sahel: support resulted in improved functioning and use of the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the Sahel to address regional issues effectively. This strengthened ownership by countries of strategies for the Sahel as well as increased synergies between the Platform and the G5 and ECOWAS (UN DPA); 2) In Sudan and South Sudan, UN DPA facilitated meetings of a Tripartite Joint Approach Team (Sudan, South Sudan and the AU) to support the on-going peace process. This included support to develop a draft cessation of hostilities agreement; 3) In Libya, over 90 heads of municipalities and local authorities from all parts of Libya had a dialogue about the crisis in the country and discussed how they could meet the needs of citizens (Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue); 4) In Burundi, where, with the support of the UN Peacebuilding Fund, 13 communal platforms were established to provide space for dialogue creating positive interaction for conflict management and for finding solutions. The engagement of youth in these communal dialogue platforms improved resilience amongst young people.
	We also focused on increased understanding of conflict dynamics. In for example Côte d'Ivoire and Mali, Interpeace engaged with 741 people from a range of communities in a participatory research to understand why young people take the path of violence and explored conflict dynamics in order to reduce risk of conflict escalation.
	Trainings on mediation and conflict resolution
	We supported trainings on mediation and conflict resolution to give people the skills to effectively address conflicts. Examples are: 1) 632 persons (237 women), including representatives from conflicting parties and appointed mediators were trained in 2017 (Clingendael Mediation Support Facility). Such trainings have led to positive results. It has for example supported peace negotiations between warring factions that took place in Djibouti, that – 3 days after the training – resulted in a peace agreement; 2) In Somalia, Somali women civil society leaders were trained in the field of conflict resolution and mediation (DPA); 3) Training on mediation for more than 100 young diplomats from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Egypt (DPA). In Mali 640 youth (226 women) were trained to promote a better understanding of the Peace Agreement (UN PBF); 4) In the Ukraine, 80 peacebuilders were trained to work in conflictive areas (International Alert).
	Dialogue process to strengthen public debate
	Outputs on the number of dialogue processes to strengthen the public debate have been achieved amongst others due to Strategic Partnerships on Dialogue and Dissent (i.e. CARE and NIMD), NIMD Dialogue for Stability and VNG IDEAL programmes (76 dialogue processes at the local level within one programme). Focus has been on creating more dialogue between citizens and their governments – by training citizens to approach their government and/or to train (local) government to open up more to their citizens. With the emphasis both on dialogue and dissent openings can be created for accommodation or bridging opinions. Examples are: 1) In Afghanistan and Rwanda, the Every Voice Counts programme of CARE focuses on creating spaces for dialogue, particularly for women. Although the context is difficult, both politically and security wise, there have been some first signs of success, such as the changing of social norms amongst religious leaders and the changing of policy guidelines related to Gender based violence (GBV) and women's political participation; 2) Also in South Sudan, through our partnership with Cordaid, local community leaders were supported to engage with local governments to address issues around GBV and local level women's needs fed into National Action Plan on UN resolution 1325; 3) 483 political actors were trained on the importance of political dialogue and political participation. (NIMD)
	Conflict solving though local peace committees

Indicator	Baseline + year	Target	Result	Source
3.1. No. of dialogue processes to promote constructive conflict management and local peace processes (ARC Optional indicators)	n/a	n/a	43	PBF, International Alert, Interpeace, GPPAC, Cordaid, UNDP-DPA, Redint, Radio la Benevolencija
3.1.(optional): No. of groups and mediators trained in conflict resolution skills (results report)	n/a	n/a	3309	PBF, Mercy Corps, International Alert, Clingendael, UNDP-DPA, UNDPA, Shades
3.2. No. of dialogue processes to strengthen the political/public debate	n/a	n/a	311	NIMD, CARE, Cordaid, Saferworld, UNDP-DPA, VNG International

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 3

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved.	The nature of our partnerships and our focus on both national and local levels have allowed us to achieve significant results in often challenging environments. Multilateral organisations were primarily responsible for achieving results at national levels. Our NGO partners achieved most results at community levels. We have invested in different kinds of partnerships, multilateral organisations (both political and development), specialized mediation organisations and peacebuilding NGOs. This investment allowed us to support short-term mediation and political dialogue processes at national and local levels, while at the same time investing in longer-term capacity development of relevant actors to resolve conflicts and strengthen inclusive governance. We engaged actively with our partners, primarily the UN and the WB, to push for more effective ways of preventing and resolving conflicts. A concrete example is our engagement in Tunisia where we engaged with the WB and the UN to stimulate strategic collaboration in order to prevent conflict. Results achieved by such policy engagement are indirect and will be visible in the long-term.
	Peace- and political processes, which focus on rebuilding trust in the state and peaceful coexistence in society after conflict, are difficult to measure, not linear and long-term processes. Sustainability of results at community levels can be challenging when national level political tensions and conflict overshadow achievements at community levels. In for example South Sudan, the process of gerrymandering (dividing states into smaller states) created great difficulties and confusion for local officials (VNG IDEAL programme). Based on these lessons, we encouraged our partners to ensure that support provided at community level – such as local conflict resolution efforts – is connected to national level political and peace processes. To promote this coherence, we not only engaged closely with NGO partners, but also increasingly so with multilateral partners operating at national levels. Finally, we have invested in strengthening capacities on conflict-sensitivity. In for example Mali, Interpeace trained MINUSMA staff to adapt their programming to be more conflict sensitive.
Implications for planning.	Based on lessons learnt, we will focus on the following in terms of planning: In order to achieve more results, we will step up our policy engagement with multilateral and regional partners (such as the WB, UN and EU) to continue to contribute to more joint-up, coherent and effective engagement of the international community in the prevention and the resolution of conflict, as well as the implementation of SDG 16.
	At country levels, we will not only focus on programmatic assistance, but also on more political (non-financial) engagement to bridge the (above-mentioned) gap between community-based efforts and national level processes, either bilaterally or via regional or multilateral channels such as the UN and WB peacebuilding instruments that we fund. We are stepping up our efforts in providing a combination of core and earmarked funding with our main partners, in order to strike a balance between general support for these organisations as well earmarked support for projects in our priority countries, focusing on projects contributing to our niche.

Activity

Name	Actual expenditure in 2018	Name organisation	Implemented by Channel	Department/Embassy
JUSTICE CAPACITY BUILDING	708050	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VUA)	Research institute and companies	Embassy
JFA HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION	284531,98	Justice For All-Prison Fellowship Addis	NGO	Embassy
STRENGTHENING REFORM AGENDA IN OROMIA	114780	AFRICAN STUDIES CENTRE LEIDEN	Research institute and companies	Embassy
EIFRSS CLINGENDAEL COOPERATION	62785	Ethiopian International Institute For	Research institute and companies	Embassy
ADD BLOCK GRANT RULE OF LAW	39483,28	various	various	Embassy
ADD ENDING GBV	0	Unfpa - United Nations Population Fund	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
ADD UNODC CRIMINAL JUSTICE	0	United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
SUPPORT TO AU PSD II	704000	African Union Addis Ababa	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
SUPPORT TO IGAD PEACE AND SECURITY	572000	Austrian Development Acengy - ADA	Government	Embassy
CT SUMMER COURSE	4168,48	T.M.C. Asser Instituut Den Haag	Research institute and companies	Embassy
BAM_REDEVABILITÉ GLR	3779481	Snv Bamako	NGO	Embassy
BAM UNDP PROJET MANDELA	2144829,28	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
BAM_TIEN SIRA	1535568,19	Association DEME-SO	NGO	Embassy
BAM CHAINE PENALE	1316432	IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Embassy
MINUSMA FRUST FUND BIJDRAGE 2019	968000	United Nations	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
TIEN SIRA II	739377,65	Association DEME-SO	NGO	Embassy
BAM FOND CONJOINT	571684	Ministere De La Justice - Mali Bamako	Government	Embassy
ONDERSTEUNING MALINEES MIGRATIEBELEID	222956,66	Ministere Des Maliens De L'Exterieur	Government	Embassy
FONDS D'URGENCE FLEXIBLE OCLEI	171815,88	OFFICE CENTRAL DE LUTTE CONTRE	Government	Embassy
POF V&R 2018 FOND D'APPUI PROGRAMME	167269,9	various	various	Embassy
INTEGRITY IDOLS 2018 - 2021	99091,85	ACCOUNTABILITY LAB MALI	NGO	Embassy
SUPPORT INIT. 2018 TO ENHANCE LRRPTG'S	86895,93	Min Def Den Haag	Government	Embassy
CELA NOUS CONCERNE TOUS	76224,5	Coalition Anti Sida Bamako	NGO	Embassy
BAM CINE DROIT LIBRE MALI	75021,46	Semfilms Ouagadougou	NGO	Embassy
BAM - POF V&R 2017	16648,55	various	various	Embassy
BAM TCHIMI HOUGOU	0	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
PROMOTION DROITS HUMAINS 2013		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
BAM_MINUSMA TF PEACE TALKS		United Nations Secretariat	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
POF V & R 2019-2020		A. Traore	various	Embassy
SUPPORT PROGRAM TO MEDIA INSIDE BURUNDI	665850	Radio La Benevolencija Amsterdam	NGO	Embassy
BUJ/EMERG RESPONSE CONFLICT-AFFECTED PPL	650000	International Committee of the Red Cross	NGO	Embassy
COMBATING GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	367750,63	Rcn Justice & Democratie ASBL	NGO	Embassy

Project	Amount	Organization	Type	Level
ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS	225000	AVOCATS SANS FRONTIÈRES (ASF)	NGO	Embassy
PRAPPNB	121171,54	Ministerie Van Buitenlandse Zaken Belgie	Government	Embassy
PSFB 2018	92195,76	various	NGO	Embassy
SCHOOLS FOR DEMOCRACY II	71252	Netherlands Instit. For Multiparty	NGO	Embassy
INTERIM SUPPORT TO BURUNDIAN MEDIA	6228	Radio La Benevolencija Amsterdam	NGO	Embassy
PROFESSIONALISATION		Ministerie Van Buitenlandse Zaken Belgie	Government	Embassy
BASKET FUND UNDP		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
IOM COUNTER TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS		IOM - INT. ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
DSH ROL 2016 2020	7000000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP MFA-HILL 2019-2021	3850000	Hague Inst. For The Internationalisation	NGO	Department
ICTJ FY 2019 - FY 2022	2497000	International Center For Transitional	NGO	Department
IDLO BRANCH OFFICE DEN HAAG 2019-2020	1686388	IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Department
HIIL INOVATING JUSTICE	1460499,6	Hague Inst. For The Internationalisation	NGO	Department
PROMOTING ACCESS TO JUSTICE	1424984	Impunity Watch Utrecht	NGO	Department
SYRIAN JUSTICE INNOVATION PROCESS (SJIP)	1097400	STICHTING THE HAGUE INSTITUTE FOR	NGO	Department
ICTJ FY 2016 FY 2019	950000	International Center For Transitional	NGO	Department
INTERNATIONAL TASK FORCE ON JUSTICE	904200	New York University 4	Research institute and companies	Department
ADR SOMALIA	899986,2	IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Department
CIJA - INVESTIGATE IS CRIMES IN IRAQ	712500	STICHTING THE COMMISSION FOR INTERN.	NGO	Department
EIP - EMPOWERING REFUGEE AND INTERNALLY	557688	European Institute Of Peace (E.I.P.)	NGO	Department
SUPPORTING PRISON REFORM IN LIBYA	435374,28	United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime	Multilateral Organisation	Department
EMPOWERING WOMEN IN TUNISIA	350000	IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Department
RULE OF LAW IN LIBYA'S NAT. RECONC.	327170	Vvi–Van Vollenhoven Instituut Leiden	Research institute and companies	Department
SUPPORT FOR SYRIA JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTAB	258792,16	SJAC - SYRIA JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY	NGO	Department
3RD ANNUAL LAW & DEVEL CONF: INTERFASE	30000	Vvi–Van Vollenhoven Instituut Leiden	Research institute and companies	Department
IRAQ JUSTICE AND PEACE PERCEPTION STUDY		BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	NGO	Department
IDLO RULE OF LAW 2017-2018		IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Department
UN PEACEBUILDING FUND 2019 - 2024	15000000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
UNDP-DPPA JOINT PROGR.CONFLICT PREVENT.	4000000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP CHD 2019-2022	3850000	Centre For Humanitarian Dialogue Geneve	NGO	Department
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP INTERPEACE 2019-22	2904000	International Peacebuilding Alliance-	NGO	Department
UNDPA MULTI YEAR APPEAL 2018-2019	2500000	UNDPA	Multilateral Organisation	Department
CHD MEERJARIGE PARTNERSCHAP	2104221,98	Centre For Humanitarian Dialogue Geneve	NGO	Department
ISS 2018 - 2020	1529077	ISS INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES	Research institute and companies	Department
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP ALERT 2019-21	1512000	International Alert Londen	NGO	Department
GCERF BIJDRAGE 2018-2021	1400000	GCERF Global Community Engagement And	NGO	Department
UNDP PVE MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN 2018-2021	1250000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
DSH ICG CORE FUNDING 2015 2019	1000000	(ICG) International Crisis Group Brussel	NGO	Department
THE PRESIDENT	1000000	Search For Common Ground Tunis	NGO	Department
DSH SECR KENNISPLATFORM	919013	Stichting Clingendael Nederlands Inst.	Research institute and companies	Department
CONFLICT & FRAGILITY RESEARCH (CRU)	590463	Stichting Clingendael Nederlands Inst.	Research institute and companies	Department
DSH SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND	362219	Search For Common Ground	NGO	Department
PROTECTION OF CILILIANS IN CONFLICT	330000	CENTER FOR CIVILIANS IN CONFLICT	NGO	Department
DSH OXFAM NOVIB SOUTH SUDAN	216369	Oxfam Novib Den Haag	NGO	Department
DSH PROMOTING NATIONAL ACTION	103564	Saferworld	NGO	Department
DSH LIBYA GOVERNANCE PROJECT	85359	Vng International Den Haag	Government	Department
BELEIDSONDERSTEUNING 2015 2016	2359,5	Berenschot Groep Bv Utrecht	Research institute and companies	Department
VNG VREDESBOUW ZUID SOEDAN	0	Vng International Den Haag	Government	Department
POST 2015 EN NEW DEAL		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
NWO WOTRO KENNISPLATFORM		NWO - Ned. Org. voor Wetenschappelijk	Research institute and companies	Department
NWO WOTRO KENNISPLATFORM		NWO - Ned. Org. voor Wetenschappelijk	Research institute and companies	Department
IA MEERJARIGE PARTNERSCHAP		International Alert Londen	NGO	Department
IP MEERJARIGE PARTNERSCHAP		International Peacebuilding Alliance-	NGO	Department
DSH CLINGENDAELMEDIATION		Stichting Clingendael Nederlands Inst.	Research institute and companies	Department
PBF 2016 2019		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
UNDP-DPA CONFLICT PREVENTION		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
UNDP SDG 16 AND SUSTAINING PEACE TUNESIA		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
IDEA CORE BIJDRAGE 2018-2022	4000000	IDEA-Int. Institute For Democracy	NGO	Department
INCLUSIVE DECISION AT LOCAL LEVEL	3818945	Vng International Den Haag	Government	Department
DIALOGUE FOR STABILITY	3000000	Netherlands Instit. For Multiparty	NGO	Department
VNG DEMI - DECENTRALISATION IN TUNISIA	1556879	Vng International Den Haag	Government	Department
CORE CONTRIBUTION TRANSPARENCY	1200000	Transparency International Berlin	NGO	Department
SUPPORT TO DEMONCRATIC GOVERNANCE	1080689,28	Democracy Reporting International Berlin	NGO	Department
DSH SPARK	988328,75	Stichting Spark Amsterdam	Research institute and companies	Department
STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE FRAGILE STATES	610303,68	TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (UK)	NGO	Department
EED BIJDRAGE 2016 18	500000	EUROPEAN ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY	NGO	Department
SP S&T FREE FROM FEAR	12998000	STICHTING VREDESBEWEGING PAX NEDERLAND	NGO	Department
SP S&T NIMD	6721769	Netherlands Instit. For Multiparty	NGO	Department
SP S&T CORDAID	3900000	Cordaid Den Haag	NGO	Department
SP S&T CARE	2367799	Care International Den Haag	NGO	Department
SP S&T GPPAC	2000000	Stichting Global Partnership Prevention	NGO	Department
THE IRAQ-SYRIA JUSTICE INNOVATION PROCES	63440	Hague Inst. For The Internationalisation	NGO	Department
FUNDING FACILITY FOR STABILIZATION FFIS	20000000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
WERELDBANK STATE AND PEACEBUILDING FUND	8000000	The World Bank	Multilateral Organisation	Department
ARC IN LEBANON	3166667	ACTED Parijs	NGO	Department
ARC_SOMALIE SAFERWORLD	1968292	Saferworld	NGO	Department
ARC_BURUNDI RED EEN KIND	1939772	Stichting Red Een Kind Zwolle	NGO	Department
ARC_AFGHANISTAN NRC	1717744	Norwegian Refugee Council Oslo	NGO	Department
ARC DRC ZOA	1621404	Zoa Vluchtelingenzorg Apeldoorn	NGO	Department
ARC_BURUNDI OXFAM NOVIB	1609022	Oxfam Novib Den Haag	NGO	Department
ARC_ETHIOPIE ZOA	1575331	Zoa Vluchtelingenzorg Apeldoorn	NGO	Department
ARC_LIBANON MERCY CORPS	1498347	Mercy Corps Edinburgh	NGO	Department
ARC_SOMALIE CONFLICT DYNAMICS	1465789,4	Conflict Dynamics International	NGO	Department
ARC_ETHIOPIE WOORD EN DAAD	1262401	Stichting Woord En Daad Gorinchem	NGO	Department
ARC_ZUID SUDAN CARE	1243975	Care International Den Haag	NGO	Department
ARC_JORDANIE NRC	1138903	Norwegian Refugee Council Oslo	NGO	Department
ARC_SUDAN SAFERWORLD	1100767	Saferworld	NGO	Department
ARC_JORDANIE MERCY CORPS	970167	Mercy Corps Edinburgh	NGO	Department
ARC_SYRIE LDSPS	600000	LDSPS Local Development & Small Projects	NGO	Department
ARC_MALI NCA	200000	Norwegian Church Aid Oslo	NGO	Department
DSH MAYDAY WHITE HELMETS	21005,48	Mayday Rescue.Org Amsterdam	NGO	Department
DSH IDPS CSO SECRETARIAT	5861	Cordaid Den Haag	NGO	Department

Project	Amount	Organisation	Type	Category
ARC_PAKISTAN HELVETAS	0	HELVETAS SWISS INTERCOOPERATION	NGO	Department
DSH DDE CASA II		International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Multilateral Organisation	Department
DSH CAR BEKOU EU TRUST FUND		European Commission	Multilateral Organisation	Department
DSH SRFT 2014		Syria Recovery Trust Fund Frankfurt	Multilateral Organisation	Department
EBOLA RECOVERY FUND (ERRTF)		The World Bank	Multilateral Organisation	Department
DSH WB CONCESSIONAL FINANCING		IBRD-International Bank For	Multilateral Organisation	Department
ARC_AFGHANISTAN CORDAID		Cordaid Den Haag	NGO	Department
ARC_PAKISTAN OXFAM NOVIB		Oxfam Novib Den Haag	NGO	Department
ARC_SUDAN ZOA		Zoa Vluchtelingenzorg Apeldoorn	NGO	Department
ARC_ZUID SUDAN ACORD		XX Acord-Agency For Cooperation And	NGO	Department
COMMUNITY POLICING IN PAPUA & MALUKU-2	963121,28	Iom - Int. Organization For Migration	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
STUNED V RULE OF LAW SECTOR	954700	Nuffic Neso Indonesia	Research institute and companies	Embassy
RULE OF LAW PROGRAM	661751	IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Embassy
JAK JUDICIAL SECTOR SUPPORT	543125	Cilc - Center For International Legal	NGO	Embassy
SECURITY & RULE OF LAW STRATEGIC FUND	59355,8	various	various	Embassy
JAK POLICY SUPPORT FUND	26028,75	Pricewaterhousecoopers Jakarta	Research institute and companies	Embassy
LBH APIK LEGAL AID FOR WOMEN	0	A. Asosiasi Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Apik Indo	NGO	Embassy
ELECTORAL SECURITY MONITORING FOR TIMOR		FUNDASAUN MAHEIN	NGO	Embassy
ACCESS TO JUSTICE & RULE OF LAW PROJECT	3684916,4	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
JBA COMMUNITY SECURITY	2667146,24	Saferworld	NGO	Embassy
JBA PROMOTING WOMEN'S ROLE	2498714,81	Nonviolent Peaceforce AISBL	NGO	Embassy
RADIO TAMAZUJ INFO ENTERTAIN DIALOGUE	1000000	Stichting Free Press Unlimited Amsterdam	NGO	Embassy
PAX PEACE SOUTH SUDAN COUNSEL	350000	STICHTING VREDESBEWEGING PAX NEDERLAND	NGO	Embassy
JBA POF 2015 2018	290570,64	various	various	Embassy
ONDERSTEUNING RADIO TAMAZUJ	263392	Stichting Free Press Unlimited Amsterdam	NGO	Embassy
JBA CIVIL SOCIETY FUND	106823,2	various	various	Embassy
ARTF AFGHANISTAN RECONSTR. TRUST FUND	20000000	IBRD-International Bank For	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
STRAT. OBJ 2 OF WFP COUNTRY STRAT. PLAN	5492000	WFP - World Food Programme	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
RULE OF LAW KUNDUZ III	2388958	German Federal Ministry For Economic	Government	Embassy
AUSSP	2244000	UN HABITAT KABUL	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
LANDBOUW ONDERWIJS AFGHANISTAN	1827352	Ministerie van Economische Zaken	Government	Embassy
AFGHANISTAN RIGHTS MONITOR	409723,6	Afghanistan Public Policy Research	Research institute and companies	Embassy
AFGHAN JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS	327819,26	IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Embassy
GIZ RULE OF LAW (ROL) 11	309782,8	GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Int.	Government	Embassy
GENDER NOORD AFGHANISTAN GIZ	127071,5	GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Int.	Government	Embassy
WOMEN'S SECURITY AFGHANISTAN	38029	Cordaid Den Haag	NGO	Embassy
AFH PEACEBUILDING AUPP		Un Habitat Rezina	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
KAB ARTF 2014 2017		IBRD-International Bank For	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
WFP DRRFS		WFP - World Food Programme	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
AFGHAN COMMUNITY-LED ECONOMIC STABILITY		AGA KHAN FOUNDATION AFGHANISTAN	various	Embassy
JLOS-SDP-IV	2000000	Ministry Of Finance, Planning And	Government	Embassy
DGF II	2000000	Royal Danish Embassy Kampala	Government	Embassy
JLOS SWAP FUND PHASE 2	0	Ministry Of Finance, Planning And	Government	Embassy
KAM DEMOCRATIC GOVERN FACILITY		Royal Danish Embassy Kampala	Government	Embassy
CONSORTIUM INTGR.STABIL.+PEACE	4521446,9	Iom - Int. Organization For Migration	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
MEDIA DIALOGUE	882810	Radio La Benevolencija Amsterdam	NGO	Embassy
I4S TRUST FUND	0	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
TRAINING PROGRAM RWANDAN DEFENSE LAWYERS		IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Embassy
LAF CORE FUNDING SUPPORT AND LACSF	693600	THE LEGAL AID FORUM	NGO	Embassy
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	633600	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
UBUTABERA BWEGEREYE UMUTURAGE	612000	RCN Justice Et Democratie	NGO	Embassy
MVURA NKUVURE	484500	COMMUNITY BASED SOCIOTHERAPY	NGO	Embassy
CSO LOBBY AND ADVOCACY	390660	Health Development Initiative	NGO	Embassy
ICT INFORMATION SERVICE 845	267363,84	THE LEGAL AID FORUM	NGO	Embassy
IDLO: TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JUDICIARY	190000	IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Embassy
COMMUNITY BASED SOCIOTHERAPY II (CBSII)	112021,92	COMMUNITY BASED SOCIOTHERAPY	NGO	Embassy
KIG: RW NL ADVISORY PANEL	4841,7	Ministry Of Justice Rwanda Kigali	Government	Embassy
LEGAL AID FORUM	1733,25	THE LEGAL AID FORUM	NGO	Embassy
CAP BUILDING SUPREME COURT		Ministry Of Finance & Economic Planning	Government	Embassy
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS		TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL RWANDA	NGO	Embassy
INDEXING THE DIGITAL GACACA ARCHIVE		Aegis Trust Rwanda Kigali	NGO	Embassy
JUDICIARY ACCESS TO JUSTICE	442000	IDLO International Development Law	NGO	Embassy
NAI HUMAN RIGHTS	101077,15	Kenya National Commission On Human	NGO	Embassy
PROMOTING ACCESS TO JUSTICE	77330	Kituo Cha Sheria Nairobi	NGO	Embassy
NAI PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION	63207,16	Africa Centre For Open Governance	NGO	Embassy
NAI URAIA ROOTING DEMOCRACY	0	Uraia Trust Nairobi	NGO	Embassy
UN JOINT JUSTICE PROGRAMME SOMALIA	4004000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
NAI STRENGTHENING SOMALI MEDIA	18157,06	Stichting Free Press Unlimited Amsterdam	NGO	Embassy
NAI MOGADISHU CRIMES COMPLEX	0	United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
NAI SOMALILAND DEV. FUND		DFID DEPARTMENT FOR INT. DEVELOPMENT	Government	Embassy
SOMALIA STABILITY FUND – PHASE II		DFID DEPARTMENT FOR INT. DEVELOPMENT	Government	Embassy
UNODC MPCC		United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
SAWASYA II JOINT UN PROGRAM	4000000,4	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
OFFICE OF QUARTET CORE FUNDING 2018-2019	1800868,08	UNOPS - UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
RAM - AMAN 2017-2019	489218,51	Coalition For Accountability &	NGO	Embassy
RAM MUSAWA CORE	331188	Musawa Ramallah	NGO	Embassy
RAM PLO NAD VI	237586,1	The Representative Office Of Norway to	Government	Embassy
SECRETARIAL SUPPORT FOR THE JUSTICE SECT	55165,44	The Representative Office Of Norway to	Government	Embassy
POLICY SUPPORT ODA	42544	J.W.H.M. van Sambeek	various	Embassy
RAM OQR ROL PROGRAMME	26001,36	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
ROADMAP CONSULTANCY	10638	ROADMAP RISK ASSESSMENT	Research institute and companies	Embassy
RAM ADVISORY SERVICES GAZA	1346,67	M. Neuwirth	various	Embassy
RAM ACCESS TO JUSTICE PHASE II	0	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
RAM - OQ RULE OF LAW 2017-2018 BRIDGING	0	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
RAM REEF FINANCE CO.		Reef Finance Company Ramallah	Research institute and companies	Embassy
PEGASE 2017-2018		PALESTINIAN MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PLAN.	Government	Embassy
YEMEN PEACE PROCESS SUPPORT PROGRAM II	880000	UNOPS - UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy

Project	Amount	Organization	Type	Channel
SAA PENITENTIARY REFORM	820870	Penal Reform International	NGO	Embassy
ENHANCED SECURITY AND PROTECTION	660000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
MINE ACTION SUPPORT TO YEMEN II	654646,96	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
ASSIST THE UN-LED MEDIATION PROCESS	600000	European Institute Of Peace (E.I.P.)	NGO	Embassy
SAA - ENHANCING PEACEBUILDING MECHANISM	421978	Saferworld	NGO	Embassy
ADVANCING LOCAL GOVERNANCE SOUTHRN YEMEN	400000	Search For Common Ground	NGO	Embassy
BUILDING CIVILIAN PROTECTION CAPACITIES	142557,36	CENTER FOR CIVILIANS IN CONFLICT	NGO	Embassy
DECNTRALIZ & POLTICAL INCLUSION IN YEMEN	6775,47	GEOPOLITICAL ADVISORY SERVICES LTD	Research institute and companies	Embassy
CONFLICT ANALYSIS YEMEN FOR MULTI ANNUAL	3751,28	A.M. BARON	various	Embassy
SAA SUPPORT TO UNDP MDTF	0	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
MINE ACTION SUPPORT TO YEMEN	0	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
SAA UNDP ND MDTF		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
YEM SUPPORT TO VOTER REGISTRY		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE		UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Embassy
PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL		Family Counseling & Development	NGO	Embassy
YEMEN CONNECT		Internews Europe Londen	NGO	Embassy
SAA UN LED MEDIATION PROCESS		European Institute Of Peace (E.I.P.)	NGO	Embassy
ART TO BRIDGE GENDER GAPS		YOUTH LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	NGO	Embassy
DCA Mine Action 2016 2020	4596000	Dan Church Aid (DCA) Copenhagen	NGO	Department
HALO Mine Action 2016 2020	3880393,44	The Halo Trust Dumfries	NGO	Department
WW_UNMAS_CORE Bijdrage 2019_VTF	3000000	United Nations Mine Action Service UNMAS	Multilateral Organisation	Department
Afghanistan_UNMAS_Ontmijning _VT	3000000	United Nations Mine Action Service UNMAS	Multilateral Organisation	Department
DSH-Syrie_Batal 15_Mayday	2585200,42	Mayday Rescue.Org Amsterdam	NGO	Department
CMV 2016 2020	2266627,62	Multiple Parties Geen Contr.Part	Multilateral Organisation	Department
EU_Steun G5-Troepenmacht_mensenrechten	2000000	European Commission	Multilateral Organisation	Department
MAPP/OAS Colombia 2017-2019	1955555,36	Organization Of American States Washington Dc	Government	Department
IRAK_Unesco_PVE_Mosul Primary Schools	1012658,24	Unesco	Multilateral Organisation	Department
Libya_UNDP_Stability Fund Phase II	1000000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
UNDP RoL Oekraine	997920	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
Irak_Yezidi Women_NPA	946000	Norwegian People'S Aid Oslo	NGO	Department
MAG Mine Action 2016 2020	875333	Mag - The Mines Advisory Group Manchester	NGO	Department
Congo_EWEA_JPC/Cenco_Verkiezingswaam	847440	JPC / CENCO JUSTICE ET PAIX CONGO	NGO	Department
Tsjaadmeerregio_radio Ndarason_CVE_Okapi	780760,72	Okapi Consulting Johannesburg	Research Institute and Companies	Department
Enchancing Security Governance in Mali	689634,22	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control Armed Forces (DCAF)	NGO	Department
Egypte_ENID_UNDO_EWEA_Poverty Alleviatio	629049,52	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
OSCE_Oekraine_SMM_Waarnerning verlenging	576598	OVSE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	Multilateral Organisation	Department
Early Warning Pilot_Pact Inst Ethiopia	538557,38	Pact Institute	NGO	Department
DCAF Trust Fund SSR North Africa	526200	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control Armed Forces (DCAF)	NGO	Department
Libie_Zones of stability II_CVE_Aktis	522664,56	AKTIS STRATEGY LTD	Research Institute and Companies	Department
Yemen_UNVIM_UNOPS	518867,36	UNOPS - UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES	Multilateral Organisation	Department
Colombia_Support Fund ELN_UNDP	488888,4	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
IRAK_WAVE_CVE_IRAQ FOUNDATION	466803,22	THE FREE IRAQ FOUNDATION	NGO	Department
Libie_PEPOL_UNDP	440000	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
Accompanying the Congolese Elections_CRG	431019	New York University 4	Research Institute and Companies	Department
GICHD_Mine_Action Support	396215	Geneva Intern. Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)	NGO	Department
International Security Advisory Team	394650	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control Armed Forces (DCAF)	NGO	Department
COL - Land Tenure – Kadaster	346115	Kadaster Apeldoorn	Government	Department
RMRS_Early Warning in Northeast Nigeria	300542,19	NEEM FOUNDATION NIGERIA	NGO	Department
Security Assessment in North_Africa_SAS	250006	SMALL ARMS SURVEY	NGO	Department
BiH_UNDP_Explode_Urgent action phase II	215952	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
Mayday White Helmets 2017	188636	Mayday Rescue.Org Amsterdam	NGO	Department
Libanon_LOST_Youth Solidarity_CVE	163850	Lebanese Organization Studies & Training	NGO	Department
DSH Build Peaceful Com.	157264,5	Mercy Corps	NGO	Department
Female Military Officers Course	156640	UN WOMEN	Multilateral Organisation	Department
DSH_SAFE-UP_SALW_OSCE	155000	OVSE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	Multilateral Organisation	Department
AWEPA Political Women	145200	BDO INVESTIGATIONS B.V.	Research Institute and Companies	Department
ETH-Leadship Capacity Clingendael	139970	Stichting Clingendael Nederlands Inst. voor Internationale B	Research Institute and Companies	Department
DSH-Macedonie_Security Serv Reform_DCAF	99904,33	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control Armed Forces (DCAF)	NGO	Department
HI Ontmijnen Irak	88434	Handicap International Lyon	NGO	Department
NPA Yezidi Women	88000	Norwegian People'S Aid Oslo	NGO	Department
Aktis CVE Tunesie	72629,33	AKTIS STRATEGY LTD	Research Institute and Companies	Department
Jordanië CVE IREX	63482	IREX - INT. RESEARCH & EXCHANGES BOARD	NGO	Department
CMV 2016 2020	60000	Clingendael Nederlands Instituut voor Internationale Betrekkingen	Research Institute and Companies	Department
EUSTAB Oekraine	48593,85	Vng International Den Haag	Government	Department
CVE AKTIS ZONES OF STABILITY	46814	AKTIS STRATEGY LTD	Research Institute and Companies	Department
Track II	26000	SF	NGO	Department
REDINT Guatemala	25938,35	Fundacion Esquipulas Para La Integracion Centro Americana Gu	NGO	Department
Oekraine mediavrijheid	25142	Iwpr - Institute For War And Peace Reporting London	NGO	Department
CMV 2016 2020	24992	UNDP/PNUD	Multilateral Organisation	Department
Syrië_SAS-Fonds (Speciaal Adviseur)	17600	LDSPS Local Development & Small Projects Support	NGO	Department
YADEN YPO	9376,74	Youth Arts Development And Entrepreneur- ship Network - Yade	NGO	Department
DSH-WWP Women's Resilience	6538	Stichting Women Peacemakers Program	NGO	Department
Voice4Thought@Dakar	4968	Stichting Voice4Thought	NGO	Department