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ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

Relevant question 1a: To what extent have levels of violence and fear experienced by man and woman 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 complexly exacerbating human insecurity are the internationalisation of 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 inadaptable personal safety hamper sustainable peace and development. Insecurity undermines the physical and mental resilience of people. Resilience is an important condition for increasing personal wellbeing and prosperity. The role of security institutions in providing safety is another critical factor that contributes to the quality of people’s lives. In particular, the trend between civilians and the police is one of the main causes of destabilization 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 peoples fears. The human security concept used here focuses 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 political violence, reforming security services and national security policies, and preventing violent extremisation, 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 indicators for human security focus on the performance of the security apparatus, the degree to which conflicts cause safe walking the streets alone, and societal safety and security. The indicators measure how the feeling of safety changes over time. To provide the general perspective of the context in which we work we use the Gallup poll on law and order, which reflects quite well what 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 over 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 indicators (% out of 100) for the countries in which we work: Lebanon: 78; Iraq: 71; Yemen: 75; Libya: 79; Mali: 46; 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 other, 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 0.2 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 comprises 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.

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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 cleaner 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 medical care and shelter responses by the White Helmets in Syria, to victim assistance and psychosocial care for Yazidi 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 a 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, consequently insecurity leads people to their homes and migrate to a safer area. A good example of this is reflected in the report 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 850,000 civilians living in seven previously contaminated land directly benefited from this land releases. 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.

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This specific indicator measures to what extent people feel secure in the areas where they live. By comparing the baseline and endline values it is possible to get a sense of how the 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 would 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 had 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 psychological challenges. Monitoring surveys that were conducted showed that 87% (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.

In Iraq, NPA provided psychosocial support, case management support and vocational training to Yezidi Women and Girls. Overall, 87% beneficiaries satisfaction score was measured among the 178 survey respondents, based on the evaluation of project related activities. In Spain, the White Helmets, officially known as Syrian Civil Defence (SDF), consisted over 18,000 emergency response and essential service delivery operations in 2017, including over 14,100 conflict incident response actions that rescued 9,800 trapped or injured people. They also conducted at least 14,100 new emergency response operations, including 13,220 awareness activities, substation clearing, conflict mitigation and ambulance services and basic medical care. By improving and strengthening community resilience, the program has had a significant positive impact on the lives of Syrian civilians living in conflict. This conclusion is validated by the 824 (41%) of respondents that had personally benefited from SDF services. Furthermore, 94 (41) % respondents reported that they used the protection advice they learned, which shows that the training provided was indeed useful.

Overall, an 80% beneficiary satisfaction score was measured among the 179 survey respondents, based on their evaluation of project related activities. The 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 Organizations, non-government actors, (military) aid in whole). Overall, significant achievements are visible at output-level and we are able to see a clear link with results achieved in other outputs. However, we are not able to determine if 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 coming years, we hope to gather enough data to report on this outcome-indicator, which measures the perception of the population regarding the transparency and performance of security sector actors. Where 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 sector, their immediate living circumstances, they will feel safer. This year, results for this indicator were limited to those measured by the White Helmets, which showed 101 (82%) of respondents were confident the SDF would act swiftly and provided services and assistance as much as trust that the SDF would come to their aid 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 continuous engagement with the government and supervision of security institutions in the need of the local population and data transparency. We encourage organizations like DCAF and other countries leading in the field to focus their strategies towards a people-centered approach to human security away from the more sectoral 1st and Traditional focus and towards governance and human security paired with a longer-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.

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

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<td>Overall, significant achievements are visible at output-level and we are able to see close links with results achieved. It is difficult to determine, however, whether desired achievements or not, as no aggregated targets were set for the indicators and some partners choose not to work with targets at all.</td>
<td>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 agriculture, community development, housing and infrastructure. 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 bomb 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 86 out of 190 (87%) respondents felt safer, based on results measured in Lebanon, Syria, Libya and South Africa. It is important to note, that measure is fairly indicative, if not necessarily reflect the security perception on the whole.</td>
<td>NPA, White Helmets, HALO trust, DCA, MAG</td>
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Baseline at the start of 2017 was 0
70,000,000 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 of land cleared of landmines and other ERW. In the reported year, over 141,000,000 m² land was cleared of ERW in countries such as Syria, Somalia, Afghanistan, Lebanon, South Sudan, Ukraine, Eritrea, Iraq, Yemen, Burundi and Nga. This result is based on the figures reported for the Mine Action and Cluster Munition Program 2016-2020, the annual unannounced contribution to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and a project by HI/HiP and the Yemen Mine Action Centre (YMAC). Clearing land that is contaminated with ERW, such as landmines, has a foundation for stability and contributes to the physical safety of people. Contaminated land causes significant safety threats and forces thousands of people to live their lives in fear. Clearance of ERW is critical to create a safe environment for displaced people and for the returnees of people from war zones. However, it means clearing the area of the landmines and other ERW that still exists in these areas. For this reason, this is an official DGIS-indicator.

Baseline at the start of 2017 was 0
No. m2 demined

A total of 373,978 women, men and particularly children (including refugees and internally displaced persons) received training awareness training on the dangers of landmines, cluster munitions, and other ERW, including landmines, present. The goal of these trainings is to teach civilians in ERW-contaminated areas how to deal with the landmines when encountering these threats. This eventually increases the feeling of safety of these civilians and their local communities. Furthermore, the risk education activities also reduce the amount of victims falling to ERW and it is possible that they will be unnecessary triggering explosives devices. These trainings were carried out by the three MACM partners, UNMAS, Yemen Mine Action Centre, Halo International, and Carini Demining Group in 15 countries. Through the MACM program it has been demonstrated, based on surveys in South Sudan, Afghanistan and Eritrea, that 70% of civilian and ern/children receiving the training demonstrated safer behavior compared to before they received the training.

Baseline at the start of 2017 was 0

The past year has been spent working with a difficult and complex international situation, of which 2017 formally a government-ban and 51 informal (e.g. nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)),

This indicator presents the combined number of professionals trained in the field of human security. For this reporting period the total result was 1,014 professionals. This indicator includes future; face-to-face, police officers and experts in security sector reform, community police agents, members of parliament, civil societies, journalists, forensic doctors, National- and international civil society actors. To develop these training approaches, these professionals contribute (better and better) to the safety and security of civilians. Gender-digged gender figures for this indicator are examples, as we do not all partners called this indicator.

No aggregate baseline value available

Baseline at the start of 2017 was 0

A few examples:

No aggregate baseline value available

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As explained before, we are not (yet) able to report thoroughly on all the indicators and therefore too early to say anything substantive about the results achieved at this stage. These results will be included from next year on.

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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 35,400 people with Dutch support. The Netherlands is the national largest donor to the Global Program, which enabled access to justice for 433,000 people in nearly 50 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 psychosocial counseling and advice. UNDP established two new legal clinics in communities hosting Syrian refugees. Partner organizations informed over 1300 people about their rights, and 230 women benefited from personal legal advice about family, work and rent-related disputes. A local NGO, the Princess Tziporah Institute, produced 12 legal awareness manuals on key issues for women and disseminated the manuals throughout the country. Also in Jordan, almost 500 women benefited 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 are becoming increasingly important: we are identifying more and more programs that cater specifically to women. Examples include the joint UNDP, USAID and UN Women Sheknows program in the Palestinian Territories; that the Netherlands supports, that improved women and girls’ access to justice by targeted legal aid services (Legal advice/counseling and legal representation) to 541 women. Several Dutch-funded projects assist survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Jordan. In 2017, 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. Conflict supports the fight against SGBV through development of educational programs and lobby for their inclusion in schools in the CAHR, 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 supports the Police-Family Reunification Grass and the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association to facilitate standard operating procedures for SGBV cases to ensure consistent and sensitive handling.

Innovative

Making use of justice innovations can be essential for dealing with justice needs of people in conflict 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 HI (the Hague Institute for Innovation of Law) supports justice innovations that are scalable and solutions for people for their most pressing justice needs. Every year, HI presents promoting projects that tackle pressing justice issues during an Innovation Forum. One such innovation solution is the ‘TurnIt’ initiative by the Legal Aid Center in Kenya, funded by the Netherlands. Legal information is made readily accessible (in 2017, 581,000 people increased their legal awareness through public outreach, vaccination 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, eviction, labor and succession issues.

Transitional Justice

In 2017, the 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 creator 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 ‘Stop Syrian Crimes’ 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 expand support 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 proceedings, 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.

Institution 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 mass 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; Revised draft on inheritance and family law; and the Rules of procedure and practice for Kajiado courts. Our partner, ILP (the Hague Institute for Innovation of Law) supported 46 institutions (including informal ones) through bringing together different stakeholders within justice sector officials in five countries: Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Bangladesh and Nigeria. ILP created platforms to discuss solutions for pressing justice issues and strategies on the roles the different institutions need to play to help resolve those issues.

Inclusive law reform initiatives

UNDP supported the development of programs 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

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Inclusive law reform initiatives

Context supported

UNDP supported communities through outreach and counseling programs around legal rights and entitlements 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.

Assessment of the achieved results across the entire result area 2

A. Results achieved better than planned
In 2016, our results often exceeded targets at programmatic level. We were able to expand our focus from partnerships and programs to include major new policy initiatives, including the Justice Task Force, and the Security Council Resolution.

The figures below are average scores for the following countries: Libya, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestinian Territories, Yemen, Syria, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia. Global Peace Index (1=most peaceful, 5=least peaceful).

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 Iraq, UN DPI works with OMS to support 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.

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 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.

The four focus areas are: 1) In Tunisia, the municipal election of May 2006 gave way to work on local-level democratization in society as an important theme to bring more possibilities for inclusive political decision making at the local level (VNG); 2) In Uganda, 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 Forums have increased transparency, resilience and capacity to handle conflict and unrest to turn around this negative trend. Furthermore, positive change at community levels can occur 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.

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 solving 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) yoga, establishment of a peace infrastructure existing of 7 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 Forums have increased transparency, resilience and capacity to handle conflict and unrest to turn around this negative trend. Furthermore, positive change at community levels can occur 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.
Support to peace dialogue and strengthening national/local conflict resolution mechanisms

Various peace dialogue processes were supported at national and local levels. Examples are: i) 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 cohesion between the Platform and the G5 and ECOWAS (UN DPA); ii) South Sudan and South Sudan DPA: facilitated meetings of a Tripartite Joint Approach Team (Sudan, South Sudan and the AU) to support the on-going peace processes. This included support for developing a draft cessation of hostilities agreement; iii) In Libya, over 60 teams of municipalities and local authorities from all parts of Libya host a dialogue about the crisis in the country and discussed how they could meet the needs of citizen (Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue); iv) 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 among youth and contributed to the maintenance of public peace in the country.

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 3

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

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