

Result area 1 Security & Rule of Law - Burundi <sup>1</sup>		Human security					
<b>Question 1.1a:</b> To what extent has people's physical safety improved/deteriorated in your programme's target area?		Physical safety for people is improved by enhancing capacity of army (FDN) and police (PNB) and by improving the behavior of security sector institutions towards the Burundian population. The aim is that human rights violations by state institutions are decreasing year after year. Capacity and awareness of FDN and PNB in the area of human rights has been improved strongly due to trainings associated with foreign assistance missions on behalf of AMISOM and African Union.					
		Baseline (year2012)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : No. of reported cases of HR violations in Burundi</i>		tbd	-25%				HRW report
<i>Indicator 2 : No. of reported cases of extra-judicial killings and torture by state security agents</i>		61	0				UN report
<i>Indicator 3 : % of cases where MDNAC/MSP/SNR staff implicated in HR violations are subject to control procedures</i>		13%	25%				UN:MDNAC/MSP
<i>Indicator 4 : FDN has capacity to participate in UN missions</i>		Y	Y	Y			FDN
<i>Indicator 5 : PNB has capacity to participate in AU missions</i>		N	Y	N			PNB
<b>Question 1.1b:</b> To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?		The Government of Burundi (GoB) acts more adequately on human rights violations due to dialogue with NL and others. The human rights commission CNIDH maps abuses nation-wide and investigates cases. Other "watchdog" organisations also highlight abuses through dialogue. Burundian military in AMISOM missions and PNB staff on African Union missions behave in accordance with international standards after trainings by NL instructors. Barracks, depositories, transport and other infrastructure of FDN and PNB have improved as a result of NL support.					
		Baseline (year2012)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	Result (2013)	Result (2014)	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : No. of times that GoB undertakes positive steps on HR issues following meetings between NL ambassador and Ministers of MDNAC and MSP</i>		2	4				EKN
<i>Indicator 2 : CNIDH is undertaking mapping and monitoring of HR abuse, due to NL support</i>		N	Y				CNIDH annual report
<i>Indicator 3 : No. of state and non-state security controllers (civil society, media, courts, prosecutors) that actively engage in national HR dialogue, due to NL support</i>							media
<i>Indicator 4 : % of FDN staff having satisfactorily performed in AMISOM following training by NL military trainers</i>							FDN
<b>Question 1.1c:</b> What evidence do you have to support this?		NL is the recognised leader for coordinating donor support to Security Sector Reform. Other donor countries involved are BEL (police), GER (police), FRA (police and ACOTA) and USA (ACOTA). Since NL sets out strategic lines for donor intervention, and is delivering support targeted towards human rights improvement, achieved results are to a major extent attributable to NL.					
<b>Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution</b>		<b>B</b>					
<b>A. Results achieved better than planned</b>		<b>Reasons for results achieved:</b> Programming is on schedule, good progress is made in various areas. Continued attention for violent acts and human rights is required.					
<b>B. Results achieved as planned</b>							
<b>C. Results achieved poorer than planned</b>							
<b>D. Results achieved much poorer than planned</b>							
<b>Implications for planning</b>		NL will continue its work to support improvements in the performance of the security forces and police in Burundi, as these efforts require a long-term engagement to show sustainable results. NL will continue the political dialogue as well, to discuss reduction of violence and human rights issues.					

<sup>1</sup> A selection of questions, indicators and text is used in this example of the results fiche. As it is work in progress not all baseline data is available.